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MANITOBA AND WESTERN  
OF THE  
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AND HOME  
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**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

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The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. Is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,  
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**Our Monthly Prize Essays.**

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or part of both. Selections of books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

Our prize of \$5 has been awarded to Mr. Henry Newmarch, Strathewen, for the best essay on "The Profits of Hog-Raising in Manitoba and the Northwest".

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Best System of Feeding and Method of Caring for Cows in Winter for Winter Dairying". Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of September.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Advantages of Mixed Farming over Wheat Growing as a Specialty". Essays to be in this office not later than August 15th.

We want Good, Live AGENTS to canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate" in every locality in the Dominion and United States. Sample copies and subscription blanks free to canvassers who mean business.

**Timely Notes for August.**

Cut your wheat a little on the green side, especially if the nights get dangerously cool after the 15th of the month. Shock up the sheaves systematically in dozens in straight (or nearly so) rows in the field. Take a little pains in the shocking (or "stooking"), and it will pay well in saved time in hauling, besides preserving the grain better from chance showers.

Oats specially should be cut on the green side, as they do not shell out then, and the straw also is better food for stock.

Barley should be left till just ripe, then cut at once. All grain is better stooked in dozens—five sheaves on a side and two "cap" sheaves.

Do not tie your oats too tight, as the amount of twine saved will be more than offset by the insufficient curing of the grain. Do not use poor twine, it is dearer in the end.

Take sufficient time in stacking to do a good job,—last year's wet harvest time should be a warning to you this season. Before building any stacks consider well which is the most convenient place for the straw for feeding to your stock. Too often we see straw stacks left in awkward places, necessitating a lot of work in winter which could have all been guarded against by a little thought in harvest. I do not believe in threshing from the shock, except in rare instances, as there is always a considerable loss of grain from imperfect separation.

**HORSES.**

Feed your horses on oat sheaves in harvest, if you have no oats. Don't feed wheat sheaves. Water them often in warm weather—you want a drink yourself pretty frequently in August, so does your team. A horse too many on the binder is better than a horse too few.—So provide plenty of power, especially if your horses are thin or old.

**STOCK.**

A few white turnips or green feed of some kind to supplement the drying pastures will be well repaid by the cows. This is a good time to sell a young steer or two, especially if they are of the "scrub" persuasion. A little bacon fat or pure lard rubbed on the cows' teats will prevent the flies from annoying them, and will also heal up cracks and sores.

**POULTRY.**

If not already done, kill off all the old roosters you do not mean to keep for next year. Sell early chickens now, if they weigh from four pounds upwards; the high price now will more than make up for the pound or so lost in weight by selling so early.

**SWINE.**

See that your pigs are kept growing steadily,

and have plenty of water and food. Give them plenty of ashes in their pens and an occasional small dose of sulphur. A good feed of green refuse from the garden will also be appreciated.

**WANTED—A DOG TAX.**

How many of us who keep stock have not been annoyed times without number by the depredations of stray dogs—useless curs that come from nowhere and depart suddenly to the same places? No one seems to own them, and still it is considered almost a crime if one shoots one of these brutes. There is no need of a dog at all on most of our farms; and even where one is wanted, the Scotch Collie is about the only one that should be tolerated. In very few places in this province at present is there employment to be found for a sporting dog. I contend that to abate the nuisance of wandering dogs—canine tramps—a dog tax is the only remedy. Let the municipalities levy a tax of say \$1 on all dogs over a month old, and I venture to say the number of these vagrants would rapidly diminish. Any dog seen abroad without a tag and collar, giving his number, etc., should be liable to be shot. An indirect benefit would also accrue to the country in the increase of sheep kept, as I know several men in my neighborhood who say it is the fear of these dogs that prevents them going into sheep-raising. No one owning a useful dog, of whatever breed, would object to paying the small tax of a \$1, and those who keep these mongrels would refuse to pay for them and they would be promptly given the "coup de grace".

**EGGS BY THE POUND.**

Eggs by the pound! Well; why not? Is there any real reason except that of custom why they should not be sold by the pound, like almost every other article of food? Does not an egg weighing three ounces contain more nourishment than one only weighing one and three-quarters or one and a-half ounces? Yet, as the practice is now (except, I believe, in Boston), a dozen of these big eggs are only entitled, in most of our stores, to the same price as a dozen of the little fellows, which do not contain much more than half the amount of food. In some of the more progressive Winnipeg grocery stores they will not buy these small eggs, or only at a reduced price, and this is a move in the right direction. Let them go a step further and buy them by the pound, or by a sliding scale, according to their average weight. Say a dozen of eggs weighing two ounces apiece, or twenty-four ounces, the dozen is worth twenty-four cents, that is twelve cents a pound; then, a dozen of smaller eggs, weighing only eighteen ounces, or one and a-half ounces each, is only worth eighteen cents, while twelve of the common eggs of the country would only weigh fifteen ounces, and would consequently only bring fifteen cents.

"INVICTA."

**Manitoba Turf Club.**

**SUMMER MEETING.**

The Association held their annual summer meeting on the 1st, 3rd and 4th of July. The success of the meeting was somewhat interfered with by heavy rains, which prevented the races set down for the second of July taking place that day and making the 1st of July rather unpleasant, and the racing not as exciting as it otherwise would have been. Below is a summary of the events as the horses were placed in the different heats :-

<b>Three minute Trot—Purse, \$250.</b>	
Billy Brown, br. g. (Wm. Green).....	1 1 1
Avon Girl, b. m. (Cable & Scott).....	2 3 2
Jean Baptiste, b. g. (D. D. Doyle).....	3 2 3
Time—2.55 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.53 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.54 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	
<b>Half-mile pony race—Purse, \$250.</b>	
Effie, b. m. (J. L. Marley).....	1 1 1
Paddy, g. g. (J. Laplont).....	2 3 2
Billy, b. g. (J. Riley).....	3 2 3
Time—59, 1.0 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	
<b>Free for all—Trot and Pace. Purse, \$600.</b>	
Ben Star, b. g. (L. C. Tatro).....	1 1 1
Little Joe, b. g. (Wm. Bell).....	2 2 2
Little Jim, b. g. (Wm. Greer).....	3 3 3
Time—2.42 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.51, 3.09 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	
<b>Named Race—Running half mile heats. Purse—Cup to first, suit of horse clothing to second, and bridle and whip to third.</b>	
Dick, blk. g. (Mr. Sprado).....	2 1 1
Harkaway, ch. g. (R. W. Patterson).....	1 2 2
Dane, ch. g. (W. M. Fisher).....	5 3
Time—1.02, 1.05, 1.06.	
<b>2.45 Trot and Pace. Purse, \$500.</b>	
Jim Carr, ch. g. (Jas. Carr).....	1 4 1 1
Raoa, cr. g. (G. M. Webb).....	3 1 2 2
St. Patrick, blk. g. (R. McCully).....	2 3 3 3
Time—2.44 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.44 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.48, 2.46.	
<b>Three-quarter Mile Dash. Purse, \$300</b>	
Dan C, b. g. (H. Benallack).....	1
Thankful, br. m. (Cable & Scott).....	2
Souris Girl, b. m. (S. P. A. Cartwright).....	3
Time— $\frac{1}{4}$ , 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; $\frac{1}{2}$ , 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1.27 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	
<b>Named Trot. Purse, \$200.</b>	
Blucher, ch. g. (Wm. Bany).....	1 1 1
McGregor Boy, b. g. (Jno. Moyes).....	2 3 2
Jean Baptiste (D. D. Doyle).....	3 2 3
Time—2.51 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 2.57 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.53 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	
<b>Half-mile Heats, Ponies—catch weights. Horses weights up. Purse, \$150.</b>	
Paddy, g. g. (Jno. Laplont).....	4 1 1
Harkaway, ch. g. (R. W. Patterson).....	1 3 2
Buckshot, cr. g. (S. Breeze).....	2 2
Time—57, 58, 56.	
<b>2.37 Class—Trotting. Purse, \$350.</b>	
Ray George, b. g. (J. J. McRobie).....	4 2 4 1 1 1
Billy Brown, br. g. (Wm. Greer).....	1 1 3 3 2 2
Grey Tom, g. g. (Wm. Bell).....	2 3 1 2 dis.
Brown Jack, br. g. (J. P. Fogarty).....	3 4 2 4 dis.
Time—2.45, 2.44 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.42, 2.42, 2.43 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2.44.	
<b>Three-quarter Mile Dash. \$50 to each quarter.</b>	
Dan C, b. g. (H. Benallack).....	1st to $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$
Thankful, b. m. (Cable & Scott).....	1st to $\frac{1}{4}$
Time— $\frac{1}{4}$ , .20; $\frac{1}{2}$ , .58; $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1.25.	
<b>Three-quarter Mile Dash—Gentlemen riders.</b>	
Cup to first; saddle to second.	
Dick, blk. g. (F. W. Sprado).....	1st
Archie, blk. g. (C. P. Braithwaite).....	2nd
Time—1.34 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	
Little Joe, b. g., to beat 2.33.	
Time.....	1 1 1
Joe.....	2 2 2
Best time—2.34 $\frac{1}{4}$	

The Moosomin Agricultural Society is building an elevator this summer which they purpose having completed in time for the season's crop.

The Spring Creek cheese factory, the property of the Spring Creek Cheese Co., and situated a few miles south of Moosomin, Assa., began the manufacture of cheese on the 8th day of June, having 2,870 lbs. of milk the first day. The average for the first week was 3,500 per day. The average on the 18th of June was about 4,000 per day, and every 100 lbs. of milk was producing eleven pounds of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk. This is a grand record for any factory, and the venture should prove a success in the locality.

**The Brandon Summer Fair.**

The fair held on July 22nd and 23rd has excelled those previously held at that place. The gate receipts, which are the true test of the numbers of visitors that attended at this year's fair, were double those of preceding years. The exhibits in horses, both light and heavy, was exceedingly good, as also those in the cattle classes, including Shorthorns, Holsteins and Polled Angus. Among the successful winners in the Shorthorn classes were:—W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; John E. Smith, Brandon; Simson & Forsyth.

Berkshires were a good class, in which Shanks Bros. & Spiers were the principal exhibitors. Colquhoun was first in Clydes, and W. S. Lister, second. In Shires, J. D. Macgregor & Co. were first; McCaig, second. We hope to give full report of prize list in next issue.

The dairy department was fairly well filled. Prof. Robertson gave an interesting address. His assistants, Messrs. Whitley & McEwen, also made short but interesting speeches.

A meeting of the members of the Association was held immediately after, to elect a director to represent the Brandon Association at the Winnipeg Board. J. W. Bartlett, of the ADVOCATE, was elected.

**THE CATTLE BREEDERS' MEETING.**

On the first evening of the Fair the cattle breeders met at Brandon. The following officers were elected:—President, John S. Robson; Vice-President, Robert Hall; 2nd Vice, Daniel Boissevain; Sec.-Treas., W. S. Lister; Directors, Donald Stuart, James McLenaghan, Geo. Steel, W. H. Acton, J. W. Shanks, Walter Lynch, W. J. Hilliwell, Jas. Glennie, John Sharman, Leslie Smith. They now have a membership of forty-four, with sixty-five dollars in the treasurer's hands. A committee was appointed to endeavor to secure better terms for transportation of stock to local shows. The president was elected a director of the Winnipeg exhibition after the term of the present representation expires. A meeting is talked of for the Winnipeg exhibition.

**MANITOBA CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

At the suggestion of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a meeting of delegates from the various local farmers' institutes in the province was arranged for by the directors of the Brandon Summer Fair and that paper jointly. The meeting was held in the City Hall, Brandon, on the next day after the Summer Fair. Almost every institute was represented, and the meeting was in every way a success. The following Officers were elected:—President, James Elder, Virden; Vice-President, Charles Braitwaite, Portage; Sec.-Treas., J. W. Bartlett, editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg; Directors, Darrock, Minnedosa; Nichol, Brandon; Smith, Wawanessa; Dunlop, Killarney; Templeton, Shoal Lake; Auditor, Rev. W. Hale, Minnedosa. Various matters of interest were discussed and the meeting was addressed by Prof. Robertson, of the Ottawa Experimental Station, Mr. Bedford and Mr. Waugh. Full details of the meeting will be given next month.

Mr. Robert Houston, of Starbuck, made the ADVOCATE a pleasant call one day last month. Mr. Houston is a believer in good stock and good feeding, and insists that a sire must have individual merit and a good pedigree.

**Poultry Notes for August.**

August is one of the most trying months in the year to young poultry. The excessive heat is trying of itself, and the great number of parasites developed by it renders life a burden to the chicks unless steps are taken to mitigate their sufferings. Some kind of shade is absolutely indispensable, and if care has not been taken to plant sunflowers or some other plant to afford it, a low shed, twelve to twenty inches high, should be made of boards or boughs. There is no excuse for allowing the chicks to pant in the hot sun, when half an hour at most would furnish them shade. Lice, which multiply rapidly in hot weather, are not so easily overcome. The papers are full of advice as to killing of vermin on poultry, some timely and some of no use whatever. Coal oil is frequently recommended for this purpose, but the circumstances under which coal oil should be applied to the feathers or flesh of a fowl are very rare indeed. It is better to use coal oil on the perches than not to use anything, but a solution of crude carbolic acid is much more effective as an insecticide, and is a valuable disinfectant. The louse that causes trouble with the birds during this month, as well as the one following, is not found on the body of the hen or chick in the day time, but in the cracks and crevices around perches. In the night, however, he gets his work in to such an extent, that if crushed early in the following day he leaves a spot of blood. Many of our poultrymen and farmers say they never saw this creature, and that they are not troubled with them. There are few poultry houses in August that do not contain them, and if the proprietor never saw them, it is because he did not know where to look for them, or else had no eyes to see with. There is probably not one poultry house in Manitoba to-day that has not more or less of them hidden away in the cracks and crevices. Carbolic acid is death to parasite life, as well as to fungi, and a thorough application of one-sixth of a pint to a gallon of water will destroy myriads of them in the ordinary hen house. Thorough work is necessary, as they multiply with great rapidity, and one week seems long enough to multiply into millions a very few of the insects. Turn over the perches where they rest on the cleats or cross bars, and a dark red spot will be found, and if disturbed it will be found to scatter in all directions. Many are misled in this way, and pass them by without realizing what they are. Be very careful, therefore, to investigate carefully every dark red spot on the under side of the perches, and see whether it is alive or not.

A very good thing to have about the stable at this time of year is a solution of carbolic acid. If the horses have sore backs or sore necks, put a little of it on with a sponge, and then about twenty minutes afterward put on a little vaseline. The acid cleanses the sore and keeps away the flies. The vaseline is cooling and healing. Keep the acid well corked and labelled poison.

Watch the feet of the horses. Let them go barefoot as much as possible, at least change their shoes frequently. Endeavor to know enough concerning the horse's foot and its care to keep out of the hands of bungling blacksmiths. Study how to tend and shape the hoofs of the colt. A fine bodied and fine spirited horse may have a bungling gait or lack of endurance from bad feet that will hurt his value very materially; too often it is all the owner's fault.

**Chatty Letter from the States.**

The movement of distillery cattle is not very large now. A heavy crop has been marketed, and there will be a liberal supply for August and early September, but as a rule these cattle are forwarded in such a way as not to glut the markets at any one time. In the main the sloped cattle are owned by experienced men who watch the market very closely. Then, again, they are often fed at points so convenient that they can be marketed in a day's notice. Prices lately ruling, \$5 to \$5.90 for 1,000 to 1,440 lb. beeves, and \$4 to \$4.40 for bulls.

There were two important features in the heavy marketing of cattle at all points a year ago. The drought forced many owners to ship whether they would or no, and the President's

abundant for some time to come, and the margin between poor and prime cattle is likely to become wider. The practice of fattening yearling cattle for market is growing in favor. It is only at exceptional times that good fat yearlings are not in strong demand at good, fair prices. There is one danger in the early maturity idea. Feeders do not always realize that only the fat, good conditioned young things are really saleable. Highly bred, but poorly fed young cattle, are worth little, if any more, to the butcher than poorly fed scrubs.

Monday, July 13, Chicago received 19,977 head of cattle and 1,150 calves. The cattle included about 6,000 Texans and 7,000 native cows. The largest run on record was 24,036 cattle, which arrived January 12th last.

The hog market has been very good of late. No extravagant prices, but a good, healthy trade

**Hawkhurst Shropshires.**

The accompanying illustration is taken from a photograph from life, representing a group of Shropshire shearing ewes, the lot being part of an importation of seventy just arrived to replenish the ranks thinned out by the numerous sales recently made from this flock.

Mr. Hawkshaw selected these in person, and accompanied them to their present quarters, where they now await any visitors who may wish to inspect them. Specimens from the flocks of Mr. R. Bach, Craven Arms, Salop; Mr. E. Hughes, Hereford; Mrs. Bromly, Salop, Shropshire; Mr. Napper, Loughcrew, Ireland; Mr. Blakeley Wootten, Salop. These consist chiefly of shearing ewes, while a grand two shear ram from the flock of Mr. Richard Bach was also included. With the lately arrived addition the flock now numbers 175 head, large size and high



A GROUP OF SHEARLING SHROPSHIRE, THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH, ONT.

order, clearing the "Cherokee strip," threw upon the market many thousands of cattle not ready for market. There may be a drought this summer or fall, but so far there are no indications of it. On the contrary, the rainfall has been rather too heavy. However, an abundance of feed is fairly assured, and there seems to be no section where forced marketing of cattle has been the rule this year.

There is a fairly healthy feeling in the foreign cattle trade, though the exporters of live cattle are not at all disposed to do a make or break volume of business. Prices abroad are only  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 1 c. higher in London than a year ago, while the cost of cattle here is fully 1 c. per lb. more. To offset this ocean rates are \$6 to \$7.50 per head cheaper. The exporters do not deny that they are making a little money, but the best evidence that the trade is not always a bonanza is the fact that many of the shippers are doing less business than last year. Indications are, however, that good cattle will be not any too

at \$1.25 per 100 lbs. advance over a year ago. Hog raisers are not complaining.

The important statement is made by reliable authorities that trichinosis would never appear in hog meat if the hogs were never allowed to eat decayed animal matter. Bury the dead animals. They are worth more for a fertilizer than for hog food. It is surprising that so many people still cling to the old idea that nothing is too foul for a hog to eat or drink. There has lately been a very wide range of prices for hogs. Choice 160 to 260 lb. hogs sold at \$5.25 when sellers found it hard work to get \$4.50 for fat 300 lb. brood sows.

In Manitoba June and July have been wet—exceedingly favorable for vegetation. Old timers say that there will be no danger of frost this year.

Most favorable reports come to us of the crop prospects in Manitoba this year. Hundreds of farm hands are wanted, and wages will be high. Excursions for "harvest hands" will be run on August 4th on C. P. R. line.

quality having been the prominent features borne in mind in selecting for this flock. This season's lambs are exceptionally large and fine, particularly the ram lambs. These and 100 imported ewes to choose from should satisfy those wanting sheep of this breeding.

Since 1889 eighteen travelling dairy schools, attended by 450 students, chiefly farmers' wives and daughters, of whom 348 took a full course of instruction, have been organized under the Bath and West of England Society. The British dairyman is on the move.

Mr. John Q. Sumner, of Morris, writes us as follows:—"I am well pleased with your paper, and consider it the best agricultural publication in Canada. It is always brim full of trustworthy information, and your advertising space is not filled up with patent trash."

James W. Shanks met with a serious loss by the death of his thoroughbred Shorthorn bull. A *post mortem* by the district veterinary, McNaught, revealed a nail in his lungs. It is supposed he swallowed the nail and it worked through the stomach penetrating his lung and causing a large abscess to form.

### A Record for Manitoba.

In a letter to Hon. Mr. Greenway, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Mr. H. C. Simpson, a farmer in the vicinity of Virden, says: "I will give the results of a venture I made in growing wheat, which, I think, you will agree was very successful. I bought a quarter section of land, sandy soil, seven miles from Virden, during the spring of 1889, and broke and back-set 120 acres of it. It is very smooth and level, so it was as easy to break as ploughing ordinary stubble. I sowed it with Eureka wheat, and started to cut it on the 7th August last year. I threshed 2,375 bushels off it. I have sold it now at 95 cents per bushel, which comes to \$2,256. I paid \$3.50 per acre for the land, \$560; my expenses, including seed, threshing, etc., amounted to \$485, so that I have the land for nothing and a net profit of \$1,200. These figures are correct, because I have taken great care to keep an accurate account of my expenses."

### The Wants of Manitoba—Taste.

BY JAMES ELDER, HENSALL FARM, VIRDEN, MAN.

The next want of Manitoba which I will notice is the want of taste, and perhaps nowhere is this want more noticeable than in the farmer's door and barn yard. It is the exception to see a farm-yard in which there is the least attempt at neatness, to say nothing of beauty; everything is left lying around in the utmost disorder. First of all the wood pile, a most desirable adjunct of the door-yard, and, if kept in proper form, by no means an unseemly object, is often the very picture of slovenliness, as well as a source of danger as a fire conductor. Then, again, the wagon, seeder, binder, mower, and even sleigh are all left just where they were unhitched from—well, just anywhere around the house or stable. The passer-by is left to the conclusion that if the owner had any object in view at all it was to have these things relieve the monotony of the surroundings, and certainly, in many cases, without them, things would appear monotonous indeed, because in many cases there is not a tree to be seen,—nothing but the stable, with its manure pile in front of the door, and the house with its wood pile, scarcely more ornamental. Now, how can we expect our young people to grow up with any taste amid such surroundings? How can we expect them to take an interest in the farm where there is nothing to attract, nothing to give a homelike appearance? Should we not make our homes such that our boys and girls will ever look back to them as the sweetest, cheeriest and happiest places on earth, instead of the dreary, unattractive spots they too often are. But not only should this be done for our own sake, and for the sake of our children, but to make the country attractive to the visitor or prospective settler. We have often been told by certain men that the bareness of our homesteads is the greatest objection to our new country. But I need not enlarge upon this point, it is admitted by all; but the excuse is made, "Well, I have not time." Well, we would answer with the remark, "You have all the time there is; it just depends upon how you use it;" or to use another phrase, "You can't eat your piece and keep it too." If you spend all your time in raising large crops, and making money, of course you will have none left to make home beautiful, or to encourage in your children the taste for tidiness and ornamentation.

Now, would it not be better, instead of hoarding money for our children to enjoy after we are gone, or, perhaps, to be a curse to them, to have some enjoyment with them while we are with them, or, rather, while they are with us, and leave to them a taste and training which will cause them in time to do their part to make our country attractive. True, those living in a bare district become accustomed to it; but if anyone wants to be impressed with the improvement it would be to the appearance of his home to have some trees around it, I would advise him to take a trip, as I did lately, through the beautiful bluff country of Bradwardine. Here we find the houses nestling in the side of beautiful green bluffs; and to add to the attractiveness of the scene, the log houses are in most cases white-washed, and shine out in beautiful contrast among the green bluffs. I thought, when passing some of these places, that, other things being equal, these people must be happier amid such surroundings than those out on the bare, cheerless prairie without a green thing higher than the grain.

We would say, then, to those who have done nothing to ornament the home, begin at once and you will find that it is not the dreadful job you think it is, and what of dreadfulness there is in it will get knocked out by the pleasure of doing it, and the satisfaction you will have as the work progresses. Remember that every year you allow to pass is one year lost in the growth of your trees, and your boys and girls are one year older, and you will have one year less in which to enjoy it with them; and if you only begin you will find that your boys and girls will take an interest in things about the place which will be most gratifying to you. Why, John would be ashamed to drive a badly groomed team, with harness tied together with binder string, through a nice, tasty yard, and Mary would be ashamed to have a dirty kitchen behind a beautiful green. As I find many confess want of knowledge of how to go about the work, at some future time I will give a few pointers upon the subject.

### Beresford Stock Farm, J. E. Smith, Proprietor.

Mr. C. M. Daunais, a prominent stock raiser of Battleford, and who takes an active interest in the Battleford Agricultural Society, last Saturday visited the Beresford Stock Farm and made an extensive and valuable purchase, his selection being a show herd, which probably has not an equal in the province. One of the animals, Sunrise = 6093 =, stood at the head of the Beresford show herd that was awarded first prize, diploma and silver medal for the best herd of pure-bred cattle any age or any breed, open to the province, at the Brandon Summer Exhibition, 1889, and the others are of equally as high merit.

Sunrise, the king of the herd, was sired by Barmpton Hero, one of the greatest show bulls in America. He stood at the head of the herd exhibited by Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., at the Industrial Exhibition, and was awarded the Eglington Shield, valued at \$250, for the best herd in America, any age or any breed, and will always be remembered as the celebrated Barmpton Hero. Sunrise has proved thus, if worthy of his imperishable sire, both as a stock and show bull. Having been at Beresford since a calf, and his stock now coming back

to him, it was deemed advisable to dispose of him, although a number of previous offers had been refused, it being hard to part with such a great favorite.

Beresford Bud = 15198 =, a four-year-old cow with calf at foot by Sunrise, her sire being Lord Lansdowne (imp.) = 2712 = (51601). She is a very promising animal; pedigree first-class. Her calf is a full brother of the bull sold to Mr. Alex. McDonald, of Kemnay, and looked upon as a rising star in the Shorthorn world.

Queen Ann is a dark red two-year-old heifer, sire Wellington = 8847 =, dam Fair Queen 4th, by Statesman 1st (44096). She was bred to Windsor (imp.) = 6456 = (56771). Windsor is now the stock bull of the Beresford farm. He was bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, imported by James Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont., now the property of J. E. Smith. Windsor was awarded 1st prize at the London Provincial Show, also first at the Toronto Industrial in 1889, 1st prize in Toronto as a three-year-old in 1890, and first in the class of three-year-olds and over at Ottawa, and was shown in the herd awarded gold medal and diploma at Ottawa in 1890.

Lady Booth 4th; sire Killerby (imp.) (55591), dam Lady Booth, by Aurora Lad (49025), 2nd dam Rachel (imp.). Lady Booth 4th will be two years old Dec. 28th, and is probably without an equal in Manitoba; she also is bred to Windsor.

Mr. Daunais has taken a herd of Shorthorns into Battleford that would do credit to any of the oldest-established Shorthorn districts, either as regards individual merit or pedigree. The agriculturists of that locality have good reason to feel proud of this importation, and we trust the venture will meet with the success it deserves. ¶ Mr. J. M. Douglas, of Moosomin, also purchased three very fine Shorthorns from the Beresford Stock Farm last week. Mr. Douglas' farm is at Dougald, thirty miles north of Moosomin, and is being operated by his sons, who have considerable land adjoining, and are noted breeders of horses and sheep, and also have a number of grade cattle, but this is their first purchase of thoroughbred animals. These gentlemen are enthusiastic stock fanciers, and we hope to hear good accounts of their Shorthorns in future at the fairs, having secured a good foundation to build up a herd upon.

The three consist of Marquis of Beresford 13324, sire Scottish Crown = 7857 =, dam Dora J. 14490, by Sunrise = 6093 =. The Marquis is a half-brother to the bull sold to S. S. Simpson that carried first prize at Brandon Summer Fair in 1890, and although somewhat thin in flesh at present has good points and good breeding, and will eventually come to the front.

Royal Maid of Beresford = 17282 =, a dark roan; sire Sunrise = 6093 =, dam Lady Glass = 15204 =, by Barmpton Hero 321 =.

Beauty of Beresford = 17278 =, sire Sunrise = 6093 =, dam Beauty = 5358 =. Though never exhibited, she is full sister of the show bull Crown Prince of Beresford = 10107 =, who has been shown a number of times both at Brandon and Souris fairs, and always carried first prizes. The latter is now owned by Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Fairfax. Beauty of Beresford is also half-sister of Lord Beresford, a first prize winner wherever shown. Doubtless this heifer will give a good account of herself later.

### Sheep and Woollen Mills.

The Rapid City woollen mill, which is owned and operated by George McCulloch & Co., was established in 1887, and has ever since been doing an increasing business. They are now manufacturing yarn, flannel, blankets, serges and tweeds, having a capacity of 200 pounds of yarn per day and 120 yards of cloth. Yarn is manufactured in sixteen shades. They handle during the year 70,000 pounds of wool, the price paid this season being 12½ cents for unwashed and 18 cents for washed. Fifteen hands are employed in the mill, working from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. The mill is located on the Saskatchewan river, water power being used in summer and steam in winter.

The farmers in the district keep sheep, Mr. McNaught having 250; J. M. Hall 250; James Rogerson 400; S. L. Head 500; Smith Bros. 100; Wm. Porter 75, and Mr. Bell 60. It will pay the farmers to take good care of their sheep, keeping them in good condition, which will improve the quality of the wool, and increase the price. It will also pay them to keep the wool clean and roll it neatly in bundles when taken from the sheep. Mr. Ovas, manager of the mill, says he received the finest lot of wool last season from Mr. Drumark, of Shellmouth.

The Belmera sheep ranch, owned by Mr. W. R. Baker, of the M. & N. W. Road, and located twelvemiles northwest of Brussell, still continues. Mr. Baker has secured the services of Mr. R. W. Patterson, of Foxwarren, as manager, who now resides on the ranch, and is improving the flock. His flock last season consisted of 204 ewes, 160 of which were bred, Shropshire rams being used, the product of which this season is 156 healthy lambs. The average weight of fleece was 7½ pounds.

The farmers in the vicinity of Rapid City have arranged to build a farmers' elevator, and have the stock subscribed. It will have a capacity of 30,000 bushels. Directors were elected on June 13th last.

### The Barnardo Farm.

The editor of this paper, in company with the veteran cattle breeder of Manitoba, Mr. Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, took advantage of the proximity of Binscarth to Russell to visit the Barnardo Farm, near that town, on the occasion of the Binscarth sale. To those who enjoy the acquaintance of the manager, Mr. A. E. Struthers, it is needless to say that a very pleasant and profitable time was spent, the only regret being that the time was so short. The creamery was first inspected. Seventy cows are now being milked, and the milk manufactured into "No. 1 hard" butter. The amount produced is about three hundred pounds per week, or about four and a-half pounds per cow. This is not a large yield, but is probably an average yield for a general purpose Manitoba cow. If Mr. Struthers could arrange matters to his liking, and which he doubtless will do at an early date, he would keep special purpose dairy cows. There are at the present time two Short-horn bulls on the farm; one of them Trophy, a fine Booth bull, imported, and a present from Lord Polwarth. Trophy is a fine animal and would gladden the heart of a beef breeder, but has no place on a dairy farm. There are three hundred acres under crop, ten acres of which is corn planted in hills, and which will be ensiled when the proper season comes. A new root house

will be built and a granary on top. A nice comfortable house has recently been completed for Mr. Struthers, and arrangements are being made for lighting all the buildings on the farm by electricity. There are at present sixty boys on the farm. Mr. Struthers says most of the boys turn out well, and a scheme is now being perfected to enable former pupils who have shown themselves competent to farm for themselves to break up and crop a part of the vast tract of land for themselves.

### The Royal Society's Pigs.

From what one can glean from your valuable journal your countrymen are taking a great deal of interest in the breeding of pigs, and I venture to send you a few notes of the exhibits at the Doncaster Royal where we had collected together a grand lot of pigs from well nigh all the best herds in England. It is now the fashion to have two sets of judges, one set taking the Yorkshires, large, middle and small, and the other awarding the prizes in the classes for Small Blacks, Berkshires and Tamworths.

First on the list comes the class for Large Yorkshire boars under eighteen months. Two splendid pigs from the Holywell Manor herd won first and reserve. The former pig has won six firsts, and the latter two firsts and a reserve. A very large and thick-shouldered boar won second for Mr. Beardsley, the third prize going to a middling boar sent by the Guardians of Prescott Union. The pens of boars were not first rate; there was a want of uniformity and style about them. The Hon. Mrs. Ingram's two sows were of tremendous size and could not have reared any pigs of late. It is time some steps were taken to put a stop to the showing of these over-fattened old dowagers. Mr. Sanders Spencer won first prize for a typical pen of Large White yelts, and was reserved for a second lot much younger and quite as good. A very nice pen won third prize for Mr. Boddington. In middle white boars Mr. Spencer sent a beautiful young boar to win the first prize. This nice young boar was successfully shown at Oxford, Bath and West and Essex shows. Three grand pens of boars won first, second and reserve for Mr. Spencer, who also won second and reserve for breeding sows, and second for pens of yelts, thus taking five of the eight prizes awarded for Middle Whites. Small Yorkshires were very few and very fat. Small Blacks fewer and if possible fatter—not entries enough in either section to take all the prizes offered.

Berkshires were very good and numerous. Mr. E. Burbridge won first, and Mr. W. Pinneck won a second for boars and a third for sows with pigs from one litter. Mr. A. Darby won two seconds and a third with pens of three pigs of either sex. Mr. Benjafield was first for sows. Sir Humphrey de Trafford's three boars were first. Mr. W. A. Barnes won a second for sows, and Mr. Burbidge a first for aged boars; this pig won first and cup at the Bath and West.

Tamworths were in great force and were better than we have seen them; they show more breeding now that they are bred of a lighter color, due to a cross one would think. Mr. R. Boddington, Mr. J. Norman, jr., Mr. D. W. Philip, Lord Auckland, Mr. F. Ibbotson, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Tompson and some others were successful exhibitors.

BERKS.

### In Defence of the Percheron.

BY AUZIAS-TURENNE, MANAGER, M. S. D. A. D. F.

If the Clyde and the Shire are still on their proof—a proof that can scarcely be completed before the end of the century, as stated by the editor of the Nor'-West Farmer—why don't he allow the Percheron as long a trial? Why don't he wait till the end of the century before objecting to such breed, as inferior or unsatisfactory? Has he any right to draw such hasty conclusions before a long experiment? We do not undertake any criticism of other breeds or indulge in comparisons which are proverbially odious, but we simply say: Give our breed a trial! The excellence of the Percheron among the draught breeds, as well as the superiority of the Thoroughbred from England among lighter breeds, we would proclaim, even if we were alone, against a thousand century's old prejudices, even in our Canadian Northwest, where too many men, for the last ten years, have said, "Here are the only breeds fit for our country! We say so, and it is so! No use for any other equine race!"

The population of the United States is formed of all sorts of nationalities of which each one was naturally pledged at first in favor of the horse that came from his fatherland; still, for twenty-five years, they have given a decided preference to Percherons as draught horses. The main zootechnic feature of the Percheron is *swiftness* combined with *strength*. This is the reason why Percherons are sought after by all the nations which are trying to improve their draught horses or to create a breed for themselves. If you want the opinion of a very high British agricultural authority, we will remind you of the following statement of the British Quarterly Journal of Agriculture:—"The Percheron horses are a capital race for hard work and scanty fare. I have never seen such horses at the collar, under the diligence, post carriage or clumsy cabriolet, or for the farm cart. They are enduring and energetic beyond description. With their necks cut to the bone they flinch not. They keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect or hard treatment. A better cross for some of our horses cannot be imagined than those of Normandy."

Since the June issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we have received over twenty-two letters from the Northwest in defence of Percherons.

For instance, Mr. L. D. Lemieux, Oak Lake, Man., writes us:—"That the best stallion ever imported to Brandon was a Percheron named Black Duck. He left some remarkable colts, but the purchaser never paid the agreed price and he was taken back to the States after two years by his owner. The Percheron stallions bought by the Agricultural Society of Brandon were not fine specimens of their breed. Last year a fine Percheron was ruined at Oak Lake, Man., by mismanagement and too many mares in season time. The result was, in some cases, weak or puny colts."

But such instances as false pedigreed scrubs, much abused stallions (sometimes the best one), or poor specimens happen in every breed. A man or a paper, to be fair, must allow the Percheron a trial as long as the Clyde or the Shire before he gives any unfavorable opinion on such breed. We claim that the Percheron breed is the origin of the Quebec Canadian horse. We have proof of it. Our Canadian Percheron colts will prove it. Give them a fair field.

### Should Stallions be Licensed.

The breeding season has come and gone again, and as usual, the country has been flooded with a miscellaneous assortment of stallions, pure-bred, half-bred and no breed at all in many cases, and ranging in price of service fee from the highly bred road stallion, with a record of 2.28, at \$40, down to the general purpose mongrel that covers at \$5 to insure; and, again, I am sorry to say, in too many localities we find that the horses of the latter class, if they have not done the biggest seasons, have at any rate done enough to cut down very materially the earnings of really useful horses, the result being that many a man who has invested a goodly sum in the purchase of a well-bred stallion has gone home with the firm intention of going out of the business, and as a natural consequence some neighborhood is deprived of the services of a horse who would in a very few years have added hundreds of dollars to the wealth of the neighborhood in the value of its horses alone.

Now, surely, something should be done to put a stop to such a state of things, and yet when the advisability of licensing stallions is brought up a howl is at once raised that the poor man's liberty is being infringed on, that every man has a right to breed to any horse he likes, and that in this free country it would be an outrage to try to prevent any man who chose to do so from travelling a stallion of any breed or kind he chooses. Let me ask what reason there is in this. It might just as well be claimed that any man who chose should be allowed to sell whiskey, or that a man should be allowed to leave his plum trees full of black knot, or let the thistles on his farm all go to seed; or in fact it might as well be claimed at once that the government has no right to bring in any measure for the good of the country at large that will in any way interfere with the actions of any individual.

Now, let us look into this question for a moment or two. Under the present state of things any man who wishes has a right to keep for service a stallion of any description he may choose. What is the result? We find the country flooded with entire horses that would not, were they gelded, fetch over \$150 to \$200 each, and in many cases less. These horses are travelled on the principal of putting a good stiff figure on the stallion bill and then taking what they can get. I know of one horse in an adjoining county who was bred to three mares at \$4 each to insure, and, of course, numbers of men are found willing to breed to them because they are cheap. This is bad enough, but the mischief does not end here, as the man who has invested his money in a well-bred stallion finds that owing to the number of scrub horses that are doing business at from \$3 to \$6 he has got to either come down in his price to something near their rates or else stay at home. He knows he cannot afford to run a horse that has cost him perhaps \$1,000 or \$1,200 at such a price, run all risks on the horse, take the chances of the mare proving in foal, and last, but far from least, take chances of getting his money, and so he takes the first opportunity of selling his horse and goes out of the business; and I do not blame him, for after some years practical experience I am satisfied that there is very little in keeping stallions for service except worry and bother.

Now, suppose a license fee of say \$100 was levied on every stallion that is kept for service, what would the result be? Simply this, that

the castrating knife would be used very freely next spring, and hundreds of useless, and worse than useless stallions would be set to earn their living by collar work, while the man who is thinking of purchasing a well-bred horse will be encouraged to do so, as he will not be obliged to compete with all the scrub horses he has had to meet hitherto, and my reader adds, he will put the price away up so that no ordinary farmer can touch it. I do not think so; I think the law of supply and demand would regulate that. There are plenty of really good, sound, well-bred horses to be had, and just as soon as any man is found to be getting an extra high rate there would be lots of men ready to put another horse in the field. As the market stands now from \$800 to \$1,200 will buy a good fair stallion of almost any breed, and were stallion owners protected from the competition of \$200 scrubs by a license fee such as I speak of, they could afford to run a horse costing this amount at from \$10 to \$12 to insure, and if a colt is not worth paying that for he is not worth raising.

It would, of course, be necessary that all stallions licensed should be registered with the proper authorities, and I would suggest that it would be well to insist on every owner producing a certificate from a qualified veterinarian that his horse is free from any hereditary disease, and also that he should file a copy of the pedigree, duly sworn to.

Were such a plan as this carried out and the money collected, after the necessary expenses have been paid, handed over to the county agricultural society, I think we would all be surprised in a few years at the change in the quality of our horses that would result; and I would now suggest to the horse owners and breeders of the province that some steps be taken to petition parliament to grant to the different county councils the right to place such a license on all entire horses standing for service within the boundaries of their respective counties.

BLUE BLOOD.

### Breeding for Beef.

A more systematic management of the cattle breeding in Canada would result in a much larger sum being realized for this fast increasing export. Although last year's figures footed up over 123,000 head (one-third more than the year previous, and more than double that of two years before, then the largest in the history of the export trade), still a number of these were not a large source of revenue to either breeder or shipper. This was for two reasons. One, because they were shipped unfinished, and the other, on account of the lack of quality required for the British market.

In the manner that breeding is now conducted throughout the country many of the best cows are lost as far as their reproducing powers are concerned. The vast body of farmers who send their milk to cheese factories aim to have their cows come in so that they will be fresh at the beginning of May, therefore the chances of successfully raising calves without the proper quota of milk makes it extremely dubious if it will pay to bring up the calf at all.

After repeated trials, with a want of success that is too plainly displayed in the poor little puny yearlings that are to be seen in the majority of dairy districts, farmers become more careless as to what bulls they breed their cows to, and by this management it is not likely that the quality of the country's yearly output will be improved. The only way to rectify the difficulty is by having the necessary number to keep up the herd calve early in the year. By this means a quantity of butter can be made and sold when it is selling at paying prices, and at the time of year it is in the best condition to ship. The skim-milk, which is sweet and in good order for feeding, remains on the farm to bring up the

calves, which should be ready to be weaned by the time the factory season begins. By good feeding during these months the cows would milk better than they do now, especially where cows are brought through in just merely living condition, and the additional value of a well grown calf would materially help to swell the credit account of each cow in the herd. A revolutionizing of the general management of the feeding methods is necessary before there is much encouragement for better breeding. It is all well enough to speak of the necessity of good blood being infused in our herds that the proper stamp of cattle may be produced to sell at good profit. Breed, without the proper care and attention, avails nothing. If farmers are so niggardly that they fancy each bushel of grain saved for sale is just so much money made, they may just as well keep on with scrub or native cattle, as these will stand starvation rations quite as well or better. On the other hand, if they grow and set apart certain crops to be fed on the farm, they must seek to feed it to such animals as will give the best returns. It has been over and over again manifested that the young steer will give a much larger return for a given number of bushels of ground grain than a steer nearly matured. This difference amounts to from one-third to one-half, and is hardly credible, but a proper test, in which feed and animals are duly weighed, will convince the most sceptical. Just here comes in profit or loss in the feeding operations. In small establishments how much better to so order the feeding and breeding that a certain number of yearlings or calves could be turned off each year than to have a number of all ages on half rations eating up the profits.

Already the demand for good, thrifty-growing young stock is greater than the supply. Far more money can be made by feeding these young things than can be made in finishing the ordinary steer after he has passed his second year. The money is all in getting steers to market at from twenty-four to thirty months. After this age they will not pay for their feed unless they have been purchased at extremely low figures.

In the Scottish dairy districts where large herds of Ayrshire cattle are principally kept, after choosing out the best cows to keep up the supply of heifers to the number required for the dairy herd, the balance are bred to the best type of beef bulls. The calves are sold off early to farmers making a specialty of feeding these. They are sold again when they get to suitable age, to others for stall feeding or grazing, as the case may be. By this system steers of the quality that Scotland is so noted for are produced. Canadian methods have of necessity been indefinite during the opening up of trade and improving the farms, but the time for better ordered system is now necessary to realize profits and make each department of the farm tell. The writer has repeatedly sold steers from twelve to eighteen months at from \$30 to \$50 per head. These, of course, were well cared for, but no easier way of making money can be found, and no better return for feed obtained. Let those who have doubts choose a few of their best framed cows, breed them early to a good-fleshed, pure-bred bull of one of the beef breeds, take care of the calves when they arrive; don't let them go backward; very little feed, if continued, together with good care, will develop steers that will not only be a large source of profit, but will awaken an interest in careful breeding.

### The French Coaching Stallion Indre.

The horse portrayed in the subjoined illustration has not only been a most successful prize taker at the expositions of France, but he belongs to a family that have distinguished themselves as winners in the annual races which are held in that country, seventy-eight of his half brothers and sisters winning to the amount of over \$85,000. The grand sire and great grand sire were also getters of trotters winning large sums of money. Mr. Dunham, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill., his importer, places considerable value on endurance and performances.

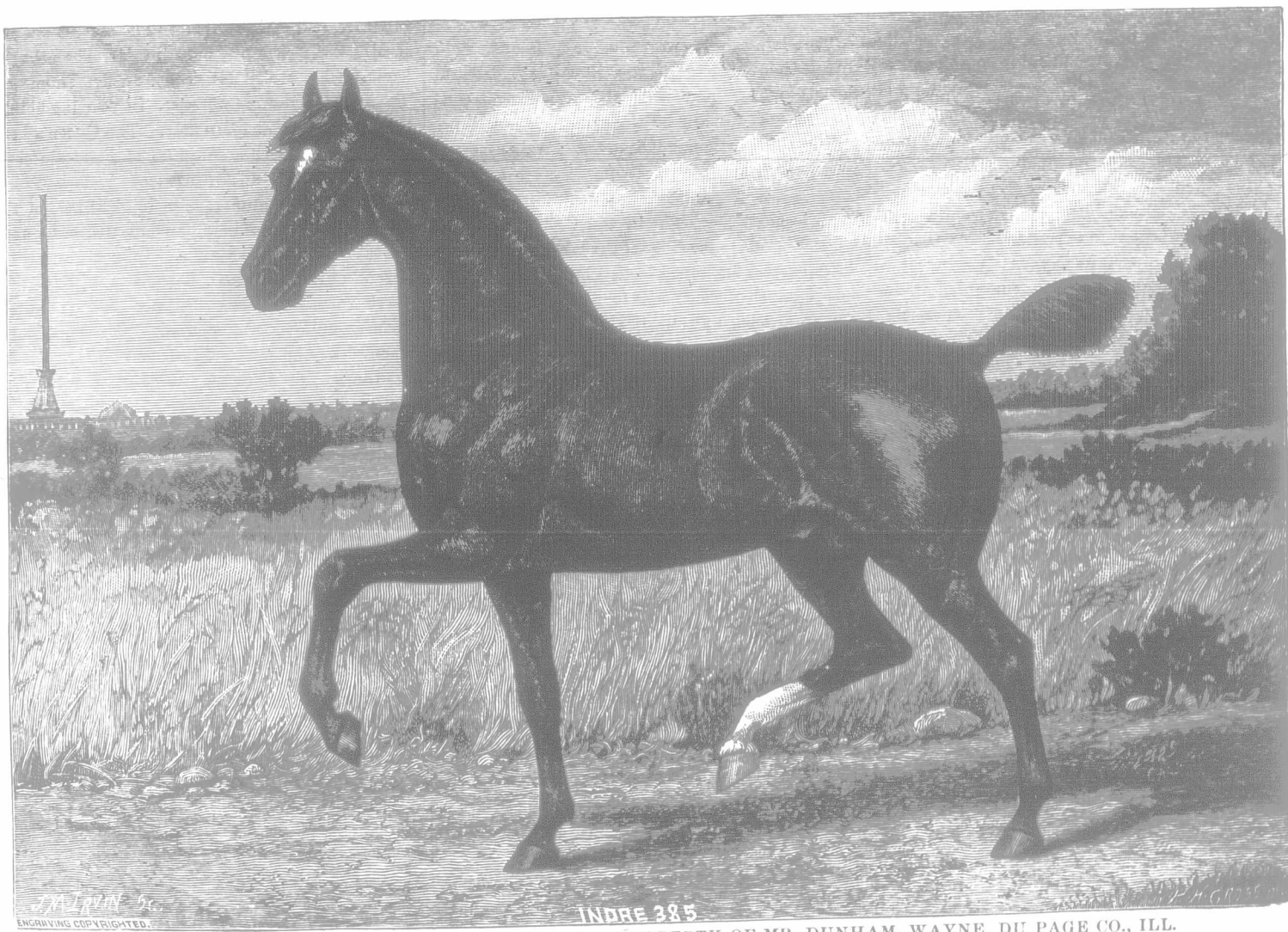
### Clydesdales—Our Scottish Letter.

It is something in these dull times to be able to report that all our American and Canadian

Scotland has its own show, and at some of these parish shows there may be seen first-rate displays of stock. One of the best of these is an old established event that always takes place on the second Wednesday of June at Kilmalcolm, in Renfrewshire. I think as far as Clydesdales are concerned this may be described as the best parish show in Scotland. There are several first-rate, although not large, breeding studs in the locality. Chief amongst these may be named that of Margaret's Mill, owned by Mr. Alex. Love, and founded about the beginning of this century. This stud contains one of the best mares ever got by Prince of Wales 673, and the superior breeding horse Prince Gallant 6176 is its most notable member at present. Another successful Clydesdale breeder in Kilmalcolm is

Belted Knight 1395, and Mr. Love, already referred to, with stock got by Prince Gallant. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Uplawmoor, Nielston, was first with a three-year-old filly got, I think, by Knight O'Lothian 4489, and Mr. C. Watson, Fulwood, Houston, was first with a first-rate two-year-old filly got by Top Gallant.

Another very fine display of Clydesdales was seen at Stirling. This is one of the best district shows in Scotland. The champion female of the show was the Kippendavie mare Brenda, by Knight Errant 4483. This mare has surpassingly good action, and she and her stable companion, Heroine, make a grand pair. Both were bred by Colonel Stirling, and are by Knight Errant. Heroine has more weight and substance, but Brenda has the greater style. Other successful



INDRE 285  
THE FRENCH COACHING STALLION INDRE, THE PROPERTY OF MR. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILL.

friends have not forsaken us. At the Royal Show last week we met Mr. William Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and Mr. Robert Miller, jr., Brougham, Ont., and since arriving home Mr. Robert Ness, jr., Howick, Quebec, has also entered an appearance. Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., the President of the American Clydesdale Association, is also in evidence. I rather think Mr. Miller is on sheep business, and am not sure that we are likely to see him in the north. All of the others are probably buyers of Clydesdales, and they will likely be taking away some good things.

June is always an abnormally busy month; scarcely a day passes on which there is not more than one agricultural show. On Saturday there were no fewer than four, all of them held at towns not more than thirty miles distant from Glasgow. Almost every parish in the west of

Mr. William Neilson, Mathernock Farm, who, at the show held at Greenock a few days ago, gained first prizes, both in the class of yearling colts and the class of yearling fillies, with animals bred by himself. Greenock show is confined to the lower ward of Renfrewshire, of which Kilmalcolm forms a part. The show for the whole county is held at Paisley in the first week of June, and this year it was largely attended and very successful. The most successful exhibitors were Mr. Sinclair Scott, whose fine mares have gained many prizes wherever shown this season; Sir Michael R. Shaw, Stewart Bart, who gained several prizes with stock got by his capital stud horse the Macneil 4566; Mr. W. S. Park, Hattont, Bishopton, who showed some good colts, the best of them got by the famous Top Gallant (1850); Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, with five yearlings got by Sir Everard 5353, and

exhibitors were the Galbraith Bros., who are well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and showed a number of first-rate animals. They were first with yearling and two-year-old colts got by Lord Ailsa 5974, first with the fine mare Lady Londonderry, by Castlereagh, in the yeld class, and second in the brood mare class with the celebrated Topsman's Princess. Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, Polmont, had good success with his stock. The well-known Sunray was first in the brood mare class, and the beautiful Maritana was first in the class of yearling fillies. The first two-year-old filly was the cup winner at the Dumbartonshire show. She is quite a superior animal, and, I now learn, was got by Druid Chief 2061. Colonel Stirling's Brenda as I have already said, won the championship, even beating Sunray.

The best shows of the month, however, have

been those held at Edinburgh, and the show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Doncaster. Both were very fine displays, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Clydesdale made a grand impression at Doncaster on the classic ground of the St. Leger. There were several good classes at Edinburgh, but both there and at the Royal Mr. Wm. Renwick's Prince Alexander was the champion male Clydesdale. This fine, well-balanced, beautiful horse is the result of the combination of Prince of Wales and Darnley blood—the double crop of Samson blood which never seems to fail. His grandam was got by the famous Lord Lyon 489, and his great grandam was bred from an old Galloway strain. He is a horse in which substance and quality are combined in a remarkable degree. It is further worthy of notice that the female champion at the Royal, Scottish Snowdrop, was bred on almost similar lines. She was got by Prince of Wales out of a Darnley mare, and so has the double Samson crop, but her grandam is also of Samson breeding, being got by Old Times. The dams of Prince of Wales and Old Times were own sisters, and the dam of Darnley was also like them by Samson, so that there is a triple crop of Samson blood in her veins. She has never been beaten in her own class, although shown at every important Clydesdale show since April 1889, and she has been champion at the Royal two years in succession. Her owner, Mr. Sinclair Scott, was also first at Edinburgh with his grand, handsome brood mare Scottish Marchioness. This mare has since foaled, and consequently was not at the Royal. She is, perhaps, as beautiful in outline as any Clydesdale of the season. The Darnley mare, Scottish Rose, was first in the yeld class at the show in the Scottish Metropolis. The Kippendavie mare, Brenda, was first at Edinburgh and third at the Royal in three-year-old class, and Lord Polwarth was first at Edinburgh and second at the Royal with an excellent, well-colored two-year-old filly named Maggie IV., and got by Sidar. Curiously enough, another daughter of the same horse, Crosby Rose, owned by Mr. William Montgomery, was first at the Royal in the same class, and stood reserve to Scottish Snowdrop for the championship. Lord Polwarth's breeding like mare, Connie Nairn, stood second at Edinburgh and fourth at the Royal in the three-year-old class. She is a daughter of Prince of Wales, and a great favorite with breeders, having substance and depth, combined with good breeding like points. The Earl of Cawdor was second at the Royal in the three-year-old class with that choice mare Derceto, by the famous Flashwood. This is a mare of much substance, and a great favorite on all hands. Mr. David Mitchell's Maritana, by Excelsior, was first at Edinburgh, and the Earl of Galloway's grand mare Lillie Langtry, by Flashwood, was first at the Royal in the yearling class. The most successful exhibitor at the Royal, perhaps, was Mr. William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright. He was first with the three-year-old stallion Breastplate, a well-colored, level horse, and, as we have seen, first with Crosby Rose. These were the only two animals he exhibited. Mr. William Graham, Edengrove, Penrith, was first in the brood mare class with Lizzie of Inchparks, a very handsome mare by Bolted Knight, which gained a similar honor at Plymouth last year, and the same gentleman was second in the class of three-year-old stallions with the MacCash, a

big, strong, well-colored horse, got by Macgregor. Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, was first in the class of yearling colts with Ross Macgregor, a strong, well-built horse, which, I observe, is commended on all hands, and the same owner was second and third in the class of two-year-old colts with those splendid horses Prince Patrick and the Macquhae, respectively. The Lords A. and L. Cecil showed some first rate Clydesdales from their stud in Kent, and the Marquis of Londonderry was also represented by a number of fine animals. There was in every way a grand show of Clydesdales at Doncaster, and although veterinary inspection was compulsory for all male animals only one Clydesdale failed to pass.

SCOTLAND YET.

#### The Royal Society's Show at Doncaster.

The late show was the fifty-second held under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and although the attendance reached up higher than last year's show, still in this particular it was considerably behind that held in Windsor in 1889.

#### LIVE STOCK.

As Doncaster is right in the Coach horse district, Yorkshire having always been considered headquarters for horses of this breeding, it is not surprising that the entries for this class were both numerous and high in quality. Unfortunately the application for separate classes for Cleveland Bays was not recognized, therefore the entry of over seventy included representatives of the Yorkshire Coach horse and Cleveland Bay, less than half being entered in the Stud Book of the latter.

#### HACKNEYS

were a great show, and 128 entries were found at the Doncaster Show, the classes being defined as follows:—Those over 15 hands, those over 14 and under 15 hands, and Hackney mares and geldings over 14 hands. As weight carries up to 12 and 14 stone respectively.

#### SHIRES

figured up to 191 entries, in which all the classes were filled to overflowing with capital specimens of this English cart breed. The two-year stallion Buzy Victor Chief, purchased lately by Mr. Wainwright at \$12,500 caused quite a sensation in this class.

#### CLYDESDALES.

This class has been well described in the letter by Scotland Yet.

#### SUFFOLK PUNCHES

were not out in such numbers, only forty being entered; but of these some particularly useful horses filled the classes.

#### SHORTHORNS

were exceedingly well represented, the number footing up to 116 entries, which made a grand display. Less of the unfashionable white appeared to be conspicuous this year. According to the Mark Lane Express the awards were not without dissent from onlookers, two of the judges' predilection for Booth blood causing their judgment to be criticised. In aged bulls Mr. Evan Jones won first with Nugget, described as low and level, but wanting in style. He was sired by a bull of the Warlab Bright family, from a dam of Mr. Handley's breeding. The second was won by a bull of Mr. Robert Thomson's breeding, and of his Millicent family, Lord Polwarth gaining third and reserve respectively with Commander and Gunboat, both by Sir

Arthur Irvin. Twenty-two entries appeared in the ring for bulls calved in 1889, the first going to Lord Polwarth's Windsor Royal, which also took championship. He is described in the London Live Stock Journal as being round ribbed and gay in carriage. The largest class was that of bulls calved in 1890, there being 27 entries, in which Mr. W. Fowler's Eryholme Prince, sired by the Bliss bull Lord Broughton. He is said to be a very handsome yearling, with masculine head, massive forequarters and well covered top. Mr. Folgam came second with a bull of mixed Scotch and Booth breeding, and Mr. Dean Willis 3rd.

Cows in milk. First and second were won by Lord Polwarth with Wave of Indiana and Wave of Lock Levin, both by Warlab sires. For heifers in milk Lord Polwarth again won with Truth, by Sir Arthur Irvin. The second was one of Mr. W. Graham's, bred by Mr. Thomson, of Inglewood. Molly Millicent, of Mr. Thomson's lot, took the reserve number. In yearling heifers Lord Polwarth was again first. The Queen's herd scored second with a daughter of Field Marshal.

#### SHROPSHIRE

were the most numerous represented of the sheep classes, there being an entry of 182 out of a total of 649 of all breeds. In aged rams there were 27 entries. Mr. G. Lewis was 1st, Mr. A. S. Berry 2nd, Mrs. Barrs 3rd, and Mr. D. Buttar reserve number. Ninety-five shearing rams made plenty of work. Mr. Inge won 1st, Messrs. Bradburn 2nd, Mrs. Barrs 3rd, and Mr. E. Nock reserve number. Mr. David Buttar and Mr. J. Dixon both had highly commended sheep. Shearling ewes were a grand class of 28 entries, Mrs. Barrs winning 1st, Mr. Inge 2nd, Messrs. Bradburn 3rd, S. Minton H. C.

#### SOUTH DOWNS.

In aged rams there were ten entries, the Prince of Wales' flock scoring a 1st, Mr. J. J. Coleman 2nd. Shearling rams numbered 30. Mr. J. J. Coleman 1st, the Prince of Wales 2nd, Mr. J. J. Coleman also taking H. C., also Mr. Ellis and Mr. Wm. Toop.

#### COTSWOLDS.

Three flocks were forward, Mr. Russell Swanwick taking 1st and 2nd, and Mr. Garne 3rd in aged rams. In shearlings Mr. Garne was 1st, Mr. Bagnall 2nd, Mr. Swanwick 3rd. Three pens of shearling ewes were forward, all from Messrs. Bagnall's flock.

#### LINCOLNS.

In aged rams Mr. Henry Dudding lead off with 1st, Mr. R. Wright 2nd, Mr. Dudding 3rd and H. C. For shearlings Mr. Wright was 1st, Mr. Dudding 2nd and 3rd, as well as commended. Mr. Dudding was also 1st and 2nd in pens of ram lambs. Messrs. J. Brown and J. Westbrook were both highly commended. Pen of shearling ewes, 1st and 3rd, R. Wright; H. Dudding 2nd, also R. and V. H. C.

#### OXFORD DOWNS.

Only a small entry. Messrs. J. C. Eady, A. Brassey, J. Treadwell, S. Adams, and F. Street were among the winning exhibitors.

#### Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia.

The above work is again to hand, and for general information concerning the events of the world during 1890, it is difficult to conceive anything more concise and thorough. It contains scraps of last year's history of each country throughout the world, as well as obituaries of marked characters. One, three, and five Bond street, New York, is the address of the publishers.



### Toronto's Great Exhibition.

A few weeks more and Canada's great fair will be in full swing. For many weeks past the directors have been hard at work making preparations for it. Everything points to this being the most successful of the many successful exhibitions held under the auspices of the Association; in fact, the entries have been coming in so fast during the past three weeks that fully one-half of all the available space has been allotted already. In the manufacturing departments especially, the entries have been particularly numerous, and one can now realize the forethought of the directors and their faith in the future of their fair by the large expenditure they have undertaken in the erection of new buildings and the enlarging of the old ones so familiar to the public. The prize list, too, large as it has been, has this year been increased to a material extent by the insertion of several new classes in the horse department as well as turnouts, ponies, gig department, etc. Then, again, increased prizes have been raised in some classes of sheep and cattle departments. The Leicester Breeders' Association of America, for instance, has given a magnificent gold medal for sheep. Horticulture has also received a full share of attention from the directorate, and the new horticultural hall will be one of the features of this exhibition. A new fruit hall has been commenced and the contracts let for the felt and gravel roofing of the implement buildings and Association offices. The secret of the wonderful success of this great fair is to be found in the fact that the directors have ever had in view, above everything else, the benefit of the greatest and most important section of the community, the farmers. This is shown by an analysis of the prize list, nearly four-fifths of which is devoted to the farm and its products. The great Industrial Fair and Agricultural Exposition has now become so well known, not alone throughout the Dominion, but also through the length and breadth of the United States, that many important associations have arranged to hold their annual conventions during the fair. In fact it has become part and parcel of the prominent institutions of the country, and everyone seems to take as much pride in its success as in the loyal observance of Canada's two great holidays, May 24th and July 1st. There is one very important point that exhibitors should not forget, and that is that all entries in the live stock and agricultural departments must be made before the 15th August. This rule, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is unalterable. Some weeks ago negotiations were opened with the C. P. R. to run a track into the grounds so that exhibitors might unload their stock within a few yards of the cattle pens, thereby doing away with the driving of them, with the risk and annoyance incident to driving them through the crowded streets of a great city. These negotiations resulted in the C. P. R. agreeing to run their track right into the grounds along the line of the electric railway.

All the old buildings are now being thoroughly overhauled. New floors have been placed wherever required in the main building and the annex. Mr. Chambers has had a new greenhouse and conservatory erected, and the C. P. R. are now at work on a building which will be devoted exclusively to the exhibit of products of

Manitoba and the illimitable Northwest. Once more let everyone bear in mind that the entries close August 15th, and everyone who intends to exhibit and who has not yet received a programme can be supplied by addressing Mr. H. J. Hill, the Manager, Industrial Exhibition Association, Toronto.

### Auction Sales.

#### THE GLEN STOCK FARM DISPERSION SALE.

In our last issue we informed our readers that the whole of the studs, herds and flocks of Messrs. Green Bros., Innerkip, Ont., would be sold by auction on the 27th of this month without reserve. The herd of Shorthorns, 29 in number, and nearly all of which are either imported or descended from importations from the best herds in Aberdeenshire, will include, amongst other fine animals, the show cow Vain Maid, who was second at the Royal Northern and second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in Scotland before she was imported, and since her arrival in Canada has been a most successful winner. Imported Clara 40th of Shethen descent has proved herself a most prolific breeder, and has been considered by a most eminent American authority as one of the best cows in the herd. She is thick-fleshed, with well sprung ribs and low set. Imported Miss McBeth is also a cow of great quality and very even. She is of the Miss Ramsden family, and amongst other prizes was awarded second prize at the Western Fair. Another neat cow of great quality is imported Princess Royal 23rd. She is of one of Mr. Marr's best families, and one of her sons was selected for exportation to South America. Several of the animals are sired by the Earl of Marr (47815), who won first at the 38th Provincial Exhibition in 1884, first and Dominion gold medal for the best Shorthorn bull of any age at the grand Dominion and 39th Provincial Exhibition, first at the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto in 1885, and many other prizes. The next bull that was used in the herd was imported Eclipse, a winner not only in Canada but also in Scotland. Prince Albert, the silver medal-sweepstakes bull at the Provincial, is also the sire of some of the animals, and a very choice lot of young bulls and heifer calves are from Neidpath Prince, a bull of the well-known Missie family, bred by Messrs. T. Ballantyne & Sons, Stratford, Ont.

The Shire horses are a short-legged, wide, heavy lot. Three of the mares are imported, and all are prize-winners, among them being Georgia, one of the most fashionably-bred mares in Canada, combining the William the Conqueror (2343) blood with that of Stych's Champion. She was third at the London (England) Shire Show; first at Buffalo and also at Detroit, competing against Clydes, and first and silver medal sweepstakes at the last Toronto Industrial. The two-year-old fillies are good, thick, promising animals. One of them, the daughter of Georgia, being second at the last Industrial. The two-year-old stallion is a son of the prize-winning mare Buckinghamshire Beauty and should make a good horse.

The Improved Large Yorkshires comprise seven imported brood sows from the celebrated herds of F. Walker-Jones, S. Spencer and G. Charnock, all very choice and of good quality, especially the sow Daisy, who is one of the plums. The herd also includes a large number of fine young pigs from seven to ten weeks' old, and the grand imported stock boar Sultan [12],

who combines extraordinary length with a short head and heavy bone.

The Glen Stock Farm, containing 300 acres of grand river flats and arable land, will, Messrs. Green inform us, be put up for sale on the same day. This farm won the silver medal in the prize farm competition and is in a high state of cultivation. There is also a large quantity of hardwood bush and abundance of cedar for fencing purposes on the farm which is admirably suited for either stock-raising or dairying, being well watered and sheltered from the keen blasts of the wind by the encircling bush.

#### MR. W. KOUGH'S DISPERSION SALE.

In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of the dispersion sale by auction of the famous herd of Galloway cattle, owned by Mr. W. Kough, at his farm, Travertine, four miles west of Owen Sound, on Thursday, 20th August. In a business letter he includes the following:—The herd comprises thirty head—twenty-one females and nine bulls—two breeding herds, consisting of five females and one bull each; in all, ten females and two bulls, will be offered under a reserve bid. The remainder, eleven females and seven bulls, will be sold for whatever they will bring.

It is nine years since this herd was commenced. No expense has been spared to bring into it the very best blood, both individually and by pedigree. Weeding the least desirable has been persistently carried out, so that the herd consists of as good type as can be found in the world. An opportunity like the present one has not yet occurred on this continent to secure Galloways of the best quality. For twenty-five years experiments have been carried on by W. Kough, the end arrived at being the production of a type of cattle possessing all the best characteristics that cattle should have, viz., the choicest quality of beef and plenty of it, good milkers, early maturity, without horns, easily fed, willing to eat anything, docile and yet able to take care of themselves, able to do on the roughest feed and want of care, and yet responding to liberal feed and care. All these points are found in this herd and in the crosses from these bulls on any cows. The best three steers ever taken to the Toronto market were crosses from a good Galloway bull on common cows of the country, and were fed by W. Kough, and sold in May, 1889.

All the show cattle of the breed that have been at the head of the leading Canadian exhibitions during late years are in this offering.

Mr. Kough claims that parties desiring to possess herds of the best Angus type can obtain them by buying one of these Galloway bulls and with it crossing their cows. Those desiring further information can obtain it by writing to Mr. W. Kough.

#### MR. F. S. FOLGER'S SALE.

Mr. F. S. Folger, Rideau Stock Farm, Kingston, Ont., appraises us that he will sell at public sale, at Toronto, during the Industrial Exhibition, about 50 head of registered Holstein cattle. The offering will consist chiefly of cows and heifers. Most of these will be in calf to Ethelka's Prince 13637, sire Jamaica's Prince 3147, by Vyking, out of Jawana 1334, whose three-year-old record was 112 lbs. 2 ozs. in a day; dam Ethelka 12083, three-year record, 101 lbs. in a day. The herd has been selected from the best strains, and has been carefully bred. This is the first time that any cattle from this herd have been offered for sale, and none but good specimens of the breed will be catalogued, as the proprietor is determined to make this offering as attractive as possible.

### A Dog Trap.

Letters are often being received at this office asking how the present statute relates to sheep-killing dogs—the question being asked if a flock-master is justified in destroying dogs prowling around his premises. In spite of legislation sheep worrying continues as briskly as ever, and generally by half starved brutes whose owners know nothing and care less as to their whereabouts. This scourge is likely to continue to militate against a most profitable department in stock keeping. The Southern Planter gives a good plan of a trap that answers the purpose of holding the stray dog when he makes his visits in search of meals that he fails to get at home. And those who value the well being of their flocks can gain a point by the advice thus given. The correspondent in the journal alluded to advises the building of a pen six feet square at the bottom and narrowing to the top in order to allow sides to slant so that the dog can easily mount to the top. The sides having been smeared with broiled meat, some of which is placed inside, the dog climbs up the outside and jumps down, but is unable to get out, and is held as a prisoner until shot or released, as the attendant of the trap sees fit. This plan has the advantage over poison, which is always more or less unsafe to use, and is far in advance of the shotgun, as the trap is always ready, set night and day, to receive the first trespassing dog.

### The Cattle Trade.

The export trade in cattle from Canada to Britain showed a very large increase during the year 1890—the largest increase the trade has ever seen since its inception. The total export for 1889 was slightly over 80,000 head, while that for 1890 went over 123,000 head. The difference in numbers was made up by large cargoes of lean cattle for feeding in Britain. Many of these "stores" were of fairly good quality, but a considerable number were only scrub stock which reflected no credit on our breeding. There has been a great outcry against this trade of exporting lean cattle, and it has been shown up by exporters, by leading agriculturists, and by the press generally as very much opposed to the best interests of Canada. It has been urged that we should keep them here, and feed them ourselves, thus securing the manure for the enriching our land, and the extra profit for the feeder. If this can be secured it certainly would be to the advantage of Canada; but it has not always been done. Prices for feeding cattle have during the past year been good, and much steadier than the prices for fat cattle, which were sometimes run down if a number of vessels arrived together, causing an oversupply. Steers and heifers, from thoroughbred sires, and of good quality, were selling in England at 8s. and over, five weight. The highest price for the best heaves has not reached that point yet on this side of the Atlantic. The best quality of shipping steers are worth \$6.15 per 100 lbs. in Chicago; the third quality are worth from \$5.25 to \$5.60. Chicago buyers are not paying these prices for fun, but are exporting from 10,000 to 12,000 head per week direct to England. The advance in price has been going on for months, and Canadians have not reaped an equal benefit. One reason alleged is that ocean freights are much higher from Canada. Why should this be? The St. Lawrence route is much shorter, has a long stretch of river navigation, and has other manifest advantages. The trade in the United States has been doing well, getting good prices, and while the prices for food have been very high they have been getting an advance on cattle which will pay for good feeding. The outlook for cattle men is decidedly good. There is a large shortage, and one it is said that it will take years to fill. The turn has come, and they are receiving the benefit. Our duty seems to be to increase our stock of good cattle. Prospects are very good, and if breeders will use only the best of their material sires, there is a good market and good prices ahead for all well bred stock.

### Domestic Veterinary Treatment of the Animals of the Farm.

BY WM. MOLE, M.R.C.V.S.

In the course of these articles on domestic veterinary treatment we shall have to refer to the farmer's medicine chest very frequently, which should contain the following articles and drugs ready mixed for immediate use. Domestic measures of capacity are not always to be relied on for accuracy, therefore a two-ounce measure glass should be procured, which is not a very great item of expense; but for the purpose of giving some general idea of the capacity of ordinary vessels, the following table will be found of service:—

A quart is.....	40 fluid ounces
A pint.....	20 " "
A tumbler.....	8 to 10 " "
A breakfastcupful.....	6 to 8 " "
A teacupful.....	5 to 6 " "
A wineglassful.....	1 to 2 " "
A tablespoonful.....	4 drachms, $\frac{1}{2}$ " ounce
A dessertspoonful.....	2 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
A teaspoonful.....	1 " $\frac{1}{8}$ " "
An armful or bundle, about.....	6 ounces
A handful, about.....	3 " "
A pinch, about.....	2 drachms
As much as can be put on the end of a knife, about.....	20 grains

*No. 1 Aconite Mixture.*—Fleming's tincture of aconite, 1 oz.; spirits of wine, 9 oz. This should be labelled "Aconite Fatigue Medicine—Poison," for the following diseases:—Fever, colds, coughs, loss of appetite, over driving, team work, or chill.

It is of the highest value in chill or exhaustion, a state of the animal which, unless promptly relieved, terminates in inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, laminitis, or more commonly known as founders. Alcohol in the form of whisky, brandy or strong ale, usually to be found on every farm, is useful in many cases that require a good, rousing stimulant to relieve the system from a state of depression. Doses:—Horse or ox, whisky or brandy, 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls; strong ale, horse and ox, 1 pint to 1 quart; sheep, quarter of a pint, repeated two or three times a day.

*Aloes.*—A purgative for a horse or ox. The ordinary aloetic mass is composed of Barbadoes aloes, 8 oz.; glycerine, 1 oz., melted in a water bath. Dose for horse, 5 to 8 drachms. Solution of aloes for cattle, 5 drachms in a quart of warm beer or gruel. It is usually given with a little ginger in continued and obstinate constipation.

*Ammonia Liniment* is made by adding a strong solution of ammonia and oil of turpentine, to soap liniment. A pint bottle of the liniment should always be kept at hand, well and securely stoppered. It is useful for all complaints that can be got at externally and where the skin is not broken. Sore throat, rheumatism, sprains of tendons, bruises, etc.; must be well rubbed in with the hand until absorbed by the skin; gaily, warbles and maggots in horses, oxen and sheep.

*Calves Cordial.*—A form of chalk mixture for calves and sheep:—Prepared chalk, 2 oz.; powdered catechu, 1 oz.; ginger,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; opium, 1 drachm; peppermint water, 1 pint. Dose:—Calves, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 2 " "

*Carbolic Acid.*—A powerful caustic and antiseptic as a dressing for wounds, for disinfecting purposes, etc. As a dressing for wounds:—Pure carbolic acid, 1 oz.; olive oil, 16 oz. Should be kept securely stoppered and labelled, "Poison—Carbolic Liniment." As a lotion for wounds:—Pure carbolic acid, 1 oz.; glycerine, 4 oz.; water 50 oz. Should be further diluted for disinfecting purposes.

*Castor and Linseed Oils.*—Purgatives. Doses—Horse or ox, 1 to 2 pints; sheep, 4 tablespoonfuls. Never give more than two pints, or there is great danger of causing peritonitis or inflammation of the bowels.

*Colic Mixture, for Fret or Gripes.*—Tincture of opium, 2 oz.; nitre ether (spirit) and sweet spirits of nitre, 2 oz.; chloric ether, 1 oz. A half pint bottle of this mixture should always be on hand. Dose—Horse, 1 to 2 ounces in half a pint of water every hour until relieved.

*Electuary.*—A soft mass composed of honey or treacle, useful in colds, sore throat, influenza, husking in cattle or sheep:—Lum. camphor, 2 oz.; powdered myrrh, 8 oz.; liquorice root, 8 oz.; powdered nitre, 3 oz.; extract belladonna, 2 oz. Dose—Horse or ox, a portion the size of a nut to be rubbed on the back teeth with a piece of stick twice a day.

Ginger, cloves, caraway seeds, pepper, etc., are all stimulants and form an essential part of all cordial for exciting appetite or removing pain. They may be given in combination with strong ale in cases of exhaustion or prostration from pain. Dose—Horse or ox, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of each; sheep, one-fourth of the quantity.

*Nitre* (nitre of potash).—Dietetic and fever medicine. Dose—Horse or ox, 2 tablespoonfuls daily in the drinking water, or half the quantity in the food; sheep, 1 teaspoonful in the food.

*Salts* (Epsom or Glauber's).—Common purgatives for cattle or sheep. Epsom salts are to be preferred as the medicine is more certain in its action. Dose—Ox, 12 to 16 ounces dissolved in a quart of warm water or gruel; a tablespoonful of ginger should be added. Sheep, 4 to 6 ounces.

*Sulphur* (flowers of sulphur).—A very valuable alterative for horses and cattle; should be combined with nitre, ginger, cloves and caraway seeds. As alterative powders, a tablespoonful of this mixture added to the food every day will promote digestion and relieve the system. Sheep, a teaspoonful in the chopped food.

*Turpentine Oil.*—Stimulant to the skin and may be given internally to calves for husk, combined with milk and eggs. Dose—Horse, 1 oz.; ox, a tablespoonful; sheep, a teaspoonful.

*Vaseline or Petrolatum.*—Emollient to the skin. If mixed with oxide of zinc useful for chapped heels, scratches, mud fever, sore teats or calks.

One set of cotton bandages, which should be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards long and 4 inches wide, a bundle of cotton wool-batting or tow, about two dozen large size pins  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, a suture needle and quantity of thread.

Wounds and injuries are constantly met with in the stable and field from a variety of causes, one of the most prolific is the barbed-wire fence. In fact since this form of fencing has been introduced we see more lacerated wounds than was formerly the case. Wounds are now so common among the animals of the farm as to

render it imperative for the farmer to be always prepared to deal with injuries that do not require any surgical operation. The first thing to do is to make a thorough examination of the parts injured, explore the depth of the wound that no arteries are severed, remove all foreign substances, wash and cleanse the parts free from dirt, etc.

Wounds, bruises and sprains are the principal forms of injuries which are likely to be met with, and although the treatment which each form demands will be modified by the various circumstances, there are certain general principles which must always guide the application of remedial measures.

First of all it must be accepted as a fact beyond all question that wounds heal naturally in a healthy state of the system, and the process cannot be accelerated although it may easily be retarded; therefore, we can only assist nature by putting the animal into a healthy state. The gangrenous, sloughing wounds that veterinary surgeons are sometimes called in to treat are due, in many cases, to a neglect of the most simple sanitary precautions. This unhealthy state is due to the introduction of septic germs from without, or some deleterious ointment, generally a vile compound of sulphate of copper and lard, or a very favorite compound is gunpowder and lard. These materials are never to be used. Far better let the wounds heal by a natural process than have recourse to these agents.

All ointments, tinctures, lotions or plasters may be discarded with advantage from the list of domestic medicines, and the amateur surgeon may content himself with the simple expedient of pinning the edges of the wound together and winding thread round the ends until the edges of the wound meet. The interrupted suture is most frequently used. It is formed by passing a needle and thread through the skin from without inwards on one side and from within outwards on the other at about half an inch apart. One word of caution, if they are employed in improper cases they may do more harm than good; they should never be employed when the gap is so wide and the parts unyielding as to require stretching. When the threads do not produce any irritation they should not be removed under three or four days. In many cases a bandage cannot be applied, and whenever it can be applied it will be better to do so. A small piece of lint or cotton wool should be saturated with the carbolic liniment. Under this method of treatment healing takes place without any inflammation or the occurrence of discharge, unless the parts are very much damaged and bruised, or the wound lacerated and ragged. Of course in these cases there will be some amount of discharge.

Injuries to the foot are commonly the cause of lameness which is, in many cases, well marked without the cause being apparent. As a general rule, with very few exceptions, it is safe to say, all lamenesses are due in some measure to some cause or disease of the foot, and always search for it in this direction, as it frequently occurs from bad shoeing, prick from nails, corns, and also from contact with hard substances on roads, etc.

In every case of lameness, especially in the fore limbs, have the shoes removed, or if without shoes have the foot searched by paring and by passing with the pincers until you are quite sure, from the absence of pain, that no injury is in existence in the foot.

#### Mechanical Aid in Butter-Making.

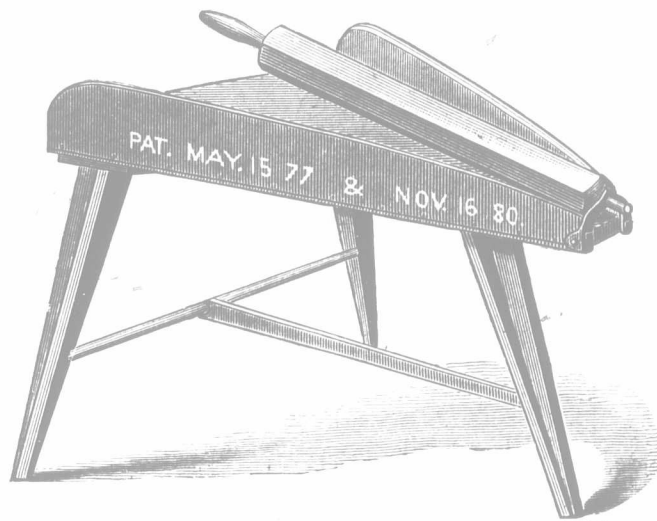
In farm dairies, where a considerable quantity of butter is made weekly, the working of it free from water, and the last traces of buttermilk involves no little labor, the burden of which may be profitably lightened by mechanical aid.

We give an illustration of a simple contrivance of that kind.

Other styles are in use, but this is the simplest we have seen. With some workers care must be taken as the grain of the butter may be destroyed by being subjected to too much rolling.

#### Farmer's Advocate Milking Trials.

The well-established milking trials inaugurated by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be continued at the Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, which begins on September 7th. As our readers are aware, the basis upon which the awards are made is that of profit from food consumed, which is really the only business basis upon which dairying can be conducted successfully. We offer a beautiful set of silver plate, worth \$65,



LEVER BUTTER-WORKER WITH FOLDING LEGS.

as a first prize, and the Industrial Exhibition Association will add \$30 and \$20 as second and third prizes.

The test will be conducted by Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and such assistants as he may select. The rules under which the competition will be conducted, and which breeders and others interested have had ample opportunity to discuss and suggest any desired amendments thereto at meetings called specially for the purpose, are as follows:—

#### GOVERNING RULES.

1. Cows of any breed or age may be entered for competition. The cows of each lot entered may be the property of one or more persons. No lot shall contain animals of different breeds. No lot shall contain pure-bred and grade cows. Grade or native cows forming one or more lots will be admitted upon equal terms with the others, but the animals of each lot, which are not entered as pure-bred, must be the grades of one breed.
2. Each competing lot shall be composed of three cows. The competition shall be between the lots and not between the several cows. The person in whose name the entry is made shall declare the age of each cow, the date of her last calving and the time of service, if pregnant.
3. Each entry shall be made to the Secretary of the Toronto Exhibition, on or before Saturday, August 15th, 1891.
4. The tests of the competition shall extend over three days. The milking shall be performed at the times each day to be appointed by the person in charge of the tests.
5. All cows entered for competition shall be milked clean to the satisfaction of the person in charge of the tests, on the morning and evening of the day previous to the beginning of the tests.

6. There will be no restriction as to the quantity or temperature of pure water that may be given to the cows, or as to the quantity of salt that may be fed. The feed shall be provided by the persons in charge of the several cows or lots. The several kinds of feed shall be valued at current market prices by the person in charge of the tests. Representative samples of the feed shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested.

7. The quantity of feed consumed by each lot during three full days shall be valued. The three days shall be counted from one day before the first milk for the test is taken, until one day before the last milk for the test is taken.

8. The milk from the several lots shall be valued at sixteen (16) cents per pound of total butter fat contained in it, together with two and a-half (2½) cents per pound of total solids—no fat—contained in it.

9. Counting from ninety (90) days after the date of last calving, five (5) per cent. additional value shall be added to the valuation of the milk for every thirty (30) days thereafter (and proportionally for every part thereof) up to the end of eleven months after calving. Counting from ninety (90) days after the date of the last service (if pregnant), two (2) per cent. additional value shall be added to the valuation of the milk for every thirty (30) days thereafter (and proportionally for every part thereof) up to the end of two hundred and thirty (230) days after service.

10. Milk of unpalatable flavor, or abnormal as to the nature of its constitution and quality for human food, or for manufacture into fine dairy products, shall be rejected.

11. The lot of cows whose milk shows the largest profit from the food consumed, according to the forementioned scales, will be awarded the prize of a silver service, value \$65, given by the editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, London, Ont.

12. The decision of the person in charge of the tests shall in every case be final, and the animals and premises where they and their feed are kept shall be under his supervision. No feed shall be fed at any time during the time of the test without being weighed or measured by himself or assistant.

13. The prizes will not be awarded unless at least three lots compete, two of which must be of distinct and different breeds.

The Secretary of the Industrial Fair, Mr. H. J. Hill, announces that all entries should be in by August 15th. Therefore, those who propose competing should give the matter prompt attention. These trials have attracted wide-spread attention, and the regulations are such as to admit all pure breeds, grades or natives. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has nothing to say against private dairy tests; but breeders who expect to hold a permanent place in the confidence of the farmers and practical dairymen of Canada, who invest in pure-bred stock in order to improve the

dairy capabilities of their herds, must see that the public performances of their cows should square with private ones, making some allowance, of course, as may be necessary in the case of certain individual cows, because of the more unfavorable conditions of a public fair ground. However, the best available accommodations for cows entering the trial will be provided, and if the cows are in their quarters at the fair when it opens they should be well enough accustomed to their new surroundings to show fully of what they are capable in profitable milk production.

The facts given in our July issue should arouse cheese factory patrons to the value of sweet whey for feeding purposes (8 to 10 cents per 100 lbs., according to the value of coarse grains). They should insist that factorymen give it to them in good condition, even if the factory whey tank has to be cleaned twice a week to do it, or in case it is retained by the factoryman or sold, that they get full value for it, which is not always the case.

According to the annual report of the Eastern Counties (England) Dairy Institute over one hundred students have been thoroughly trained in dairy practice, most of whom have distinguished themselves in public competitions. Nearly 30,000 persons, principally farmers, their wives and daughters, have attended the classes since the founding of the institutes. Europe is fast awakening to the necessity of adopting modern plans and appliances. If Canada is to keep up in the race *improvement* must be the watchword.

### Profits of Raising Hogs in Manitoba and the Northwest.

BY HENRY NEWMARCH, STRATHEWEN, MAN.

There are two ways of making money in growing pigs in Manitoba—the first, for sale as pork; the second, for sale for some one else to feed for pork. An ordinary Berkshire grade pig of six weeks old can be bought almost anywhere in Manitoba for \$2; commoner pigs in proportion. A pig of that age should weigh 20 lbs., and should be farrowed on or before 1st April to make the most of his food and sell at the highest price in September and October following. The most economical food I find is middlings, with a liberal allowance of sweet skim-milk, until after the pigs are four months, when middlings alone with, if possible, a few chopped peas and barley to give firmness and color to the flesh. It will take not more than three pounds of middlings to make one pound of pork, while the skim-milk is given and four pounds of the mixture (three-quarters middlings and one-quarter peas and barley) to make the same amount of meat. At six months old, if these pigs have been well fed, cleanly kept, and are fairly well-bred, they should dress 140 lbs. each. Now estimate the cost of this 140 lbs. Pig at six weeks old weighs 20 lbs., costing \$2; four and a-half months to make 120 lbs. increase will eat an average of 3½ lbs. of food for each pound gained, or 420 lbs. in all, costing usually about 75 cents a 100 lbs., or \$3.15; cost of killing and hauling to market, say 50 cents, or in all \$5.65.

The average price of such pork at that season of the year, viz., October, is eight cents, which, for 140 lbs., would bring \$11.20, leaving the profit of \$5.55 for each pig for the summer, which ought to satisfy even the most exacting for their labor and the skim-milk.

Again, pigs born about 1st September can be kept at a very reasonable cost, about five pounds of food for each pound of meat produced, and should dress from 140 lbs. to 160 lbs. each in April and early May when ten cents a pound can generally be secured. But for this climate, and under the ordinary winter management of cows here, there would be very little skim-milk for the pigs, and it would be found more profitable to have them come in spring, and kill in the month of October. Killing later, when frozen meat is plentiful, will not pay so well, the increase not being sufficiently great to compensate the drop in price from eight to six or six and a-half cents. The second way of keeping pigs for profit in Manitoba is that of rearing young pigs to sell to others to feed. This branch of the business is, if anything, more profitable than pork-raising, but more risky—so many sows losing their young ones from one cause or another.

A sow born in April in one year ought to produce from eight to twelve young pigs in the following March. The cost of this sow would be, say, food as before till six months' old, \$3.15; initial cost, \$2; food for remaining six months, say \$5; service of pure-bred boar, \$2; food for six weeks while suckling her young, \$2; total of \$11.15 for a thirteen and a-half months' old sow and say eight young pigs. Now, these young pigs will sell readily for \$2 a piece, or \$16, while the mother should be worth \$11 more, or \$27 in all, meaning a profit of \$15.85 for the thirteen and a-half months on the sow. The following

year the cost of the sow will not be so much, and as she will probably have a larger litter and better pigs, the profits would be greater.

The best breeds, as far as my experience of a good many years in this country goes, are the large Berkshire and the Large White Yorkshire. After these, come the Chester Whites and the Poland-Chinas. The best and most economical foods, in the writer's opinion, are middlings, barley, peas, shorts, bran, chopped oats, etc., in the order named, with skim-milk in liberal quantities until four months old, plenty of dry bedding, with salt regularly, and an abundant supply of cinders and ashes in the pens for the pigs to eat whenever they like.

### Manitoba Farmers' Alliance.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

Sir,—I see by the correspondence sent the weekly papers that there are a number of societies started amongst the farmers in Manitoba. One place they call themselves the Farmers' League; in another the Farmers' Club; in another the Patrons of Industry, and in another the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange. Now, sir, in Rockwood we have the Grange Association and the Farmers' Alliance, but they have both amalgamated, and we now have a strong Association, known as the Manitoba Farmers' Alliance, with eleven sublodges and a total membership of about five hundred. We are getting a carload of binding twine from the east of about ten and a-quarter tons, besides what will be purchased from local firms.

Now, for the benefit of your readers, which are principally farmers, I will state some of the objects of this Association: The object of the Manitoba Farmers' Alliance shall be to promote the best interests of the agricultural people in a practical and legitimate way. To build up and protect the home, and to foster and advance education and literature, especially in the interests of the farm. To co-operate in buying and selling for the purpose of securing an exchange of commodities with the least possible tax upon the transfer. To bring the advantages of insurance of life and property within our reach at the lowest practical expense. To destroy unjust combinations of capital in every form. To endorse the motto, "In things essential unity, and in all things charity." To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good-will to all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthful rivalry, and all selfish ambition, and as an aid to accomplish these ends, to favor and assist to public office those who are thoroughly identified with these principles, and to secure such legislation as will bring about these desired results. Now, Mr. Editor, these are some of the principles of our Association, and we purpose having a meeting of the Executive in Winnipeg at the time of the Provincial Show, and would like to meet representatives from the other societies named above, or any organization that has for its object the advancement of the agricultural class. I would like to correspond with any of the above societies with a view of amalgamation, because I believe in union there is strength, and by your inserting the above in your esteemed journal it may bring about the desired results.

J. H. McCLELL, Balmora P. O.,  
Sec. Central Committee of Farmers' Alliance.

### Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.

There are a number of cattle in this vicinity affected with a disease apparently new. Would you kindly let me know what is best to be done to them? First symptoms are shaking of the head and kicking up of the body. The eyes then become swollen, and sometimes the breast is bloated. In the cows the udder and teats and sometimes the forequarters and back become scabby and the skin all peels off.

S. F. B., Seeburn, Man.

The disease is evidently of an erythematous nature, and is probably due to irritation from bites and stings of flies and various other insects which, owing to excessive moisture, are in many localities unusually abundant this season. The following lotion will prove beneficial: Acetate of lead, four ounces; carbolic acid, one ounce; fluid extract belladonna, two ounces; soft water, one gallon. Apply to the infected parts twice a day with a swab.

### Harvesting Frozen Wheat.

As the season of ripening approaches the wheat continues to grow, and there is a great probability that the excessive moisture, acting on the almost unlimited stores of plant food in our soil, will extend the season of growth and consequently that of ripening somewhat beyond that of the last few years. Should such be the case, it cannot be termed "meeting troubles yet unborn" to take into consideration the possibility of frost before the wheat is cut. While it is to be hoped that such will not be the case, and the older settlers in the country say we never have early frosts in wet seasons, yet it is as well to consider the best methods of handling the wheat after it is frozen. Last season gave proof, in numerous instances, that it was unwise to cut wheat immediately after frost. Mr. McKay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, found that the wheat that was allowed to stand a week after being frozen yielded five to eight bushels per acre more than that in the same plot harvested immediately after the frost. On a hundred acres of wheat this would amount to a nice snug sum, even at the same price; but some of our best buyers say the grain is worth from two to three cents more per bushel if allowed to stand and not harvested immediately. One gentleman says: "The effects of frost may be reduced to a minimum by this means." If these statements are correct, and there is not the slightest pretext for denying that, at least so far as 1890 was concerned, they were true, a saving of say five bushels per acre would mean on an average twenty-five per cent. of the crop. Thus twenty bushels would be secured, worth say sixty-two cents, or twelve dollars and forty cents, against fifteen bushels at sixty cents, or nine dollars. The difference is coming down marvellously close to the cost of production.

The inaugural meeting of the North and South Regina Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday afternoon, July 11th, in the Town Hall, when the following officers were appointed:—President, D. F. Jolly, M. L. A.; Vice-President, George Burns; Secretary and Treasurer, I. W. Sutton; Directors, W. H. Davis, Jas. Russell, Frank Callender, Geo. Sharp, Robert Kerr and Hy. Rowson. Mr. McKay, Manager of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, was present and gave an interesting account of his experiments in the growing of various grasses. Specimens were on hand, and their distinctive merits discussed.

**"Non-Exercise" of Dairy Cows.**

We find that a great deal of interest has been awakened on the "non-exercise" question, as introduced in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for July, in which the views of breeders and practical dairymen were given. The result of their varied experience and the conclusions drawn by them under different conditions, as described, should be of important service to other dairymen and farmers in determining the extent to which they can safely and profitably carry this idea. As in many other departments of live stock husbandry much will depend on how it is done, though the safest rule will probably be found in adopting the golden mean between too much exercise and none of it. Practical experience, extending over a sufficient length of time, can of course alone determine for the individual owner of a dairy herd many points that arise in connection with the continuous housing of cows in the winter. The questions which we propounded on the subject were as follows:—

1. Do you practice "non-exercise" of dairy cows, and to what extent?
2. From experience or observation, what has been the result?
3. Considered as breeding animals, and also for use in practical dairying on the farm, do you approve the continuous housing of dairy cows? If so, under what conditions?
4. Can the daily exercise of a cow in pasturing be considered as a safeguard against possible evil effects arising from being tied in stable continuously four or five winter months?

The following additional replies have been received:—

JOSEPH YULL, MEADOW SIDE FARM, CARLETON PLACE, PRESIDENT DOMINION AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

1st. When the cold nights come in the fall I tie my cows, and let them out through the day; and when the weather gets very cold, say about the middle of November, I do not let them out again until spring. I have them tied with chains fastened to the manger, which allows them the greatest possible freedom. When spring opens I have a small grass field into which I turn them for a short time each fine day. As soon as the grass is good, generally about the 20th of May, they are turned to grass, and not tied up again, except to be milked.

Try to have my cows coming in in November or December.

2nd. I find they milk better. Since I adopted this system, three years ago, I have not had a case of sickness of any kind.

3rd. Yes. I keep the temperature of my cow stable at near 60 deg. Fah. as possible. I have a thermometer hanging in the stable. Plenty of ventilation is provided. The stables are cleaned out twice a day. We bed them well with cut straw, and water three times each day, leaving the troughs full of water. By the time the cows want to drink the water is heated to 60 deg. Fah.

4th. I never saw any evil results from having cows tied up all winter. I look upon it as being one of those practices that have only to be tried to be adopted, and for winter dairying it is almost a necessity.

My cows are all Ayrshires.

D. NICHOL, ESQ., CATARAQUI, ONT.

As this is a matter of considerable importance, much disputed sometimes through misleading statements, I think it should be more fully discussed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have had over thirty years experience in the dairy business, and have always kept what I consider to be first-class dairy cows, but have never adopted the practice of keeping them continuously confined five or six months in winter. I know some extensive, practical and successful dairymen keep their cows continuously confined in stables during the whole year. In many instances this mode is now practiced on the ground that a larger flow of milk is obtained and less food consumed as fuel for maintaining bodily health. These reasons are doubtless true in themselves, but in the continuous profit of a herd of first class dairy cows there are other questions involved which certainly are of more importance than the possible saving of a few pounds of meal. If the production of a large quantity of milk, regardless of quality, is the chief object for which the cow is kept, it is no doubt economical to keep her so confined; but if her capacity for producing a vigorous progeny is considered, it will be found incompatible with perfect health in the mother and a certain incapacity to produce a healthy offspring. To me it seems that the surest way of deteriorating any race of animals is in the effemination of the females, and that the more thoroughly this is done the quicker the deterioration. During the period of pregnancy a weak parent exercises a weakening influence on her offspring. I believe this is a principle on which doctors do not differ. Hence the only way in which a vigorous progeny can be depended upon is to secure healthy parents

from which to breed, and judicious exercise is one of the principal requirements in producing perfect health.

Careful observation has led me to believe that in order to keep up perfect health in all breeding animals they should have daily outdoor exercise, provided always the weather is not exceptionally inclement. It is quite true that when let out only occasionally—a very fine day may occur during the winter—animals are apt to hurt themselves and one another, and that the energy thus expended causes a reduction in the flow of milk, but with regular daily exercise injurious results seldom occur.

I have never kept my cows' heads confined in stanchions, because there are various ways in which they can be tied so that they can lie down and take comfort; and besides, I consider I would be laying myself amenable to the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In France I have seen turkeys fattened in coops in which they could neither stand up nor turn around, yet no judicious breeder would so confine his breeding stock. In Great Britain beefing stock during the winter are never turned out until they are ready for the block, but breeding cows are generally allowed daily outdoor exercise. At the same time I know very many dairy cows get too much exercise, especially when the pasture is poor, and so far away from home that they have to be sent for by dogs.

**Dairy Observations.**

In some sections of Western Ontario cheese factory patrons have been prosecuted by the Inspectors of the Dairymen's Association for tampering with the milk, by watering or skimming, and fines as high as \$30 and costs recorded against them.

Investigations conducted in the city of Guelph, Ont., by Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, showed that although there are some variations, yet they are so slight there is practically no difference in the percentage of butter fat in the milk as ordinarily handled and served to customers by milkmen at different times from the same can, whether it be taken from the top or from the bottom, and that the motion and jarring of the wagon are sufficient to keep the fat or cream thoroughly mingled with the milk.

In a bulletin issued by C. C. James, M.A., late Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College (now Deputy Minister of Agriculture), he says:—"That any method of determining the percentage of fat in milk suitable to the needs of analysts and dairymen must meet at least four requirements, viz.: (1) Rapid in its work and in giving results; (2) comparatively easy of manipulation; (3) not very expensive; (4) accurate under varying conditions." Then he adds:—"After a thorough test in which the results have been verified by thorough gravimetric analysis, we have concluded that the method devised by Dr. S. M. Babcock, Chief Chemist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, most nearly fulfills the above requirements."

It having appeared from numbers of tests by milk analyses at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy, by private dairymen, and at the British Royal Show milking trials, etc., that the evening samples appeared richer in butter fat than the morning, Prof. Robinson, the Dairy Commissioner, writes that "the difference is due mainly to the time that elapses between the milkings. The closer the time of milking follows the previous one the higher will be the percentage of butter fat in the milk." On many farms the time between the evening and morning milking would be shorter, in which case the morning milk would be the richer. Of course the quantity of milk given by the cow after the shorter interval is less, but will Prof. Robertson state the real reason why the lesser quantity of milk contains the greater percentage of fat?

**The Farmers' Alliance.**

BY W. A. PEPPER, UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR KANSAS.

Soon after the close of the American war, President Johnson sent an agent into the southern states to investigate the condition of the farmers in that section and to report his observations. One of the results of that journey was the organization of what was known as the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly called the Grange. It was organized by seven persons, all of them but one employed in different departments of the government. The object was to organize the farmers, not only of the south, but of all parts of the country, for purposes of mutual protection against encroachments of organized capital. At that time the condition of the public mind in the south was suspicious and feverish; the people were distrustful of all propositions of a social or political character which did not originate among themselves; hence, this new organization was not received kindly by the persons for whom it was chiefly intended. The Grange, however, grew with great rapidity, spreading over all the country, within the next seven years its membership numbering at least half a million; but it lacked discipline. While the intention was that none but persons directly interested in agriculture should become members, yet there was nothing in the make-up of the body to prevent any person from coming in. In New York and Boston, and in other large cities, lawyers, bankers, loan agents, indeed, all classes of professional men, were members of the Grange; in some instances even stock gamblers posed as grangers. In order to relieve the body from these cumbrous excrescences, a national meeting of the Patrons was called at St. Louis, in 1874, at which place a thorough revision of the constitution was effected, limiting the membership to the class of persons that it was originally intended should form the working body of the order. The action of that convention cut off every person who was not either practically engaged in the work of farming, or who was so closely connected with that sort of work as to be to all intents and purposes a farmer. This included agricultural editors and persons who in any way were directly interested in the practical work of farming. From that time forward the Grange membership diminished yearly, and within eleven years the order had ceased to be strong, either socially or politically, and about that time the Grange as an organization passed practically out of notice.

As a child of the Grange the Farmers' Alliance was born. The first effort was made in Texas, the direct object of that first organization being to oppose the spoliation of the public lands of Texas. Bodies of speculators were gathering up those lands for the purpose of bringing to themselves wealth out of the increase in their value, and the farmers insisted that the public interests should take precedence of those of private individuals. After two years of local effort, it was deemed advisable by the officers to enlarge the scope and work of the Alliance, so as to take in the farmers of the entire state, and to deal with public affairs generally. That occurred about the year 1879. In organizing the state Alliance everything of the partisan character was excluded, its functions "being educational and its field of operations limited only by the boundaries of human exertion." In its declaration of purposes we find: (1) "To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit; (2) to develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially; (3) to create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order; (4) constantly to strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves; (5) to surpress personal, local, sectional and national prejudice, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition." In another part of the declaration of purposes it is stated that the laws of the Farmers' Alliance "are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, and its intentions are

peace on earth and good will toward men." These may be regarded as the fundamental principles of the Farmers' Alliance.

In 1882, the Texas State Alliance was organized and the membership was limited to white persons. In four years eighty-two counties had become interested in the work of this new order. A meeting was held at Waco on the 17th day of January 1887, for the purpose of taking steps to bring into harmony with the Alliance another organization of farmers in the state of Louisiana, known as the Farmers' Union. Delegates from the Union were present, and the two bodies united, the new organization taking the name of the "Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America," with C. W. McCune as its president. Measures were taken at that meeting to extend the organization into other states. Organizers and lecturers were sent out, and in a short time the Farmers' Alliance was operating in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. At that time another farmers' organization was operating in the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee; this was known as the "Agricultural Wheel."

It began about the year 1882. In October 1887, at a meeting held in Shreveport, Louisiana, for that purpose, the Wheel was merged into the Farmers' Alliance. At that meeting the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina and Kansas were present and participated.

Among the remarks made by President McCune in his address to that meeting, we find the following significant words: "It seems to be an admitted fact that organization is the only hope of the farmers." This new organization, including the Alliance, the Union and the Wheel, was finally named the "Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America."

As will be seen, up to this time the Farmers' Alliance was almost exclusively a southern institution; it was a secret order with grips and passwords. It had taken no action whatever in politics except by way of impressing its principles upon the minds of public men. While this southern organization was extending its influence among the farmers of the south, another body of a similar character, based upon almost exactly the same principles, and for similar purposes, had been organized in the state of Illinois. It began in the year 1877, and was known as the National Farmers' Alliance. In a little while it had extended into the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and the Territory of Dakota. The object of this body was declared to be "to interest the farmers of the United States for their protection against class legislation, the encroachments of concentrated capital, the tyranny of monopoly; to provide against being imposed upon by scandalous and scandalizing advertisements in the public prints; to oppose in our respective political parties the election of any candidate to office, state or national, who is not thoroughly in sympathy with the farmers' interests; to demand that the existing political parties shall nominate farmers or those who are in sympathy with them for all offices within the gift of the people; and to do anything in a legitimate manner that may serve to benefit the producer." This National Farmers' Alliance was an open body, transacting its business in public, the same as has always been done by regular political associations. In its social features it is much like that of the southern Alliance. At a meeting of this body in 1887, the following declarations were made and published concerning its objects:

The objects of the National Alliance are to unite the farmers for the promotion of their interests, socially, politically and financially.

To secure a just representation of the agricultural interests of the country in the national congress and state legislatures.

To demand the prohibition of alien, cattle and land syndicates.

To oppose all forms of monopoly, as being detrimental to the best interests of the public.

To demand of our representatives in congress their votes and active influence in favor of the prompt passage of such laws as will protect the people's interests from contagious diseases.

To demand that agricultural interests shall be represented by a cabinet officer.

In 1887, or about that time, another organization of farmers was effected in the state of

Illinois, which was known as the "Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association." It originated in the southern part of that state; its object was to oppose the encroachments of monopolies. This body did not extend as rapidly as the others, probably because of its later origin; it may be said, too, its officers did not exert themselves as the others had done to spread into new territory. Its principles are substantially the same as those of the orders before named.

At the city of St. Louis, early in December, 1889, a meeting of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America was called for the purpose of bringing together in one great organization all of the different bodies of organized farmers in the country. Invitations had been sent out in advance to the officers of all of these different bodies, and also to the officials of the Knights of Labor, and they were all represented at this meeting. Conference committees were appointed and a union for political purposes was effected. They were not all merged into one, but virtually that was done. The object of this consolidation was to influence legislation in the interests of farmers and laborers generally. The new body was to be called the "Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union." That is the name by which it is now known.

The Alliance is not partisan, but it is intensely political. Primarily it is social, but there is a political feature, and this, after all, is its most powerful force, that which moves in public affairs; and though there was no disposition to go into politics independently, it was understood upon all sides that every possible effort which could legitimately serve the interests of agriculture and labor should be put forth. The St. Louis convention adopted a political platform which has since been known as the St. Louis demands. In time it became a very serious question with members of the Alliance, whether they should operate through the machinery of their old parties, or whether they should join with other workers in a new and distinct movement for a redress of grievances which were universally conceded to exist.

Officers of the Kansas State Alliance were called together in April, 1890, for the purpose of considering this matter. The question was, Shall we remain with the parties to which we have belonged in the past and ask relief through them, or shall we invite the co-operation of other workers, and with them form an independent political body? After mature consideration the latter course was adopted, and in June following a meeting was held in the city of Topeka, at which delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, from the Knights of Labor and several other bodies were present, and it was agreed that members of these different bodies would join with other voters of like belief in a political movement to be known as the People's party. Let it be understood that this new party was not the Farmers' Alliance any more than it was the Knights of Labor. The movement was suggested by the Farmers' Alliance, it received its inspiration largely from that body, but its members were perfectly free to co-operate in the movement or to refrain, just as they desired. It is quite generally assumed, among people on the outside, that there is an oath-bound requirement in the Alliance that its members shall follow in all matters the steps marked out by a majority. This is in no sense true. When an applicant for membership in the Alliance takes his obligation, the person who administers it to him states, in plain, unmistakable language, that the obligation will in no respect "conflict with the freedom of your (his) political or religious views;" and this freedom in politics and religion follows along the course of the Alliance member wherever he goes. He is absolutely and to all intents and purposes a free man. The only obligation which rests upon him, as to his political action, comes from a voluntary acknowledgment on his part of the binding force of an agreement made by a body to which he belongs. He is expected to keep its secrets, he is expected to respect his obligations as a man and a brother, but he is at perfect liberty to vote as he pleases; he is never regarded as bound or under in this respect unless, after having agreed with his brethren to a proposition or to a

particular course of action, he afterwards betrays them.

Having determined to operate upon an independent line, the Topeka meeting called a state convention to be held in the same place in August. The convention held at that time placed in the field a regular state ticket, and adopted a platform based on four fundamental ideas—land, labor, transportation and money. As to land, it was asserted that "The earth is the common heritage of the people; every person born into the world is entitled equally with all others to a place to live and earn a living, and any system of government that does not maintain and protect this inalienable right is wrong, and should be changed or abolished."

As to labor, it was affirmed that "Labor is the beginning of progress and the foundation of wealth; that the laborer is entitled to a good living and a fair share of the profits which result from his labor; that the use of labor-saving machinery should shorten the hours of toil and inure to the benefit of the employed equally with the employer."

It was demanded that the "means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the postal system."

It was demanded, further, that national banks be abolished; that treasury notes take the place of bank notes; that the currency volume should be expanded to satisfy the needs of business, and that money issued by the government should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

Free and unlimited coinage of silver was urged; alien ownership of land opposed; option dealing denounced; just taxation favored, and a service pension recommended.

To these were appended a few declarations concerning local matters—time for redemption of homesteads sold under orders of court, usurious interest, trusts and combines, salaries of public officers, Australian ballot system of voting and the Crawford county system of primaries—the whole concluding with these words: "People of Kansas, we come to you on this platform. Our candidates, speakers and writers will waste no time in discussing minor matters. The past is gone, the present is with us, the future is before us; old issues are dead; we come to you with new ones." Upon that platform the most remarkable state campaign in our history was fought. Three party tickets were actively supported, Republican, Democratic and the People's. All the trained stump speakers were with the old parties; they discussed old party issues, while farmers, mechanics and laborers, with a few preachers, doctors and editors, took up things of present and pressing interest to the people as they were outlined in their platform. Men, women and children by the thousands met in groves, and by hundreds in schoolhouses and halls, to listen to people of their own class and grade who talked about these new issues. Meetings of 5,000 and 6,000 people were common, and frequently as many as 10,000 persons met at one time and place to hear the "new gospel" taught. This outpouring of the masses, however, was limited to the People's party. The old party meetings were generally small, often discouragingly so; the most distinguished speakers failed to draw large audiences. The result was the election by the People's party of one state officer—attorney-general—five of seven congressmen, ninety-three of one hundred and twenty-five members of the lower house of the State legislature, and finally one United States senator. In six months' time a change in the political complexion of the state, equal to 100,000 voters, was effected.

What, then, does the Farmers' Alliance demand as a matter of practical legislation? Let us first understand the conditions out of which this formidable power of the farmers has grown. Agriculture is depressed, labor is profitless, discontent broods like a cloud over the land. The homes of the people are encumbered by an indebtedness which it is impossible to pay under existing conditions; they are sold by the thousand every year, with no remedy within reach. There is not enough money in circulation to supply legitimate business demands, saying nothing about the payment of loans; renewals in most

cases are out of the question, because with falling prices security weakens; and while property values go lower and lower, dollar values go higher and higher, and taxes, salaries and interest absorb all the people's earnings, leaving nothing to pay on the principal of the debts. Briefly, nearly if not quite one-half of American homes are mortgaged; wealth is fast passing into the hands of a few persons; money has become a power in politics as it has always been in social life, and the same influence which is draining away the substance of the workers is undermining the church. Look what way we will, encroachments of the money power are plainly visible. It pollutes our elections, it controls our legislation, it debauches our trade, it owns our homes. It rules in the forum, the school and the church. It is king.

The overshadowing problem of the time, then, is money. Farmers are not repudiators. They want to pay every dollar of debt they owe, and that according to the letter and the spirit of the contract; but they are powerless to help themselves. They have no money and can get none at rates which will relieve them. When Wall street needs more money the president and secretary of the treasury supply it out of the public treasury; but the Farmer's appeal is not heard. Give us money at rates of interest which we can afford to pay, take our lands as security, and our debts will be paid as fast as the money can be counted. But this is denied us, and year by year the tyrant's grip is tightened. Farmers must have money with which to pay their debts or many of them must lose their homes. And this applies to all owners of land, in town as well as in the country, for the influence which has brought one-half of us to the verge of ruin will, if not checked, soon bring the other half there. We ask relief from congressmen and they laugh at us; we propose a remedy and they call us cranks; we ask time and money with which to pay our debts and save our homes, and we are told that it is our business to work while statesmen take care of the finances. We have determined to rebel, and this great uprising of the people means simply a rebellion against the usurpations of party managers who are wedded to the power which is crushing us, who wink at our misfortunes and laugh when our calamity comes. The people have concluded to take the government into their own hands; they are now marshalling every force for that purpose.

The Farmers' Alliance, then, means to dethrone the money power and thus emancipate the people. This does not mean anarchy, it does not mean repudiation, it does not mean war; it means only the rule of the people. The people will take charge of their own affairs; they will make and issue their own money, and charge borrowers only what the handling of it costs, just as they now do with postage stamps, with courthouses and highways. That is the first and great work to be done. With that will come many other reforms, for every device of villany which is supported by the improper use of money will fall when the props are taken away.

It is proposed to continue the organization until it shall ripen into a national movement including all the working forces of the country, so that in the campaign of 1892 the toilers will be in line with a national ticket in the field. Nothing short of success will satisfy the masses, and success means government control of transportation, of money and of every other public function.

Destroy the influence of money in public affairs, restore the homestead and save it to the citizen, secure to labor its just reward, cripple the arms of avarice, give employment to the workers, purify politics, enact just laws, lighten the burdens of the poor, protect the weak, abolish caste, establish justice, make commerce free, put the government in charge of every public function, and the mission of the Farmers' Alliance will have been accomplished.

### Mr. Walter Lynch.

Few farmers in Manitoba are better known than Mr. Walter Lynch, whose sketch is given in this issue. Mr. Lynch was born in the township of Stamford, Ont., and at six years of age removed with his parents to the township of Lobo, in the county of Middlesex. At twenty years of age he took charge of his father's farm and farmed there on his own account some ten years. He was for a time a member of the Municipal Council of that township. In 1871 he came to Manitoba and settled on the farm where he now resides, which is on Rat Creek, about four miles north of Westbourne. Mr. Lynch is the oldest breeder of Shorthorns in Manitoba and has one of the finest herds here. When he came to this country twenty years ago he took with him three females and a bull, and from this beginning worked into an excellent herd. Mr. Lynch is known to every breeder of Shorthorns in the Northwest; and was Vice-President of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association



MR. WALTER LYNCH.

for this province for several years. When the Northwest Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association was organized last summer he was unanimously elected president.

### Functions of Water—Plant Growth.

BY STUDENT, WINNIPEG.

Plant a seed in dry earth and deprive it of all moisture and though you may heap about it all the fertilizers that nature provides or man compounds it will not grow; but if even a little moisture be supplied it will soon develop roots and stem. We conclude, then, that water is necessary to plant growth. It is the purpose of this paper to investigate the work which water does, and the manner in which it does its work. For this purpose we will study briefly the structure of those parts which have most to do with the workings of water.

If a section of a growing rootlet be taken and highly magnified it will be seen to consist of rectangular cells, with very thin walls. These cells are entirely filled with protoplasm—a nitrogenous matter, which is the active principle of

plant life. When they become older they are found to contain clear spaces in the protoplasm. These are water globules, and as there is no other inlet for them, we must conclude that they were absorbed by the root. When these cells become still older the sides thicken and the ends disappear, thus forming a number of tubes. This structure extends into the stem and even to the leaves.

Now, a highly magnified section of a leaf exhibits the following layers:—On each surface a layer of rectangular thick-walled cells, filled with air (this is called the epidermal). Underneath this, on the upper surface, are long cells, placed close together, with their ends to the epidermal. Between this and the lower epidermal are found cells, globular in shape, and loosely arranged, so that there are spaces between. On the outer surface of the lower epidermal are found curious organs, called stomata, whose structure and use are as follows: Two crescent-shaped cells are placed with their concave sides together. These have the power of so contracting or expanding as to close or widen the aperture between them. They are connected with the inter-cellular spaces of the leaf. It is through these that the superfluous water escapes from the plant. Thus water entering at the roots has a clear highway through the plant—from the roots into the vessels of the stem, through these into the leaves, and thence through the stomata into the atmosphere.

Now, to consider the action of water. Rainwater in falling dissolves from the atmosphere ammonia gas and carbon dioxide; then falling into the earth it dissolves the mineral compounds which it there finds. These are chiefly phosphates, nitrates, alkalies and carbonates, with a little iron. These solutions are absorbed by the roots and passed on to the leaves.

In the cells of the leaf are found green granules, which, beside giving the color to the plant, have the important function of preparing the food for the plant's use. Thus chlorophyll, as this substance is called, has the same relation to the plant as the stomach has to the animal. This chlorophyll seizes the food which the sap brings in and divides it into the several constituents. The ammonia and part of the water are absorbed by the protoplasm to make more of that substance. The carbonic acid and the carbonates are united with another portion of the water to form starch. Then certain organs of the cells form the starch into granules, and in so doing use some more of the water. The iron is now united with starch, and water to form chlorophyll. The metals of the alkalies, separated from their combination, remain in the leaf as oxides, and it is these which give the brilliant color to autumn leaves. Some of the water, too, is broken up into its component gases by the chlorophyll, and these are used in the plant. Finally the remaining water escapes through the stomata.

But there is another way in which water affects the plant. If a bean be placed in pure water it will begin to grow. Now, the water contains nothing that can act as plant food, and itself cannot be used by the plant, because there is no chlorophyll present. The water does not act as a food, yet it causes the plant to grow. We conclude, then, that water acts as a stimulant and arouses the life which lies dormant within the plant.

To recapitulate:—

1. Water acts as a carrier to furnish the food to the plant.
2. Water itself acts as plant food.
3. Water arouses the dormant energy in the seed and changes it into active life.

**Constitution of Provincial Granges.****ARTICLE I.—ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP.***Sixth Degree—Flora, (Charity).*

Section 1.—Provincial Granges may be organized in any of the Provinces in the Dominion having thirty or more Subordinate Granges.

Section 2.—When thirty or more Granges, in good standing, exist in any Province, the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange may, upon the application of a sufficient number to warrant the action, notify the Division or Subordinate Granges, as the case may be, to elect delegates to meet at some central place to form a Provincial Grange. The delegation to the first or organization meeting shall be one delegate, and his wife (if a matron), from each Subordinate Grange.

Section 3.—Provincial Granges shall be represented in the Dominion Grange by one delegate and his wife, if a matron.

**ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.**

Section 1.—The officers shall consist of and rank as follows:—Master, Overseer, Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward; also two Auditors, and two members of Executive Committee, to be elected annually.

Section 2.—All nominations and elections shall be by ballot, at a regular meeting of the Provincial Grange. The Master shall be an *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

Section 3.—Vacancies by death, resignation or otherwise, to be temporarily filled by the Executive Committee until the first meeting of the Provincial Grange, when an election shall take place.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at all meetings of the Provincial Grange or Executive Committee; to see that all officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties, to see that the Constitution, By-Laws, Principles, Rules and Usages of the Order, and also the resolutions of the Provincial Grange, are observed and obeyed; to properly take and announce the results of all ballots and other votes of the Grange, to sign all orders drawn upon the Treasurer subject to instructions of the Grange or Executive Committee, to perform all other duties usually devolving upon a presiding officer, and may appoint suitable persons as deputies to organize Granges and instal officers, etc., within jurisdiction of such Provincial Grange.

Section 5.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a true record of all proceedings of the Provincial Grange; to keep a just and true account of all moneys received by him, and pay over the same to the Treasurer monthly, taking his receipt therefor; and to make a full report to the Provincial Grange of all transactions at each session thereof; he shall conduct all correspondence of the Provincial Grange and Executive Committee; and shall keep the account of Division (and Subordinates not connected with Division) with the Provincial Grange, and a complete register of the names, numbers and locations of all Granges under his jurisdiction, with the names and addresses of the Masters and Secretaries of each; he shall also prepare a compiled report, giving all items of information from the reports of the Secretaries of Division Granges (and Subordinates not connected with Division), and forward the same to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange annually and not later than the first day of February in each year, embodying all reports for the preceding fiscal year, as required by the Executive Committee of Provincial Grange.

Section 6.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay all orders drawn upon him by the Secretary and approved by the Master; to keep an accurate account of all moneys received and paid out, and present a detailed statement of the same to the regular meetings of the Provincial Grange, on the first day of the session, showing the balance on hand; he shall keep his books open to the inspection of the Executive Committee and Auditors at all times, and shall deliver up to any one of all moneys, books, papers or other things pertaining to his office, in his possession, in the order of the Master, under the sanction of the Executive Committee, and shall be the guardian of all moneys and other assets of the Grange.

Section 7.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Order, having authority to act on all matters of interest when the Provincial Grange is not in session; may recommend deputies to be appointed by the Master of the Provincial Grange, to operate within the jurisdiction of such Grange; and appoint business agents as occasion requires, and shall direct the payment of all moneys from the Provincial Grange Treasury; and shall present a detailed account of their acts to the Provincial Grange on the first day of its Annual Session.

Section 8.—It shall be the duty of the Auditors to audit all books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, and report the same to the regular meeting of the Provincial Grange, on the first day of the session; and shall report oftener to the Executive Committee should it be deemed necessary, having authority to inspect said books and accounts at any time; and shall report any irregularities in the same to the Executive Committee.

Section 9.—The duties of the Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward, shall be the same as the duties prescribed for those officers by the Constitution of Subordinate Granges, Article IV., Sections 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Section 10.—Such compensation for time and services shall be paid to officers in the employ of the Provincial Grange as the Grange may, from time to time, determine.

Section 11.—All questions of Administration and Jurisprudence, arising in and between Subordinate and Division Granges, and appeals from the actions and decisions thereof, shall be referred to the Master and Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, whose decisions and actions shall be respected and obeyed until overruled by action of Provincial Grange, or appeal made from such decision to the Dominion Grange.

**Constitution of Division Granges.****ARTICLE I.—ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP.***Fifth Degree—Pomona (Hope).*

Section 1.—Division Granges shall be composed of the Masters of subordinate Granges in the Division, and such number of other delegates as the Division may decide, and wives of Masters and delegates, if matrons. All Past Masters of Division Granges, and their wives, if matrons, are honorary members, but not entitled to vote.

Section 2.—Division Granges shall be organized under a Charter granted by Dominion Grange, upon an application signed by the Masters and Secretaries of at least five Subordinate Granges, in good standing, and which shall affiliate therewith.

Section 3.—The jurisdiction of each Division Grange shall extend over at least one County, unless otherwise specially ordered by Executive Committee of Provincial or Dominion Grange, as the case may be, which order shall not be granted except in cases of urgent necessity.

Section 4.—Division Grange shall meet at least once a year, at such time and place as they may fix upon to suit the convenience of the majority interested, and should they adjourn without fixing a time and place of meeting, the Executive Committee shall fix the same and give the proper notice.

Section 5.—A Division Grange may recommend, through its Master, suitable persons to fill the position of Deputies, to the Master of the Dominion or Provincial Grange, as the case may be, who will appoint the same, whose duty it shall be to organize new Granges and instal officers within the jurisdiction of such Division, and shall exercise a general supervision over the Granges composing such Division.

**ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS, THEIR DUTIES, POWERS AND PRIVILEGES.**

Section 1.—The Officers of Division Granges shall consist of and rank as follows, viz.: Master, Overseer, Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward; an Executive Committee of not less than three members, including the Master and Secretary, who shall be *ex officio* members thereof.

Section 2.—The officers shall be elected and in-

stalled at the first regular meeting in each year. All nominations and elections shall be by ballot.

Section 3.—The duties of all the officers, except the Secretary, shall be the same as prescribed in the Subordinate Grange—Art. III., Secs. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Constitution of Subordinate Grange.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of all meetings of the Grange; to prepare and forward the quarterly returns to the Secretary of the next superior Grange, and pay to the said Secretary the sum of 25 cents for each regular male member, and 12½ cents for each regular female member, retaining initiation fees received for male and female junior members, so reported to him as admitted during the quarter together with a capitation tax of 4 cents per head for each regular member within the jurisdiction of the Division; to keep the accounts of the Subordinate with the Division Grange, and pay over quarterly to the Treasurer all moneys coming into his hands, and to take a receipt for the same; to keep a complete register of the number and name of all Subordinate Granges in his Division, with the name and address of the Master, Secretary and Delegates from each, and also the name and address of the Deputies and Delegates to Provincial or Dominion Grange, as the case may be; to give at least ten days' notice, by letter, card or circular, of all meetings of his Division to the officers and delegates to the same. Also to keep the minutes of the meetings, and all books and accounts of the Executive Committee, and deliver the same to his successor when installed, or to whomsoever the Grange may direct.

Section 5.—The duties of the lady officers shall be such as are prescribed by the ritual.

Section 6.—It will be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Order during recess between meetings; to instruct the Secretary in regard to his duties; to decide all questions and appeals referred to them by officers and members of Subordinate Granges, so far as they have authority, and lay before the Grange at each session, a report of all such questions with their decisions thereon, having authority to act on all matters of interest, when the Grange is not in session, not otherwise provided for. It may appoint business agents, prescribe their duties, and fix the remuneration of all officials not otherwise provided for, and shall render a full account of all its transactions at each meeting of the Division, together with any recommendation it may deem expedient in the interest of the Order.

Section 7.—It shall be the duty of the Grange Agent to receive, collect and forward, all orders for goods under the seal of the Division Agency, and upon their arrival to see that the same are properly distributed to the parties ordering. He shall levy such per cent. upon goods purchased and upon products sold through his agency as the Executive Committee of the Grange shall direct, and each quarter, report the total cash value of such purchases and sales to the Grange. He shall keep a correct cash account of all money received and paid out by him as Grange Agent, and keep his books open to inspection at all times by the Executive Committee, and under their direction make arrangements with the retail dealers and business houses of his district for supplying goods to members of the Order. He shall open a stock record, keep prices current from different localities that are deemed of importance, attend to the business correspondence of the Grange, and perform such other duties as the Grange or Executive Committee may from time to time direct, and receive such compensation for his services as the Executive Committee may designate, subject to the approval of the Grange.

Section 8.—Every Division Grange shall appoint two Auditors, whose duty it shall be to audit all books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, and report the same at the first regular meeting in each year, previous to the election of officers, or oftener if they deem it necessary, having authority to inspect said books and accounts at any time, and shall report any irregularities in the same to the Executive Committee.

Section 9.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, to the satisfaction of the Grange.

[The Constitution of Subordinate Granges will be given in our next issue.]



**Still Another Swindle.**

The latest that comes to our notice is what is supposed to be a member's ticket, under the title of United States Union Club Company. This has been hawked about and sold for \$5 by sharpers through some of the western counties of Ontario, purporting to be a certificate whereby the bearer may purchase goods of all descriptions at wholesale rates. Offices—New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto—and names but no addresses, streets or numbers are given. If this thing had fraud printed in red ink across the face of it, we wonder if purchasers would still be found.

**Seasonable Machinery.**

Foremost among the successful manufacturers of London, Ont., is the firm of Messrs. Geo. White & Sons, proprietors of the Forest City Machine Works, and builders of the well-known White's Portable Farm Threshing Engine. Having had a personal knowledge of the high estimation in which their engines are held by the threshers using them, as well as by the farmers who employ them for threshing and other purposes, we were interested to know the secret of the success that has attended their manufacture and sale; and in a recent visit to the premises we found one of the Mr. Whites at the head of and personally overseeing the manufacturing departments, and were informed that two more are travelling through Ontario and Quebec, another is now in Manitoba looking after the Northwest trade, while Mr. George White, sen., the originator of the business, keeps a watchful eye over the affairs of the firm generally. It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise that a business that is thoroughly understood in all its details by those that are interested should become prosperous, and have of necessity to enlarge their premises; this has already been accomplished as well as adding to their plant, and they are just now commencing to build a paint shop and storehouse one hundred by forty feet, which will leave them more space for manufacturing.

This season they are building over one hundred engines, about twenty of which are built specially for the Northwest trade. One of the chief features of this engine is White's self-contained return tube boiler, which enables the operator to raise steam with the greatest possible expedition, which is a vast advantage during the busy season when the machine has to be set several times in a day. The fire-box is large and takes in rough and long wood, which is a great saving on farms that are short of fuel.

The vast advantage of the large circumference in this boiler is appreciated by those using this machine, and those who have had to contend with the difficulty of keeping up steam in cold, windy weather, with other engines, may easily recognize this point.

For the Northwest trade a special engine for straw-burning is built; the boiler in this case is clothed with lagging of asbestos and a casing of wood, which proves sufficient protection against the severest weather.

Outside the above line they also build stationary boilers and engines and any other specially ordered machinery. They are now getting ready to make special exhibits at the leading fairs in different parts of the country, when parties will have an opportunity of judging for themselves; and we should strongly advise those contemplating purchasing to inspect them before a choice is made.

**Imported Weeds.**

Would that I had the means to sound an alarm in the ears of every one who owns a piece of land to make him exterminate every weed that makes its appearance. It is an easy matter to dig up and destroy a single plant when it first shows its head, but when it has taken deep root and scattered its seeds over a field the task means much labor, and often for years. The conduct of our people in this regard seems truly mysterious, and proves that either they are ignorant of the consequences, or wilfully expose themselves to bankruptcy and eviction in the near future, for, so surely as the sheriff will follow the heavy mortgage, so surely will some of our newly imported weeds drive the owners off the land unless they wake up to the danger at once, and in earnest. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and sufficient for us was our supply of Canadian weeds; but since our commerce with Europe has become so extensive, we have got some of their worst weeds, and the misfortune is they are strangers to our people, who look on them as harmless till they get a foothold. The thistle (misnamed Canada thistle) and wild mustard have been so long here that we know their bad qualities, but even these pests are innocent compared with our latest importations, among which we may class the

**OXEYE DAISY**

that has made its appearance in some places, and unless attacked at once will drive the cattle off the fields. Like the thistle, its root does not die; even the thistle and mustard have one redeeming quality; when cut and properly cured sheep eat thistles with a relish. Mustard forms good pasture for cattle on a summerfallow, but no animal will eat the oxe-eye daisy. We have not a single weed that has the power of surpassing it in the number of its seeds, which are like little bits of chaff and will blow about in a strong wind, will pass from field to field by washing, and stick to the feet of cattle and get planted when they travel, so that once established it soon spreads over a neighborhood. It becomes the duty of everybody to assist in the destruction of these pests. Where a plant has blossomed it should be immediately pulled up, carefully taking up all the roots, and left to die; but where the seeds have got in a grass field and have spread much the mower should be run over it and the plot skinned about two inches deep, and either sun-baked or turned till the roots get killed. With the utmost caution a sharp eye will have to be kept on the patch for years afterwards.

**ORANGE HAWK WEED**

is another of our unwelcome pests, but appears, from my very slight acquaintance, to be an annual of the class of bitter weeds which cattle will not eat, and is more of a rambling character than its white-bordered brother. It resembles a very slender-stemmed sunflower, with a black shining, satin-colored centre surrounded by an orange border. We have seen this, but have had no experience with it. I have been told that it seeds by the million, and that they are so light that they will float for miles in a breeze. It will be prudent to walk over the farm every two or three weeks to look for these light-footed visitors.

Kindly request all your Canadian exchanges to give prominence to this subject, which is to all Canadians a question of prosperity or ruin.

S. D. G.

**Result of Experiments with Grasses, Clovers and Millet.**

[Paper read by S. A. Bedford before the Mountain Farmers' Institute at Crystal City, June 30th, 1891.]

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the importance of the subject under discussion. There is probably not a farmer here who does not see the necessity of growing something to replace the wild hay of the early day. Many of our native hay meadows are drying off, and others have become exhausted, while the number of cattle and horses is increasing every year.

Not only does the demand for hay and pasture call our attention to this subject, but I contend that our land is greatly benefited by a laying down to grass every few years. The roots of the grass besides furnishing a supply of excellent manure have a beneficial effect in preventing the blowing off of soil during the spring and early summer.

Agreeing, then, that we should grow some variety of grass or fodder plant, we naturally come to a discussion of varieties. My attention was early called to the necessity of thoroughly working out the grass question as far as it related to this province, and already sixty grasses and clovers are undergoing a test on the Manitoba Experimental Farm.

We will first take the cultivated grasses, commencing with Timothy. Our experience with this has not been very satisfactory; after the first year it becomes matted and fails to give a paying crop; but from the experience of successful growers, and from our own experience, I am led to think that the principal want of success is from too thick sowing.

**ORCHARD GRASS.**

This excellent grass is often used by Ontario farmers in the place of timothy. With us it has not proved quite as hardy as that grass, neither does it make as much growth the first two years. We have a plot of it sown in 1890, a little over a year ago, and it is still too short to cut with a mower. It has wintered fairly well and will still be retained for another year; at present it is fourteen inches high.

*Bromus Inerinis*, or Hungarian Forage Plant is a new importation and must not be confounded with Hungarian Millet; this Brome Grass is very promising with us. The seed was obtained from England and sown with wheat in the spring of 1890; it was not in the least injured by the frost of last winter and is now forty inches high. You will notice by the sample I have with me that it has a somewhat hard appearance, but it is said to make an excellent fodder. It is a hardy perennial, and said to last seven years with one sowing.

The following grasses have been tried and found to be too tender for our climate: English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, also Meadow Foxtail. The first three have been tried two different seasons and were completely killed out each year, and we have decided that they are too tender for this province.

**PASTURE GRASSES.**

By this we mean grasses too short for hay, but suitable for pasture. Kentucky Blue Grass I would place at the head of the list of pasture grasses for this province. Although very slow to take possession of the ground, it gains every year, and eventually makes a close and fine sward, which remains green until December, long after all the other grasses are cut down by frost. We have a small plot of this grass on the

farm, sown in the spring of 1889; it has improved every year and now completely covers the ground; the quality of this grass is well known and does not require a word from me. Should any of you decide to try this variety, bear in mind it is only suitable for permanent pasture, and should only a few blades appear the first season do not be discouraged, it will soon spread and take full possession of the soil, and will keep out all intruders until ploughed up.

The Fescues are well-known grasses, and three varieties of it at least are quite hardy here.

#### CLOVERS.

Eight different clovers have been tested on the Manitoba Experimental Farm. A large portion of them appear too tender for this climate, but two or three of them promise fairly well. The best at this date, I think, is Sainfoin. It is a perennial, and said to stand for six or seven years. It is very highly spoken of in England, where it is extensively grown. It is said to make excellent hay, equal to any clover grown. It was sown with wheat in the spring of 1890, and was not the least injured by the frost of the last winter. If it always winters as well as it did last winter it promises to be the clover of Manitoba. It is at this date thirty-one inches high.

Lucerne or Alfalfa is a clover highly spoken of, and where grown under favorable circumstances it produces two cuttings per year of good fodder. A plot of this variety was sown in the spring of 1890 with wheat; it has wintered well—is, in fact, too thick, making the growth stunted, and the crop will for that reason be light. I would prefer giving this clover another year's trial before recommending it for general cultivation; it is now twenty-six inches high.

Mammoth clover. This is a much larger plant than the common Red Clover, and more perennial in its character. Besides being useful for fodder, it is largely used for ploughing in as a green manure. The plot of this variety was also sown with wheat in 1890, and has wintered fairly well, and although not as high as we generally find clover in Ontario, it is certainly the best of the Red Clovers tried by us, and seed obtained from it may prove sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters; at this date it is twenty-one inches high.

Alsike a cross between common Red Clover and White Dutch, has not proved perfectly hardy with us. A few plants are living and will be allowed to remain another year, but unless it greatly improves in hardiness it will be of very little use in this country.

White Dutch Clover is apparently more hardy than the Alsike, and may possibly prove sufficiently hardy to withstand our climate. It is, however, only suitable for pasture. The plot on the Experimental Farm, sown 1890, is improving, and now nearly covers the ground.

Sweet or Brocade Clover is quite hardy here, but I understand is considered by many to be only useful as a bee plant. It has made a large growth with us, and I trust its true qualities will be made in due time.

Common Red Clover. A very small plot of this variety was sown in a sheltered position last year, and has survived two winters, and has produced perfectly ripened seed, but a larger plot sown on the open ground in 1890 was completely killed out. Seed from the sheltered plot will be sown and may prove more suitable than the common seed.

Trefoil and Crimson Clover were both tried at the farm, but so far neither of them have been successfully grown. This completes my list of cultivated grasses and clovers. We now come to the

#### NATIVE OR MANITOBA GRASSES.

It is not generally known that we have a very large number of native grasses in this province, many of them of excellent quality and suitable for either pasture or hay, and in some cases for both. No doubt many varieties will be found unsuitable for our higher lands, but already a number have been found suitable for general cultivation, even on our driest upland prairies.

Soon after taking charge of the Experimental Farm my attention was called to the desirability of cultivating some of the varieties of native grasses the first year, viz., 1889. The seeds from a few heads were sown, and in spite of the very dry season nearly all of them germinated. Seed from the most promising of these was secured and this spring some acres of these varieties are growing on the farm, and nearly all of them make a better showing than the cultivated varieties. At the head of the list of native grasses I would place the *Muhlenbergia Glomerata*, or Drop Seed. This is a rather late grass, of a light green color, with a head somewhat like Timothy, but with more leaf and less stalk than that variety. It is not a heavy cropper, the yield last year being estimated at two tons per acre; height twenty-seven inches. For hay or pasture it excels in quality anything we have grown on the farm.

*Elymus Americanus*, or American Lyme Grass, is a rank grower with us; has a rather coarse but leafy plant, and makes excellent hay when cut early. It is medium in earliness and was last year from three to four feet high; the yield was estimated at three tons per acre; this is one of our most promising native grasses; it is at this date thirty-four inches high.

*Bromus Ciliatus*, or Fringed Brome Grass, is one of the most leafy grasses we have, and this year promises to be one of our heaviest croppers. It grew thirty inches high last year, but will be much taller this season; it is now thirty-four inches; we have not grown a sufficient quantity to permit of our testing it for feeding purposes, but having an abundance of leaf it should make a nutritious fodder. This variety can be readily distinguished by its pendulous head, which is quite ornamental.

*Agropyron Tenerrimum*, or Western Bunch Wheat Grass. This variety has a beardless head, is very vigorous, and if cut early makes valuable hay; it is a true bunch grass, growing four feet high, and last year's crop was estimated at one and a-half tons per acre; now thirty-one inches high.

*Agropyron Caninum*, or Bearded Wheat Grass, is very early, has a bearded head, but is not equal to the bald variety, and should be cut quite young, otherwise it will prove hard and dry.

*Elymus Virginicus*, or Lyme Grass, is another of the leafy varieties of native grasses and should make excellent hay; it is a light green in color, quite erect, making it easy to mow; grew three feet high last year, and gave an estimated yield of one and a-half tons per acre, but promises to exceed that amount this year. This is one of our best grasses and will soon make a name for itself; is now thirty inches high.

Besides the above a large number of varieties are now undergoing a test, and will be reported on at some later date.

#### MILLET.

Four varieties of millet were tried on the farm last season. The variety giving the largest yield was Chana and Indian Millet, introduced from the East Indies by Prof. Saunders. It is somewhat coarse, and gave a yield of five and a-half tons of cured hay per acre.

German Millet gave the next largest yield viz., four and three-quarter tons of cured hay per acre. This variety takes 21 days longer to ripen than the common millet, and is also somewhat coarser.

Hungarian Grass comes next with four tons per acre. This is well known to you all, and does not require a description from me. I might add, however, that it takes fourteen days longer than the common millet to reach maturity.

Common millet was also tested and found to ripen earliest of the four varieties, also gave the smallest yield, viz., three and a quarter tons per acre.

It will be seen by the above returns, which were all obtained with ordinary culture and in good sized plots, that there is nothing to prevent our growing millet to perfection.

#### Silos and Silage.

BY S. P. BROWN.

A few years ago anything pertaining to ensilage was looked upon by many, in fact by most Canadian farmers, as a thing almost entirely out of their reach. A few ventured to try the scheme and failed, and this added to the doubts of others confirming the ideas they had previously held. Now, however, they are learning that it is quite within the power of any one who can grow corn to preserve it in the silo for winter feeding. And why should we not? The good housewife preserves fresh fruits for the use of her family in winter, and so may the husbandman preserve green fodder for his stock, if he observes the same precaution in the operations as his good wife does with her preserves. In the first place it is necessary that the building wherein he shall store the green corn shall be perfectly air-tight, for this is the all-important feature in preserving anything. It is also best to be frost proof, as frost damages it considerably. If the building is to be by itself outside the barn, it is best to trench in a wall of stone or brick, raising it about a foot above the level of the ground. This answers the double purpose of making it air-tight at the bottom, and preventing rats from boring through for the grain, that is in the silage, thereby admitting air to the injury of the fodder. Upon this wall bed a 2 x 10 inch plank in mortar all around, then spike the second on top, breaking joints and miss-matching ends, so as to bind the corners. When the frame is to be put up, lay the studs in order at the proper distance apart, spike a plank on the bottom end like those on the wall, and another on the top for the plate, and raise a side at a time, spiking strongly to the planks bedded on the wall. When all the sides are up, spike a second plank on the top, breaking joints and binding corners as for the sill. The inside may first be boarded up with ordinary lumber, not the best, so long as it is not shaly, then apply tar paper. Some dress these first boards with hot coal tar before putting on the paper, which will then stick, and when the next rowing of boards is put on, it makes the building more perfectly air-tight. This last sheeting should be of good lumber, but not ne-

essarily matched; then when dressed with coal tar or crude petroleum it will last a long time. If the silo be round, the inside sheeting may be of one-half inch stuff, ordinary fencing, ripped and dressed on one side; this will spring round more easily. Put on three thicknesses with paper between each two, being careful in every case to break joints as much as possible. It is well also to fit a piece into the corners of the square one, 2 x 6 chamfered. This keeps the silage out from the corners, so it will settle better, and be less liable to admit air. The outside may be boarded up any way to suit the taste of the builder, so long as it is reasonably tight.

The floor should be raised with earth, well packed in, till it is on a level with the wall, so that the silage will not come in contact with it, as masonry causes it to decay much more rapidly than woodwork.

The roof may be made to strengthen the walls against the side pressure by tying the rafters from the heel of one to about the centre of the other on the opposite side.

The door may be made ice-house fashion, between two studs, with loose boards to fit in, but allowing about two feet of the sheeting to run clear through in two or three places between bottom and top, so as to tie the building. A shoot may be made outside to guide the feed down, if desired, but in every case feeding should be done from off the whole top, so as to leave no surface exposed any length of time.

The kind of corn used to fill the silo with will depend on different circumstances. The kind which will mature quickest and yield the greatest weight in your locality is the one to use. It has been found by most silo men, however, that the corn containing most sugar, and, therefore, being best for dry fodder, will produce a sourer silage than one with less sugar. The Mammoth Southern Sweet is one of this kind. The Red Cob Ensilage is similar in some localities, while in others it gives good results. I visited Mr. Trayer's silo near Woodbridge on the 3rd of July, where I found about  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. of good ensilage, except in the corners where the rats had worked in. It had been exposed for about a month, and only about three inches on top is at all injured. This was made from the Red Cob corn. The large B. & W. ensilage is used a great deal in some parts with the white or yellow Dent, or both, with splendid results.

Some prefer to plant in hills, while others sow with a grain-drill thinly. It is my opinion that a greater weight can be obtained, and better success in the destruction of weeds, by planting in hills at least three feet apart. Whatever the kind used, and however planted, it must be well matured. It should never be cut before the ears reach the roasting condition; or better still, leave it till time to cut for husking. When it reaches this stage it should be cut and put in as fast as possible, keeping the sides well tramped, corners especially. If, however, the silo is well built, so as to be air-tight, it does not matter so particularly what method of filling you adopt, so long as you use good judgment and reason. I think I have seen as good silage that was not tramped at all, more than necessary to spread it, as I have that was tramped, but tramping does not hurt it, especially around the edges.

When you have done filling, simply cover without straw or chaff about 12 to 16 inches thick, and tramp well. Some wet the straw and think it a great advantage, as it causes the straw to settle more quickly, and the heat from below causes it to ferment and mould, thereby constituting an air-tight covering. When this is done never set a foot on it or in any way permit the cover to be disturbed, for wherever this happens the silage will be found damaged to a greater or less extent. In about a month feeding may begin.

### Will Farmers Unite to Elevate Their Calling?

It is with feelings mingled with doubt that we ask such a question, and a longing desire which quickly grows into hope, impels us to look eagerly forward to the time when intelligence and common sense—the two great elevators of every calling—will take possession of the minds of the farmers of this country and bring about a broader and more active sympathy for each other, and result in unity of action, which shall elevate them to the position to which they are justly entitled.

We propose noticing some of the factors that are exerting an influence in uniting the tillers of the soil—the Farmers' Institutes, the Grange, the agricultural press and the Patrons. The Farmers' Institutes appeal almost exclusively to the intellect, and are thus doing a grand work, and scores of our most progressive farmers are lending their best efforts to ameliorate and upraise the condition of the farmer, yet all their efforts combined fall short of their noble aim, and the short-sighted and ignorant farmer still continues to spend hours and days at hotels or in idle conversation, instead of taking a day or two now and then or using his spare moments for the improvement of his mind.

Men who neglect to cultivate their land properly and allow weeds to grow on it undisturbed, are usually found misusing their minds in a similar manner. However, it is gratifying to observe that the Farmers' Institutes indirectly influence these people and its power is continually widening and the work done at its meetings is becoming better every year; yet it does not reach the whole class of farmers. The Grange of years gone by touched a tenderer but less noble spot when it appealed chiefly to the mercenary nature of the farmer. This failed to unite them because many became disgusted with it on account of its degrading effect and the low and selfish desires it instilled in the minds of some, and too frequently it became a name of reproach; so much so that many of the most influential and intelligent farmers abandoned it to its fate. We have not a word to say against it wherein it tended to elevate, but the practical workings of this society of some years ago was not a success. Yet the constitution, etc., of the Dominion Grange, as given in your valuable issue for June, has many very commendable parts and deserves our consideration, but under the old name the prospect is that it never will become a power in our country.

Too much cannot be said for the agricultural journals which are doing a silent yet progressive work, reaching, as they do, the homes and firesides where they scatter with lavish hand seeds of thought which cannot fail to take root and grow if the soil be at all congenial. By their influence upon the family, as well as upon the farmer himself, they are doing much to pull down the strongholds of ignorance, and are mighty in the upbuilding of the noble calling whose interests they serve so well.

Of quite recent date the Patrons of Industry have formed lodges, and the promoters have shown considerable foresight in laying down two strong planks in their platform:—(1) Improvement of the mind, and a higher standard of morality; (2) economy in buying and selling. It looks as if the Patrons have a bright future before them if they put a curb bit or an over-check rein on some of the hot heads who wish to run away with the second and lighter plank of the platform and leave to others the work of slowly and steadily moving along the former. If good men are put at the head of the Patrons who will, so to speak, take off their coats and toss on the wagon at their regular meetings the golden sheaves of common sense, intelligence and experience, and let every lodge thresh them out and glean therefrom the golden grains of progressive farming, of broadness of thought and of higher ideals for their noble calling, and use the straw for building up a stack of frugality and economy, then a great result will be accomplished. It is incumbent upon those at the head of the Patrons to use all the wisdom they possess, and make this society intellectually, socially and financially useful to the farmers,

and soon then they will see united action all along the line. The forces at work to disseminate knowledge among the farmers are many and mighty. The direct ones which have been briefly noticed are doing good work, and the indirect ones are unwittingly assisting. The effect of the combines, the plausibility and deception of agents of all kinds, the appeals of the practical politician are all helping to develop intellect and awaken thought, and intellect thus developed and thought thus awakened will help to answer in the affirmative the question asked at the head of this article. D. E. S.

### Harvest Help.

From present indications the crop of this section will require a great amount of labor to harvest, and, according to the crop reporters, there are not half as many men to be had as are required. In view of this serious aspect of the situation, a letter was sent from this office to Mr. Whyte, Superintendent of the C. P. R. at this point, suggesting cheap laborers' excursions from Ontario. The following letter has been received in reply:—

Winnipeg, Man., July 15th, 1891.

Editor Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 14th, I desire to say that we are now arranging for several laborers' excursions from Ontario, in order to assist in getting men into Manitoba to take care of the crop. I have asked Mr. Kerr to send you full particulars of these excursions so that they may be given prominence in your paper, and I am much obliged for your offer to do so.

Yours truly,

W. WHYTE,  
General Superintendent.

Although the desired information spoken of in the above letter did not reach the office of the Ontario and Eastern edition of the ADVOCATE, still the dates of the excursions were given due prominence in the columns of that issue, and doubtless were seen by many readers in the older parts of the Dominion.

### Those Cattle Sheds.

It is pretty generally known that the extreme opposition to accepting the suggestions of the Cattle Breeders' Association by the directors of the Winnipeg Exhibition originated principally with the two members of the board representing the City Council. It is creditable to the board that there were enough liberal-minded men on it to rescind the motion against the breeders and recommend the Council to change the plans accordingly. These worthies, however, appoint a counter delegation to wait on the Council and urge that the views of the majority be not adopted. This was an unusual course, and certainly not much to the credit of the minority. There was strong evidence of wire-pulling in the noticeable fact that Aldermen who were not members and who had not been present at the meetings of the board, came to the Council meeting loaded up with the same objections and in the very same language that the city representatives had used at the board meetings. It is amusing to notice how these gentlemen resent any allusion to their course in the matter, and try to fasten the onus of the matter on others. There is no evading the responsibility. The representations or suggestions of the breeders were refused, and by some in such language as "the stables will be as good as they have at home," and more in the same strain; and while the thanks of the breeders are due to those gentlemen who endeavored to have them acted upon, the City Council, representing the city of Winnipeg, will be held responsible; and while the extremely liberal offer of the C. P. R. to carry exhibits free would have brought out a grand exhibit, everything at this writing indicates that not a member of the Association will exhibit an animal.

## Family Circle.

## A HUMBLE ROMANCE.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.

She was stooping over the great kitchen sink, washing the breakfast dishes. Under fostering circumstances, her slenderness of build might have resulted in delicacy or daintiness; now the harmony between strength and task had been repeatedly broken, and the result was ugliness. Her finger joints and wrist bones knobby and out of proportion, her elbows, which her rolled-up sleeves displayed, were pointed and knobby, her shoulders bent, her feet spread beyond their natural bounds—from head to foot she was a little discordant note. She had a pale, peaked face, her scanty fair hair was strained tightly back, and twisted into a tiny knot, and her expression was at once passive and eager.

There came a ringing knock at the kitchen door, and a face of another description, large, strong-featured, and assured, peered out of the pantry, which was over against the sink.

"Who is it, Sally?"

"I don't know, Mis' King."

"Well, go to the door, can't you, an' not stan' thar gapin'. I can't; my hands are in the butter."

Sally shook the dish-water off her red, sodden fingers, and shuffled to the door.

A tall man with a scraggy sandy moustache stood there. He had some scales in his hand.

"Good-mornin', marm," he said. "Hev you got any rags?"

"I'll see," said the girl. Then she went over to the pantry, and whispered to her mistress that it was the tin-peddler.

"Botheration!" cried Mrs. King impatiently; "why couldn't he hev come another day? Here I am right in the midst of butter, an' I've got lots of rags, an' I've got to hev some new milk-pails right away."

All of this reached the ears of the tin-peddler, but he merely stood waiting, the corners of his large mouth curving up good-naturedly, and scrutinized with pleasant blue eyes the belongings of the kitchen, and especially the slight, slouching figure at the sink, to which Sally had returned.

"I s'pose," said Mrs. King, approaching the peddler at length, with decision thinly veiled by doubt, "that I shall hev to trade with you, though I don't know how to stop this mornin', for I'm right in the midst of butter-making. I wished you'd 'a happened along some other day."

"Wa'al," replied the peddler, laughing, "an' so I would, marm, ef I'd only known. But I don't see jest how I could hev, unless you'd 'a pased it up on the fences, or had it put in the newspaper, or maybe in the almanac."

He lounged smugly against the doorcase, jingling his scales, and waiting for the woman to make up her mind.

She smiled unwillingly, with knitted brows.

"Well," said she, "of course you ain't to blame. I guess I'll go an' pick up my rags, up in the garret. There's quite a lot of 'em, an' it'll take some time. I don't know as you'll want to wait."

"Lor, I don't keer," answered the peddler. "I'd jest as soon rest a leetle as not. It's a powerful hot mornin' for this time o' year, an' I've got all the day afore me."

He came in and seated himself, with a loose-jointed sprawl, on a chair near the door.

After Mrs. King had gone out, he sat a few minutes eying the girl at the sink intently. She kept steadily on with her work, though there was a little embarrassment and uncertainty in her face.

"Would it be too much trouble ef I should ask you to give me a tumbler of water, miss?"

She filled one of her hot, newly-washed glasses with water from a pail standing on a shelf at one end of the sink, and brought it over to him. "It's cold," she said. "I drewed it myself jest a few minutes ago, or I'd get some right out of the well for you."

"This is all right, an' thanky kindly, miss; it's proper good water."

He drained the glass, and carried it back to her at the sink, where she had returned. She did not seem to dare absent herself from her dish-washing task an instant.

He set the empty glass down beside the pail; then he caught hold of the girl by her slender shoulders and faced her around towards him. She turned pale, and gave a smothered scream.

"Thar! thar! don't you go bein' afraid of me," said the peddler. "I wouldn't hurt you for the whole world. I jest want to take a squar look at you. You're the worst-lookin' little creetur I ever set my eyes on."

She looked up at him pitifully, still only half reassured. There were inflamed circles around her dilated blue eyes.

"You've been cryin', ain't you?"

The girl nodded meekly. "Please let me go," she said.

"Yes, I'll let you go; but I'm a-goin' to ask you a few questions first, an' I want you to answer 'em, for I'll be hangod ef I ever see—An't she good to you?"—indicating Mrs. King with a wave of his hand towards the door through which she had departed.

"Yes, she's good enough, I guess."

"Don't ever scold you, hey?"

"I don't know; I guess so, some times."

"Did this mornin', didn't she?"

"A little. I was kinder belted with the wot."

"Keeps you workin' pretty steady, don't she?"

"Yes; thar's consider'ble tennin' on her."

"Cookin' for hired men, I s'pose, and butter an' milk?"

"Yes."

"How long hev you been livin' here?"

"She took me when I was little."

"Do you do anything besides work?—go round like other gals?—hev any good times?"

"Sometimes." She said it doubtfully, as if casting about in her mind for reminiscences to prove the truth of it.

"Git good wages?"

"A dollar a week sence I was eighteen. I worked for my board an' close afor."

"Got any folks?"

"I guess I've got some brothers and sisters somewhar. I don't know jest whar. Two of 'em went West, an' one is married somewhar in York State. We scattered when father died. Thar was ten of us, an' we was awful poor. Mis' King took me. I was the youngest; 'bout four, they said I was. I ain't never known any folks but Mis' King."

The peddler walked up and down the kitchen floor twice; Sally kept on with her dishes; then he came back to her.

"Look a-here," he said; "leave your dish-washin' alone a minute. I want you to give me a good look in the face, an' tell me what you think of me."

She looked up shyly in his florid, freckled face, with its high cheek-bones and scraggy, sandy moustache; then she plunged her hands into the dish-tub again.

"I don't know," she said bashfully.

"Well, maybe you do know, only you can't put it into words. Now jest take a look out the window at my tin-cart thar. That's all my own, a private consarn. I ain't runnin' for no company. I owns the cart an' horse, an' disposes of the rags, an' sells the tin, all on my own hook. An' I'm a-doin' pretty well at it; I'm a-layin' up a leetle money. I ain't got no family. Now this was what I was a-comin' at; s'pose you should jest leave the dishes, an' the scoldin' woman, an' the butter, an' everything, an' go a-riddin' off with me in my tin-cart. I wouldn't know you, an' she wouldn't know you, an' you wouldn't know yourself, in a week. You wouldn't hev a bit of work to do, but jest set up thar like a queen, a-riddin' and seein' the country. For that's the way we'd live, you know. I wouldn't hev you keepin' house an' slavin'. We'd stop along the road for vittles, and bring up at taverns nights. What d'ye say to it?"

She stopped her dish-washing now, and stood staring at him, her lips slightly parted and her cheeks flushed.

"I know I ain't much in the way of looks," the peddler went on, "an' I'm older than you—I'm near forty—an' I've been married afore. I don't s'pose you kin take a likin' to me right off, but you might arter a while. An' I'd take care of you, you poor leetle thing. An' I don't believe you know anything about how nice it is to be taken keer of, an' hev the hard, rough things kep' off by somebody that likes yer."

Still she said nothing, but stood staring at him.

"You ain't got no beau, hey you?" asked the peddler, as a sudden thought struck him.

"No." She shook her head, and her cheeks flushed redder.

"Well, what do you say to goin' with me? You'll hev to hurry up, an' make up your mind, or the old lady'll be back."

The girl was almost foolishly ignorant of the world, but her instincts were as brave and innocent as an angel's. Tainted with the shiftless weariness and phlegm of her parents, in one direction she was vigorous enough.

Whether it was by the grace of God, or an inheritance from some far-off Puritan ancestor, the fire in whose veins had not burned low, she could see, if she saw nothing else, the distinction between right and wrong with awful plainness. Nobody had ever called her anything but a good girl. It was said with a disparagement, maybe, but it was always "a good girl."

She looked up at the man before her, her cheeks burning painfully hot, her eyes at once drooping and searching. "I—don't know jest—how you mean," she stammered. "I wouldn't go with the king—if it wasn't to—go honest—"

"The peddler's face flushed as red as hers. "Now, look a-here, little un," he said. "you jest listen, an' it's God's own truth; ef I hadn't 'a meant all right I wouldn't 'a come to you, but to some other gal, hansumer, an' pearter, an'—but, O Lord! I ain't that kind, anyway. What I want is to marry you honest, an' take keer of you, an' git that look off your face. I know it's awful sudden, an' it's askin' a good deal of a gal to trust so much in a fellow she never set eyes on afore. Ef you can't do it, I'll never blame you; but ef you kin, well, I don't believe you'll ever be sorry. Most folks would think I was a fool, too, an' maybe I am, but I wanted to take keer on you the minute I set eyes on you; an' afore I know it the wantin' to take keer on you will be growin' into lovin' you. Now you hurry and make up your mind, or she will be back."

Sally had little imagination, and a loving nature. In her heart, as in all girls' hearts, the shy, secret longing for a lover had strengthened with her growth, but she had never dreamed definitely of one. Now she surveyed the homely, scraggy, good-natured visage before her, and it filled well enough the longing nature had placed in her helpless heart. His appearance dispelled no previous illusion, for previous illusion there had been none. No one had ever spoken to her in this way. Rough and precipitate though it was, it was skillful wooing; for it made its sincerity felt, and a girl more sophisticated than this one could not have listened to it wholly untouched.

The erratic nature of the whole proceeding did

not dismay her. She had no conscience for conventionalities; she was too simple; hers only provided for pure right and wrong. Strange to say, the possible injury she would do her mistress by leaving her in this way did not occur to her till afterwards. Now she looked at her lover, and began to believe in him, and as soon as she began to believe in him—poor, unattractive, ignorant little thing that she was—she began to love just like other girls. All over her crimson face flashed the signs of yielding. The peddler saw and understood them.

"You will—won't you, little un?" he cried. Then, as her eyes dropped more before his, and her mouth quivered between a sob and a smile, he took a step forward and stretched out his arms towards her. Then he stepped back, and his arms fell.

"No," he cried, "I won't; I'd like to give you a hug, but I won't so much as touch that little lean hand of yours till you're my wife. You shall see I mean honest. But come along now, little un, or she will be back. I declar' ef I don't more'n half believe she's fell in a fit, or she'd ha' been back afore now. Come now, dear, be spry!"

"Now?" said Sally, in turn.

"Now! why, of course now; what's the use of waitin'? Maybe you want to make some weddin' cake, but I reckon we'd better buy some over in Derby, for it might put the old lady out;" and the peddler chuckled. "Why, I'm jest a-goin' to stow you away in that 'ere tin cart of mine—there's plenty of room, for I've been on the road a-sellin' nigh a week. An' then I'm a-goin' to drive out of this yard, arter I've traded with your missis, as innocent as the very innocentest lamb you ever see, an' I'm a-goin' to drive along a piece till it's safe; an' then you're a-goin' to git out an' set up on the seat alongside of me, an' we're goin' to keep on till we get to Derby, an' then we'll git married, jest as soon as we can find a minister as wants to aim a ten-dollar bill."

"But," gasped Sally, "she'll ask whar I am."

"I'll fix that. You lay there in the cart an' hear what I say, Lor. I'd jest as soon tell her to her face, myself, what we was goin' to do, an' set you right up on the seat aside of me, afore her eyes; but she'd talk hard, most likely, an' you look scared enough now, an' you'd cry, an' your eyes would git redder; an' she might sass you so you'd be ready to back out, too. Women kin say hard things to other women, an' they ain't likely to understand any woman but themselves trustin' a man over much. I reckon this is the best way." He went towards the door, and motioned her to come.

"But I want my bonnet."

"Never mind the bunnit; I'll buy you one in Derby."

"But I don't want to ride into Derby bare-headed," said Sally, almost crying.

"Well, I don't know as you do, little un, that's a fact; but hurry an' git the bunnit, or she will be here. I thought I heard her a minute ago."

"Thar's a leetle money I've saved, too."

"Well, git that; we don't want to make the old lady vallyble presents, an' you kin buy yourself sugar-plums with it. But be spry."

She gave him one more scared glance, and hastened out of the room, her limp calico accommodating itself to every ungraceful hitch of her thin limbs and sharp hips.

"I'll git her a gown with puckers in the back," mused the peddler, gazing after her. Then he hastened out to his tin-cart, and arranged a vacant space in the body of it. He had a greatcoat, which he spread over the floor.

"Thar, little un, let me put you right in," he whispered, when Sally emerged, her bonnet on, a figured green delaine shawl over her shoulders, and her little board in an old stocking dangling from her hand.

She turned round and faced him once more, her eyes like a child's peering into a dark room. "You mean honest?"

"Before God I do, little un. Now git in quick for she is comin'!"

He had to lift her in, for her poor little limbs were too weak to support her. They were not a moment too soon, for Mrs. King stood in the kitchen door a second later.

"Here! you ain't goin', air you?" she called out.

"No, marm; I jest stepped out to look arter my boss; he was a trifle uneasy with the flies, an' thar was a yellin' wasp buzzin' round." And the peddler stepped up to the door with an open and artless visage.

"Well, I didn't know but you'd get tired waitin'. You spoke so about not bein' in a hurry that I stopped to pick my white rags out from the colored ones. I knew they'd bring more ef I did. I'd been meanin' to hev 'em all sorted out afore a peddler come along. I thought I'd hev Sally pick 'em over last week, but she was sick— Why, whar is Sally?"

"Who?"

"Sally—the girl that was washin' dishes when you come—she went to the door."

"Oh, the gal! I believe I saw her go out the door a minute afore I went out to see to my boss."

"Well, I'll call her, for she'll never git the dishes done, I guess, an' then we'll see about the rags."

Mrs. King strode towards the door, but the peddler stopped her.

"Now marm, ef you please," said he. "I'd a leetle rayther you'd attend to business first, and call Sally arterwards, ef it's jest the same to you, for I'm gettin' in a leetle of a hurry, and don't feel as ef I can afford to wait much longer."

"Well," said Mrs. King reluctantly, "I don't suppose I orter ask you to, but I do hev such discouragin' times with help. I declare it don't seem to me as ef Sally ever would git them dishes done."

"Wa'al, it don't seem to me, from what I've seen,

that she ever will either," said the peddler, as he gathered up Mrs. King's rag-bags and started for the cart.

"Anybody wouldn't need to watch her for more'n two minutes to see how slow she was," assented Mrs. King, following. "She's a girl I took when she was a baby to bring up, an' I've wished more'n fifty times I hadn't. She's a good girl enough, but she's awful slow—no snap to her. How much is them milk-pans?"

Mrs. King was reputedly a sharp woman at a bargain. To trade with her was ordinarily a long job for any peddler, but to-day it was shortened through skilful management. The tin-man came down with astonishing alacrity from his first price, at the merest suggestion from his customer, and, in a much shorter time than usual, she bustled into house, her arms full of pans, and the radiant triumphant conviction of a good bargain in her face.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Would that you could be persuaded to save yourselves much labor during the heated months, by serving fruit, ripe and fragrant, fresh from the summer sunshine, instead of stewing it into pies and puddings. With a plentiful supply, as nearly all farmers' gardens command, your labor would be lessened one-third by abandoning this branch of the culinary art entirely. Providence seems to have made this provision for us; in summer the appetite is more variable, and we long for salads, fruit and acid drinks. Here is the wherewithal to satisfy us, if we would only use it so, thereby saving time, strength and digestions. Fruit, freshly gathered, should appear on our table three times per day while it lasts; do not worry about serving cream with it, many digestions cannot bear it, and do not tempt any one; serve only sugar. There is almost a luxurious appearance about a table set out for tea or breakfast with a large glass bowl of ripe fruit upon it, for the supply must be generous; everyone can eat a second helping of fruit. Another subject has given me anxious thought, to which I shall draw your attention. Every paper we take up gives dozens of receipts for cakes. Now, you must know that cake is not wholesome used in large quantities, and it would be much better to take those ingredients apart than compound them into that too often indigestible mass called cake. Eggs are one of the most wholesome articles of diet, and liked by almost every one. So many ways of cooking them, too; they can be made to please everyone, from the dainty omelet to the plain boiled. Good bread and butter are a diet that no one will quarrel over regarding the nourishing properties, and it is always a staple with housekeepers. Eschew hot biscuits, and substitute hot raised rolls, or cold bread; and with fruit and vegetables you need not worry over your bill of fare. When you prepare potatoes for dinner, peel enough for supper, too; they will boil all at once and save time and fire. While you peel them, be comfortably seated, and use a very sharp knife. So with meat—cook enough to last until next day. If pork, boil for three hours; pull off the skin, cut the fat in small dice, and cover with bread crumbs or cornmeal; set in the oven for one hour. It will make the fat part quite white and solid, and look more tempting; garnish the dish it is served upon with green parsley or mint. Potatoes can be used cold by cutting into dice or thin slices, and when wanted pour over a dressing of equal parts of melted butter and vinegar, with a pinch of pepper and one of salt; toss together with a spoon and fork, and when placed in the dish to be served, ornament the top with thin slices of pickled cucumbers and small

green leaves. Vary your summer beverage by giving your family coffee occasionally, instead of the everlasting tea all the year round, which is the cause of more dyspepsia than could be told. Boiled milk is relished by strong men, but many do not care for it. Pure native is the best of all drinks, but not popular enough for universal adoption.

MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best article on "Home Tailoring." All essays to be in our office by the 15th October.

### Preserving the Health.

Rise early and never sit up late.

Wash the whole body every morning with a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel. Drink water only.

Avoid spirits and fermented liquors.

Keep the head cool and sleep in an airy apartment.

Eat no more than enough, and let the food be plain.

Let your supper be light.—Hall's Journal of Health.

### Fashion Notes.

A "lucky slipper" is the newest present for a bridesmaid. The design is a golden slipper with a true lover's knot in jewels, and a very high heel. This dainty trifle finds as dainty a nest in a slipper box lined with white satin.

Jets are used in many novel ways, and are especially pretty and effective when wrought into belts. These belts are usually straight, but many are made pointed with fringed lower edges.

Sunshades, with a hinge at the top to admit of their being turned over and used for a fan as well, are particularly useful, and can be had only in the most expensive material.

Boas of fine artificial flowers are a seasonable novelty. Small blossoms are chosen. They should be worn about the shoulders, as they are too warm around the neck.

The new bell skirts are much worn, being very graceful as well as light, and less cumbersome than heavily draped skirts for warm weather, and requiring much less cloth than other styles. A foot trimming is sometimes added, either braid, lace or flounce, but many are made quite plain. The pretty cotton fabrics look specially cool when made in this fashion.

Grenadines are much more worn than last year, and they have appeared with colored stripes again, but they require so much care in lining they cannot be called an economical dress.

Ribbons are used on everything they can be placed on, even the cool and comfortable tea gown is made gay with bows and streamers of narrow ribbon. It is also used in rows around the bottom of lace gowns, on the shoulders and around the bottom of the basque, terminating in long bows and ends.

Capes are made of all textures, from the color of the costume to the dainty black lace, and they are becoming to the figure and stylish.

For little folks the dresses are so daintily fashioned and so neatly made, the little misses look like fashion plates; but all is so comfortable for them, they look like little folks once more. There are hundreds of patterns to choose from, and no end to the variety of variations in color and material.

Don't forget to say "good night" or "good morning" on meeting or separating from your own family. Don't reserve these courtesies for strangers only.

### Recipes.

TO COOK A FOWL.

Singe all hair off, boil in water just enough to cover it until the bones feel loose; take it out, salt and pepper the liquid it was boiled in; call all the bones you can get out, especially the leg bones, lay breast down in a pudding-dish, pour the liquid around after boiling it down to half a pint, put a dinner plate on top of the fowl and press down with a heavy weight; set in a cool place. It should turn out of the dish in a shape, whole.

CURRENT LOAF.

Set sponge as for bread, in the morning add butter, sugar, spices and fruit to taste; let rise again; when well raised, mould into loaves, and when light, bake in a slow oven.

CUCUMBERS FRIED.

Pare full grown cucumbers; dip in flour, to which a little salt has been added, and fry in hot lard or butter.

SAUCE FOR VEGETABLES.

Boil one pint of water, and while boiling add one tablespoon of flour, into which has been stirred one tablespoon of soft butter; give it one boil up, and add a pinch of salt and one of red pepper, if liked.

CORN OMELET.

Use cold boiled corn left from dinner; cut from the cob, and make a thick mixture of eggs, well beaten, and flour; stir in the corn and cook like fritters—in hot lard.

RED ANTS.

Common tar, poured upon an old plate and left in their haunts will clear them away.

FINNAN HADDIE.

If for breakfast, place in a baking-pan, fleshy side downwards, and cover with fresh milk and a few little bits of butter; bake one hour; the milk should be all absorbed, and the fish tender and flaky.

BAKED TOMATOES.

Place them stem end uppermost in a baking-dish, with a little bit of butter on each, and salt and pepper sprinkled over; bake until very tender, and carefully remove them to the dish they are to be served on; pour the juice around.

FRIED CHICKEN.

When drawn and singed, clip up the backbone with a pair of sharp scissors; remove the breast bone. Fry a light brown in lard.

CANNING CORN.

Canning sweet corn is a rather tedious process, and not often successfully done in the average household. Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, gives the following directions:—Select fine, fresh corn. Remove husk and silk, and cut the corn from the cob; pack into jars, pressing down closely, and fill to overflowing. Put on the tops, screw them down, place them in a white jar-holder, and pour in sufficient water to half cover the jar; cover the boiler tightly, and boil continuously for three hours, taking care that there is sufficient water to make a full volume of steam. When done, lift out the jars and screw down the covers as tightly as possible; while cooling, tighten the covers from time to time, and when cold screw tighter still, if possible. Keep in a cool, dark place.

"Whenever I marry," said masculine Ann,  
"I must really insist upon marrying a man."  
"But what if the men—for men are but human—  
Would be equally nice about wedding a woman."  
—J. G. Saxe

### Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

In this month of ingathering there is much to which one's mind turns. To the white-haired fathers of the families now, alas! growing few, the "harvest home" brings many memories—some tender and some sad—of the days now gone forever, when the little "clearing" returned its reward for the efforts made thereon. Then the household was unbroken, and they toiled—yes, and suffered—all as one. Then, with the growing clearing, came separations; when the log shanty grew too small and the rough corduroy road was made smooth, and jolting over roots and stumps no longer pained the delicate sufferer, worn with fever and ague, or consumption, who

will only be too glad to give you the reins when you prove worthy of holding them. This habit of wanting *my* way—how much harm it does! It does harm in the politics of a country, in the professor's chair, at the editor's desk, in the pulpit and the school room, in the office, and in the home where "sisters dwell and brothers meet, where quarrels should never come." Dogmatic, they call it. It is simply my *own* way, and it shows itself very early in life. It seems to be a part of our nature, and, if Uncle Tom succeeds in this letter in calling the attention of his nieces and nephews to the fact, and getting them to count how often in a day they like to take their way, and how often so doing makes trouble, this letter will not be written in vain.

The story is told of a celebrated man who, walking with his little son, showed him a very

top, and the old mill at the side. What tales those old mills tell! The sound of their business, how it mingles with the past. Standing now silent, almost in ruins, by the water's edge, they call up memories almost "too deep for tears." How many references we have in literature to millers and mills, and how many of our artists have drawn and painted the mills of the past.

George Elliot—she who, in prose, rivals Shakespeare in poetry, has forever immortalized "The Mill on the Floss" with an artist's pen; she truly has pictured not only the "mill," but all about it in her beautiful story.

Goldsmith, too, in rhyme, has told us of "the busy mill" in his "Deserted Village" of Auburn. Who has not heard of the "Miller of the Dee," and, indeed, who does not know of a mill in which sometime in life he or she had great in-



THE OLD MILL.

was borne over them. Then there was a burying ground, and a lot, and a grave, which the autumn woods strewed with yellow and crimson leaves, and the long green grass and the violets and wood flowers covered over in spring and summer time. Then there were others laid quietly to rest, and, as the ripened harvest falls before the reaper in its rounds, so thoughts of the lives he has seen ripen for death come to the old farmer. Do you children wonder why the tear gathers in father's or grandfather's eye, or the voice grows husky when he speaks of the old days and the old times? Are the old ways hard to change? and are the new ways what you want? Have you seen how the fathers have lived? He has, and he has worked hard, and you have seen how the fathers were born, and how they lived, and how they died, even to the last, and how they were buried, and how they were remembered.

crooked tree, and asked him what he thought made it so. He was answered at once—somebody must have stepped on it when it was little. So, my boys and girls, we bear the impress of wanting *our own way*, even into grown-up life, if not to its end; and this one habit cripples and maims and dwarfs minds, for by looking to self they look not beyond to higher and better models.

When the August of life, the ingathering time of life's harvest, comes to my nieces and nephews, what will it yield? Not, from misspent hours and years, which make up life, to return a crop of weeds, I trust; but a rich and bountiful harvest return of busy and well-spent years.

Allow Uncle Tom to call attention to our illustration this month—the quiet scene, the large shade trees, so suggestive of cool and quiet evenings on these warm days, the cooling waters, with the swans so gracefully gliding over the

terest, even if the days are gone, which have been celebrated in local verse of twenty years ago.

"When boys did ride barebacked to mill,  
A dozen miles or so,  
And hurried off before 'twas day,  
Some twenty years ago."

It would be an interesting literature lesson for my young readers to find out the many references to "mills" in our best poetry and prose writers, and keep selections.

Hoping all of you are enjoying the last month of vacation, and that your thoughts when thus "fancy free" are such as you could tell a sympathizing friend like  
UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—I have much pleasure in awarding the special prize offered by Miss Ada Armand for the best original puzzles sent in by those who have never won a prize in this paper, to Master T. Plant, York Mills, Ont. The prize is a handsomely bound book, entitled "The Squire's Grandson." Now I hope to hear from many of you for the September number. UNCLE TOM.



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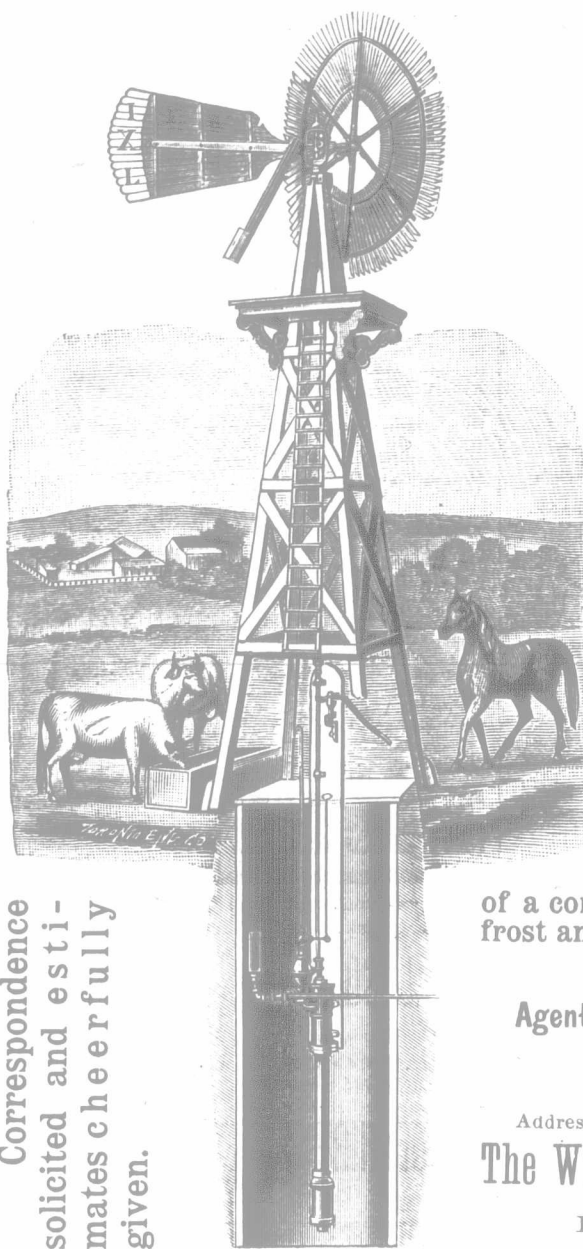
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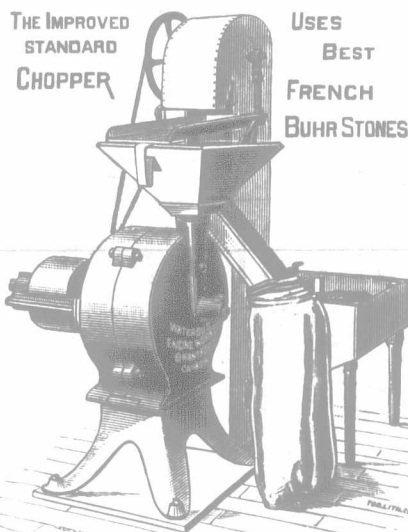
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952 Main-St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 18-d-M  
Sole Owner and Manufacturer.

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Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,  
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

A large number of choice improved farms for sale on easy terms in the fertile districts of Brandon, Souris and Pipestone. All information, advice and assistance cheerfully given to intending settlers.  
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Wishing to settle in Manitoba or the Northwest should write us before purchasing improved farms or wild lands in any part of the province. Cheap farms on easy terms of payment. Write to  
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**JOHN STARK & CO.,**  
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**NEW POLICY!**

Do you farm a hundred and fifty or two hundred acre lot mortgaged for all it is worth? Do you want to raise that mortgage? Why should you leave it as a legacy to your boys and girls? It will never rise of itself till Doomsday in the afternoon, neither could the lever of Archimides raise it unless with the only fulcrum possible - A Policy in the Manufactures Life for the full amount. This Company has introduced a new plan of insurance, whose premium rates are one-third lower than any other form of whole life policy issued. You might be insured for \$5,000 on this plan for the same premium that the Company would charge you for \$1,000 on a ten year endowment. Do you want to raise that mortgage? Do so now. Tomorrow you may have left it as a legacy to your wife and daughters.

**CANADA'S NEW POLICY - THE TEN-TWENTY PLAN**  
— OF THE —  
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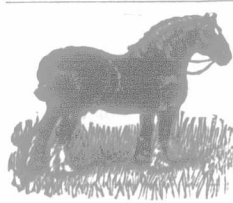
**GOOD WAGES for GOOD AGENTS**  
to canvass for the Ladies' Home Journal.  
306-f-OM CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

**MARKET DRUG STORE**  
OPPOSITE MEAT MARKET,  
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**C. M. EDDINGTON,** - Druggist and Chemist.  
To Farmers: - I make a specialty of supplying your every want in the line of drugs and patent medicines; horse medicine a specialty. Mail and express orders promptly attended to. Correspondence strictly confidential. Open day and night. When in town kindly call. 18-y-M

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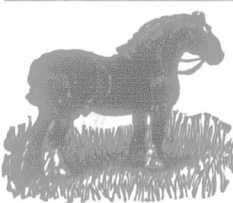
We are in the market as usual this season for all Grades of Wool. Will pay cash or exchange for our Celebrated Western Yarn Blankets, Sheetings, Flannels, Full Cloth Tweeds, etc., Roll Carding, Custom Dying, etc., done.  
**WESTERN WOOLLEN MILLS,**  
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**CLYDESDALES & Shetland Ponies.**

**A. K. TEGART,**  
Importer and Breeder,  
offers for sale choice stallions and mares of the above breeds. Address—  
**Tottenham, Ont.**  
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**CLYDESDALES For Sale.**

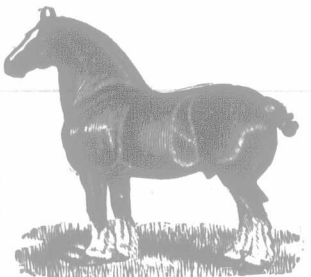
First Prize-winning Stallions, the get of Darnley (222) and Lork Erskine (1744).  
**JAS. HENDERSON,**  
302-y-OM BELTON, ONT.

**S. C. JOHNSTON,**

—Letters and telegrams—  
**Manilla, Ont.,**  
(60 miles from Toronto, on the Midland), Importer of  
**REGISTERED**

**CLYDESDALES.**

The fifth annual importation consists of the get of the famous sires Lord Erskine, Top Gallant, Sir Michael S. Kilmorie, Stock all selected by myself, and for sale at the lowest living profits. 301-y-OM

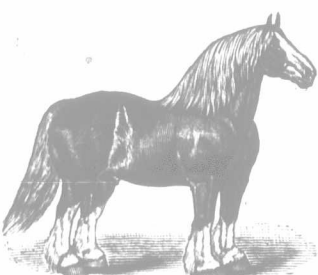


**Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.**

Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. **T. M. WHITESIDE,** Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 304-y-OM

**D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.,**

Breeders and Importers of  
**FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES**

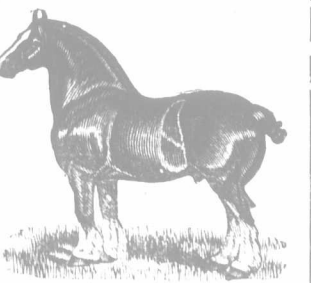


**BOLD BOY (4257) (1143)**  
is at the head of our stud.  
277-y

**ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,**

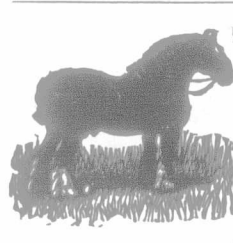
—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—  
Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

I have still a few of the twelfth yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably, James Arthur (5888), sire Macgregor (4873), sire of Dan Prince of Wales (4673), Maclemmie (5099), sire Macgregor (4873), own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macdunn and Energy, York and Coachers. Seven imported mares from Dan, Danley, etc.; four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchasing from the breeder myself, neither acting agent for Scotland or for, and paying cash, I am ready to accept any terms agreed upon. This day and night, as the best. Give me a call. The Farm is about 19 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T. R. and Exonville, east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station is the farm.  
303-y-OM **ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., QUE.**



**IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.**

**BEATTIE & TORRANCE,** Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale. 304-y-OM



**ROSEDALE FARM**  
HIGHFIELD P. O.,  
**MALTON, - ONTARIO.**

**Jas. Cardhouse & Son**  
Importers & Breeders of  
Shire and Clyde Horses  
and Shorthorn Cattle.  
First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM



Imported and Canadian bred  
**CLYDESDALES.**

We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mares of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mares, colts and fillies of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

**PROUSE & WILLIAMSON,**  
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**ELGIN STOCK FARM**



We are one of the largest breeders in the Dominion of  
**CLYDESDALES**

And have for sale a lot of imported and home-bred Clydesdales—male and female.

**Durham and Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Chester White Pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep.**

**A. & J. BELL,**

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**J. G. WARDLOWE,** Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y

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**BARON EDEGRANCEY,** Vice-Pres., PARIS, France.

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**LA COMPAGNIE**

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**NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS**

300-f-OM Canadian Horses.

**STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS**

Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (2347), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. **A. M. Vansiele,** Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

**INGLEDALE FARM, WINONA, ONT.**

**J. CARPENTER, Prop.**  
STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, including the produce of such sires as Almont Wilkes (11242), 2,221, Gen. Stanton (2545), and Superior (3780), out of registered mares by Brown Douglas (10375) and Winfield Scott (4319). Two stallions of the choicest breeding now for sale. **JERSEYS** of the choicest butter strains. All the young things sired by the sweepstakes St. Lambert bull, Nell's John Bull. Young stock for sale. Prices and terms reasonable. Also a choice fruit and stock farm for sale. 307-y-OM

**A GRANDLY BRED ROAD STALLION!**

**JACK DILLARD,** bright bay; a few white hairs round one hind foot; three years old July 10th; a grand, big, open-gaited colt; winner of the colt stakes at Stoney Creek, 1890; as a two-year-old, Whoever gets him gets a mover. Sire Dillard Wilkes, by Red Wilkes. Service fee, \$500. Dam by Harkaway; 2nd dam by Caledonia Chief; 3rd dam by Old Royal George. Price right. Come and see him. Also an A1 Jersey Cow; bred at Oaklands; registered A.J.C.C.; a grand pedigree and a good milker, for less than half her value. **J. W. JARDINE,** Vine Vale Farm, Hamilton, Ont. 307-c-OM

**"SHORTHORNS ARE LOOKING UP,"**

But times are hard, and money still scarce. I will sell a few well-bred bulls and heifers of Bates blood, and an aged bull at hard-pan prices. Write me, or come and see them. **M. G. Ireland,** Meadow Lawn Farm, COPERTOWN, ONT. 306-y-OM

**Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.**

My Shorthorns are bred from stock imported by such noted breeders as Arthur Johnson, J. C. Snell and Green Bros. I have a few choice heifers for sale. My Improved Large Yorkshires were imported directly from the famous herd of C. E. Duckering, Kirtou, Lindsey, England. I have some young pigs imported in their dam, for sale. Prince Regent, bred by Snell Bros., heads my Berkshire herd. Times are hard and my prices are right. Write or call. **A. F. MCGILL,** Hillsburg, Ont. 302-y-OM

**BOW PARK HERD**

—OF—

**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

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Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

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New Catalogue for 1891 now ready for delivery. Send for one; they are sent free.

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**MAGEE & CO.,**

GROCERS,

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HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

**Shropshire Sheep.**

The imported 2-year-old Aberdeen Hero

And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.

**SEORE BROS.,**  
WHITE OAK, ONT.



298-y-OM

Shorthorns, English Berkshires & Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine. Some choice Shorthorn Bulls from six to sixteen months old, the get of "Roan Prince." A number of first-class Berkshire Boars fit for service; also young pigs six weeks old, good quality and from imp. stock. Also Improved Yorkshires of same age and from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

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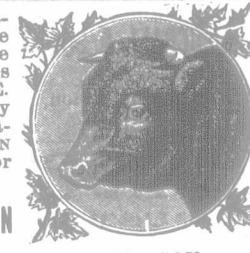


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We breed Scotch Shorthorns, founded on choice representatives, from the famous Aberdeen herds of Duthie, Marr and E. Cruickshank, headed by the Cruickshank Victoria-Nonpareil bull INDIAN PRINCE. Produce only for sale. Address—

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306-y

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Shorthorns, Berkshires.

Representatives of the Scotch families are MINA'S & STRATHALLAN'S. The sires in use are the Sweepstakes Silver Medal Bull

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**SHORTHORNS**

—AND—

**COTSWOLDS**

FOR SALE.

My Shorthorns are well bred, good colors, and have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

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**CHOICE SHORTHORNS**

Mr. John Ackrow & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P.O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young bulls and heifers of the richest breeding for sale at reasonable figures. Our cattle are the smooth, short-legged, beefy kind. Imported Scotch bull Reporter heads the herd. Station and Telegraph, MALTON, ONT.  
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If you want a registered Shorthorn bull I can give you your pick of three, from 10 to 18 months old, for \$40. These bulls are sired by Royal Barrington 3rd (10210) and out of cows of a grand milking strain, but they and a few choice cows and heifers must be sold as I am going out of the business.

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**SHORTHORNS.**

**6 Show Bull Calves**



from imported cows and their daughters, grandly bred and first class stock; red and rich roan. Price reasonable.  
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**WM. ROLPH,** Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses.  
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Nine Heifers and Heifer Calves—six registered in A.J.C.C.; five in calf to 100 per cent. the grandest bred Jersey bull living, being full brother to Stoke Pogis 3rd; all from very rich milking cows. Also Seventy Imp. Shropshire Ewes, Shearlings and Lambs, sired by first prize rams at Toronto Industrial, 1890.

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T. E. BRAMELD, Proprietor, offers for sale, at very reasonable figures, choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys from his prize-winning herd; also a few extra good high-grade Cows and Heifers, and registered Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Write for prices.  
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**PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS**

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**ESSEX PIGS.**

Prince of Oaklawn (Imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows.  
Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction. J. H. SCARLETT, Streetsville, Ont.  
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**Jerseys for Sale.**

Some of the finest heifers and calves I ever bred, and at lower prices than I ever offered before. Registered, and express paid by me to any reasonable point. Herd headed by the famous pure St. Lambert bull, Canada's Sir George, prize winner every time shown, son of Alle of St. Lambert, 2934 lbs. butter in one week; Massena's son, pure St. Lambert sire, dam the great Massena, one of the wonders of the Jersey world, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in one year and eleven days—actually yielded 9,099 lbs. milk in one year and eleven days; Signal of Belvedere, inbred Signal, dam the celebrated prize cow, Miss Sate-nella, 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, on second calf only.

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**JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.**

**ROBT. REESOR,** importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otolie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale.  
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**Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale**



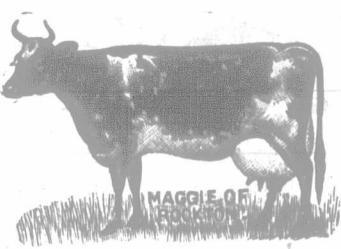
GURTA 4th (1181)

Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

**THOMAS GUY,**  
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**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**

I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.



MAGGIE OF

**JAS. McCORMICK,**

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Imported and Canadian-Bred



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I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

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**PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.**

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull ROBERT (3971), which is at the head of the herd.

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**Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.**

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**W. M. & J. C. SMITH,**  
298-y-OM Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**

STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

**R. HOWES CRUMP,** Masonville, near London, Ontario, Canada.  
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### BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM

Ancaster, Ontario.

**R. S. STEVENSON,**

Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Holsteins recorded in advanced registry. Yorkshires bred from imported stock. Young stock for sale at all times. 295-y-OM

#### RICHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

When we founded our herd our motto was "Quality and Breeding," and as a result we now offer for sale some choice young things rich in the most fashionable strains of blood. Look for our herd at Toronto Fair. **J. C. McNIVEN & SON,** Lansdowne Farm, WINONA P.O., ONT. 307-y-OM

**HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.** I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses. 297-y-OM **WM. SHUNK,** Sherwood, Ont.

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I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and helpers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades.—**JNO. A. LINE,** Sherwood, Ont., Richmond Hill Station. 304-f-OM

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of the most remarkable families and greatest performers. Stock of all ages for sale at the lowest possible prices. Railway Stations —Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T.R. Post Office—Cassel, Ont. 306-y-OM **H. & W. F. BOLLERT.**

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Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

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My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station. 306

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#### PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

**A. KENNEDY,**

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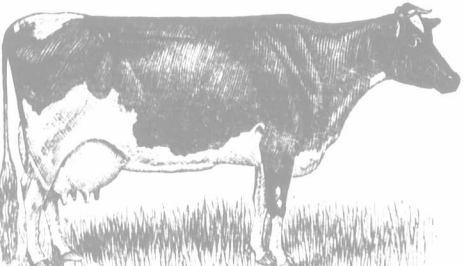
#### PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggle tribe, heads the herd.

**HUGH McCAUGHERTY & SON,** 297-y-OM Walnut Hill Farm, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

#### THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

**SMITH BROS.,** Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT., (24 miles west of Toronto)



MINK 402, H.F.H.B. This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and helpers, with large milk and butter records; young bull of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM



### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

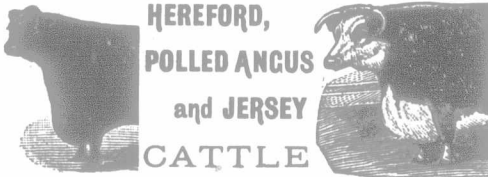
THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.

Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 306-y-OM **A. C. HALLMAN & CO.**

### DAWES & CO., LACHINE, P. Q.

—Importers and Breeders of—

### THOROUGHbred & SHIRE HORSES



HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS and JERSEY CATTLE

#### BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.

The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303-y-OM

### HILLHURST HERDS

#### ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,

—AND—

#### A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.

**M. H. COCHRANE,**

298-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., Q.

### SHROPSHIRE.



Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs from Imported Sire and Dam.

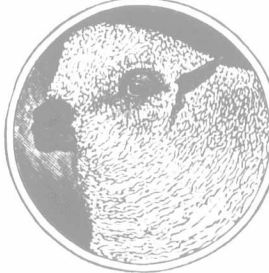
Prices lower than the lowest.

#### SHORE BROS.,

White Oak. 298-y-OM

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood, Ravens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale first Wednesday in September.



#### EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

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### SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.



This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

**F. BACH & SON,**

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### PURE-BRED : REGISTERED : SHROPSHIRE S

I can sell six dandy Shearling Rams and some choice Ram Lambs, bred direct from imp. stock, at prices to suit the times. Come and see them.

305-y-OM **W. G. PETTIT,** FREEMAN P.O., ONT.



### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

**DAVID BUTTAR,**

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM

### SHROPSHIRE S

—AND—

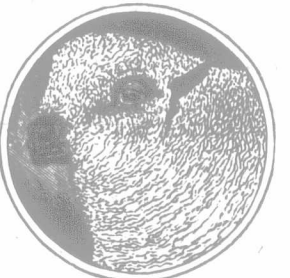
#### Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

Imported Rams and Ewes; also Rams and Ewe Lambs from imported stock. Also young, Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs from imported sire & dam.

Prices low. Come and see them.

**W. MEDCRAFT & SON**

SPARTA P. O. and Telegraph Station 297-y-OM



### SHROPSHIRE S!

JUST IMPORTED.

I have arrived home with a choice lot of Shearling Ewes. I now offer for sale over 100 Imp. Ewes (nearly all shearlings) and an extra lot of Imp. Ram and Ewe Lambs. Also two very fine two-shear Rams from one of the oldest flocks in England. Visitors welcomed.

**W. S. HAWKSHAW,**

GLANWORTH, ONT.

(7 miles south of London.) 291-ff-OM

#### TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.**

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

**ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM



**TAZEWELL & HECTOR,**  
Importers and breeders of  
Dorset Horned Sheep and  
Improved Yorkshire Pigs.  
**JOHN TAZEWELL,** Indian  
Village farm, Port Credit,  
Ont. **THOS. HECTOR,** The  
Cottage, Springfield-on-  
the-Credit, Ont. Stations—  
Pt. Credit, on G. W. R.,  
Streetsville, on C. P. R.,  
298-y-OM



**MAPLE SHADE**  
STILL IN IT.  
**SHROPSHIRE**  
BOOMING.  
Best lot of Lambs  
ever offered. Choice  
imported rams and  
ewes from the best  
flocks. Write for  
prices. Address—  
**JOHN DRYDEN,**  
BROOKLIN, ONT.  
289-tf



**SHROPSHIRE**  
Imported Ram Lambs,  
Shearling Rams, Imported  
Breeding and Shearling  
Ewes; Ewe Lambs  
imported or bred from  
imported sire and dam.  
**W. E. WRIGHT,**  
307-y-OM Glanworth.

**DORSET HORN SHEEP**  
MY SPECIALTY.

These sheep drop their lambs at all  
seasons of the year; are good  
mothers and most prolific. Devon  
Dairy Cattle, good milkers and  
grazers. Flock and Herd established  
nearly one hundred years. Also Shire  
Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep,  
Horses and Pigs exported to America  
have given every satisfaction.

**THOMAS CHICK,**  
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England.  
295-y-OM

**LINCOLN -- SHEEP**

I always have for inspection  
and sale a large flock of pure  
Lincoln Longwool Sheep, in-  
cluding many prize-winners,  
having taken eighty prizes the  
last two years at the Royal and  
other shows, for both rams and  
ewes, also the first for the best  
collection of Lincoln fleeces of  
wool at the Royal Windsor  
show last year, which proves  
the character of this flock,  
which is most famous for their  
great size and 120 years' good  
breeding. Also breeder of

**WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS**

Address—  
**HENRY DUDDING,**  
Riby Grove, Gt. Grimsby,  
Lincolnshire, Eng.  
307-y-OM

**REGISTERED SOUTH DOWNS**

Thirty Rams and Ram Lambs,  
Fifty Ewes and Ewe Lambs  
to select from; imported or  
bred from the best flocks in  
England. This year's impor-  
tation to arrive about August  
1st. The most successful  
flock in existence; awarded  
champion silver cup, ten gold  
and silver medals, and over  
1,000 prizes in ten years.

Prices right. Visitors welcome. Call on or address  
308-b-OM **JOHN JACKSON & SONS,** ABINGDON, ONT., CAN.

**IMPROVED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES!**

One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars  
of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since  
founded. Choice stock for sale. **JAS. FIELD &  
SON,** Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES**

A few grand pigs of both sexes, just weaned, from  
a best prize sow. **A. D. ROBERTS,** Walmer  
Lodge, ANCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

**LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT**  
**MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS**

offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages,  
from their well-known flock, which has taken over  
2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence  
promptly attended to. 307-y-OM

**SOUTH DOWNS!**

My sheep are imported  
from the flocks of Henry  
Webb, Geo. Jonas, J. J.  
Coleman and W. Toop.  
Will now sell a few ewes  
from the above in lamb to  
imported rams, also a few  
ewe lambs of my own  
breeding.



**DAVID H. DALE,**  
Glendale, Ont.  
296-y-OM

**The Markham Herd of Imp. Large Yorkshires.**

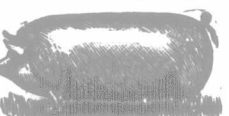
**LEVI PIKE, Proprietor,** offers for sale choice  
young Boars and Gilts of this noted breed. All  
pedigrees registered. See my stock at Toronto  
Farm. Address **L. PIKE,** LOCUST HILL, ONT. 308-y-OM

**Pedigreed -- Improved -- Large -- Yorkshires.**

Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby  
& Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires,  
and is prepared to book orders for young stock.

ADDRESS:— **G. S. CHAPMAN,** The Grange Farm,  
304-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

**Improved Large (White)**  
**Yorkshire Pigs and**  
**Scotch Shorthorns.**

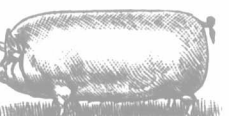


Entire breeding stock of  
Yorkshires are imported;  
specially selected from  
stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer,  
Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin.  
Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.  
**J. E. BRETHOUR,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont.  
300-y-OM

**YORKSHIRES ONLY!**

**MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON,** Oakville, Ont.,  
have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the  
Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock  
imported from the best herds in England. Orders  
booked now for spring pigs. P.O., Telegrams and  
Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 302-y-OM

**Improved Large White**  
**Yorkshires, Pedigreed.**



We have lately added  
to our herd, which are  
from the strains of San-  
ders Spencer, Charnock,  
and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on  
hand at all times for sale. Apply to  
**Wm. Goodger & Son,**  
306-y-OM WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS**

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
MODERATE PRICES, FROM

**C. E. DUCKERING,**  
THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England,

the oldest and most successful herd in the country,  
having gained since 1856 nearly 3000 prizes. All pigs  
supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the  
herd book. 300-y-OM

**IMPROVED**  
**LARGE YORKSHIRES**



We have animals of  
all ages for sale, of good  
breeding and excellent  
quality.

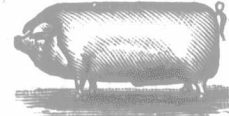
**SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,**  
CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 301-tf-OM

**A Good Pig with a Straight Pedi-  
gree at a Fair Price.**

The Pioneer Herd of Improved Large Yorkshires  
still sticks to its old motto and maintains its old  
reputation for good stock and square dealing. A  
few very nice young sows, bred to imported boars,  
and some excellent May pigs, just ready to wean,  
for sale at reasonable figures. First come, first  
served, so write soon. Address—**J. Y. ORMSBY,**  
V. S., Grange Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit,  
Ontario. 307-y-OM

**R. H. HARDING,**

Mapleview Farm,  
**THORNDALE, ONT.,**  
Importer and Breeder of  
Chester White Swine.  
First-class stock for sale  
in pairs not akin. Also a fine two-year-old Carriage  
Stallion for sale (sire imported). Satisfaction guar-  
anteed. Write for prices. 301-t-OM



**E. D. GEORGE**

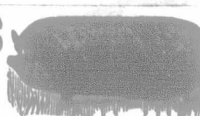
**PUTNAM - - ONT.,**  
Importer and Breeder of  
**Ohio Improved Chester White Swine**



6 Boars, 4 to 6 months' old, fit to  
head any herd. Pairs not akin.  
Chesters a specialty. Prices right.  
305-y

**BERKSHIRES**

—AND—  
**COTSWOLDS.**



**J. G. SNELL & BRO.**

**EDMONTON P. O.,**  
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

Now is the time to secure young pigs from choice  
imported sows, and got by the renowned imported  
boars "Enterprise [1878]" and "Perry Lad [1878]."  
"Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading  
fairs in Ontario last year. He weighed just after  
landing from England 850 pounds. His pigs are  
coming fine, and are particularly well marked. We  
have for sale a grand lot of Yearling Cotswold  
Rams and Ewes which are well worthy the atten-  
tion of those in want of such. Will be pleased to  
have visitors come and see our stock. Write for  
prices. 298-y-OM

**S. COXWORTH,**

**CLAREMONT, ONT.,**

Breeder of Pure-Bred  
Berkshires of the choicest  
strains. The imported boars  
Royal Standard and Prince  
Albion (1113) head my herd. My Sows comprise  
some of the best specimens that money could buy  
from such breeders as Snell Bros. and Geo. Green.  
I guarantee every pedigree, and furnish to register.  
Write for prices, and you will find them and the  
stock right. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304-y-OM



**POLAND CHINAS**

All pure-bred and registered. From the very best  
strains in America. First come first served. Write  
for prices. I mean business.  
298-y-OM **W. S. HARRIS,** Homer, Michigan, U.S.

**EXCELSIOR HERD**

40 HEAD PURE BRED IMPORTED AND PEDIGREED

**Poland-China Hogs**

Champions and favorites in the  
U.S. Most pork for food con-  
sumed. Doable, mature quick,  
always fat even on grass. Com-  
ing hog of Canada. They must  
predominate on merits. Best hog  
in the world for profit. Best hog  
for sale this season.  
**G. M. ANDERSON,** Tynside P. O., Ont.

**PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES**

**JOHN BELL,** Clydesdale Farm,  
L'AMAROUX P.O., ONT.,

offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from  
registered stock, imported from the best herds in  
England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is re-  
commended by the largest bacon curers in the world.  
Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for  
spring pigs. Some A 1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for  
service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies  
for sale. 304-y-OM

**THORNDALE**

**STOCK FARM.**

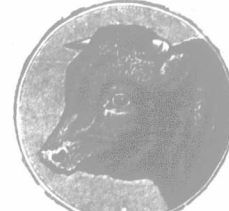
**JOHN S. ROBSON,**

PROPRIETOR,  
**MANITOU, - - MAN.**

Breeder and Impor-  
ter of

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

A choice lot of young  
Bulls & Heifers now  
on hand.

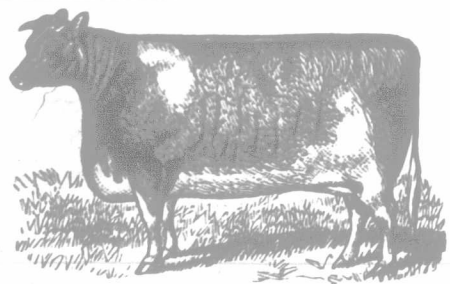


Correspondence solicited  
13-tf-M

**TAMWORTHS**  
— AND —  
**Improved Large Yorkshires.**

Our stock is all imported from the very best herds in England, and every pig traces to the English Herd Book. We offer for sale at lowest figures Boars and Sows of the above breeds and of all ages. Write for prices, or give us a call and see our stock. Over forty head on hand.

**JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,**  
Ingersoll, Ont. 308-y-OM



**PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**  
Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.  
Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 18-y-M

**KINGSWOOD SHORTHORNS**

The Red, White and Roan.

TO REDUCE STOCK

**GREIG BROS.**

will sell, at farmers' prices, a choice selection of Dominion Herd Book Bulls, Cows and Heifers, also some good Grade Heifers. No reasonable offers refused. Kingswood Farm is eight miles from St. Agathe Station, N. P. R., and three miles from Otterburne, C. P. R.

Intending purchasers will be met on receipt of letter or telegraph to Otterburne. 12-tf-M

**THOS. HARKNESS,**  
**HORSE DEALER,**  
Brandon, Man.

I handle all kinds of Horses, and make a specialty of Western Mares and Foals, either Single or in Bunches.



**CLYDE STABLE,** 9th Street,  
Midway between N. P. & C. P.  
Depots. 12-y-M

**Improved Large White Yorkshires**



**ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS.**



All bred from imported stock and registered in the English Herd Book for Spring Pigs.

PAID'S SUPERIOR FAT ARIN.

**W. J. DARROCH,**

Minnesota, Manitoba.

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED VICTORIA HOGS.**  
Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. **Charles Brown,** Drumquin P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM

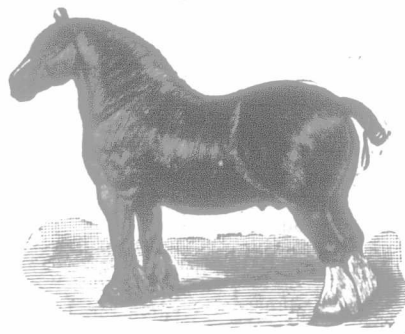
**J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,**

Box 183, Brandon, Man.

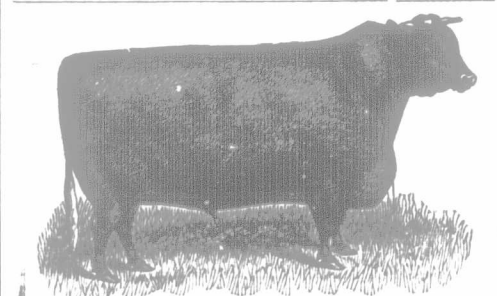
Direct importers of

**ENGLISH SHIRES**

Cleveland Bays, Hackneys, Suffolk Punch and Thoroughbred Stallions.



Our next importation will arrive about September 1st, and will comprise a large number of choicely bred young stallions of the above breeds and a few specially selected Mares and Fillies. Foal-getters guaranteed. Terms easy. 16-y-tf-M.



**SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY MAN.,**

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A choice lot of males or females for breeding purposes always on hand, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to see stock met at the train. 16-y-M

**GALLOWAY CATTLE!**



A FRESH LOT OF

**Young Bulls and Heifers** will be imported early in the fall. Intending purchasers will do well to place their orders early. Buyers will be met at Morris, C. P. R., or St. Jean, N. P. R.

**J. G. BROWN, Manager,**

13-y-M Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

**JNO. OUGHTEN,**

Willow Brook Stock Farm,

**CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.,**

BREEDER OF

Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs (Snell's and Green's), Ohio Improved Chester Whites, Stock registered. Bronze Turkeys and White Wyandotte Fowls. Birds for sale.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**

FOR SALE. 17-y-M

**JAS. BRAY,** Oak Grove Farm, Breeder of Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address—JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man. 16-y-M

**Northern Pacific RAILROAD TIME CARD**

Taking effect Sunday, March 29, 1891 (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Fr't No. 121.	Passenger No. 117.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger No. 118.	Fr't No. 122.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
Daily ex. Su.	Daily.			Daily.	Daily ex. Su.		
12.55p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.20a	3.00a	0	Winnipeg
12.40p	4.17p	3.0	Portage Junct.	11.28a	3.15a	3.0	Portage Junct.
11.17a	3.28p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.13p	4.58a	23.5	St. Agathe
10.09a	2.48p	40.4	Morris	12.52p	6.22a	40.4	Morris
9.43a	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	1.07p	6.53a	46.8	St. Jean
7.50a	1.40p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p	8.20a	65.0	Emerson
12.26p	9.40a	161	Grand Forks	6.07p	5.40p	161	Grand Forks
3.15p	5.50a	226	Winnipeg Junct.	10.00p	3.00a	226	Winnipeg Junct.
	1.30a	343	Brainerd			343	Brainerd
	8.00p	453	Duluth			453	Duluth
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis			470	Minneapolis
	8.00p	481	St. Paul			481	St. Paul

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Fr't No. 142.	Pass. No. 138.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 137.	Fr't No. 141.
Mon. Wed. and Friday	Tu. Thu. & Saturday			Mon. Wed. and Friday	Tu. Thu. & Saturday
6.00p	12.55p	0	Morris	3.00p	10.30a
4.00p	11.48a	25.9	Roland	4.00p	12.32p
2.55p	11.15a	39.6	Miami	4.33p	1.25p
1.21p	10.30a	62.1	Somerset	5.27p	3.13p
12.55p	10.05a	68.4	Swan Lake	5.42p	3.40p
11.15a	9.07a	92.3	Balder	6.40p	5.28p
10.33a	8.43a	102	Belmont	7.05p	6.13p
9.07a	8.03a	120	Wawanesa	7.46p	7.35p
7.00a	7.00a	145	Brandon	8.45p	9.30a

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mxd No. 148.	Daily ex Su.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mxd No. 147.	Daily ex Su.
11.40a	0	0	Winnipeg	4.30p	0
11.28a	3	3	Portage Junction	4.42p	3
10.30a	21	21	White Plains	5.45p	21
9.10a	42.1	42.1	Oakville	6.56p	42.1
8.25a	55.5	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p	55.5

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California.

**CHAS. S. FEE,** G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. **H. SWINFORD,** Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD**

The most popular and best route to all points

**EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST.**

Daily train service from Winnipeg of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, First-class Coaches.

The Dining Car Line affords the best route to all Eastern points, taking the passenger through an interesting country, making close connector with other lines, and giving him an opportunity of visiting the famous cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. No trouble or annoyance is experienced in the checking of baggage to points in Eastern Canada. No customs examination.

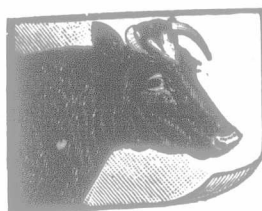
**OCEAN PASSAGES**

and Berths secured to and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

The favorite and best route to all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, and California. For full information concerning rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, any travelling passenger agent of the Company, or

**H. SWINFORD,** Gen. Agent, N. P. R., Winnipeg; **CHAS. S. FEE,** Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, N. P. R., St. Paul.

**W. G. EDWARDS & CO**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



Pine Grove Stock Farm  
ROCKLAND, ONT.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

The imported Cruickshank bull **GRANDEUR** is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

**ELMHURST STOCK & DAIRY FARM**  
CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke, also milking Shorthorns with imported bull **PIONEER** at the head of the herd.

HENRY SMITH, Manager.



Laurentian Stock  
AND  
Dairy Farm.

North Nation Mills, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 308-y-OM

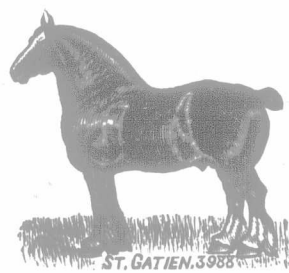
**Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.**

Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of Scotland and Canada,

AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRES

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.



ST. GATIEN. 3988

**ROBT. BEITH & CO.**

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

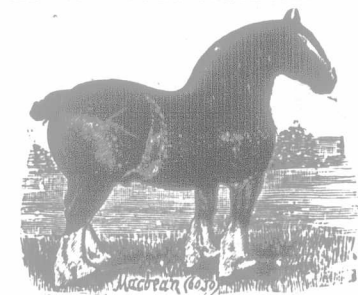
Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal. 289-y

— IMPORTED AND REGISTERED —

**CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY**

STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



Macgregor (1487)

Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES**. Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

**GRAHAM BROTHERS**

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 305-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

— AND —  
**COLLIE DOGS.**



A choice lot of Ewes bred by Mr. David Buttar, Couper, Angus, Scotland; two Shear Ewes, imported last season, and their produce. Also Collie Dogs just imported. 296-y-O.M

W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ont.

**SECTIONAL VIEW OF WHITE SELF-CONTAINED RETURN TUBE BOILER, SHOWING DRY PIPE.**



This style of boiler is used with all our threshing engines, enabling our customers to produce abundance of steam with long, rough, cheap wood. We utilize water space surrounding and at back end of fire box in connection with our improved internal straw burner.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE WHITE & SONS**, London, Ont.



"Rogers' Peerless Machine Oil" is specially manufactured for Farm Machinery, for lubricating Pitman's Shafts, and all parts of Binders, Mowers, Threshing Machines, Etc. It is most economical. Also Peerless Axle Grease for Wagons and Gearings. Sold by dealers everywhere. 306-d-OM

**THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE-POWERS**  
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**STOCK GOSSIP.**

*In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.*

Mr. Ironsides, of Manitou, is still shipping cattle east. On July 7th he sent a carload to the "Soo", and on the 11th another to Port Arthur.

Mr. Wesley Dawson, of Meadowlea, recently imported a pair of Yorkshires from Ontario. Wesley has been a success thus far in his career as a stockman.

Mr. Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, Man., recently sold to Mr. J. M. Fraser, Pilot Mound, the Galloway bull Algoma, recently imported from Ontario, and the heifer Maud 7396.

Mr. James Bray, Portage la Prairie, reports his Yorkshire pigs doing well. He has a few more for sale. Mr. Bray imported his first lot from Ontario nearly two years ago.

J. T. Gordon, Pilot Mound, has gone west to purchase cattle. He will operate in the Moosomin and Regina districts. Mr. G. is reported to have done well with his last shipment, which was very large.

Messrs. Menzies Bros., of Shoal Lake, have the foundation of a herd of Shorthorns, consisting of one bull, Red Prince (imp.), four cows, and three bull calves. Mr. John Menzies, brother of this firm, has also a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, Teeswater Prince, and four cows.

Mr. Walter Lynch sold to Mr. James Kerr, of Kameauk, Man., the young bull Seneschal, by Duke of Calonus. This sale, as well as several others, was made through breeders meeting at the Bin-scarth sale. Auctioneer Conway sold well, but did not do near all the selling.

Messrs. Weld Bros. have a young Ayrshire cow that is proving to be a phenomenal milker. She gives two ordinary wooden pails full of milk per day, although not yet three years old. The milk is of good quality. They have also several fine foals from Granite City, Grosmont Wonder, and Trophy; also a lot of nice Berkshire pigs.

The ADVOCATE has received from the Secretary of the Dominion Sheep Breeders a number of the annual reports of the Association. These reports are for gratuitous distribution, and can be obtained by applying to this office. They are replete with sheep lore, and consequently of great interest to flock masters and shepherds.

"I would be pleased if you would discontinue my advertisement for a month or so. I have sold all the pigs I have on hand, and inquiries are coming in rather numerous. I can plainly see the great benefit of advertising with you." So writes R. L. Laing, breeder of Berkshire pigs and Shorthorn cattle, Sprucebank Farm, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

Mr. J. T. Bell, of Rapid City, shipped from the Territories to Montreal on July 13th, sixty head of three and four year old steers. These animals were in fine condition, averaging 1,200 lbs., and have never tasted hay, having feed on the prairie summer and winter. Cattle out there are not put in pens or stalls over night, which gives them longer feeding time.

Mr. E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, has sold twenty pigs since the first of June, by keeping good stock, doing business on business principles and advertising in the ADVOCATE. One of his neighbors says he kept for a long time as good Berkshires as were ever in the country, but could not sell them. Moral: Do business on business principles, and advertise in the ADVOCATE.

Mr. W. Dawson, Meadowlea, does quite a business in breeding Shorthorns in a quiet sort of a way. He recently sold a young bull to Mr. Henry Newmarch, of Stonewall, and his four-year-old Duke of Ernestown to J. Watson, Calgary. Duke of Ernestown is by Orpheus, he by 4th Duke of Clarence. He also sold Mr. Taylor a pure-bred Berkshire boar. Mr. Dawson has about fifty Southdown sheep.

Mr. W. J. Helliwell, Ralplhton, asks: "What is a herd of cattle for exhibition purposes? I understand it to be a male and four females, two of which shall be cows." Ans.—There is no hard and fast rule as to what shall compose a herd for exhibition. It is usually a male and four females one year old and over, and in most instances it is stipulated that a part of the number shall be in milk. Some exhibitors say one, some two, and sometimes three.

Mr. W. J. Helliwell, Poplar Shade Farm, Sec. 13-24, writes:—I have made the following sales this month: To Mr. Hugh Stevens, Lagooh, Man., the Shorthorn bull Invincible of Ralplhton, sire Lancer (imp.), dam Maggie; to Mr. James Milliken, Pipeston, Man., the yearling Shorthorn bull Hero of Ralplhton, sire Lancer (imp.), dam Daisy. Hero of Ralplhton is a very fine yearling—above the average; deep red in color, and as he has fallen into good hands we expect to hear of him in the future.

W. J. Young, Emerson, writes: I have just brought up five head of pure Holstein-Friesians from the herd of J. B. Fort & Sons, Olena, Illinois. They are of individual merit, and I do not think they are equalled in the province. The herd consists of bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, No. 1340, Vol. 9, H.-F. H. B. The breeding of this young bull is of the very best, nearly all of his female ancestors having large records. Belle Diamond 2296, Vol. 6, H. B., imported by T. H. Wales; it is a cow of fine form and build, a heavy milker, and a good butter cow. Captain's Mountain Nymph, No. 1628, Vol. 3, H.-F. H. B., is a model of Holstein beauty. She was got by a bull owned by Senator Edmunds which was sold for \$10,000. Granddam had a record of 80½ lbs. of milk in one day in Holland. I have also got two fine calves from this cow—a bull and a heifer.

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307-d-OM

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307-c-OM

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We have a carefully selected herd of Shorthorns, and can supply our customers with animals of any age or sex. Sometimes we are sold out, the demand is so great, but all parties can depend on getting what they require, as we import when the demand exceeds the supply. Come and see the stock. Wire or write.

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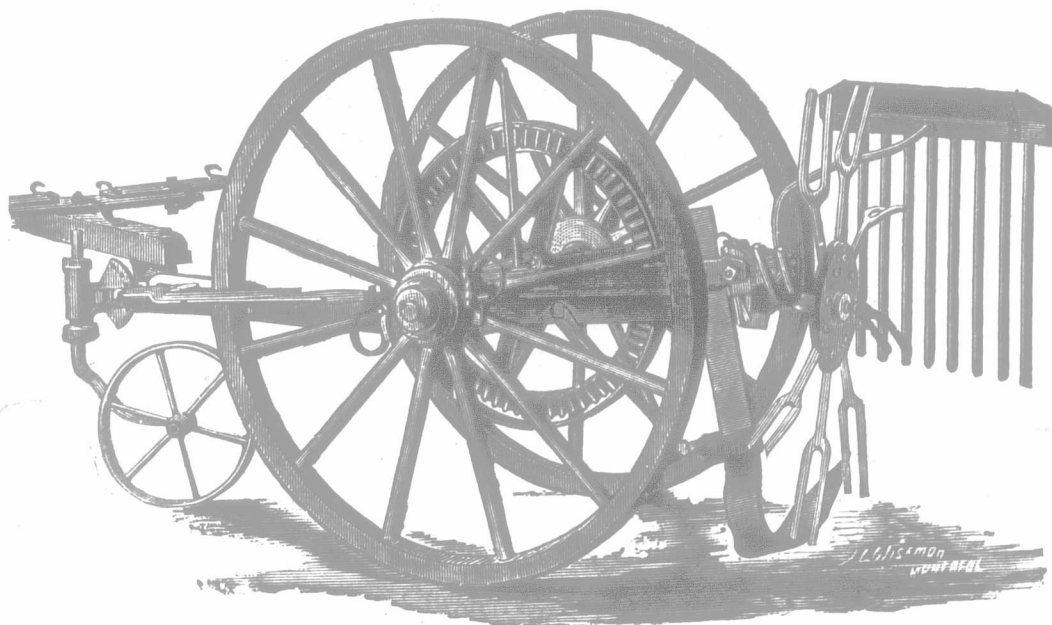
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14-tf-M

**MOODY'S POTATO DIGGER.**



Do you cultivate your potatoes in drills and keep the drills well filled up? If so, we have a machine which would give great satisfaction on your farm. To get the best work out of this machine, the potatoes should also be sown as shallow in the drills as possible. Given these conditions, we will guarantee that this machine will dig out the potatoes in a satisfactory manner. We have been making this digger for ten years, and given full satisfaction to the purchasers. It is a two-horse machine. The machine will not dig out potatoes which are cultivated otherwise than as above.

**MATTHEW MOODY & SONS,**

Write for prices, etc.

308-a

Terrebonne, P. Q.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

Mr. E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, has made the following sales:—Yorkshires—A. W. Crash, Grenfel, N. W. T., pair; Thomas Tapp, Virden, pair; E. C. Harvey, Springfield, pair; W. J. Young, Emerson, boar; J. Lowrie, Clan William, sow; Geo. Forbes, Rothwell, pair. Berkshires—Franz Hoffman, Bridge Creek, boar; D. McDonald, Bridge Creek, sow; John Sonster, Creeford, boar; J. Carleton, Scandinavia, pair; T. H. Jackson, Odanah, boar; J. Black, Bridge Creek, boar; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, pair.

Henry Newnarch, Brightside Farm, Brant, Manitoba, has just purchased the Bates Shorthorn bull Victor Hugo =13821=, imported in dam, and bred by William Dawson, Meadowlea, Man. Victor Hugo is two years old, having been calved on 18th May, 1889; he comes from good milking dam and granddam, and was got by Duke of Ernestown =10528=, dam Victoria =10855=, by Duke of Wellington =1721=, Rose 3rd =7754=, by Bridegroom =2876=, Rose 2nd =7753=, etc., etc. He is a smooth, well-grown bull, and will be a great acquisition to the stock of Brant and district.

Messrs. Robt. & John Turner, of the Clydesdale Ranch, Sheep Creek, Alberta, writes us as follows:—We have recently sold the two Clydesdale stallions Balgreggan Chief (imp.) and Lord Derby; also the thoroughbred colt Stand Clear, brought into Alberta by us this spring. Lord Derby took third in the Canadian Draught class at our show, held at Calgary this spring, and Stand Clear took second in his class. We have Fitzmaurice (imp.) (7714) [1381] and Balgreggan Hero (imp.) (8446) [1591] as stock horses at present on the Clydesdale Ranch. Fitzmaurice is proving himself a very impressive sire. Our Clydesdale mares had some very promising colts from him last spring. Balgreggan Hero was the winner of first prize at the Provincial Spring Stallion Show, held in Toronto on March 11th and 12th, last spring, and was acknowledged by the judges there to be the best colt of his age that has ever been brought into Canada, his sire being Darnley Hero (5697), by Darnley (222), dam Mary of Balgreggan Mains (3784), by Speculation (2426), by Farmer (286), etc. He also took first at our Spring Stallion Show, held at Calgary on 30th April, last spring for the best imported Draught horse any age.

We have also at the ranch two very fine imported collie dogs. The name of the dog is Scotland's Star, and the bitch Lass of Ardenting. They are from the most fashionable strains, both in color (which is sable and white) and pedigree. Such champions as Metchely Wonder, Christopher, Charlemagne, Caractacus and Hollin Bitters appearing in both their pedigrees. Metchely Wonder is the great sire of Scotland's Star. He was sold for £580 to Mr. S. Boddington, Birmingham, England. The dam of Scotland's Star was got by Christopher, who was sold to Mr. Mitchell Harrison, of the United States, for the extraordinary price of £1,000. The Lass of Ardenting's dam is Nanny of Ruthven, winner of several prizes at Glasgow. She is got by Charlemagne, who was placed at the head of the Kennel Club Shows from 1880 to 1884, and had a successful career. Caractacus is the great grand sire of Lass of Ardenting. He took first at the Kennel Club Show held at Liverpool, and was put up at auction, with the result that he did not become the property of Mr. Myson, of Manchester, until £350 had been bid. Mr. Alex. Hay, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has a full brother to Scotland's Star, called Scotland's Prince, at the head of his kennel there. He got the offer of £100 for him and refused it. We intend breeding from them, and parties desiring pups can communicate with H. & J. A. Turner.

**Important to Farmers.**

Farmers' Produce Sale and Supply Agency, 45 Market Square, Winnipeg. We handle Farm Produce of all kinds on Commission, either in car lots or otherwise, and can get highest prices going. Terms for selling:—5 per cent. car lot, 7 1/2 small lot. We also make a specialty of supplying big Farmers, Ranchers, Lumbermen, Contractors, Boarding Houses, Hotels and all large consumers with Groceries and Provisions of all kinds at closest wholesale prices. Write us for quotations.

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(20 years experience), announces to the breeders in Manitoba and Northwest Territories that he proposes holding regular sales, commencing with

**WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**

This will be a mammoth sale of stock properly catalogued. As a reference, remember "Binscarth Herd" sold by me June 17th and 18th. If you have Pure-bred or other stock for sale communicate with me at

262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.

P.S.—Write for dates of country sales. 19-y-M

## NOTICES.

J. H. Brock, the leading photographer of Brandon, is to the front in Fleming's Block with a suite of rooms and photo. gallery not to be surpassed in Manitoba. Mr. Brock does good work and at reasonable prices.

J. E. Acton, tea merchant, McDermott St., Winnipeg, has just opened out on his own account. He is a pushing and energetic young man; sells good articles, and can always be depended upon to carry out what he promises.

F. D. Cooper, Real Estate Agent, Rosser avenue, Brandon, is a great hustler. Like all other western men, he wants the farmers of the east to know there is a gentleman in Brandon selling farms and city lots that can be depended upon doing the square thing.

Mr. Conboy, Jeweller, Brandon, Manitoba, has now been six years established in business, and having had ten years experience in the jewellery business, appears to be a gentleman who can be trusted with "sick" and "invalid" watches. He carries a nice stock of jewellery.

The enterprising firm of A. E. Rea & Co., flour and feed merchants, Rosser avenue, Brandon, commenced business some two years ago and has prospered greatly, and is constantly increasing its proportions. They transact a wholesale and retail business in the choicest brands of family flour. If push and energy means success, this firm means business.

Farmers at a distance from a good market do not seem to realize the value of commission merchants as mediums for the disposal of their produce. These men make it their business to be thoroughly posted in the demand for all kinds of produce, and the highest price to be obtained for same, and are, therefore, in a position to sell to better advantage than the farmer who cannot get to town, or, having so far to travel, can only stop in town a few hours at most. Robertson, Thompson & Co., 185 Notre Dame St. east, Winnipeg, are a firm that can be safely trusted to do the square thing, at the same time getting the highest price for the farmer.

THE WESTERN WOOLLEN MILLS, ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.—These mills, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Stephenson, Johnson & Co., are becoming a leading industry in the province of Manitoba. They find employment for ten hands, and manufacture yarns, blankets, tweeds, shirtings, flannels, etc., commencing as they do with the raw material and bringing it out in a completed form. The goods evidently are giving satisfaction, from the fact that the Hudson Bay Co. have made a large contract with them for yarns and blankets. Whitt & Co. also have contracted for yarns; and a few days ago the Dominion Government gave them a contract for the supply of worsteds for all the Indian reserves from Winnipeg to the Rockies. This speaks well for the woollen industry of Manitoba, and affords a ready market for the disposal of wool. Persons having wool to dispose of will do well to write them, giving quantity and quality for disposal.

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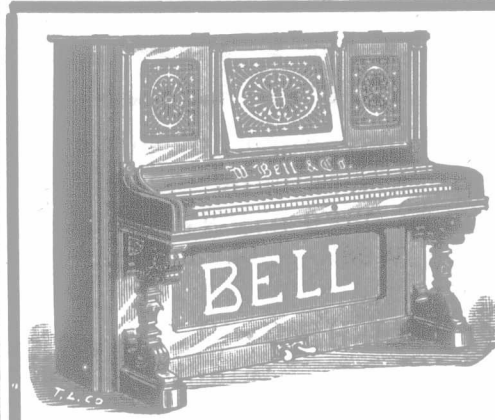
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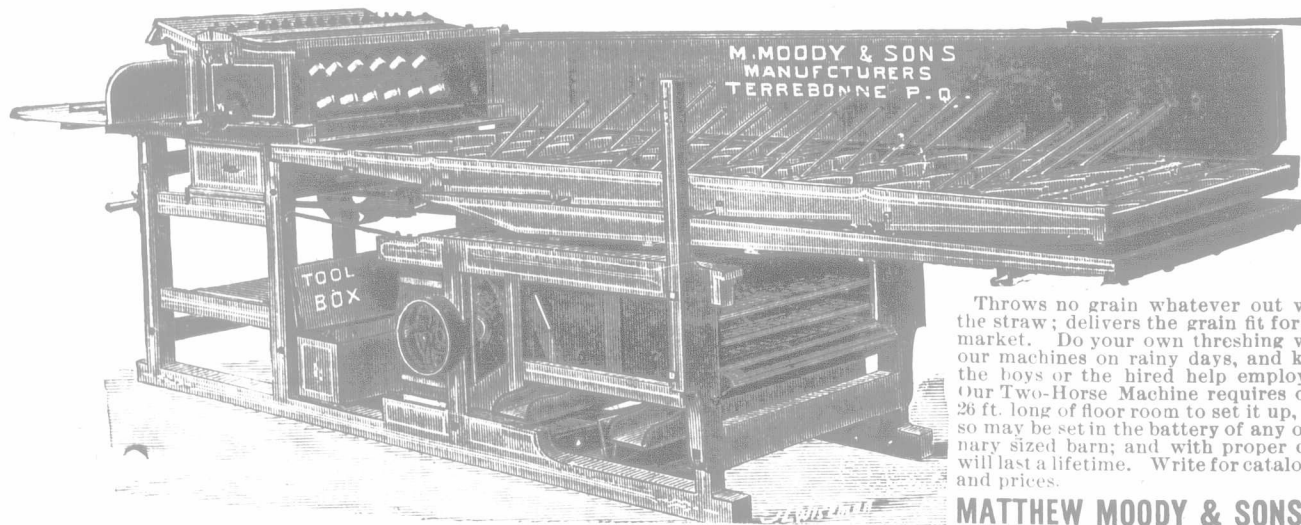
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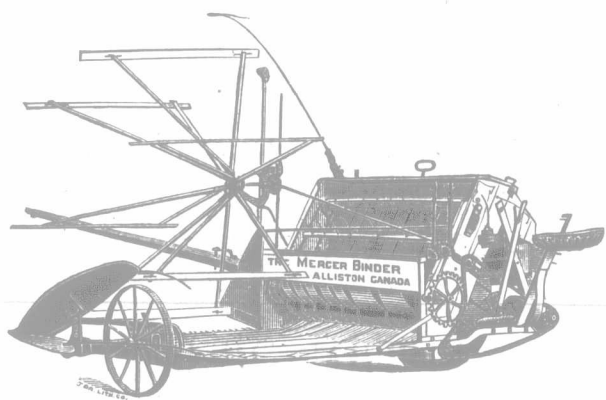
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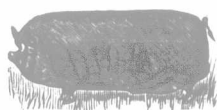
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