

J.G. Rutherford, Vs Jan 95

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

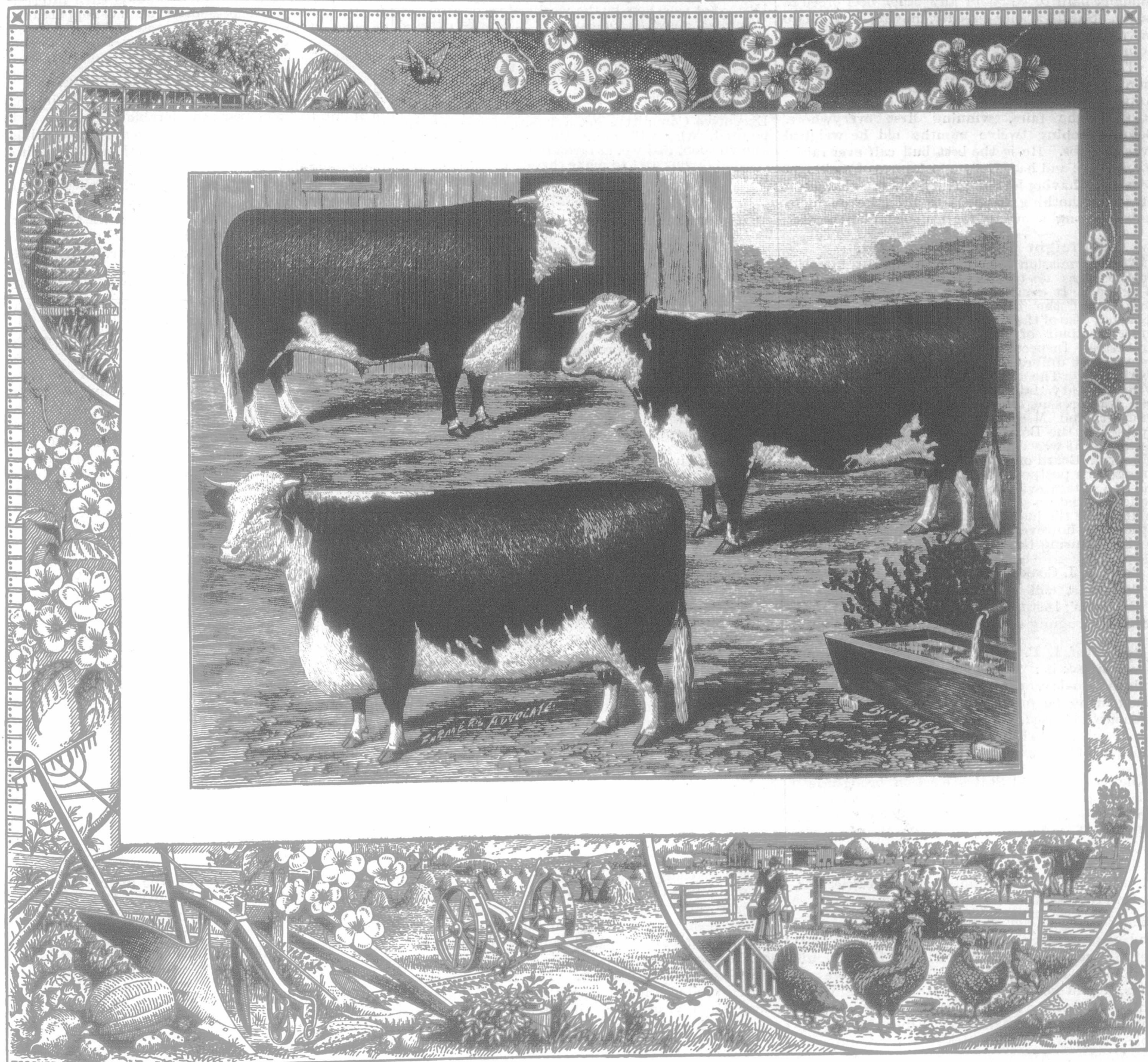
AND HOME MAGAZINE



\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME, CIRCLE. \*

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VOL. XXIX. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 5, 1894. No. 871.



THREE CHAMPION HEREFORDS OF 1894,  
THE PROPERTY OF "INGLESIDE FARM," COMPTON, QUE.

### Our Illustration.

The first page illustration adorning this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a life-like representation of a group of Herefords, the property of Mr. H. D. Smith, Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que. The portrait is appropriately designated "Three Champion Herefords of 1894."

The large cow in the foreground is Lady Tushingham 3rd (44679), calved March 10th, 1890. She is the medal cow for 1894, having won everything before her at Sherbrooke, Toronto, London and Ottawa. Her sire is Lord Tushingham, by Cassio, dam Lady Wintercott 12th, by Bredwardine. She is a four-year-old, and has been a grand stock cow as well as a show cow, having raised two calves and is now carrying her third. She was a prize winner at Chicago last year, and is esteemed by many as the best cow among the "white faces" ever raised in Canada. She is exceptionally deep, carries a smooth finish, and is of extra quality. A few cows of her type would soon bring the Herefords to the fore. She weighs about 1,900 lbs. in show condition.

Spot 3rd (48222), the other cow, is very choicely bred, being sired by Anxiety 4th (2947), dam Silvia (8649), imp. She was calved Sept. 14th, 1890, and was shown as a three-year-old at the same fairs as Lady Tushingham, winning first everywhere, save at Ottawa, where aged cows and three-year-olds showed in the same class. Here, however, she took second to Lady Tushingham. She is a cow of splendid character and very fine quality, has a shoulder hard to equal in any other beef breed of cattle. She is a sure breeder, having raised two calves, both heifers and the makings of show animals.

The bull calf, Amos of Ingleside, now fourteen months old, was sired by Wildy 15th (40918), dam Amy 3rd (43430), by Anxiety 4th. He was shown at the same fairs, winning first everywhere. Before reaching twelve months old he weighed over 1,000 lbs. He is the best bull calf ever raised at Ingleside and has every appearance of making a great bull, having lots of quality and fine characteristics. If nothing happens to him, he ought to make a strong showing for the medal bull of 1895.

### Freight Rates Commission.

The commission appointed to enquire into the freight rates on the C. P. R. has organized at Winnipeg. It consists of P. S. Archibald, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway; H. W. Schaefer, also of the Intercolonial; William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, and W. N. Allison, Homestead Inspector. The commission will hold meetings at different points in Manitoba and the Territories. The first meeting was held in the Winnipeg City Hall, on Nov. 26. Hon. J. D. Cameron was present on behalf of the Manitoba Government, and Messrs. Bell, Ashdown and Riley represented the Board of Trade. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided, upon the request of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Manitoba Government, to postpone the sittings for two weeks, in order to obtain evidence. The Board particularly requested that no session be held at any Provincial point before the inquiry was held in Winnipeg. It is probable, however, that some country points will be visited during the interval.

Prof. A. J. Cook, formerly of Michigan, but now of California, will represent the State University at Farmers' Institutes, in Southern California, during the coming season.

Says Prof. I. P. Roberts, in the Grange Home, and we believe it: "All the milk and butter that is produced to-day, could easily, under intelligent management, be produced from one-half the cows which are now used." It will pay every dairyman to do his utmost to bring about the above mentioned condition of things.

The recent United States election brought into positions of prominence in York State two men who are closely identified with the dairy cattle industry—ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, proprietor of the Ellerslie herd of Guernseys, who was elected Governor of the State, and Mr. D. F. Wilber, owner of the Crumhorn Holstein-Friesians, who will represent his district in Congress.

This is truly an age of endeavors to economize, resulting from sheer necessity. It is well to be very careful, in economizing, not to withhold that which is producing a revenue. Stock feeding, above all things, should not be made to suffer through any foolish scrimping, because, unless there is something more than a maintenance diet given, the whole thing will be practically wasted, no gain being effected. All the profit comes from what is consumed and assimilated above the demands of the system to remain in present condition.

### The Territorial Exhibition.

Some months ago the Dominion Government placed \$25,000 in the estimates for the purpose of holding a grand show in the Territories in 1895. The Legislature since added \$10,000 to this amount, and the City of Regina, another \$10,000, we believe.

The following letter which appeared in a recent issue of the Regina Standard, contains some sound advice, which we trust may be acted upon. As Mr. Potter says, if a successful exhibition is to be held in 1895, the dates must be at such a time as farmers can attend, and take out their stock. The threshed grains must be of '94 growth, as is now the established custom at the Winnipeg Industrial. The date should have been fixed and made known about two months ago, and every agricultural society and individual requested to collect their prize grains, and have these forwarded to Regina for selection and proper preservation.

To the Standard:—I see by the last Whitewood Herald, that the secretary of the Whitewood Agricultural Society read a communication from Regina asking the society to collect samples of grain for the Northwest Exhibition to be held about the last week in August.

Now, sir, if that is the time the show is likely to be held, I, as an intending exhibitor of thoroughbred cattle and pigs, together with grain, would say right here that it will be a failure. On account of the short fall weather in which to finish harvest, do the threshing and general fall work, a show that will last a week is not advisable for the fall, let alone in August when the harvest is on. Therefore, the time to hold the show is in July, after the 15th. Let the show be the week before or after the Winnipeg show, as some of the N. W. Territories' exhibitors want to go to Winnipeg, and we, in the Territories, want and expect the people of Manitoba, as well as the world at large, to come and see what the N. W. Territories can produce in the way of an exhibition.

Now then, let the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Committee get a board of directors appointed, who will make the time of the show known soon, and we, as farmers and exhibitors, will try and do our part to make the show a success, and to let the world know that the N. W. Territories are second to no place on the globe for the poor man who is willing to work.

Hoping that you will give this space, and rouse those men up to the fact that August is harvest month in the West. I remain, yours,

A. B. POTTER.

Montgomery, N. W. T.

Following is a copy of a circular letter sent out to agricultural societies:—

SIR,—By direction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to suggest the advisability of your society making arrangements for securing the best exhibits of 1894 that can be had in your district for entry at the Territorial Exhibition, proposed to be held at Regina, in all probability in the latter part of August, 1895, and that where possible you will secure the co-operation of your local newspaper in giving publicity to this suggestion.

As the success of the exhibition may prove of pecuniary benefit to each agricultural society throughout the Territories, His Honor will be glad to have the views of your society upon the subject, with any suggestions you may desire to offer.

I have the honor to be, etc.,  
R. B. GORDON,  
Sec. to Lt.-Gov., N. W. T.

### Sheep Husbandry -- An Outlook.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, one of the papers presented gave a decidedly affirmative answer to the question, "Should sheep be more extensively raised in Canada than they are at present?" It was pointed out in the first place that England is a vast workshop for which food supplies are and will continue to be imported free. Mutton is one article of which immense quantities are imported from Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. Though very cheaply produced in the Antipodes, it has to be carried a vast distance over the ocean in a frozen condition, and cannot reach the market in the best possible condition, and the Englishman is most particular about the quality of his food. We can place upon the British market a superior quality of mutton. Canada is comparatively near this great market, and our reputation as a superior breeding ground is world-wide. The immunity of our flocks from disease is another vantage-ground of inestimable value to Canadian sheep husbandry, because uniform healthiness lessens losses and the cost of production, as flockmasters well know. The foods requisite, too, are produced here cheaply, and in great abundance. Each year is bringing experience of great value in this direction. In short, we have the foundation stock and all other conditions favorable. Incidental advantages to the Canadian husbandman arises from the usefulness of sheep in keeping down weeds; and more important still, the enrich-

ment of soil that follows the tread of their "golden hoofs." With a strong and growing consumptive demand added to the foregoing considerations, it is surely safe to say that sheep should be more extensively raised in Canada than they have been during recent years.

British agricultural returns, lately issued, show that there are over a million and a half less sheep in the United Kingdom than there were in 1893; consequently, as our Scottish correspondent points out, the rapid and sustained rise in the value of sheep there is not a matter of wonderment. The sheep men there have had a remarkably good year, even in the face of large importations from Canada. Last year Canada sent over only some 4,000 or less, but up to about November 1st., 1894, the Government live stock inspectors reported to the Canadian Minister of Marine an export of over 135,000 sheep. Unless it be in the horse trade, no other line of Canadian exports has shown such a phenomenal increase.

In the United States the Wilson tariff was accompanied by a panic condition in the sheep trade, and sheep have been pouring into the markets at an alarming rate, greatly depressing prices. With a permanent reduction in the supplies, which would seem inevitable, values will begin to increase, and the prices of sheep will regain a satisfactory level. Elsewhere in this issue Mr. J. C. Snell calls attention to one decidedly hopeful phase of the Canadian trade with the States in sheep for breeding purposes.

To those embarking or extending their interest in this industry, the present seems most opportune, in view of the exceedingly reasonable prices at which the very pick of breeding stock can be obtained.

### Mr. Elder's Letters on Dairying.

Mr. Elder's very interesting papers on "Dairying in Manitoba" will bear considerable discussion, and we hope to hear from the men who are now making a success of dairying, and also from those who desire more light before embarking in an enterprise that requires so much skill and constant application in order to succeed.

We would indicate a few points which Mr. Elder appears to have overlooked. By the adoption of the soiling system, we would lose entirely the great natural advantage that our native grasses give us, in that they produce milk wonderfully rich in butter-fats. And certainly by far the greater portion of the Province (even what may well be called the grain sections) are abundantly supplied with grass for pasture.

Cows milked 10 months and dried off for the harvest will gain flesh on the ripening native grasses, and with little outlay of time or money be in fine shape to renew their duties at the pail in early winter. Instead of trying to have a fresh cow every 2 months, we should aim to have all come in in early winter, there always being some obstinate individuals who will not do just as we want, that will come in fresh at other seasons of the year; we should allow no cow to calve in July or August, as these months seem particularly hard on newly calved cows and on newly born calves, besides we have least time to attend to either. We have always found fall and winter calves do better than spring or summer calves. Much of our success will depend on how we raises our heifer calves.

Another point not emphasized by Mr. Elder, is the furnishing of profitable employment for the year to hired help, as against eight months on the grain-growing farm, thus securing more efficient help for very little more money, and being at the same time infinitely better for the hired help, and perhaps more important than any other one thing is this: that the men can, during the winter, attend to the milking, churning, calf-feeding, and the hundred and one other incidentals, thus relieving the already over-burdened wives and daughters of a great amount of heavy work.

Profitable subjects for debate at Farmers' Institute meetings will be found in the many phases of the dairy question touched on by Mr. Elder in his series of papers on "Dairying in Manitoba," which have appeared in recent numbers of the ADVOCATE—questions relating to the best means of making the transition from wheat alone to wheat in conjunction with dairying and hogs or other combinations; whether the factory system could profitably be introduced, and if so, how best to accomplish it; if not ready for the creamery, how best to improve the trade in home dairy products; the pure-bred vs. grades for dairy purposes; stabling, feeding, care, and a hundred and one other things relating to this all-important subject.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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- The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It 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 Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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- The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.
- Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
- We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.
- No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

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Clubbing Rates for 1895.

Our subscribers may obtain any of the papers mentioned below at the following price:—

FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Home Magazine and Manitoba Weekly Free Press	\$1 75
Manitoba Semi-Weekly Free Press	2 75
Winnipeg Weekly Tribune	1 75
Winnipeg Weekly Nor'wester	1 75
Toronto Evening News	1 50
Toronto Daily Globe, morning edition	6 00
Toronto Daily Globe, second edition	4 00
Toronto Empire, daily	6 00
Toronto Empire, evening edition	3 50
Toronto Weekly Mail or Farm and Fireside	1 30
The two combined	1 60
Toronto Weekly Globe (12 pages)	1 40
Toronto Weekly Empire	1 50
London Free Press, weekly edition	1 75
London Advertiser, weekly	1 70
Montreal Weekly Witness	1 60

Flax Growing.

In order to obtain fuller and more definite data as to the growing of flax in Manitoba, we recently sent to a number of farmers living in the southern and eastern parts of the province, who have been growing this crop for some years, the following questions:—

- Do you consider old land or breaking the best?
- Do you consider spring or fall plowing the best?
- Do you consider it a more exhaustive crop on the soil than other cereals?
- Has manure been tried; with what results?
- When is best time to sow?
- How much seed per acre?
- How long does it take to ripen?
- What is the best way of harvesting?
- If with binder, should sheaves be tied, stooked and stacked as other grain?
- Do threshers carry special flax screens? Do they make a clean job of threshing it? What do they charge per bushel?
- What is the average yield per acre? and what will the average be this year?
- What is the average price?
- Have you ever seen it tried along with barley, to be separated when threshed?
- Do you consider it a profitable crop for the farmer?

Below we publish the very complete answers to these questions, kindly furnished us by Donald Fraser & Sons, Emerson; the other reports in most cases agree with the Messrs. Fraser. There is some difference of opinion as to the first two questions. In no case had manure been tried.

As to time of sowing, the answers give the latter part of May, but Messrs. Fraser draw attention to the danger of frost to the young plant, and we think June 1st is early enough for sowing. Near Niverville, on the east side of the Red River, the price of threshing is given at from four to seven cents; and in one case twenty bushels per acre is reported for this year. While on the west side of the Red River, and near Manitoba, threshing costs from seven to ten cents per bushel, Messrs. Fraser are doubtless right that seven cents would be a fair charge. All agree that it can be threshed properly if the separator is provided with proper screens and the thresher knows his business; and all agree in the main with the method of harvesting and handling recommended below. None have tried it sown with barley, but we would call special attention to the answer given this question by Fraser & Sons:—We have known of it being grown with barley and separated afterwards, the cleanings containing broken and small barley and some flax, making capital feed when boiled and mixed with other feed. All agree that flax may be profitably grown by the Manitoba farmers.

We are not done with this subject yet, and want further information, and will be pleased to hear from others who have facts of interest to give.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—Yours of the 29th ult. to hand, and in reply would say in answer to your questions re flax:—

- Old land will give the largest yield per acre, while the seed is equally as good.
- Like other cereals, sometimes fall plowing proves better, other times just the reverse; this largely depends on circumstances, seasons, etc.
- Somewhat more exhaustive, but not so much so as was considered years ago.
- We have not tried manure, but are satisfied that it would prove beneficial, and, indeed, very much so.
- Our experience is that at the close of sowing the wheat is the best time; there is great danger of the spring frost hurting the young plant. We have lost a whole crop in this way, where a severe frost came after the plant was through the ground.
- One half-bushel per acre.
- About the time taken by Red Fife wheat, possibly a few days longer.
- By taking the binding attachment off the binder, and instead arrange a box with a false front, which is removed by the driver when it is full, by simply moving a lever. Any handy farmer can make this box. The Self-Rake reaper is possibly the best machine to cut flax with; it makes an excellent job, cutting and bundling it ready for the thresher.
- We consider it better not to bind or stack flax. It cannot possibly be threshed as clean as it can by putting off in loose bundles and threshing out of the bunch; it then can be fed into the machine much more loosely, as it does not become matted, consequently threshing it much cleaner.
- Yes; threshers carry special flax screens; they do where they understand their business. The usual charge here is ten cents per bushel; some have threshed as low as seven cents; when it yielded as it did in this district in 1893, a thresher could make a profit threshing at seven cents.
- The average yield per acre is about fifteen bushels. This season having been so remarkably dry, the average in this section is only about eleven bushels per acre.
- Up to this year, the usual price has been about 80 to 85 cents per bushel; this season from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel.
- We have no experience in sowing with barley, any further than for green feed; for this purpose it answers admirably. It makes the best of feed to use instead of hay.
- We consider it a profitable crop for the western farmer,—not to go into it exclusively, but each

season to have a good piece of it, in keeping with the proportion of other grains sown. Many of our farmers in this district have profited by having a good piece of flax for the past seasons.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man.

FLAX AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON.

Several experiments were made the past season at Brandon with flax: one, thick against thin sowing, shows considerable increase in yield in favor of thick sowing. It will be noticed in this connection that Mr. Bedford in every case sowed thicker than any of the Southern Manitoba growers in the above reports. In the test of early vs. late sowing, the balance is in favor of late sowing. Mr. Bedford says there was no trouble from early frost in spring. In detail these experiments are as follows:

Sown on summer-fallow with common drill, cut with binder, and threshed out of stook:

Thick and Thin sowing	Sown May 18	40 lbs. seed per acre	Yield 1925-56 bus. per acre	Weighted 34 lbs. per bus.
Thick sowing	Ripe Aug. 18	40	20 50-56	36
Thin sowing	" "	20	" "	" "
Early and late sowing	Sown May 11	90 lbs. seed per ac.	Yield 18 12-56 bu. per ac.	Weighted 51 lbs. per bus.
Early sowing	Ripe Aug. 18	19	20 50-56	59
Late sowing	" "	22	21 14-56	" "
Another experiment was made with flax and oats mixed for feed:				
Flax, 2 pecks	Sown May 17	Yield 4 1/2 bus. flax	Weighted 39 lbs. per bus.	
Oats (prize cluster), 9 pecks	Ripe Aug. 15	4 1/2	" "	

\*The oats were nearly ripe. The flax was ripe.

How to Drench a Horse.

Much unnecessary cruelty has been borne by horses, simply from the ignorant brutality of attendants. The too common method of drenching a horse by way of his nostrils, merits attention on the part of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Not only is such a practice extremely painful to the patient, but there is great danger of a portion of the fluid entering the windpipe instead of the gullet, thereby reaching the lungs as a foreign substance, causing violent coughing, irritation, and finally, inflammation of the lungs.

In most farmers' stables, drenching bits and such improved appliances are seldom at hand, the ordinary method being with a twitch in the nose, and the use of a long-necked bottle. In this, there is always the attendant danger of the bottle being broken by the teeth, allowing portions of the glass to be swallowed, causing much danger to the horse. To do away with risk of breaking the bottle, an ordinary bridle is recommended, with long reins attached to the upper side of the bit rings, passed through rings in the "sleeper" of the loft, directly over where the horse is to stand. Now, stand on something high enough to bring you within easy reach of his mouth when the head is raised. By means of the loose reins, draw his head high enough so that the medicine cannot run from the corners of the mouth. Allow the tongue perfect freedom, and with the right hand pour the liquid slowly into his mouth at the corner, when he will soon be noticed to swallow. Should he remain without swallowing too long, just confine the nostrils for a moment with the hand, and the medicine will go down. His head should be lowered once or twice during the operation if the dose is large.

A Word With Our Readers and Agents.

The publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE respectfully request the assistance of its friends everywhere in extending its circulation during the subscription season now begun. By so doing you will benefit others and do us a good turn.

In order to facilitate making up our extensive mailing lists, we ask all our present readers to renew promptly.

Agents or those desiring to secure new subscribers will be specially interested in the splendid list of premiums offered on another page. Read it. The proper time to begin work is now.

Sample copies and terms will be sent on application.

## Dairying in Manitoba.

BY JAMES ELDER, VINDEN.

The next question will be: "When should we have our cows come in?"

My own idea is to have most of them come in during September or early in October. Why?

1st. Because by that plan the cows will be dry at the busy season of the haying and harvest. This is important, not only because the milking and care of milk would increase the pressure of work at this season, but because on account of pressure of other work, the feeding (if on the soiling system) is apt to be neglected, or at the best to be irregularly done, and if on the pasture system, is apt to be scant. And the fact that the cows are dry, this irregular or scant feeding will have a less disastrous effect.

2nd. It is generally admitted that the raising of fall pigs is not a complete success in this Province. And so, by having our cows come in at the time stated, the heifer calves can be fed the skim milk during fall and winter, and when they are weaned it can be fed to the young spring pigs.

3rd. The cows calving at the time indicated will just be in time for the wheat pasture mentioned in a preceding article.

4th. The proceeds will come in during the winter, spring and summer, when cash is usually rather scarce.

I said that most of the cows should come in during September. It appears, as a result of experiments, that a larger proportion of butter is obtained when the milk of a recently calved cow is mixed with that of those which calved earlier. Just why this is so, is not clear, but that it is a fact is admitted by those who ought to know. Therefore, it should be arranged to have a new cow come in every two months.

How long should cows milk? First-class authorities say eleven months. I would say, at least ten months. If the calves are to be raised, it is certainly reasonable to expect a better developed calf from a cow which for the last two months devotes all her resources to its support.

The question is often asked: Creamery or cheese factory? I believe that for immediate returns cheesemaking is best, but all things considered, I think the creamery will suit us best, for the following reasons: 1st. Sparse settlement will make transportation to the factory expensive. 2nd. Our cold weather would make it impossible in the winter season. 3rd. Condensation of our products is most important, on account of the excessive freight charges to which we are subject. 4th. The raising of the heifer calves and young pigs is a most important consideration. 5th. The draft upon our soil will be less.

Another question is: Creamery or private dairy? My own opinion is that in a very short time the private dairy will be almost unknown. It would not be safe, even if it were true, to say that no farmer's wife can make butter equal to that made in a well-equipped creamery, but one thing I am safe in saying, viz., that a uniform sample cannot be made of the product of the home dairies, and without uniformity our butter will never command the foreign market.

However, it will take a little time to establish creameries all over the country, and in the meantime we would say to all our farmers' wives: Make good use of the instructions given by the travelling dairies. I know that some good buttermakers scoff at those instructors and think they know more themselves, but I know some other choice buttermakers who value their instructions very highly, and it is just possible that some of those skillful ones may awake some fine morning to find their butter taking second place in competition with that of some of their unsophisticated sisters, who at present are but novices in the art.

The information given by these gentlemen is the result of repeated and careful experiments, made under the direction of reliable men, and may be accepted as sound.

It behooves the farmers to give their wives a chance. Did we but know the unfavorable conditions under which most of our women are expected to make a good article of butter, we would not wonder at the many failures. To many a wife it must be a most discouraging task. It must be very hard for a woman to do everything in her power to make a good article, and upon going to the store to find it graded second-class, or rejected, and then, perhaps, to be growled at by her husband, with whom the fault really lies, on account of his not furnishing her with something like a dairy and the necessary appliances.

In conclusion, I have written these articles with a view to encouraging some of my fellow farmers, who have well-nigh lost heart, to look up and "try again."

I have advanced only moderate ideas: first, because caution is necessary; and second, because our farmers are not prepared for anything extensive at present. I do not expect that my propositions will meet with universal favor; by no means. On the contrary, I hope that they will meet with criticism. The discussion will create interest, and I hope that I, myself, may catch new and important ideas from my critics. I, too, want to learn. I therefore invite the fullest criticism.

[Our columns are wide open for discussion of the many points touched in these papers. Ed.]

## Timely Notes for December.

"DAIRYING IN MANITOBA."

Nov. 5th issue—Mr. Elder's article. I wish to take Mr. Elder to task as to his statement that Manitoba pasture is "too scant," and in regard to other statements in the above article. Except in very limited areas, Manitoba, for some four months or so, has an abundance of "grand" pasturage for many times her present number of cattle and other stock. Herding is a success if properly done—but without a pony. The pasture field, except in very isolated districts, is a fraud, unless for one or two cows—and even then, it is better and cheaper to tie up the cows all the time, and plough up the pasture field and sow it in a fodder crop. I am afraid Mr. Elder has taken the Virden district as typical of all Manitoba, when happily it is typical of a very small part of it. Virden is certainly a grand grain district, but is hardly a dairying district. But even in such a grain centre, soiling is easier practiced, and would fit the land for a succeeding choice crop of wheat. May I suggest that on a cultivated area of, say, 100 acres, 50 should be devoted to the growing of feed, and 50 for grain, alternately.

I am entirely in accord with Mr. Elder in feeding green oats or sheaf oats to cows, and I hardly think it would pay to chaff them. Feeding them in the sheaf is the cheapest way. I believe in the silo. The expense of the silo is small, but the expense of the cutting machinery and power is too much. Still, corn will pay without being put through a cutter. I find my cattle eat it greedily, even when the stalks are as thick as my wrist, but I cut it a little green, and I am going to grow more of it next year. But the easiest crop to grow is oats. Peas and oats are better, but more bother, and far more expensive for seed. And again, the sheaf oats are so easily fed, and if you have a few hens or turkeys around they pick up all the shelled grain. There is very little grain undigested when so fed, and the resulting butter is firm and fine flavored. Roots are all right, but decidedly risky and too expensive. Growing wheat or oats on summer-fallow I have often advocated, as it is a most profitable catch crop. Rape will not do for milking cows. The chief difficulty in many parts of Manitoba will be the want of water during summer, but the herd boy can surely pump water night and morning. Another nuisance is the dog. Unless he is really good, shoot him. Barbed wire fences are a nuisance, as torn udders and teats are provocative of kicking on the part of both milker and milked. One of the machine-made woven fences are just the thing for dairy farms. The rest of Mr. Elder's article will suit any part of Manitoba.

## EMPLOYERS' RIGHTS.

Judge Cumberland has laid the farmers of the Province under obligations to him in laying down the point that a man engaged for a year, or any number of months, may be discharged at any time by his employer giving the employe one month's notice. If instantly or without notice discharged, damages may only be recovered for one month's salary, board, etc. This is a question not generally so understood, and it is actually acknowledged at last that the employer has some rights. We have had so many cases where the hired man has been upheld in his dictatorial ways of leaving his work, etc., that it is quite encouraging to have even one judge state that the employer can "bounce" a man when useless. Again, I saw recently that a store-keeper in the western part of the Province, who was suspected of a desire to leave for parts unknown, was lodged in jail by some of his creditors. Good, again. Couldn't the law go a little further, and make getting heedlessly into debt a penitentiary offense. It would do a number of people good to serve their country in jail for a season, and would weed out a number of "exemption" farmers. A man who has no probable means of paying his present debts, is certainly not justified in going to a fresh store-keeper and opening up a credit account with him.

## GENERAL.

Will some one rise and explain why bran is \$11 per ton now, with wheat at 37 to 40 cents, and when wheat was \$1 it was burned or sold at \$6 to \$8 per ton?

Why do butchers who pay 4 cents "all round" for good beef, charge 10 cents for old, tough stuff, and where do they sell the good beef they buy?

Will some one tell us the benefits of growing beef and pork and poultry, when we are told that we can get far better beef from Calgary for 4 cents, pork for 5 cents, and chickens and turkeys from Ontario for 7 cents. Manitoba farmers are often thrown back on wheat and oats, by such rebuffs. In many cases the butchers' statements are untrue—made to discourage the farmer, who has, perhaps, driven in a long way and is cold and weary. I saw an instance of this the other day. A man came up while I was in town, with a nice load of pork. He was promptly offered 4½ cents by a butcher, which he abusively declined. In a quarter of an hour after, he sold the load to another butcher for 5½ cents, the price that day being from 5½ to 6 cents. Comment is needless.

"INVICTA."

## The People's Paper.

The readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE thoroughly appreciate quality. This has been clearly proven, to our minds, by the hundreds of letters received telling how much value and confidence is placed in its contents. We give space to a few of these comments, as follows:

## BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED.

Please find enclosed \$1 for another year's subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I find there is more useful information in connection with farming operations in it, than in all other papers combined. Wishing you every success,  
W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man.

## SAVED HIM MANY DOLLARS.

Enclosed please find \$1.00, price of ADVOCATE for one year. My subscription was out some time ago, but money was hard to get, and it is only because I think so much of the ADVOCATE that makes me renew just now. I think it has saved me a good many dollars by following its instructions.  
JOHN D. GARNETT.

## IMPROVES ON ACQUAINTANCE.

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of two numbers of the ADVOCATE (that were astray), dated August 5th and September 5th. I am a very old friend of your valuable paper, of which I may say, the more widely known the more appreciated. W. A. MANN, Sunnymede, N. W. T.

## WILL NOT BE WITHOUT IT.

I must say that I take the greatest satisfaction out of your paper, and as long as I continue to have any connection with agriculture, shall never be without it. E. COPLEY THOMSON, Wettersfield Branch, Vernon, B. C.

## HELPED HIM AND WILL HELP OTHERS.

Accept my best thanks for engraving of the prize-winning Ayrshires. It is very pretty. Also for the peck of oats forwarded me some time ago. I will send in a new name to the ADVOCATE every chance I get. Thanks, I do not want any commission. The paper helped me and will help others. You shall hear from me from time to time. With very best wishes for the growth and success of your paper and all who write for it, believe me,  
JOHN A. MUNRO, Springbank, Alta.

## ADVERTISING BRINGS BUSINESS.

I could have sold the whole lot (referring to Yorkshire pigs) through advertising in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.  
WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man.

## TWO MEN WHO WOULD NOT DO WITHOUT IT.

I like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much, and would not like to be without it. WM. H. MCLAREN, Clearwater, Man.

Please find enclosed \$1 for my subscription to the ADVOCATE. I am very much pleased with your paper and would not like to do without it. JOHN KITSON, Drumconnor, Man.

## GETTING BETTER ALL THE TIME.

I have received the last number of the ADVOCATE. I think it is getting better every time. I am pleased with "Invicta." The farmers need the right kind of an eye-opener.  
MRS. A. WATT, Cartwright, Man.

## LOOKS FOR IT LIKE HIS MEALS.

I believe your paper to be the most useful and interesting magazine for the farmers. I cannot speak too highly of it. I have looked for it as I have looked for my meals, and hold it as a fiesie companion.  
W. E. MATHESON, Portage La Prairie, Man.

## HAS NO EQUAL.

Enclosed please find renewal for your paper. I think the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is the best paper in the Province. We all take great interest in reading it. JOHN WILKINSON, Penderis, Man.

## COULD NOT DROP THE ADVOCATE.

Please find enclosed \$1 for ADVOCATE. Although the times are so hard, I think it a poor policy to curtail expenses by dropping the ADVOCATE. J. A. WILLIAMSON, Morden, Man.

## WORTH ANY TWO OTHER PAPERS.

Kindly forward the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to H. C. Lyle, Edmonton. I enclose \$1 for subscription. It gives me great pleasure to recommend your paper, as I consider it worth any two other papers that I know of. THOS. H. INGRAM, Edmonton, Alta.

## Pure-Breds vs. Grades.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We were surprised at a man of Mr. Elder's standing telling the public that pure-bred cattle were pampered, and that grades would give better returns if they were given extra feed.

That an odd herd of pure-bred cattle is pampered does not prove that all herds are, and we don't think any of the pure-bred herds of Manitoba are pampered. If pure-bred cattle are as bad as Mr. Elder claims, why does he advise a pure-bred male? How can a pure-bred male impart to his offspring qualities that he does not himself possess? Had Mr. Elder told the public to give pure-breds a "wide berth" on account of their costing more than grades, or against investing until they had some experience, we would have found no fault with his advice. But we think it is idle for Mr. Elder or anyone else to advise people into dairying unless they are prepared to give cows (no matter what grade) as much attention as the average herd of pure-bred cattle gets, unless he can furnish them with a cow not made of flesh and blood.  
STEEL BROS., Glenboro.

## Who Can Beat It?

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have just been making up the total yield of milk from the pure-bred Shorthorn cow, "Prairie Queen" (whose butter record I sent you last winter), for the ten months ending November 7th. It totals up 10,886½ pounds. I would like to know if any reader of the "F. A." has a cow that can beat Prairie Queen.  
JOHN PARKINSON, Portage la Prairie.

Alex. Adams, Clearsprings, while in our office one day recently, upon being asked by a western man if any good, fresh milk cows could be bought in his neighborhood, remarked "that the farmers in that settlement had no more profitable work for the winter than attending to their cows, and knew the value of them too well to sell this time of year, but their would be some for sale in the spring."



He states that, with one exception, the best cow in Ontario had at least two crosses of Shorthorn in her, and valued her very highly on account of her extra size. So that after milking her till she is twelve or fifteen years old, she will dress 600 lbs. of beef. The dairyman who buys a large cow, and keeps her till she is twelve or fifteen years old, has about as much foresight as the dairyman who would buy a twenty-horse-power engine to drive his churn and separator, while a four-horse-power would suit his purpose better; but on account of having the large engine, he would have more old iron to sell when it is worn out.

We have a thoroughbred Ayrshire cow in our herd, Pride of Meadowside—686—, who, in the month of June, when fed nothing except grass, gave her own weight of milk, testing an average of 4.8 in sixteen days. I am satisfied there is not a Shorthorn grade in Canada can do that. In a test just concluded at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, the thoroughbred Ayrshires made 100 lbs. of butter with \$4.50 less feed than the Shorthorn grades.

For Mr. Elder's information, I quote the result of a few milk tests which have been conducted in Canada, open to grades as well as thoroughbreds, and, in passing, would ask Mr. Elder where the grades were?

#### PUBLIC RECORDS IN CANADA.

In the year 1882, W. Weld, editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, offered \$100 for the best five cows for general purpose and profit, at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Kingston. The owners were required to give an account of the doings of their cows for the previous year. This account was taken into consideration by the judges in making the awards. The prize was awarded to five Ayrshire cows, owned by Thomas Guy, Oshawa.

In the same year an Ayrshire cow, owned by the same man, took first place at Toronto Industrial.

In 1884, at the Toronto Industrial, the first prize in the milk test was awarded to an Ayrshire cow owned by Mr. Guy. In the same year, at the Provincial, held in Ottawa, an Ayrshire cow, owned by James Drummond, Montreal, took first for the best cow having calved previous to the first of May; an Ayrshire cow, owned by the same gentleman, took first for the best cow having calved after the first of May, and an Ayrshire cow, owned by James Callender, North Gower, took second.

In 1886, at the Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., three prizes were offered in the milk test, and all three were taken by Ayrshires. First, owned by Thomas Brown; second, owned by James Drummond, and third, by Thomas Ervin, all of Montreal.

In 1887, at the Grand Dominion Jubilee Exhibition, at Ottawa, the sweepstake for the best milk cow of any breed was awarded to an Ayrshire cow from our herd. She is now twenty-one years old and milking well yet.

All the above tests were open to both pure breeds and grades.

Mr. Elder also speaks as if a large per cent. of dairy cows proved non-breeders, or meet with accidents. In thirty years' experience, and we have seventy-five head of thoroughbred Ayrshires, we only had one cow that missed breeding, and have had only one accident—a calf getting his leg broke on the way home from the Toronto Exhibition.

JOSEPH YULL, Carleton Place.

#### Our Scottish Letter.

Affairs in this country cannot be said to be in a very flourishing condition. There has been a dry but very protracted harvest; grain is not a first-class sample, but fodder is very abundant, and, although turnips are a short crop, as well as potatoes, grass has held out well, and it is long since we had such luxuriant meadows. Wheat is away down to no price at all—16s. to 18s. per quarter, and oats are following suit. Barley of the common variety, in the West of Scotland, is paying fairly well, and some farmers purpose substituting barley for wheat in their rotation next year. Looking at the situation all round, the prospect of the British farmer, at the present time, is not too bright, the one department in which there is a distinct improvement being that of stock raising. In my last communication some details of the cattle trade were given, and since writing, the improvement has been sustained. At a sale of Galloway and Blue-gray cattle, at Knockstocks, near Newton Stewart, excellent prices were realized. General the Hon. Alex. Stewart, of Corsbie, has only been in the cattle-breeding line for about five years, but during that time he has carried off high honors at Birmingham and London, and in the local shows he was invincible. These Blue-gray cattle are very popular with feeders in the North of England and the South of Scotland, and, by the way, it is worth noticing that the South of Scotland is not wholly given over to dairying. There are many farmers in Galloway who still feed largely, and with them the produce of the Cumberland White bull and the Galloway cow is decidedly popular. At the sale under review, a three-year-old Galloway cow, named Sateen II., drew £21 10s., and her Blue-gray calf, by the White bull Snow King, made £12 10s. The Galloway cow Pearl of Mindork 11641, six years old, was sold for £19 15s., and her Blue-gray steer calf for £11 15s. Other Galloway cows were sold for £20, £20 5s., £15, £16 5s., and £20 5s., and their Blue-gray calves for £10, £11 15s., £9 15s., £11 5s., and £10 1s. Another cow, Lucky of Mindork 11645, drew £20, and her steer calf, £8 10s. Steers, aged respectively two and one year old, sold for £31 and £21 10s. A heifer, full sister to the first, made £16 5s., and another of the same age, 18 months, made £18. The bull himself made £30. He is what is called an unpedigreed Shorthorn; that is, a Shorthorn true to type, but lacking the requisite number of crosses to obtain registration in the Herd Book. Such cattle are very common in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a grand race they are.

One of the features of the past autumn has been the revival in the prices of sheep. It is not quite easy to account for this, because you Canadians are now sending us many more sheep than you ever did. In 1893, it appears you only sent us something like 4,000; up to the end of September this year you had sent us 90,754, so that, with another month of navigation open, 1894 is likely to make the record for this trade. At the same time, the recently published agricultural returns bring out the fact that there are in Great Britain this year 1,418,834 sheep less than there were in 1893; in Ireland, 316,343 less, and in the whole of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, 1,737,006 less. The Canadian importations, large as they seem, fall far short of meeting this deficiency, and hence, perhaps, after all the rapid and sustained rise in the value of sheep is not so much to be wondered at.

Certainly it has been a good job for sheep-breeders, who have not had as good a year for a long time. This has been manifest in two ways. First, in advances in prices all around, for the seconds as well as for the best sorts, and in some of the highest prices ever recorded for all breeds. The three favorite breeds in this part of the world are the Blackface, the Border Leicester and the Cheviot. In a sense these may be summarized as the mountain, the plain, and the green hill breeds. In Forfarshire and Perthshire, and to a less extent in other northern counties, the Shropshire disputes the territory with the Border Leicester, and in Galloway and Dumfriesshire there are still many farmers who claim that the Wensleydale is preferable to the Border Leicester. In spite of isolated cases of this nature, the fact remains that the latter breed is making steady headway, the success of their produce out of Blackface ewes, for hogging purposes, telling largely in their favor. By this is meant that the cross-bred wethers pay well when kept over twelve months, to eat the season's turnip crop or to clean up the spare pasture about a Lowland farm. The greatest advances in prices this year were made in the Blackface breed. The highest price of the year is £110, paid for the shearing ram Ladas, bred by Mr. C. Howatson, of Glenbuck, and winner of second prize at the Highland Society. Another very high price, £95, was made for a second Glenbuck shearing named Bonnie Scotland, whose twin brother was sold for £56. These are, of course, quite exceptional prices. The following refer to average prices for considerable lots of sheep. One of the most popular flocks in Scotland is that of Overshiels. The Messrs. Archibald, its proprietors, are looked upon as the ablest judges and best informed experts on all points connected with the breed in this country. For several years past they have sold sixty shearing rams at the Lothian ram sales. This year the average price of the sixty was £13 13s. 3d., and the highest price £62. Another notable flock is that at Low Ploughland, in Avondale. Twenty shearlings out of it were sold on the same day for an average price of £17 18s. The best average of the year was made by the Glenbuck 21, at Lanark, namely, £23 5s. 5d. Kelso, a quaint, stranded sort of old town, is the centre of the Border Leicester world. The Kelso ram sales are a great event in the Scottish calendar. Usually the highest prices are realized for rams bred by Lord Polwarth, at Mertoun, and this year was no exception to the rule. His Lordship sold 32 shearing rams, for which he received the splendid average of £44 1s. 4d., his highest price being £120. Peelwell flock came next with 21 head, realizing an average of £21 11s. 5d. An ordinary average was about £10, or £12 for a lot of 20 or 30. The great Cheviot ram sale is held at another border town, Hawick. The breed, however, is found in greatest numbers in the south-east of Scotland, the north-east of England, and, curious to say, in the extreme north of Scotland, that is in Sutherland. The highest average this year was made by Mr. John Elliot, of Hindhope, whose figure was the very respectable one of £20 5s. Next came Mr. Douglas, of Upper Hindhope, with an average of £14 1s. 6d. The highest price realized for a Cheviot ram this year was £63, the animal being from the flock of Mr. Douglas.

#### Comfort for the Pigs.

BY A. T. GILBERT.

Animal heat in this northern latitude will in a short time be at a premium, and should be held within reasonable bounds in order to profit. Now, it may be that some readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have a sty which is not so warm and comfortable as they desire, and are so situated that they cannot make any great alterations. The following addition will be appreciated by the pigs, will take but a short time to construct, and the cost will be but a trifle. It is simply to board off a sleeping apartment in one corner of the pen, the proper size for the number of pigs enclosed. The cover, or roof, should be made somewhat in appearance like a door with hinges, so that it may be thrown back on warm days. The height of this cosy apartment should be about 12 inches from the pigs' backs. The opening, or door, may face the feeding trough. This opening should have a six-inch board across the lower side, to prevent the bedding from working out. Such a sleeping apartment as this, in a cold pen, would be of value to the owner and a great comfort to the pigs, especially if they were little ones.

#### Chicago Fat Stock and Horse Show.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual American Fat Stock and Horse Show opened with a liberal attendance, and with a fine display of stock, especially horses. The cattle, hog and sheep men were not quite up to their old-time enthusiasm. The poultry show was very good. The horses, however, captured most of the attention of the public, and they deserved it.

Ever since the demolition of the old Exposition building, in which the Fat Stock Show of Chicago was born, the enterprise has been somewhat out of joint. In 1892 no show was held, on account of the lack of a suitable place, and owing to the approach of the all-absorbing World's Columbian Exposition. There were a few headstrong people who organized an independent Christmas show that year, but it was in no sense representative, there being only a meagre showing, even of the leading breeds. That show was held in a dingy, dismal little shed at the stock yards. By 1893 the big Dexter Park Horse Pavilion, built largely for the accommodation of the annual Fat Stock Show, was ready for use, but the Columbian show was too fresh a remembrance for the State Board to try to work up anything like an old-fashioned exhibition, and they rather reluctantly held what they called a holiday show. The best judgment of the leading members of the State Board was that it would have been better to entirely skip the two years that were so badly interrupted by the World's Fair, rather than have half-hearted exhibitions, and the results showed that their judgment was good. However, the breeders and feeders who were anxious to display and sell their cattle that were too old to carry over, were quite clamorous, and they had their way. It was thought the big stock yard pavilion would become a permanent home of the Fat Stock Show, but it was found to be too far from the centre of the city to draw the best crowds, and so this year the Tattersall building, at State and Sixteenth streets, was used, and the State Board of Agriculture made a great effort to make this year's show attractive, and they seem to have succeeded quite well.

Among the most attractive sights in the cattle department were a couple of roan steers weighing 3,800 and 3,600 pounds. They were bred, fed, and are owned by C. S. Stearns, of Garden Grove, Iowa.

"These are the heaviest steers that I ever remember to have seen, and yet are smoothly finished and handsome animals," said E. E. Chester, Superintendent of the cattle department. "The only reason that they are not entered for prizes is that they are both 5-year-olds, and we have no class for animals over 4 years. I believe the next heaviest steer on exhibition weighs about 3,300. I consider these Iowa steers as wonders."

Of course, it is very generally recognized that the day for excessively heavy cattle is a thing of the past. The number of cattle shown was small in comparison with many former years, numbering less than 60 head. W. H. Renick & Sons are represented with a consignment of nine head from their famous Kentucky herd of Shorthorns. J. H. Potts, of Jacksonville, Ill., has five Shorthorns. Adams Earle, of Lafayette, Ind., brings forward seven head of Herefords from the pastures of Shadeland Farm. John Hudson, of Moweaqua, Ill., exhibits six head of Devons. D. K. Pierce, of Creston, Ill., has five head of Angus. Indiana has a strong representation in the six head of Herefords sent by W. S. Van Natta, of Fowler. Following were those who sent in a smaller number of cattle: I. Barr & Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill.; A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Martin Richardson, Commerce, Mich.; Richard Hawkey, Belvidere, Ill.; Mr. Niles, Wyoming, Iowa, and William Moffatt & Bros., Paw Paw, Ill.

In the competition of steers, all breeds and grades, by ages, in the two and under three years class, a Hereford was the winner, also in the less than year old class, while in the yearling class an Aberdeen-Angus steer carried away the coveted blue ribbon.

The display of Shorthorns was not as representative as at many previous shows, but the champions of the red, white and roans contend, and with reason, that dull times and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of breeders, is all that is to blame, and certainly not the breed.

In the practical test of the live stock markets, the experience of years goes to show that the best strains of Shorthorn blood hold their record for capturing top prices in open market. So far, this year, the Herefords have held the top of the market in Chicago, against great competition.

Fat stock exhibitors thought that their end of the show made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. The stock was certainly very good, what there was of it. The early maturity idea was strong, and the show of "baby beef" was commendable.

In the sheep department Canadian flocks, as at the Columbian, again demonstrated their superiority. Mr. John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont., and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., each exhibited flocks, and won the following prizes:

W. H. Beattie.—Shropshire—Wether, under 2 years, 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 1st. Southdown—Wether, 1 year and under 2 years, 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 2nd.

John Rutherford.—Shropshire—Wether, over 2 years, 1st and 2nd; wether, 1 year and under 2 years, 1st. Oxfords—Wether, under 2 years, 1st. Cotswold—Wether, over 2 years, 1st; wether, 1 year and under 2 years, 1st and 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 1st and 2nd. Leicester and Lincoln—Wether,

over 2 years, 1st; wether, 1 year and under 2 years, 1st and 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 1st and 2nd. Southdown—Wether, over 2 years, 2nd; wether, under 1 year, 1st. Grades and Crosses—Wether, over 2 years, 1st; wether, 1 year and under 2, 1st; wether, under 1 year, 1st; also 1st on pens of Shropshire, Cotswold, Leicester or Lincolns, and Cross-bred sheep.

The display of horses was one of the finest ever made in this country. In fact, it must be admitted that while the name "Fat Stock" appears first in the catalogue of the exhibit, that it was essentially and primarily a horse show. The entries in the horse department were very large, while there were only 60 cattle, as many sheep, and about one good car load of hogs in the whole show. The officers of the exhibition seemed to care more for the horse department than for any other, as in the catalogue printed they left out everything except the names of horses and horse breeders. Of course, the people in a city will come out to see smart turnouts, fancy driving, riding, high jumping and good entertainment, where they would be less interested in the various breeds of beef cattle, fine sheep and prime hogs. Recognizing this fact, the managers of such shows are obliged to do what will bring the crowd, as it takes the crowds to pay the bills.

The display of heavy horses was certainly very good, though the competition was narrowed to a comparatively small number of exhibitors. M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., captured most of the good things in the Coach horse line.

The Shetland pony display was not very large, but good.

The poultry exhibit was one of credit.

There was a largely-attended meeting of exhibitors for the purpose of forming an organization. The National Live Stock Exhibitors' Association was organized. President, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis; Secretary, G. Howard Davison, Milbrook, N. Y. After considerable discussion it was decided to adopt essentially the same classification that was used at the World's Fair.

### The Scottish System of Fattening Cattle.

[Compiled from the Investigations of James Black, of Sheriffston, for the Highland and Agricultural Society.]

The corner of Scotland that lies north of the Grampians has a fame for the breeding, rearing and feeding of cattle which makes it worth while to see how it is attained. With considerably less than one-fifth of the whole population on the north side of the Border, and not a larger proportion, perhaps, of the cultivated land to the north of that dividing line, the eight counties north of the Grampian range contributed to the great London Christmas market of December, 1892, some 2,000 of the 5,000 cattle offered for sale in it, and had their own share fully of the highest prices that were reached.

The home and the headquarters of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle may be said to be in the north-eastern counties; and there also are the Shorthorns most in favor. These provide for crossing the best materials, which are largely and skilfully taken advantage of. The uncertainty of the climate, too, has much to do with the great attention paid to cattle breeding, rearing and feeding. Except in a few favored districts, grain cannot be relied on for the revenues of the farm. Cattle and sheep must be looked to. They are the staple products of the soil in higher latitudes, and the man who does not know how to bring them out in the highest perfection, at the least possible expense, may "put the plough on the roast."

We take some of the north-eastern and northern counties one by one, and give examples from each of how the great commercial cattle that build up their reputation, are prepared for the butcher:

#### ABERDEENSHIRE.

In its cultivated area, Aberdeenshire is the largest county in the northern half of Scotland. Except on the upper reaches of the Dee, the Don, and the Deveron, the county is nearly all closely cultivated, forming a solid block of highly-farmed land. A fringe of it round the sea coast, and some haughs and sunny slopes along the lower reaches of the rivers mentioned, are pretty early, but all over the interior the climate is only fairly good. The soil generally is fertile, and as moisture in the summer months is usually sufficient, oats, grass, and turnips grow abundantly. For cattle breeding and feeding, scarcely any part of Scotland can equal Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Maitland, Balhaggard, a representative farmer and feeder, gives his experience as follows:—Cattle raising two years old are kept growing rapidly and in good condition till October, when they are housed, and fed as many turnips, three times a day, as they will consume, with a little cotton and linseed cake, and sometimes a mixture of hashed oats about 3 p. m. They are well-groomed, part in the forenoon and part in the afternoon. They are washed when put in to fatten, and occasionally at other times, with soft water and a little McDougal's dip. The artificial stuffs are sometimes increased a little as the cattle advance towards finish in fattening.

Mr. Smith, Burshangie:—The winter ration, which applies to all fattening cattle, begins about the end of September, in the stall. It is 120 to 130 lbs. turnips per day, straw *ad libitum*, and 2 to 7 lbs. cakes or meals, increasing as fattening advances. The turnips are given at 6 a. m., 11 a. m., and 4 p. m.; the extra feeding at night. The cattle-man is allowed two hours at each feeding time, and is supposed to clean the cattle in that time, with an

afternoon occasionally for a washing or extra grooming of them. And besides this, the animals are washed twice or three times in the end of the year.

Mr. John Reid, Balqueharn:—Feeding cattle are fed up till the end of September on mown tares and peas, when the winter ration begins in stalls. It is as many turnips and straw as the cattle can consume, with 2 to 4 lbs. bruised oats and barley mixed—turnips and straw at 5 a. m., 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., with oats and barley at 8 p. m. All feeding cattle are washed once a fortnight after being housed, with soft-soap and warm water, and they are groomed once a day; the leamer half from 8.30 to 10 a. m., the fatter half from 1 to 4 p. m. Mr. Reid pays particular attention to the hours of grooming.

#### BANFFSHIRE.

is a county very much akin to Aberdeenshire. In respect of soil, climate, configuration and capacities for the breeding and rearing of cattle, it may be looked upon as a slice off the western side of its big eastern neighbor.

Mr. Paterson, Auldtown, says:—"I begin the feeders in early autumn, with a mixture of tares, oats, beans and peas, all green, or only partially ripened, giving no artificial stuffs at that stage. Afterwards, when tares are done, by the middle of October early turnips take their place, then golden yellows, topped, which are continued until Swedes are ready. They are topped and sliced. From the time cattle are put on early turnips they get, per head per day, four lbs. mixed linseed and cottonseed cake, supplemented by some bruised oats, for a month before being finished, as Christmas draws near. The cattle are all washed with McDougal's dip when taken in off the grass, and afterwards, when it is thought to be necessary. They get a turn of the comb after the morning feed, and are again thoroughly combed and brushed at 3 p. m.

Mr. Robert Turner, Cairnton, fattens annually about 18 to 20 young cattle of his own, as well as about 16 boughten Shorthorn grades. The autumn feed consists of tares and decorticated cotton-cake. The winter ration begins about October 1st, partly in stalls and partly in folds, or boxes, with not more than two animals in each. The ration consists of about as many turnips as the beasts can eat, some 56 lbs. in each feed twice a day, and when plentiful, three times, but feed smaller, with cake and bruised grain in the middle of the day. All the cattle receiving extra feeding are washed about once a week with carbolic soap and warm water, and they are combed and brushed daily, generally in the forenoon.

Mr. Chas Kemp, Metherclun, usually feeds from 12 to 15 of his own breeding, and from 15 to 20 black polled crosses bought in. About the middle of October, when grass and tares are done, the winter ration begins. It is straw and turnips, as much as the animals can eat, with cake and ground oats. The quantities are 60 to 80 lbs. turnips per day, with 3 to 6 lbs. corn and cake. The feeds are: 6 a. m., cake and an allowance of turnips; 11 a. m., turnips; 4 p. m., oats and an allowance of turnips. Stall-feeding is practiced and preferred, as by it every beast can be dealt with individually. Washing of the animals with hellebore and soft-soap is done when it is thought necessary; and grooming comes in occasionally at 10 a. m. Mr. Kemp frequently makes his cattle come too early for the butcher at Christmas. He attaches great importance to taking them in early.

#### MORAY.

Most of the cattle fed in this county are bred elsewhere. It is considered to pay better to keep cows only to supply the house and servants with milk, and buy all the store cattle.

Mr. John MacKessack, Kinloss:—Towards the end of September, or early in October, the regular winter ration begins. It takes shape thus: Cake early in the morning, then turnips; another feed of turnips about mid-day, and in the evening a good feed of distillery slops, mixed with barley-chaff, bruised grain and meats of various kinds. The evening feed is mixed up in the morning, and has a good bulk in it to fill up the animals for the long night before them. Mr. MacKessack does not believe that too many turnips are favorable for feeding. He gives as much straw as the beasts can consume; the two feeds of turnips daily, and the artificial stuffs, are increased in quantity, especially the cake, as the animals advance in the fattening process. He considers that stalls are better for horned cattle than folds, even though they are all covered. His animals fed up are all groomed every afternoon, but constant efforts are made to leave them alone as much as possible, whether in fold or stall, to allow them peace and rest so helpful in feeding.

Mr. Geo. Petrie, Pitairlie:—Early in September the cattle to be fattened are taken in and fed on turnips and straw until about the beginning of December, when special fattening begins and is finished in the spring. From the first they get straw and as many turnips as they can consume, and when special feeding commences there is added a feed of hashed rye and oats, and a small quantity of oil-cake mixed with it, 3 to 4 lbs. of the mixture to each animal. The feeding with turnips is twice a day. There is no grooming or washing, except when specially required. Selling of bullocks takes place in February or March, at two years old. The heifers are ready for the butchers earlier.

Geo. E. Colvin, Wester Manbun:—The main part of the fattening is done in the winter; horned cattle in the stalls, and polled cattle in folds. The regular winter ration begins about 1st November. It con-

sists of as many turnips and as much straw as the animals can consume, with some artificial stuffs, for about six weeks before selling, to give a finish to the fattening; cake or grain it may be, or both, according to their relative prices. The feeds are twice a day, at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m., a satisfying feed to each animal. The tied-up cattle are groomed, and washing with carbolic soap is practiced when deemed advantageous. Mr. Colvin adds: "I have found that Canadian cattle have paid better for the past five years than either Irish or home-bred beasts, as they can be bought at less money, and they are healthier than Irish cattle, and as a rule fatten more quickly."

In the five counties remaining between Moray and "John O' Groat's house" (at the extreme north), the systems of fattening vary little from those already given. That is, to commence winter feeding, cattle coming two years old about Oct. 1st, on a liberal supply of turnips and straw, with a small amount of linseed—or cotton-cake at first, increased and supplemented with oat—or barley-meal as the finishing period advances. Hay, too, is often given instead of straw for a few weeks at the last. Great importance is attached to keeping the bodies of the animals scrupulously clean. Some good men practice serving the grain food in a hashed state, moistened with water and treacle.

### British Columbia.

(Continued.)

The City of Victoria is most beautifully situated, and has within it considerable wealth; many evidences of which are most apparent even to the casual observer. The erection of the new Provincial Government Buildings adds much to the city as a whole, and when fully complete will be a most pleasing combination of beauty and usefulness.

#### THE VICTORIA FAIR.

which was held June 2nd to 6th of October, was the 18th annual exhibition of this Association, and was unquestionably a success, and had many features worthy of commendation. Among these, we mention the very manifest interest taken in the Exhibition by a number of leading merchants and manufacturers, which resulted in making the Main Building one of interest, and of which the city might well be proud. There seems, however, to have been a lack of that unity of action so desirable in matters of this kind, between the Fair Board, Street Railway, and citizens. The admission was the same as at the World's Fair grounds, 50c., or twice as much as it is to the Toronto Industrial. Car fare to city limits, 5c.; an additional 5c. was charged for a few rods to the terminus of the line, from which point you were permitted to walk, free of charge, to the entrance gate. Had the Street Railway extended their line to the gateway and charged a 5c. fare, the Fair Board reduced the admission to 25c., and the citizens contributed as many articles about what was on exhibition, and the city press used as much ink to increase the attendance, as they did about the double fares to the grounds, a result would have been obtained over which Street Railway, Fair Board and citizens would have had united cause for rejoicing.

It was regretted that so little stock was shown in the cattle classes. This, no doubt, was due largely to the reports of disease among the bovines, while in other kinds of stock, probably lack of interest would account for it.

Horses were fairly well represented, and several splendid animals were out. That magnificent Clydesdale stallion, McRaw, an importation of Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., was a worthy representative in his class, carrying off first. The Tolmie Estate exhibit of horses added much to the Show, and with such splendid ones as Midyard (Standard-bred), and Lollard (Carriage class), nothing less than first could be reasonably expected. Space will not permit mention of many other exhibits of merit. The Shorthorns from the Tolmie Estate comprised nearly the whole exhibit in this class, and contained some fine specimens. Dairy cattle were few in number, Jerseys predominating. In sheep, the best represented breeds were Leicesters and Southdowns, the former mostly the property of the Tolmie Estate, the latter that of J. T. Wilkinson. Shropshires were shown by G. Heatherbell, who captured nearly all the prizes, and Oxford Downs by Deans Bros., who were also winners. In Berkshire pigs, the breed by far most numerous, J. D. Bryant was the owner of all the winners, some of which were very fine.

The Fruit and Vegetable display was good, some of the specimens being of enormous size, one apple (variety, Warner's King) grown at the Experimental Farm, at Agassiz, measuring nearly 16 inches in circumference, while the display as a whole, of cereals, fruit and vegetables, made by Superintendent Sharp, attracted much attention, and reflected credit on the Institution of which he has charge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

M. Gosseaux, of Louvain, Belgium, has a model piggery—ranges of sties are situated in green fields. He breeds and fattens some 2,000 hogs annually; race, the Yorkshire; they consume 500 tons of meal alone per annum. The sheds are lit by the electric light. A veterinary surgeon visits the stock daily, and there is an infirmary for ailing animals. The floors are daily flushed, and the sties weekly whitewashed.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## Veterinary.

## A SERIOUS CASE.

JOHNSTON BROS., Miami, Man.:—"We have a ten-year-old mare; she is very thin at present; is stiff and sore in the front quarters; exercise pains her so much that she groans; has been bad in her wind for some years; cannot cough now; think she would be easier if she could cough; is swollen on belly, between the forelegs. Have given soft feed for last three weeks; gave her five drams aloes and oil a week ago; it operated well, but she is getting costive again; appetite good."

[The symptoms are indicative of a diseased condition, both of the lungs and liver, and, from the evidently serious nature of the ailment, I doubt if medical treatment would be of much benefit. Try the following: Give every night, for ten days, a scalded bran mash containing one pound of crushed flax seed, and into each mash put two ounces sulphate of magnesia, and half a dram of calomel. Give every morning and noon in half a pint of water, as a drench, four ounces of the following mixture:—Sulphate of quinine, two ounces; dilute sulphuric acid, one ounce; gin, one quart; syrup, one pint; water, one quart. Put the animal in a comfortable box stall, and keep its body well blanketed. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

## Miscellaneous.

## VENTILATING HOG PEN.

G. W. GRANT, Ballinafad:—"Can you inform me, through your valuable paper, whether ventilators in a hog pen should start from the ceiling or a short distance above the floor?"

[In order to have a constant circulation of fresh air, it should be admitted at the bottom, arranged so as not to strike upon any of the pigs directly. It is important to keep the walls of a hog pen dry, which can only be done by ventilation through the ceiling to allow the escape of steam and over-heated air which rise. All ventilators should be arranged to close when desired, which will be most of the time in a good many hog pens. We would refer Mr. Grant to Mr. E. D. Tilson's method of ventilation of farm buildings, as given in November 1st FARMER'S ADVOCATE, page 433. Fresh air is brought into his stable through pipes, for a distance underground, thus raising the temperature of the air to that of the earth—a very important consideration in frosty weather.]

## MANITOBA REGULATIONS re GLANDERS.

ENQUIRER:—"Would you kindly advise me what the law is in the Province of Manitoba, as to the slaughter of horses effected with glanders, and if any compensation is allowed therefor?"

[The Provincial Veterinarian, in any district, has power to slaughter any horse effected with glanders, and to quarantine any horse in a doubtful condition until he is satisfied that all danger of contagion is past. There is no compensation allowed, but the municipalities have power to pass a by-law granting compensation for horses killed within their boundaries. If the municipality has passed no such by-law, the owner of the animal killed for glanders has no recourse.]

## The Status of Canadian Records at the U. S. Customs Line.

In May last, a strong delegation, representing the leading Canadian Live Stock and other organization, held a conference with the Government at Ottawa, in order to secure recognition by the United States authorities, at the Customs line, of certificates of registration in our various stud, herd and flock books. As matters stood, a certificate of registration in English, German, or other than Canadian herd books, was accepted as sufficient evidence of purity of breeding; but in the case of stock going across the lines from Canada, unless registered in American books, duty had to be paid. To obtain redress from this grievance, the delegation sought the co-operation of the Ottawa authorities. In due course, Hon Mr. Angers, the Minister of Agriculture, opened up correspondence, through the Imperial authorities, with the Department at Washington, which has ended in a reply which substantially refuses the change asked for, but says there is now no discrimination, as the same principle is applied to stock records of other countries. The Acting Secretary of the U. S. Treasury explains that no registers on the American continent are recognized except those of associations in the United States, unless such registers are for "Breeds of stock originating in the country where the record is established." Thus, if Canada has any pure-bred stock "originating in the Dominion," the record books of such stock will be considered, and accepted or rejected by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, on the same principles as are applied to the stock record books of any other country.

We are advised that the Minister of Agriculture will make further representation on behalf of our breeders in this matter.

## Olds.

During a recent visit to Alberta, we had the privilege of conversing with a number of persons who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this much talked of district, lying north and east of Calgary. The knowledge gained regarding the great advantages for stock and grain-growing in this locality was very satisfactory. Information regarding the rainfall, luxuriance of grass, and other matters of greatest importance, was obtained from those whose experience extended over thirty, and in some instances forty years. The beautiful country about Olds at once gives the impression that it has something substantial about it. The undulating prairie of rich, black soil, dotted with fine timber bluffs, many of which are of such beauty and regularity as to give the appearance of having been planted, is a sight for the home-seeker not soon to be forgotten. Our very favorable opinion of this part is corroborated by a private letter to Mr. H. W. Nanton, of Calgary, from which we make, by permission, a few extracts:

H. W. HANTON, Esq., Calgary:

Dear Sir—Considering the amount of acreage under cultivation around here, the crops were very good. One very noticeable fact is that all grain holds out well in weight. I have weighed oats that went 42 lbs. to the standard bushel, and plenty of them go 30 lbs. I never saw better grain in any country than I have seen grown around Olds. We did not expect as good crops as there were this year, on account of the dry weather in summer. It did not seem to effect the crops very much, notwithstanding that the latter part of the summer was very dry. I understand this dry weather is not a common occurrence in this part. It has proven that this soil will withstand a great deal of dry weather.

Potatoes were a very good crop this year as well as last. They are very nice in size and quality. As a merchant, I think this country a very desirable one to do business in. The farmers generally get a good price for their produce, and from letters of inquiry that I receive from buyers, asking for car loads of grain and other farm products, I conclude that a good market is assured. Yours truly, Olds, Alba. H. L. BRIGGS.

Information regarding price of land, and other particulars regarding this section, may be had through Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Newton, of Winnipeg.

## Preparing Fowls for Exhibition.

In view of the prospective Poultry Show, a few words on getting the birds into condition will not be amiss. Henry Hales has evidently had some experience in showing, by the tone of his article in the Poultry Monthly. He says in substance:—"To make sure of fowls being in a proper condition, it is necessary to carefully look them over before sending them off to exhibitions. White birds require more care than any others, as the least tinge shows to the disadvantage of the fowl. Washing in warm water may be resorted to, when great care is exercised, and the weather not too cold. It is a good plan before shipping to the fairs to place pens or pairs in handy coops, to give them an opportunity of getting acquainted. Although this precaution is not necessary in the majority of cases, it is very annoying and costly to an exhibitor when an exception occurs. Nothing is more provoking than to go into the show-room and see any of your birds bleeding and feathers stripped off, spoiling all chances of a premium. Besides this, cooping for a day or two tames the birds, if they are inclined to be wild, and shows them to much better advantage. White birds may be prepared by careful sponging with warm water and a little Pearlina or ammonia, just enough to take off the hardness of the water. Wash the surface of the feathers, holding one hand under them to keep the water from penetrating to the skin, rinse off with pure water, and rub down dry with a soft cloth; keep them in a warm place till dry, but not before a hot fire. Wash the legs and combs, and slightly oil them with sweet oil, and see that all the birds are in good, healthy condition. Shutting up white birds in a dark place will bleach them, but the risk of injuring the health is too great to resort to such a plan. A little hemp seed or sunflower seed is all the extra feed exhibition stock requires; these will add lustre to the plumage. A supply of grit and oyster-shells should always be taken with the birds. The confinement in small show coops, and the monotony of their fare, both have their ill effects. The feed should be varied from meal to meal, Chopper cabbages and meat fed every day, or every other day, to each bird, does very well, and much better than giving nostrums or stimulants."

## New Premiums.

Additional attractions appear on our premium page in this issue.

Every man who keeps live stock will appreciate this opportunity to secure a copy of the Canadian edition of that standard work, Law's Veterinary Adviser (price \$2), by sending us two new subscribers, at \$1 each.

For the young people, we offer the "Boys' Own Annual," "Child's Own Magazine" and "Young Canada," all handsome and interesting works. The announcement tells how to get them.

PUBLISHERS FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—"I have received the watch, which came to hand in good order. Am very much pleased with it, and am endeavoring to get more subscribers."

Chatham Nov. 26, 1894

JOHN LANGMORE

## Nineteen Reasons Why Every Farmer Should Read THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and Recommend It to Others.

1. Because it is devoted to the business of farming, and is conducted in the interests of farmers.

[Nowadays every wide-awake man reads a live paper dealing especially with his own employment or business. In no occupation is it more essential than in farming, and never so much so as in these days of keen competition, when men are compelled to change their plans and methods of farming. The ADVOCATE gives *seasonable*, up-to-date information in every issue. The longer it is read by farmers, the better it is liked.]

2. Because those who write in its columns are the foremost, most successful and practical agriculturists, stock-raisers, dairymen, poultrymen and horticulturists in America and Europe.

3. Because it is non-political and entirely independent, and deals with every issue from the practical farmer's standpoint.

4. Because it treats fully on every department of the farm, neglecting nothing pertaining to agriculture.

5. Because its columns are always open for the free discussion of any subject in a manner beneficial to the farmer and his family.

6. Because we have a household department brimful of useful and instructive reading for the family—young and old.

7. Because money is not spared in securing the very best articles and illustrations, for the benefit of our readers, that are to be obtained. Our live stock illustrations are admittedly the finest appearing in any agricultural paper in the world.

8. Because it makes a specialty of giving reports from farmers on different varieties of grains, foddors and roots.

9. Because we make a specialty of introducing new varieties of grain and vegetables, and stimulate the improving of live stock in every possible way.

10. Because we are in direct communication with the great European, American and Canadian Experimental Stations, and report the results of experiments which will be of benefit to our readers.

11. Because we have no favorites, but give each breed its just share of attention.

12. Because we publish a reliable "Questions and Answers" Department, in which Legal, Veterinary and Miscellaneous enquiries are answered free.

13. Because we publish reports of our great exhibitions, together with the name and address of the prize-winner, free of charge.

14. Because we publish the doings of various Associations—Horticultural, Stock Breeders', Dairymen's, Poultry Raisers', Farmers' Institutes, and all others.

15. Because we expose all manner of swindlers that attempt to prey upon the farming community.

16. Because its contents are clean and outspoken upon all subjects.

17. Because it contains advertisements describing the best of what the farmer needs to buy.

18. Because it is published twice a month, and contains from 20 to 24 pages in each issue, handsomely printed on good paper. Hundreds of farmers have files of the ADVOCATE preserved for years past.

19. Because it is only \$1 per year, and is, therefore, the cheapest journal in America, considering the extent and valuable nature of its contents.

It is pointed out that a means of comparison between the goat and the cow is afforded by the milking trials of the two classes of animals at the last London, Eng., dairy show. Taking the results for Mr. Grunnell's champion goat, and the champion Shorthorn, we have the following figures:

	Weight of milk per day.	Per cent. of fat.	Per cent. of other solids.
Goat.....	6.8	5.12	9.66
Shorthorn cow.....	59.4	4.95	9.22

The goat's milk was richer than that of the Shorthorn; but two of the prize-winning Jerseys gave milk containing over 5.3 per cent. of fat, though slightly smaller proportions of other solids than that contained in the goat's milk. The weight of the champion goat's milk was nearly equivalent to 5½ pints.

Mrs. H. Newmarch, Strathewen, Man., makes the statement that a good hen, fed and properly cared for, should net \$2 per annum. The four cardinal points to be observed in poultry culture are light, warmth, food and cleanliness. The profit from poultry depends greatly upon economical feeding, utilizing materials which would otherwise be wasted. Where grain must be bought for supplying their needs, close figuring is necessary to avoid loss. In almost every flock are found biddies with egg-eating propensities. In inveterate cases decapitation is the only remedy. A good supply of coarse gravel and lime in some form will greatly tend to diminish their love of new laid eggs. Only eggs of a normal size and shape should be used for hatching. They should also be strictly fresh, and as soon as Biddy has decided to set, and we are sure that her intentions are bona fide, she should be set—the sooner the better.





THE COMEDY OF THE JEWELLED LINKS.

I do not know if there be any drug in the Pharmacopoeia, or any clearly defined medical treatment, which may ever hope to grapple effectively with the strange disease of jewel-hunger...

It is to such a one that I would recommend perusal of the following case which I record here as one of the comedies of my note-book—a story of meanness, cupidity, and stupid cunning. I doubt if there be any philosophy of medicine which could make pretence of solving it. There were but two principal actors mentioned in the argument, and, indeed, it might fairly be called a one-part play.

He was a man of whom a biographer wrote "that his long and unblemished career was a credit to his country," and to whom a book on the Decalogue was inscribed as to one sans peur et sans reproche. Yet he told you in the smoking-rooms that he had starved his first wife, and left his only son as the partner of a horse-coper in Melbourne, on the princely allowance of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

"Please to read that," he said, with forced calm, but considerable emphasis, "and tell me if the scoundrel doesn't deserve to be hanged. He dares mention my name, d'ye see? To mention me, and speak about my concerns. Ha! but I wish I had him under this stick!"

I had no doubt of that, but I kept my face while he went on to mutter and to chortle; and I showed him a bracelet of rubies, which he desired instantly to purchase. I had put a price of four hundred and twenty pounds upon it, meaning to accept three hundred, so that he haggled for two hours by the clock and had then done business. He took the rubies away with him, while I caused the further sum to be set against him in the ledger, where already there were so many unpaid items under his name. He owed me eight thousand pounds at the least, but I could not press the account, or should have lost him; and while I was often sore troubled for lack of the money, I knew that I should get it at his death, and so aided his jewel-hunger. This was prodigious. All the gems that I sold—watches, necklaces, tiaras, brooches and breast-pins—were conveyed at once to the great safe in his bedroom and there immured. No one ever saw them but himself. His wives, both of whom were dead, had scarce enjoyed the possession of a barnard's jewellery. The passion of the collector, or the hungerer after stones, alone consumed him. Of all his meanness, this was the most contemptible—this hiding of fair treasure from the light it lived upon—this gross hoarding of beautiful things for one man's selfish enjoyment.

see, and the interest of the whole problem deepened when I learnt later on in the smoking-room of my club that the marriage was likely to be postponed, and something of a scandal to ensue. Bertie Watts, they said, was going about like a ravenous beast, seeking what financier he could devour.

A week passed. There was no definite announcement of any postponement of the arrangements noted by The Hyde Park Gazette, nor did such part of society as is represented by the tongsesters, hear that Bertie had persuaded his uncle. The thing was a kind of deadlock in its financial aspect, until at last the world of Belgravia knew that the young lady's father, Lord Varnley, had consented to let the wedding be, and to trust to Harningham's better sense when the time of the accomplishment came.

"It'll be all right in a month, Sutton," said he; "you know the old chap's hard enough, but he can't let me marry on nothing a year, can he, now?"

"Well," he exclaimed at last, "it's devilish rough on a fellow to have a relation of that sort, isn't it?—a positive disgrace to the family. I wonder what the old blackguard is going to give me for a wedding present. Did he ask you to show him any American tickers, by the way? I shouldn't wonder if he presented me with a brass clock, and Eva with a guinea set in jet—his means enough."

"Did he now?" he exclaimed in a tone of pleasure. "I wonder if it's for the girl! but, of course, it couldn't be. He'd die to give away anything that once went into his old safe. Look here, Sutton, couldn't you charge him an extra hundred, and go halves? I feel like something desperate."

I told him that that was impossible, and he went away with the agrette in his pocket, and a very thoughtful expression upon his face. Before he did so, however, he had uttered the pious wish that his uncle might die of some tormenting visitation, and that he might be alive to dance on the day of the funeral. I must say that I sympathized with him, for he was a good-looking and kindly-hearted young fellow, who for many years had been led to believe that his relations would do something for him; and who was about to be grievously disappointed. Nor could I forget that he was engaged to one of the prettiest girls in town, and for her sake engaged a kind of reflected sympathy which was sincere enough on the part of every man who knew him.

"You can scarce do less," I said with a smile. "Of course I can do less," he replied garrulously. "I can give him nothing at all, d'ye see; not a brass halfpenny. Look at the ass, mauding about the first pretty face he sees over a dinner table, when he might marry twenty times for the asking of it. Did I make such a fool of myself when I was his age?"

"Then, what's he want to do it for? Thinks he's going to get something out of me, perhaps—out of me, but he ain't—not sixpence; nor if they hadn't enough to get to the station with. Ha, ha! I'm not such a spendthrift as I look."

He talked in this strain for some while, and then fell to haggling over a gift. He told me that the custom of giving wedding presents was the insane fashion of an insane age; that he consented to follow it only in view of the fuss that his society would excite if his card did not lie on Lord Varnley's table, while the other presents were shown. In this bargaining he displayed a meanness which was triumphant even for him. I must have shown him quite a hundred rings, pins, and watches, of all values, from fifty pounds to five hundred, before he could in any way make up his mind; and he did not cease to rebuke me for that which he called my preposterous extravagance and insinuation. "Fifty sovereigns, a hundred sovereigns! he kept exclaiming, "why, man alive, do you think I'm made of money? Show me something cheap, something that five pounds will buy, d'ye see? any bit of stuff's good enough for a jacker-naps like that."

"But not for your card on Lord Varnley's table." "Why, what do you mean?" "People who are uncharitable, you know, might say that it was a curiously insufficient present."

"D'ye think they'd say that?" "I am sure they would." "Pshaw!—so am I; that comes of being thought a rich man when you're as poor as a parson. I am quite a poor man, you know, Sutton."

I listened to him patiently, and in the end persuaded him to buy Watts an exquisite set of jewelled links. These had a fine diamond in each of them, but their greatest ornament was the superb enamelling, worthy of Jean Toutin or Pettiot, with which all the gold was covered. I asked one hundred and fifty pounds for these remarkable ornaments; and he did not cease to protest that they were too good, far too good, for such a worthless ingrate as his nephew, and that he ought to keep them in his own collection; but at last he ordered me to send them in his own card, to Lord Varnley's town house, and went away chafing at his own generosity, and as he vowed, at his stupidity.

I saw no more of him for a week. The wedding had been celebrated, and Master Bertie Watts had conveyed away quietly to Folkestone as pretty an English rose as ever flourished in the glare of the West. Lord and Lady Varnley floured in the glare of the West, after the marriage, shut up their house during the week after the marriage, having sent the very good have forgotten the whole business bankers; and society to discuss the important question—How if it had not passed to exist in the future on the paltry were the young couple to live on its part to find out. It was a matter not for lack of effort on its part to find out. It was a matter of club-room news that old Lord Harningham called, "those twopenny lent—and, beyond what his nephew called, "those twopenny halfpenny sleeve links," has not given him a penny. How, halfpenny sleeve links, will these silly children then, said this same charitable world, when they return from the keep up their position in town when they return from the second-rate hotel they are now staying in at Folkestone?"

Curiously enough, I was able myself to answer that question in three days' time—though at the moment I was as ignorant as any of them. The matter came about in this way. Ignorant though I was, I saw that there had been a robbery known through the daily papers that there had been a robbery at his house in Cork Street, of a green velvet case, containing a crescent of pearls, turquoises, and diamonds. This was a

present from one of the Embassies to his daughter, and must, said the reports, have been abstracted from the house during the press and the confusion of the reception. Later in the afternoon I received an advice from Scotland Yard, cautioning me against the purchase of such a gem, and inviting immediate communication if it were offered me. The theft of wedding presents is so common that I gave little heed to the matter, and was already immersed in other business when Lord Harningham was announced. He seemed rather fidgety in his manner, I thought, and hummed and hawed considerably before he would explain his mission. "It's about those links I gave my nephew," he said at last. "They're far too good for him, Sutton—and they're too pretty. I never saw better work in my life, and must have been a fool when I let them go out of my possession—d'ye see?"

"Well, but you can't get them back now," I remarked with a smile. "He took snuff vigorously at my reply, and then said: 'Man, you're wrong, I've got them in my pocket.' I must have expressed my astonishment in my look, for he went on quickly. 'Yes, here in the green case as you sold them. Do I surprise you, eh? Well, I'm going to give Master Bertie a bit of a cheque and to keep these things; but one of the stones is off color—I noticed it at the wedding—and I must have a new one in, d'ye see?'"

"I thought that you had already handed them over," I interrupted, quite disregarding his last request. "So I did, so I did; but a man can take his own back again, can't he? Well, when I saw them at the house, I concluded it was ridiculous to give a boy like that such treasures, and so—" "You spoke to him?" "Hem—that is, of course, man. Pshaw! You're too inquisitive for a jeweller: you ought to have been a lady's maid."

"Have you brought them with you now?" "What should I be here for if I hadn't?" He laid upon my table a green velvet case, of the exact size, color, and shape of that which had contained the links. but when I opened it I gave a start, and put it down quickly. The case held a crescent of pearls, turquoises, and diamonds which answered exactly to the description of the one stolen from Lord Varnley's house on the day of his daughter's wedding."

"There's some mistake here," said I, "you've evidently left the links at home," with which remark I put the jewels under his very nose for him to see. He looked at them for a moment, the whole of his flabby face wrinkling and reddening; then he seemed almost to choke, and the veins in his forehead swelled until they were as blue threads upon an ashen and colorless countenance.

"Good God!" he ejaculated, "I've taken the wrong case." "Your nephew gave it you, no doubt, but he must have forgotten it, for he's advertised the loss of this crescent at Scotland Yard, and there are detectives now trying to find it. I am cautioned not to purchase it," I said with a laugh. "The effect of these words upon him was so curious that for some moments I thought he had spasm of the heart. Starting up in the chair, with wild eyes, and hands clutching at the arms to rest upon them, he made several attempts to speak, but not a word came from his lips. I endeavored to help him with his difficulty, but it was to little purpose.

"It seems to me, Lord Harningham, I suggested, "that you have only to write a line of explanation to your nephew—and there's an end of the matter." "You think so?" he cried eagerly. "Why not?" said I, "since he returned the jewels to you?" "But he didn't," he interrupted, cringing in the chair at this confession of a lie; "he didn't; and he'd prosecute me; he hates me, and this is his opportunity, d'ye see?" "Do you mean to say," I exclaimed, beginning to understand the situation, "that you took the case without his permission?"

"Yes, yes," he mumbled, "they were so beautiful, such work! You know what work they were. I saw them at the wedding, and was sure that I should not have parted with them. I meant to send him a cheque against them—and when no one was looking I put what I thought was the case into my pocket, but it was the wrong one. God help me, Sutton, what shall I do?"

Now, it seemed to me that this was one of the most delightful comedies I had ever assisted at. Technically, Lord Harningham was a thief, and, undoubtedly, Bertie Watts could have prosecuted him had he chosen, though the probability of his getting a conviction was small. But it was very evident to me that here was the boy's opportunity, and that in the interest of his pretty wife I should make the best of it. With this intent, I played my first card with necessary boldness.

"Undoubtedly the case is very serious for you," said I, apparently with sympathy, "and it is made the more serious from the strained relations existing between your nephew and yourself. You know the law, I doubt not, as well as I do; and get into serious trouble for compounding a felony; and I might suffer with him as one in the conspiracy. But I tell you what I will do; I'll write to him to-night and sound him. Meanwhile, let me advise you to keep out of the way, for I can't disguise the fact that you might be arrested, the perspiration lored! He gave a great scream at this, and the perspiration lored! He kept muttering, oh, that I should have been such a consummate fool—oh, Heaven help me! To think of it—and what it will cost; I could cry, Sutton—cry like a child."

I calmed him with difficulty, and led him down the back stairs to a cab, with a positive assurance that I would not communicate with Scotland Yard. Then I wrote to Folkestone a letter, the precise contents of which are immaterial, but the response to which was in the form of a telegram worded as follows:—

"Am inexpressibly shocked and pained, but the law must take its course. I put this into my pocket without any delay, and went over to Harningham's house in Park Lane. He had been up all night, they told me, and the doctor had just left him; but I found him suffering only from an enervating fear, and white as the cloth on the breakfast table before him.

"Well," he said, "what is it, what does he say? Will he prosecute me?" "I handed him the telegram for answer, and I thought he would have swooned. He did not know that I had in my pocket another letter from his nephew, in which Master Bertie informed me that I was the "best chap in the world," and I saw no reason to mention this. Indeed, I listened with infinite gravity when the old man told me that he was irremediably ruined, and that his name would stand in all the clubs as that of a common thief. Jewel-hunger plainly accounted for everything he had done; but it was not to my end to console him, and I said in a severe and sufficiently melancholy voice:—

"Lord Harningham, there is only one thing to do, and for your sake I will make myself a criminal participator in the conspiracy. You must go to Folkestone with me this afternoon, and take your cheque book with you.

The groan he gave at this would have moved a man of iron. I saw tears standing in his eyes, and his hand shook when I left him so that he could scarce put it into mine. Yet he came to the station to meet me in the afternoon, and by six o'clock we were in Folkestone, at a shabby second-rate hotel called "The Cock and Lobster," inquiring for the bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Watts, they said, were out on the parade; but we went to look for them, and surprised them coming from the Lees, as handsome a couple as you could look upon. She, a pretty, brown-haired English girl, her tresses tossed over her large eyes by the sharp wind that swept in from the sea, was close under the arm of her husband, who, at that stage, fearing to lose her touch, seemed engaged in the impossible attempt to cover her entirely with one of his arms. And in this pursuit privacy came to his aid, for the breeze was

fresh from the Channel at the beginning of night, banishing all loiterers but those loitering in love; and the lamps flickered and went low in the gusts, as though fearing to illumine the roses upon the cheeks of a bride.

When Master Bertie saw us he became as sedate as a Methodist minister, and, commanding a solemn tone, acted the part to perfection.

"Uncle," he said, "I would never have believed it of you. But this is too serious a matter to mention here; let us go to the hotel."

We returned in silence, but directly we were in the hall the young man called for his bill, and speaking almost in a boisterous tone, cried:

"We're going to change our quarters, uncle, and will begin by moving to the best hotel in the place. That poor girl is moped to death here, and now you're going to pay for our honeymoon—cost doesn't matter, does it old man?"

The old man concerned started at this, his mouth wide open with the surprise of it.

"What's that?" he muttered. "What're you going to do?" But I whispered to him to be silent, and in an hour we were sitting down to a superb dinner—which he did not touch, by the by—in the great saloon of the biggest hotel in the place. During the meal the bride, who scarce seemed able to do anything else than look at her husband, made few remarks, but Watis and I talked freely, quite ignoring the old man; and it was not until we were in the private room that the negotiations began.

There is no need to describe them. They lasted until midnight, at which hour the nephew of Lord Haringham had five hundred pounds in his pocket, and an allowance of five hundred a year. From the moment of assenting to these conditions until we entered the train next morning the old man never opened his lips, but he kissed the bride at the door of the hotel, and color came again to his cheek at the warmth of her lips. When at last we were alone in the carriage he gave a great sigh of relief and said:

"Sutton, thank God that's over!"

"Nearly over, my lord," I replied with emphasis.

"What do you mean?" he cried. "Do you think that anyone will get to hear of it? Why, man, what have I half-ruined myself for?"

"To keep your nephew quiet," I suggested pleasantly.

"And who else knows anything when he's settled with?" he asked angrily.

"Why," said I, quite calmly, "you and I, perhaps."

He looked at me as though his glance was all-consuming and would wither me, but I met him with a placid smile and continued:

"It seems to me that I want what Mr. Stevensen calls 'a good memory for forgetting.' Do you know, Lord Haringham, that if you paid my bill—gave me, say, eight thousand pounds on account, I believe my mind would be quite oblivious to the events of last night."

The shot struck home—in the very centre of my target. He thought over it for some while, and spoke but once between Sevenoaks and Charing Cross. His remark was more forcible than convincing, for he exclaimed suddenly, and *appropos* nothing in particular, "Sutton, to blazes with all jewels!" Then he subsided, and came with me quietly to my rooms, where he wrote a cheque for eight thousand pounds and signed it with considerable firmness. The ink was hardly dry, however, before he dropped heavily upon the carpet, and lay prone in a fit.

The shock of parting with so much money had been too much for him. He is now in Madeira seeking a climate.—[Max Pemberton, in the English Illustrated Magazine.

### The Passing Years

They are slipping away,  
Thesewift, sweet years,  
Like a leaf on the current  
cast;

With never a break in  
the rapid flow,  
We watch them as  
one by one they go  
into the beautiful past.

As light as the breath of the thistle-down,  
As fond as a lover's dream,  
As pure as the flush in the sea shell's throat,  
As sweet as the wood bird's wooing note,  
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass  
Down the dim-lighted stair;  
We hear the sound of their steady tread  
In the steps of the centuries long since dead,  
As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to love;  
Shall we waste them in idle strife?  
Shall we trample under our ruthless feet  
Those beautiful blossoms, rare and sweet,  
By the dusty ways of life?

There are only a few swift years. Oh, let  
No envious taunts be heard,  
Make life's fair pattern of rare design,  
And fill up the measure with love's sweet wine,  
But never an angry word. —New York Herald.

### Three Things.

The following lines are from the album of a literary gentleman:

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to be wished for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart.

Three things to contend for—Honor, country and friends.

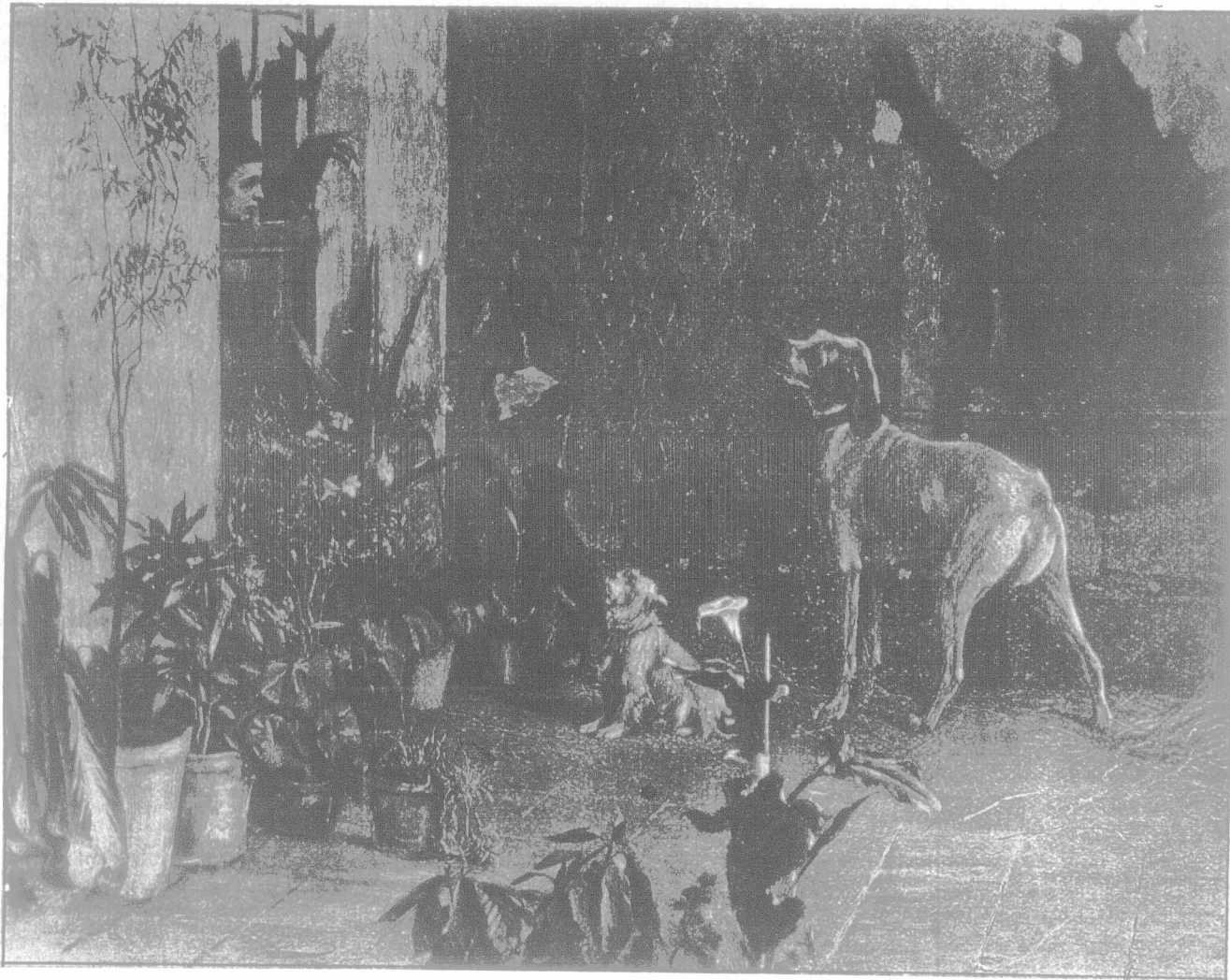
Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

### Three Prisoners.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY G. B. QUADRONE.

Of all animals, none appear so peculiarly fitted for companionship with man as the dog. This implies a sensitiveness of nature and a social instinct which would tend to make the separation of a dog from his master almost as painful as the separation of attached human friends. In rare instances it is known that emotional suffering in a dog at the loss of a master has been so great that the animal has refused food, and so languished unto death. The dogs in our picture are not in so sad a case as that. Their imprisonment and consequent separation from human society is, let us hope, but temporary. Moreover, although in durance, they are not in solitary confinement. There is an old saying, that "misery loves company," and certainly companionship of any kind does ordinarily mitigate the pains of imprisonment; yet, in the case of these dogs, it may be that each is so occupied with yearning for his master that he fails to enliven the gloom of his comrades. In any case, we can imagine how their light, ffl slumbers are roused by every passing footfall; how their ears prick up to catch some sound hopeful of release and restoration. Just at present their attention is engaged by a visit from some sympathetic or curious youth, who is exciting them by a doubtful prospect of a repast. Each of the prisoners wears a downcast look that is quite



THREE PRISONERS

pathetic. It is interesting, by way of contrast, to form a mental picture of them as they will doubtless appear when the master returns to set them free; then their sorrow will be at once forgotten, as they leap in wild excess of joy, covering him with kisses, and barking in a way that seems like a frantic effort at speech.

Signor Quadrone evidently is a sympathetic interpreter of canine nature, and has given us a picture infused with appropriate sentiment.

### The Jolly Man.

Long life to the jolly man! Wherever he goes there flits a breeze or sparkles a sunbeam, or, behold, the refreshment of a shower that turns the withered commonplace of life green as an April meadow. I have no patience with the etiquette that frowns upon a ringing laugh. I have no patience either with the inane giggling of fools; but downright, glorious humor, with its quick following peal of laughter, is music to the soul. Give us plenty of it to keep the dust out of our hearts. Did you ever hear of a villain who was full of harmless fun and enjoyed a good laugh? Bad men may show their teeth like Cerker in a hateful smile or control their face like Quilp, but their merriment is as unlike the spontaneity of the delicious laughter of men as the call of a night owl is different from a bobolink's sunlit spray of morning melody.

### THE SOCIAL CORNER.

Under this heading communications relating to the home or any subject of interest will be published and questions answered.

MINNIE MAY.

DEAR MINNIE MAY,—My little boy sprained his wrist last month, and having found the following hints of great assistance in treating it, I send them for the Social Corner:—

#### SPRAINS.

When a person sprains himself, it is well, if possible, to examine the injured part before it begins to swell, to see whether any bone is broken or displaced. Compare the joint with the corresponding one and see if it looks natural, or if any bone seems loose or out of place. If this is the case, take the patient to a doctor at once. If you are sure it is only a sprain, wring some flannel out of water, as hot as can be borne, and wrap it round the part, covering with oiled silk or a dry bandage. If there is much pain, wet a rag with laudanum, and put it next to the skin, before putting on the wet flannel. Use the hot applications till the pain has gone, then hold the joint twice a day under a stream of cold water till it begins to be painful, bind it up with a common bandage, and do not use it too soon. Do not allow either a sprained wrist or ankle to hang down, as that position increases the pain and swelling. If the ankle is hurt, the person should sit or lie on a couch with the foot raised; and if it be the wrist, a sling should be used.

SUSAN M.

DEAR MINNIE MAY,—Life on a farm on St. Joseph Island will compare favorably with farm

life elsewhere, for I believe we can enjoy ourselves here on this snug little Island as well as any other farmers' wives and daughters in the world. But after all, contentment is the mainstay of happiness, and why should we not be content? for we have rich, fertile lands, and a drive over our Island will convince the most skeptical of the truth of this statement. Where will you see such smiling fields of grain, such beautiful fields of clover, filling the air with its fragrant perfume? And where can you find such richly-laden orchards as those on St. Joseph Island? Why, our boys have been busy for days this season hauling and carrying props from the woods to prop up the heavily laden apple trees to keep them from breaking to pieces, from the immense weight of this fruit. Again, what other place in the world can produce such verdure? I have heard of the sunny dales of England, and beautiful green Old Ireland, but if Pat or a Bridget should

come here direct from the old sod, they would at once imagine that they had discovered a second Emerald Isle. Then, as a natural consequence of the great vitality of our grasses, we have famous cows, lots of golden cream and gilt-edge butter, and the farmers' wives and daughters of this Island know how to make it, too. Is it any wonder, then, that farm life should be so pleasant with all these natural advantages with which a bountiful Providence has blessed us. Our city friends suppose that our life is dull and monotonous; perhaps it is to those who are dull and cannot see any beauty in anything but a fattened calf or a grunting pig; but to those who know anything of the care, comfort and beauty of a well-kept farm home, farm life is anything but monotonous. The very air we breathe is more pure and exhilarating than that which our city friends are obliged to breathe, and if we have to work a little harder, what difference does it make as long as we can do it with ease, comfort and pleasure. Look at the beautiful forests with which we are surrounded; is there anything in the world more beautiful than the crimson and golden colors which our giant maples assume every autumn. Tourists may speak of the sunny skies of Italy and the scenery of Switzerland, but give me the grand old maple groves of St. Joseph Island. With an appreciation of natural advantages and beautiful scenery, our children are apt to love their homes. Love of home inspires loyalty to country, and with such sentiments as these within the breast of our youth, life on the farm will be both pleasant and profitable, and the safety of our country will be doubly assured.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

### THE QUIET HOUR.

"The Voice in the Twilight."

I. COR.: III., 10-15.

I was sitting alone in the twilight,  
With spirit troubled and vexed,  
With thoughts that were morbid and gloomy,  
And faith that was sadly perplexed.  
Some homely work I was doing  
For the child of my love and care,  
Some stitches half-wearily setting  
In the endless need of repair.  
But my thoughts were about "the building,"  
The work some day to be tried;  
And that only the gold and the silver,  
And the precious stones should abide.  
And remembering my own poor efforts,  
The wretched work I had done,  
And, even when trying most truly,  
The meagre success I had won.  
"It is nothing but wood, hay and stubble,"  
I said, "it will all be burned—  
This useless fruit of the talents  
One day to be returned.  
And I have so longed to serve Him,  
And sometimes I know I have tried,  
But I'm sure when He sees such a building,  
He will never let it abide."  
Just then, as I turned the garment,  
That no rent should be left behind,  
My eye caught an odd little bungle  
Of mending and patchwork combined.  
My heart grew suddenly tender,  
And something blinded my eyes  
With one of those sweet intuitions  
That sometimes make us so wise.  
Dear child, she wanted to help me;  
I knew 'twas the best she could do;  
But O, what a botch she had made it—  
The grey mis-matching the blue!  
And yet—can you understand it?  
With a tender smile and a tear,  
And a half-compassionate yearning,  
I felt her grown more dear.  
Then a sweet voice broke the silence,  
And the dear Lord said to me,  
"Art thou tenderer for the little child  
Than I am tender for thee?"  
Then straightway I knew His meaning,  
So full of compassion and love,  
And my faith came back to its refuge,  
Like the glad returning dove.  
For I thought when the Master Builder  
Comes down, His Temple to view,  
To see what rents must be mended,  
And what must be builded anew;  
Perhaps, as He looks o'er the building,  
He will bring my work to the light,  
And seeing the marring and bungling,  
And how far it all is from right,  
He will feel as I felt for my darling,  
And will say, as I said for her:  
"Dear child, she wanted to help Me,  
And love for Me was the spur,  
And for the real love that was in it,  
The work shall seem perfect as Mine;  
And because it was willing service,  
I will crown it with plaudit divine."  
And there, in the deepening twilight,  
I seemed to be clasping a Hand,  
And to feel a great love constraining me,  
Stronger than any command.  
Then I knew by the thrill of sweetness  
"Twas the Hand of the Blessed One,  
Which would tenderly guide and hold me  
Till all the labor is done.  
So my thoughts were nevermore gloomy,  
My faith no longer is dim;  
But my heart is strong and restful,  
And mine eyes are unto Him.

"By the simple intention of doing all things,  
whether little or great, to the Lord, and from love  
to Him, even the smallest things become important,  
and earth is turned into gold."

"The will, and not the feelings, is the real test  
of faithfulness to God."

"True humility lies in seeing one's own un-  
worthiness, and giving one's self up to God, never  
doubting that He can work out the greatest results  
for and in us."

What thou shalt to-day provide,  
Let me as a child receive;  
What to-morrow may betide,  
Calmly to Thy wisdom leave;  
'Tis enough that Thou wilt care;  
Why should I the burden bear?  
As a little child relies  
On a care beyond his own,  
Knows he's neither strong nor wise,  
Fears to stir a step alone;  
Let me thus with Thee abide,  
As my Father, Guard, and Guide. —Newton.

### The Stones of the Temple.

God has a vocation for each one of us. He cannot spare anyone. Each one is needed for the carrying out of some part of His vast design. It is not merely the shapely stones which are necessary for a building, but those that are unshapely. The stones that are hidden from sight are just as needful for the compact firmness of the edifice as those that show in an honorable place. But we like to appear; we like to shine and be conspicuous. Perhaps this is not our call. If we are unnoticed and lost to outward view, we are not lost to the Eye of God. We still form part of His plan. He has a use for us, and we have each of us a true vocation.—H. Collins.

"Whoever tries to do each day's work in the spirit of patient loyalty to God, is weaving the texture whose other side is fairer than the one he sees."

"A woman's work lies close under her feet—whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Question not, but do it, thoroughly and completely, be it small or great."

"Do not be disheartened by your falls. Inasmuch as they clearly point out your weak places, they ought to make you more humble, and more diligent in self-watchfulness."

### UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—

"Wrapped in resplendent robes of white,  
Laden with peace and joy and mirth,  
Young in her pristine loveliness,  
Messenger of good cheer to earth,  
Chanting anew the Saviour's Birth,  
Down from the heav'n's sublimest height,  
Down through December's starry night,  
Comes glorious, glad some Christmas."

As this is the month of December, we all look forward to the coming of the Yule-tide, and what a thrill of pleasurable anticipation we experience even at the thought! Yes, dear old Christmas is coming again—coming with hands well-laden to all its well-wishers. He must be very aged and cold, indeed, whose heart does not feel somewhat warmer, and beat a little faster, during this beautiful festive season; for although Christmas may not bring to all tangible gifts, yet it is in everyone's power to add somewhat to the general happiness that should prevail at such a time, and this power of giving pleasure to others is one of our greatest blessings. We may say of it what Shakespeare does of Mercy: "It blesseth him who gives and him who takes"; and those who have tried the experiment, say it really is "more blessed to give than to receive."

When one's heart is brimming over with loving thoughts and kind wishes for dear ones, each one striving to find utterance in words, it is hard to choose among so many. And thus it is that your old Uncle (who thankfully possesses a heart, unchilled, even in its old age, by Time's frosty touch), finds himself in a quandary to know what to say to his dear family. In fancy he sees you all, at different employments; but, peering beneath the surface, he finds one thought pervading all the busy minds, and among the schoolboys and girls this thought finds expression during recreation, in these words wafted jubilantly on the air, by happy childish voices:

"Our teacher is tired, our lessons are done,  
Our parents are pleased and dear Xmas has come."

And he hears, too, the lusty "hurrahs" of the boys and the hand-clapping of the little tots as the myriad, soft, bright snow-crystals fall; for who wants a Xmas without frost and snow? I often feel sorry for children who live in countries where there is no winter. What a lot of fun they miss!

"The time of frost is the time for me,  
When the gay blood spins through the heart with glee,  
When the voice leaps out with a chiming sound,  
And the footstep rings on the musical ground;  
When the earth is white, and the air is bright,  
And every breath is a new delight."

And with reason, too, does the earth now don her festal robes, for is it not meet that nature should be spotlessly arrayed to honor Him whose birth we now celebrate? And should not all hearts be purer and kindlier when angels are filling the air with the sweet strains, "Peace on earth, to men good-will?"

What quaint, fairy-like fancies about the snow do we find interwoven in both prose and poetry! Here is an extract from one:

"Whenever we see on stormy nights,  
Thescurrying snowflakes fly,  
We may know that frolicsome winter-sprites  
Are guiding them dext'rously.  
The delicate touch we experience  
When the soft flakes brush our face,  
Is the touch of a fairy's glowing plume,  
As he rides his reckless race.  
And the shriek of the wind in the night's bleak jar,  
Is the shouting of elfish glee,  
As they carol away the roundelay  
Of their fairy revelry."

Do you wonder that I so often use poetical extracts in my letters to you? Well, I shall tell you why. I always look upon poems as the flowers of language, and being a lover of flowers, I cull here and there, some of the pretty blossoms that spring up along my pathway. It would be very selfish to keep all their sweetness for myself, so I try to share with you all. And when could I more appropriately offer you a little bouquet, than now, just in time for the holiday festivities? Then, with the preceding "blossoms," I will give this, which is quite apropos:

"O, the mystery and whispering; and the popping out of sight,  
The rolling up of bundles and the tying of them tight;  
And the craning of the children's necks, and prying all about,  
Into holes where, if you put a pin, you couldn't pull it out!  
And finally the giving of the dolls and drums and rings—  
Dear, it sends your heart a-thumping just to think about the things—  
O ring a-low, O ring a-loud, O chiming Xmas bells,  
And bear good-will and laughter on your undulating swells;  
For you shout the birth of Happiness, and toll the knell of Care.  
So ring aloft, O jolly bells, upon the frosty air!"

And the following rhyme, which the children of Staffordshire, England, repeat when hanging up their stockings:

"Christmas fay of Christmas day,  
Let me wish what wish I may;  
If I think with love on you,  
You will make my wish come true."

And with my little bouquet, I offer to each of my older readers this wish: "May all your fondest hopes be realized, and may you have a merry, merry Xmas and a prosperous New Year"; and to the little ones one bud more:

"Now, dear old Santa Claus, let me petition  
Your favor for children, both large ones and small;  
Bring all the bright hopes to the fullest fruition  
That rest in each stocking that hangs on the wall.  
The wealthy child's stocking—the poor urchin's  
stocking—  
Yes, fill every stocking that hangs on the wall."  
UNCLE TOM.

### THE FACE.

What It is Popularly Supposed to Tell of Character.

- Brown eyes are most kindly.
- Black eyes are the most rash and impetuous.
- A pouting upper lip indicates timidity.
- An insignificant nose indicates an insignificant man.
- Very large, thick lips are a sign of sensuality.
- An open mouth is a sign of an empty head.
- Coarse hair always indicates coarse organization.
- Large ears are found on the heads of coarse people.
- A projecting upper lip shows malignity and avarice.
- Pointed noses generally indicate meddlesome people.
- Very full cheeks indicate great digestive powers.
- A retreating chin is always bad; it shows lack of resolution.
- If the forehead be shorter than the nose the sign is stupidity.
- Large eyes in a small face always betoken maliciousness.
- Narrow, thin nostrils indicate small lungs and low vitality.
- Blue eyes belong to people of an enthusiastic turn of mind.
- Power of language is indicated by fullness beneath the eyes.
- Oblique eyes are unfavorable; they show cunning and deceit.
- Short, thick, curly hair is an indication of great natural strength.
- Freckles, like red hair, are an indication of an ardent temperament.
- A long forehead indicates intelligence; a short forehead, activity.
- Irregular teeth generally indicate a lack of culture and refinement.
- Gray eyes are generally found associated with prudence and foresight.
- Large, wide-spreading nostrils show ample lungs and good health.
- Very tightly closed lips are usually found in secretive characters.
- An irregular, knotty forehead is a sure sign of a bold, original and investigating mind.
- Eyes which, when viewed from the side, seem almost parallel with the nose, denote a weak mental and physical organization.
- Prominent, arched eyebrows show great power of perception in regard to form and color. All great painters have such brows.

### Puzzles.

1—DOUBLE GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTIC.

- 1—My FIRST is a cape, that's very well known,  
East of the United States, I'll be blown;
- 2—My NEXT is a city that you will find,  
Out in Wisconsin, if you're not blind.
- 3—My THIRD's a river, oh, dear! let me see,  
Uncle Sam claims it and so do we;
- 4—And now for a bay of Irish descent,  
Where Patriok went fishing during Lent.
- 5—Back to Manitoba, o'er the C. P. R.,  
Stop at this village, and there you are;
- 6—Over in Asia on the Southern coast,  
There lies a cape, or I'm a ghost.

If you read aright my primals down,  
You will have a city of renown;  
And if while there you should go a boating,  
You will be on my finals floating. FAIR BROTHER.

2—ANAGRAM.

I know that I cannot be granted much space,  
So I'll make this P. "short and sweet,"  
And in that way make room for a more TOTAL face,  
Which we always are happy to greet.

I know of two Adams, who've been absent some time,  
And Fair Brother, if I'm not mistaken;  
And I think they had better toe up to the line,  
LEST A NAP they should be caught taking.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

3—HALF SQUARE.

- 1 One full of zeal. 2 Keenly desirous. 3 Advanced in age.
  - 4 Past tense of lead. 5 Uniting alternatives. 6 A letter.
- IRENE M. CRAIG.

### Answers to Nov. 1st Puzzles.

1—



2—Growing, rowing, owing, wing.

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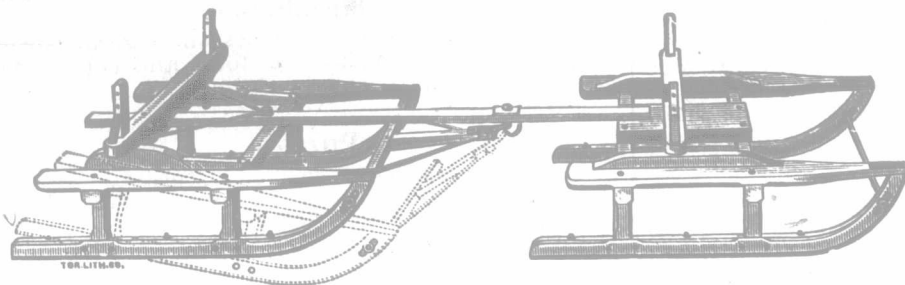
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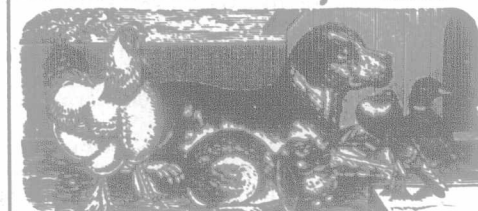
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### BOOK TABLE.

The holiday numbers of *The Horse Review* for the last four years have been truly works of art, numerous colored illustrations being a special feature. The class of articles prepared for the Review have been secured from the very best authorities on horse lore. The coming issue will exceed any former production. They will be sold at 50c. each, or given to each new subscriber to that paper subscribing before Dec. 18.

Prof. Wm. Saunders' 2nd edition of "Insects Injurious to Fruits," has been received. In preparing it, the author has endeavored to change the original work wherever an improvement could be made. It is now one of the most complete, up-to-date works to be found on the market. While it is very comprehensive, its brevity and clearness make it specially valuable to all fruit-growers. In view of the ever-increasing attention to fruit-growing in this country, and also the constant war that is being waged against injurious insects, this "work" should be widely called for. It is published by J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. It can be ordered through this office.

No. 3 of "Live Stock Handbooks" has been received from the publishers, Vinton & Co. (Ltd.), London, Eng. It is a valuable treatise on heavy horses, their breeding and management. Shires, Suffolks and Clydesdales are taken up and discussed as to their respective history, characteristics, records, etc., together with numerous cuts of noted horses and mares. The breeding of heavy cart horses for street work, the London work horse in street and stable, farm management of the heavy horse, and diseases and injuries to which heavy horses are liable, all have their respective chapters, in which the subjects are ably handled. The book contains 219 pages, and is well printed and bound.

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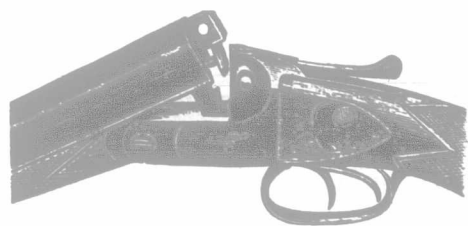
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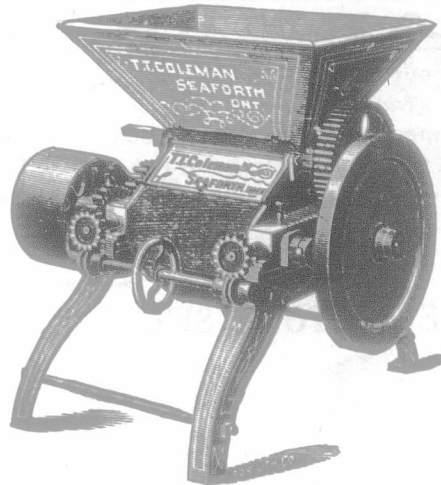
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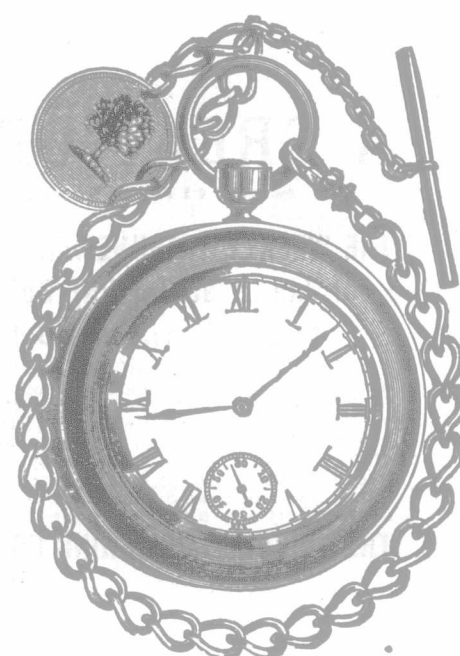
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A good Watch for every workingman in the World. Works of the greatest simplicity.



**DESCRIPTION:**  
The case is strongly made and carefully fitted to exclude dust. It is open face, with heavy, polished bevel crystal. The movement is covered with a practically dust-proof cap, giving double protection against the ingress of foreign particles. Movement is detachable from case by removing four nuts. Case is plated by a special process, and handsomely finished in gilt, closely resembling gold. Weight of watch complete, 4 1/2 ozs. Cut is an exact representation, three-fourths size.  
The movement combines many patent devices, which make the construction the simplest and fully as durable as any watch movement known. It has American lever, lantern pinion, patent escapement; minute and second hands.  
Their sale goes on the year around in the city and country to every class of people. The rich and sportive buy it for the novelty, and the poor and sensible buy it for actual everyday use. Just the watch for every boy. It truly fills a long-felt want. Sent post-paid for four new subscribers.

### Dairying For Profit; Or, The Poor Man's Cow.

BY MRS. E. M. JONES.  
We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book. In order to stimulate its circulation we will give two copies to each old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and one dollar. Price, 30 cents.

## SILVERWARE AND SCISSORS.

We have purchased a large quantity of the above mentioned goods from a reliable wholesale house. This list of Forks and Spoons are manufactured by the Meteorite Manufacturing Company. They are silverplated upon white metal, and guaranteed never to tarnish. We will give one dozen medium-sized Teaspoons for four new subscribers; price \$1.50; or, half-dozen for two new subscribers; price, 75c.

1 Dozen Dessert-spoons, 7 new subscribers	.....	\$3 00
1 " " " 4 " "	.....	1 50
1 " Dessert-forks, 9 " "	.....	4 00
1 " " " 5 " "	.....	2 00

The Scissors are the best quality manufactured, and handsomely nickel-plated.  
7 1/2-inch Straight Trimmers, for 3 new subscribers ..... 1 00  
We will sell any of the goods at prices quoted above.

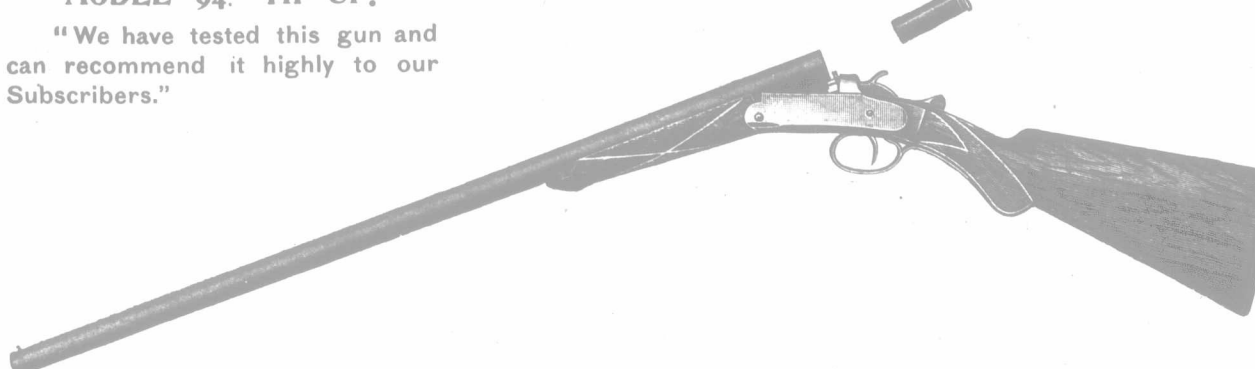
## LIVE STOCK To those desiring pure-bred Stock of any breed as a subscription prize, we are prepared to supply same on most favorable terms.



THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION,  
AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:  
Containing  
A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE RECOGNIZED VARIETIES OF FOWLS,  
For Three New Subscribers. Price, \$1.00.

# THE "DAVENPORT" SINGLE GUN.

MODEL '94. TIP UP.  
"We have tested this gun and can recommend it highly to our Subscribers."



Has detachable barrel, with heavy lug securely bolted, and having extra strong screw key fastening with stop, top snad action, rebounding lock, automatic ejector positive in action and perfectly reliable, drop forged steel parts, extra heavy fine steel barrels, 30 inch, carefully choke bored, finely checkered pistol grip stock, rubber butt plate and fancy checkered fore-end. Thoroughly high grade in finish and detail. 12 gauge. Weight, about 6 1/2 lbs. For 12 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$4 additional cash.

## THE "DAVENPORT" RIFLE. MODEL '91. DROP BLOCK.

Has detachable barrel, sliding breech block, rebounding lock, case-hardened drop forged steel parts, fine steel barrels carefully rifled and chambered for standard long and short R. F. ammunition; open sights, finely checkered walnut stock and fore-end. Finely finished and extremely accurate. 22 Calibre, 22 inch round barrel. 32 Calibre, 24 inch round barrel. Weight, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 bs. 10 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$2 additional cash.

**J. P. CLABROUGH & JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED GUNS.**  
Genuine Greener Pattern, cross bolt through frame and extension rib. Magnificent gun, made by J. P. Clabrough & Bro., with fine Damascus barrel, complete gun, treble bolt, Greener cross bolt, D & E. fore-end checkered pistol grip, English walnut stock, matted extension rib, circular hammers below line of sight, 30 inch barrels. In 10 and 12 gauge. 35 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$15 additional cash. English Hammerless, fine Damascus barrels, made by J. P. Clabrough, splendid leading line, fine English walnut stock, checkered pistol grip, perfectly balanced, D. & E. fore-end with matted extension rib, and automatic safety attachment. In 10 and 12 gauge. 50 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$20 additional cash.

**W. W. GREENER'S WORLD-RENOUNDED GUNS.**  
Dominion Gun—Grade A. In this gun all value is put into the barrels, locks and shooting. This new model made to suit American sportsmen. It has well-bent stock, pistol grip, horn heel plate, patent snap fore-end, solid head plungers, low hammers, rebounding steel locks, and is fitted with top lever, double bolted snap breech action, with a top extended rib; the barrels are English figured twist, and are all full choked on W. W. Greener's world-renowned method. This gun is a first-rate performer, is handsome, handles well, and will shoot and wear to the satisfaction of any sportsman. In 10 and 12 gauge. 55 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$20 additional cash. Forester's Hammerless—with laminated steel barrels, treble wedge fast, patent cross bolt, fine, handsome, strong shooting gun, matted extension rib, fine walnut stock with pistol grip, manufactured by W. W. Greener. In 10 and 12 gauge. 65 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$30 additional cash. Forester's Hammerless—with laminated steel barrel, Anson & Deeley actions. Greener cross bolt, fine walnut stock, checkered pistol grip; grand all-round gun, made by W. W. Greener. In 10 and 12 gauge. 80 New Subscribers at \$1 each, and \$35 additional cash.

## ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWNSHIP.



GUERNSEYS AND LARGE YORKSHIRES

FOR SALE—A choice bull calf, two months' old, bred from heavy-milking, high-testing stock. Also ten grand young pigs ready to ship. W. H. & C. H. McNish, 20-y-om LYN, ONT.

JERSEY-CATTLE

Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS!

Anxiety 4th and Grove 3rd Strains.

Choice Young Bulls of the above breeding for sale, registered, and prices to suit the times. Improved Large Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine. All stock registered. Address H. D. SMITH, INGLESIDE FARM, COMPTON, QUE. G. T. R. Station, 2 1/2 miles. 17-1-y-om

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pros. Morton's famous butter cow Bienfaitrice 4th, heads the herd. Address: SYDNEY FISHER, 17-1-y-om Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

2-YEAR-OLD AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A good chance to secure a first-class Bull, with first-class pedigree; color red and white; very nicely marked; good disposition; and also 2-year-old Guernsey Bull, with pedigree. Apply to J. A. JAMES, 23-a-om, Nilestown, Ont.

GREENHOUSE FARM AYRSHIRE CATTLE, OXFORD AND SUFFOLK SHEEP.

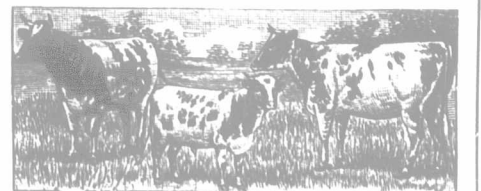
Offer several Bull Calves, from 1 to 5 months old—rare good ones—from (imp.) cows and their progeny, whose sires and dams have won highest honors, and, for butter and milk combined, are, without any doubt, the best Ayrshire cattle ever imported to this country. Also a number of choice Oxford Yearling Ewes, safe in lamb to my Royal winning Rams. A few 2-shear Suffolk Ewes and Ram Lambs. All at right prices. Write or come and see them. Corwin, C.P.R., 2 miles; Guelph, G.T., 7 miles. 17-y-om W. B. COCKBURN.

J. YULL & SONS, Meadows Farm, Ontario.

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leon and Meadows Farm—1893—first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome; met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES

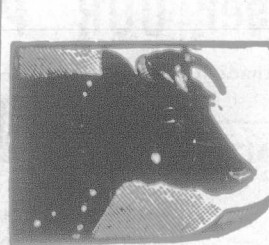
—AND—BERKSHIRES. A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write Whiteside Bros., 7-y-om INNERKIP, ONT.



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que. 19 y-om

A. M'CALLUM & SON, Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que.

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES and BERKSHIRE PIGS. 3-1-f-om1



W. C. EDWARDS AND COY

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.

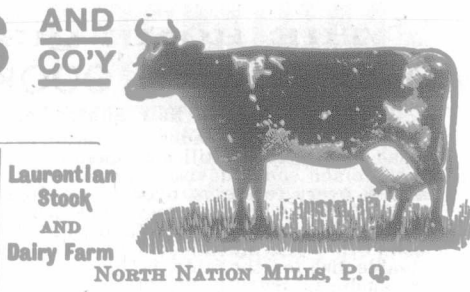
BLMHEUR ST

STOCK AND 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.



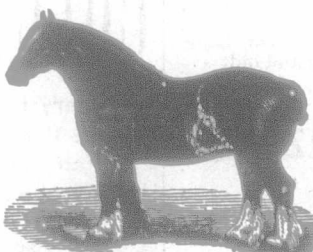
Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm

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. 7-1-y

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



I have on hand the best young GYPSY-BLACK Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Knight Errant and other celebrities.

Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable. 19-1-y-om

SHROPSHIRES.

Orders can now be booked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



SHORTHORNS!

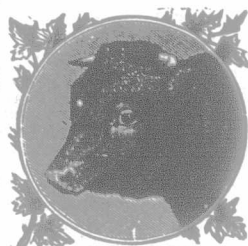
CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

NORTHERN LIGHT

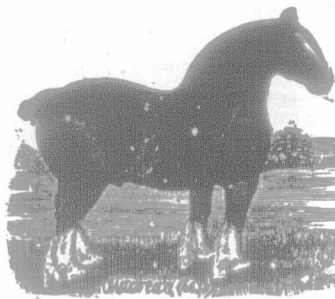
—AND—

VICE CONSUL.



ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

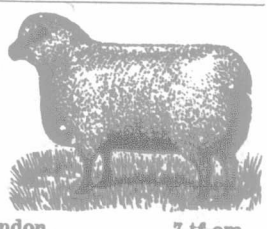


GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT. 25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 7-b-om

The choicest animals that money and experience can buy, and well qualified to maintain the reputation of our stud for importing. More first prize and sweepstakes winners at the leading shows in Canada and the United States than all other establishments of its kind in the Dominion. The Clydesdales have immense size, large flat bone, with style, quality and choice breeding combined. The Hackneys have fine colors, style, quality, high knee action and choicest breeding. The home of the Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Queen's Own, and the Champion Hackney Stallion, Firefly. Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.

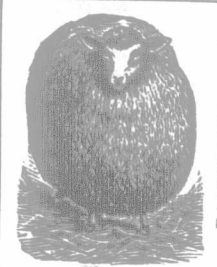
IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Short-horn Bull calf, ten months old. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Gleanworth P.O., Ont. 7 miles south of London. 7-1-om



Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Balles, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty. R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. London Station. 5-y-om



HENRY ARKELL, Arkell P. O., Ont.

Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, winner of nine prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair. Fifty rams and ewes for sale, both imported and Canadian-bred; 100 ram and ewe lambs for 1894, from Royal and World's Fair winning rams. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R.; Arkell, C. P. R.; Telegraph, Guelph; Telephone, Arkell. 7-1-y-om

PETER ARKELL, Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-yom

To Stockmen & Breeders.

LITTLE'S PATENT: FLUID NON-POISONOUS 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. 7-1-y-om

GUERNSEY BULLS.

We are offering for sale, at very reasonable figures, the yearling bull Isaleigh Choice, winner of first prize at Toronto, Belleville and Sherbrooke this year, and third at the World's Fair last year, also two excellent bull calves, one five and one seven months old. Buy the silver medal bull Adventurer, winner of twenty-nine prizes in England and Germany. Write for particulars.

IN YORKSHIRES.—We have some of the best young pigs we have ever had. Send in your order right away. Address 9-y-om

J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, Que.

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



"They are, without doubt, the best show herd of Ayrshires I ever saw owned and exhibited by one man." DAVID MORTON & SONS, Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT. 15-h-om

Having decided to reduce our herd, we offer for sale a few very choice animals of different ages. This will give those who intend to exhibit at the fall fairs an excellent opportunity to strengthen their herds and secure fresh blood without the risk and expense of importing. This herd has taken first prize wherever shown, also gold and silver medals, and the "Farmer's Advocate" Cup for the best three dairy cows of any breed. The original herd of twelve was selected for us by one of the best judges of Ayrshires in Scotland, Mr. John Caldwell, of Bogside, Dundonald, whose judgment we find sustained by the gentlemen appointed by the Ontario Government to select stock for the recent World's Fair at Chicago, one of whom makes the following report of this herd:—

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES TO THOSE WHO WISH TO DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS.

6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for GREAT BUTTER YIELD. Sired by bulls whose dams make 17 1/2 to 26 3/4 lbs. Butter a Week. As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$60 to \$90 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, Brockville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

FOR SALE. SHROPSHIRE RAMS (Registered)

—AND— SHORTHORN BULLS (Registered) Also a few females. Apply to C. HARLESTON IRVING, "Bonshaw Farm," NEWMARKET, P.O. Box 288 9-1-y-om

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. G. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep 19-1-y-om

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE RAMS and SHORTHORNS

My yearling Shropshire rams are all sold. I now offer a select lot of ewes in lamb at reasonable rates. Also young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers good enough for anybody. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fullest information cheerfully given.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, 3-1-y-om ONT.





**SELLING OUT.**  
**GRAND STOCK OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS SACRIFICED**  
 On account of other business taking my entire time, I am compelled to sell my entire flock of Plymouth Rocks this month. Choice Large-boned Cockerels and Pullets. Grand Yearling Birds, all of fine shape and markings, at \$1.25 Each. This is a chance of a lifetime. Order early, and get the cream. Send money, stating your wants.  
**C. W. ECKARDT,**  
 Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm,  
 3-y-om RIDGEVILLE, ONT.

**Geo. Bennett,** Charing Cross, Ont., breeder of Chester White Swine, Partridge Coochin, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Piled and Indian and B. B. Game Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Pea-fowls for sale; price of eggs, \$1.00 per 11. 7-1-y-om

**CANADA'S BEST**  
 Are Imported, Bred and Sold by  
**JNO. J. LENTON, PARK FARM, OSHTAWA, ONT.**  
 Choice fowls and chicks for sale in Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, Banded and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, in season, \$1.00 for 9, or \$1.50 for 15. Bronze Turkeys for sale; extra fine and large eggs, 25c. each, or \$3.00 for 13. I am Canadian Agent for Webster & Hammond Bone Cutters. Write for what you want. 22-om


**FOR SALE!**  
 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—pure and first-class stock. Apply to JAS. A. STEWART, JR., Menie, Ont. 22-c-om

# FEATHERS

We pay cash for all kinds of feathers, Goose, Duck, Chicken and Turkey. If you are in a feather producing locality, and are in a position to collect feathers from breeders, you can do a big business with us.  
 Write us for Prices. **WE PAY CASH.**  
**The ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN CO., Ltd.**  
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 Head Office and Factory, 10 St. Sacramento St., MONTREAL. 20-d-om

**TUBULAR DRIVING LAMP**  
 IT is the only practicable and perfect driving lamp ever made. It will not blow nor jar out. It gives a clear, white light. It looks like a locomotive head light. It throws all the light straight ahead from 200 to 300 feet. It burns kerosene.  
 SEND FOR BOOK.  
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**READ THE XMAS HORSE REVIEW**  
 Issued Dec. 15 next. Elegant illustrations of the greatest harness horses. Magnificent supplements for framing. Special articles, stories, poetry and statistics by best talent, included in an elegant, unique, handsome double cover, lithographed in 12 colors. Price 50 cts. Agents wanted—special terms. Regular weekly edition including Xmas No. 12 a year. Send for free sample copy. **THE HORSE REVIEW CO.,** Chicago, Ill. 23-b-om

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**FLAT & ROUND - CREAM SEPARATOR BELTS.**

The Belt with the above trade mark is the only successful one made. Used all over the world. Ten years in the market. Not any experiment. Real manufacturer in NIAGARA FALLS ONT., CANADA; SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., U. S. A., and DURSLEY, ENGLAND. For Catalogue, etc., apply to  
 10-y-om **ANTHON CHRISTENSEN & CO.**

**STOCKMEN!**  
 —USE—  
**Leavitt's DEHORNING CLIPPER**  
 It makes perfect mulies; cuts all around the horn; can be used by anyone and on any aged animal. It is positively the BEST! Endorsed by every V. S. and S. P. C. A. that have seen it. For circular giving testimonials, price, etc., address  
**S. S. KIMBALL,**  
 Manager for Dominion, 577 Craig St., MONTREAL, P. Q. 20-m

# STANLEY MILLS & CO.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The above name is now a household word throughout all Canada. The farmers have learned that we are reliable, and that our word is as good as a bank note. We have endeavored to give good value for every dollar sent to us. Our warehouse has grown to be a great distributing centre for the farmers' general supplies. We are proud of our success, and we shall make every possible effort to maintain our high reputation for honest dealing.

Our methods are peculiar, but strictly business. Our terms are cash with the order, and we count among our customers some of the finest farmers this Canada of ours produces. We have thousands of customers in every part of the Dominion who have never seen our establishments, but who annually send to our Mail Order Department large sums of money in payment for our goods, and in sending their money in advance they feel as sure of getting good honest value for every cent as they are sure of day and night.

By a system of letter orders, and backed up by a complete catalogue of all our goods, in a sense we bring our entire enormous stock of merchandise right to your own fireside for selection. Shopping by mail under these conditions is as easy as rolling off a log. Did you ever try it? Are you a customer of ours? And if not, are you doing yourself justice? Write a post-card for one of our 64-page free illustrated catalogues, and begin at once. No matter where you live, there is a Canadian post office somewhere near you, and let our business transactions be done through that office.

The following is a list of goods which we send through the mails, and pay all the postage in advance:—

- Calfskin Mitt Facings for Woolen Mitts, and with the thumb-pieces attached, only 25c. per pair.
- Leather Choring Mitts, well lined, and warm, only 55c. per pair.
- Hudson Bay Company's Extra Warm Woolen Mitts, only 45c. per pair.
- Men's Select Buckskin Moccasins, only \$1.40 per pair.
- Farmers' Russian Lamb Fur Caps, \$2.10 each.
- Ladies' Japanese Bear Muffs, only \$2.25 each.
- Farmers' Black Calfskin Fur Driving Gauntlets, only \$2.25 per pair.
- Farmers' Heavy Gray Woolen Stockings, 35c.
- Hudson Bay Company's Heaviest Trappers' Stockings, 85c. per pair.

The above goods will give you a fair idea of the splendid values we offer. You should have one of our catalogues, and we should be pleased to mail you one if you will but send us your name and address on a post-card.

Remember, any of the above goods will be delivered by return mail to your nearest post office upon receipt of the price.

Waltham Silver Watch, first-class, stem-winder and stem-setter, beautifully decorated, celluloid dial, only \$7.50 each. One of these Waltham watches would make a suitable and very acceptable present to your son for Xmas.

Write for free catalogue, and mention the Farmer's Advocate, to

# STANLEY MILLS & CO.

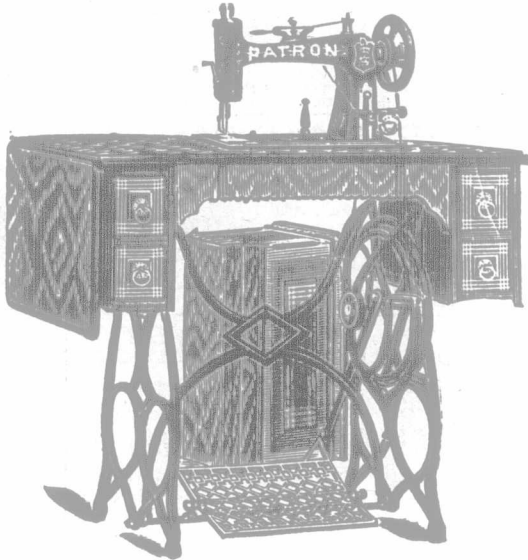
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

## THE MOST Popular Patron

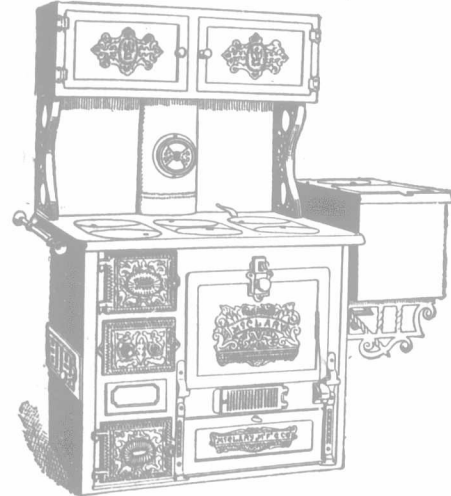
IN ONTARIO

Is our most deservedly popular "Patron Sewing Machine." It performs all it promises. If you remit us \$26.50, we will ship it to your address; allow you to use it two weeks on trial, when, if it does not prove satisfactory in every respect, you may return it at our expense and your money will be refunded. We are placing our second repeat order with the manufacturers, to meet the increased demand from city and country. Remember, it has no staff of agents to support, so that you get full value for every dollar you put into it.

**GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.**  
 126 King Street East, TORONTO, - ONT.  
 G. W. HAMBLY, Manager. 17-y-om



## HEAVY STEEL PLATE RANGES FOR COAL OR WOOD



Made in various styles for hotel or family use.

Are constructed in the most substantial manner and after the most approved patterns.

Are strictly up to date in every particular.

Economical, Durable, Efficient, Guaranteed.

If you are solicited to purchase a Range, see these in your local dealer's hands before doing so. It will pay you. If he does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

**THE McCLARY MFG. CO.**  
 7-y-om LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER,

## Brilliant Sign Letters

o FOR STORE WINDOWS. o  
**The Most Attractive, Popular, Durable**

Letter used to-day. This is the VERDICT of everyone. Write for prices before ordering your signs.

**THE BRILLIANT SIGN LETTER CO.,**  
 23-f-om 28 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING to improve their Penmanship can obtain 40 lessons, with copies bound in cloth, from an expert Penman and Teacher for \$1.00. Address, G. F. HEICHOID, 229 W. Chicago ave., Chicago, Ill. 23-a-om

## ANDERSON'S DOUBLE ACTING Force PUMPS

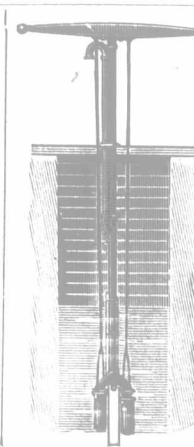
For Wells, Cisterns, Spraying Trees, Hand-Power or Wind-Mill.

NEVER FREEZES! ALWAYS PRIMED!

Guaranteed the easiest working, most durable and best Pump made, or no sale.

Live men, pushers, wanted in every township in Canada, to sell these Pumps. For particulars address—

**J. W. ANDERSON,**  
 Patentee,  
 19-1-y-om Aylmer, Ont.



## THE CANADIAN FRUIT GROWERS' JOURNAL

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,  
 Published monthly at Grimsby, is brimful of seasonable information on fruit and flower growing; a beautiful colored plate in each number. Samples free. Agents wanted.  
 Address, **L. Woolverton,**  
 23-om GRIMSBY, ONT.



**THE KEYSTONE Dehorning Clipper,**  
 The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted.  
**A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, Pennsylvania.**  
 21-l-om

**400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400**  
 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent.)  
 Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.  
 13-f-om **E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.**

## CRADLE CHURN

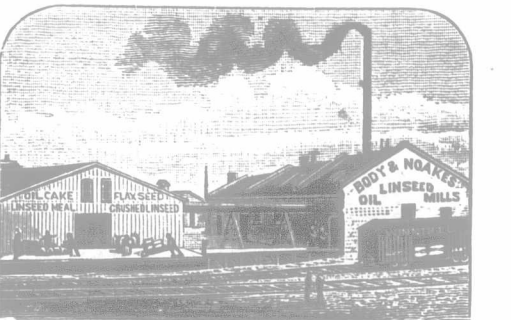
It is a Labor Saver. Is Always in Order. The Easiest to Clean. The Easiest to Operate. Allows a Free Circulation of Air while Churning.

CHURNS WITH HALF THE LABOR REQUIRED BY ANY REVOLVING CHURN.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS.

"Awarded first prize at Toronto Industrial Fair over all competitors."

Sold by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to **B. R. HAMILTON & CO.,** Patentees, Nepeawa, Man. 49-y-om



**LINSEED - OIL - CAKE**  
 Whole, nutted pr meal. Car lots delivered at any point. Write for prices. **BODY & NOAKES,** Winnipeg Linseed Oil Mills, Winnipeg, Man. 21-om

## 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

**EDDY'S EASY No Backache** weighs only 41 lb. **FOLDED** **SAWS DOWN TREES.**  
 BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross cut to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures agency.  
**FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,**  
 241 to 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.  
 Mention this paper. 20-e-om

## TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial

Easy, durable and cheap. A radical cure effected. Send for sealed catalogue.  
**EUGLESTON TRUSS CO.,** Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. 20-L-om

BRANTFORD



STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.

STEEL TOWERS—IRON PUMPS—WATER-TANKS—PIPING, ETC.

The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder. Send for circulars, and mention this paper.



BRANTFORD CAN. COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. (Ltd.), Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

THE BEST SLED IN THE MARKET.

Good Work and Good Material. (FOUR SIZES.)



Our Sleds are in use in the following points: Stratford, Arnprior and Ottawa, Ontario; Brandon, Man.; Edmonton, Alberta; Spokane, Washington Territory, U. S.; and all through Quebec. Write for prices to

BROWN BROS. Danville, Que.

WE MANUFACTURE THE: GEM STEEL WINDMILLS, Steel Towers,



HALLADAY STANDARD PUMPING and GEARED WINDMILLS

Guaranteed to be the Best Made.

Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT. Mention Farmer's Advocate. 10-y-om

HOW TO MAKE DOLLARS OUT OF WIND!



It will Save Many Dollars in Time and Trouble if you buy a

CHATHAM FANNING MILL With Bagging Attachment.

It Cleans Alsike Clover to Perfection; also Marrofat and Black Eye Peas.

- 1,000 Mills Sold, 1884
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2,500 Mills Sold, 1888
3,000 Mills Sold, 1889
4,000 Mills Sold, 1890
4,500 Mills Sold, 1891
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More than have been sold by all the factories in Canada put together and doubled.

Manufacture and solicit orders for Perforated Zinc; all sizes of holes for Threshing Machine and Clover Mill Riddle. Also Wire Cloth for all purposes.

Send for circular. MANSON CAMPBELL, CHATHAM, ONT. For Sale by all MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Agents in Manitoba and N. W. T. 11-1-g-om

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887.

DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL FAIR ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

ABOVE HONORS WERE

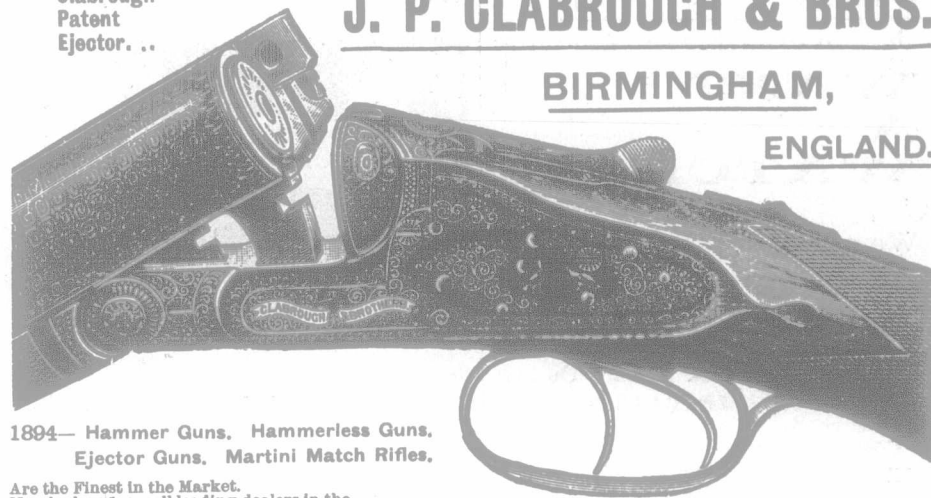
RECEIVED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.

OFFICES, SALESROOMS and FACTORIES, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000. 7-y-om

Glabrough Patent Ejector...

J. P. GLABROUGH & BROS.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



1894— Hammer Guns, Hammerless Guns, Ejector Guns, Martini Match Rifles.

Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion. 14-j-om

Use Queenston Cement

FOR BUILDING CONCRETE OR OTHER WALLS, Cisterns, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, &c.

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

ISAAC USHER & SON, THOROLD, ONT. 13-y-om

GREENER'S RENOWNED CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS FOR GAME AND PIGEONS



May be obtained through MESSRS. HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, or any gun dealer or store-keeper in Canada. PRICES RANGING FROM \$60. These guns are specially noted for their fine shooting qualities and strong breech action, and have won more valuable prizes and made higher scores than any guns in the world.

Before ordering a new gun, read Greener's latest book; 3rd edition now ready; price, 5sh.; 270 pages; copiously illustrated. It may be obtained from Messrs. B. & S. H. Thompson, Merchants, Montreal, or from the author.

W. W. GREENER, ST. MARY'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, and 68 HAYMARKET, LONDON. 15-1-om

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The English Royal Agricultural Society's Show will be held next year at Leicester. The show of 1894, at Cambridge, gave an excess of receipts over expenditures of £1,050.

A sale of Shorthorns, bred by H. M. the Queen, at the Prince Consort's Show Farm, Windsor, will be held next spring. In all probability the month selected will be that of April. The sale is taking place owing to the considerable increase in the herd of late.

The Scottish Farmer says:—"The great winter exhibitions of fat stock are now within view, and the all-important question with many is—What breed is to win at Smithfield, Birmingham, and Norwich? Last year, we earnestly urged that champion honors between representatives of rival breeds should be awarded, if not by a bench of butchers, at least by a bench in which butchers would have the determining vote. Any other method of deciding whether a Devon, a Shorthorn, an Aberdeen-Angus, a Hereford, a Galloway, a Highlander, or a cross-bred animal is to wear the supreme honors is 'fluky' in the last degree, and can carry next to no weight as an indication of the merits of rival breeds."

During the ten months ended October 31st, there were 12,867 horses exported from Great Britain, against 9,779 in the same period of 1893. Of the number sent abroad this year, 842 were stallions, against 524; 2,528 mares, against 2,530; and 9,997 geldings, against 6,725. The value of the horses exported was £370,962, against £416,399 in the corresponding ten months of 1893, and £504,305 in 1892. The imports of horses numbered 19,764, against 12,061 in 1893, and 19,931 in 1892. Of the number imported this year, 712 were stallions, against 450; 4,047 mares, against 2,606; and 15,005 geldings, against 8,996. Of the geldings, 3,005 came from the United States, 3,443 from Canada, and 3,577 from Germany. The value of the horses imported was £462,990, against £537,088 last year. During the ten months there was paid the United States and Canada, £290,095 for horses; while Great Britain received in return for horses only £44,261.

Tape Bros., Ridgeway:—"We regret very much the fact that we are unprepared to attend the Fat Stock Show with a representation of our Duroc Jersey swine. We are just fairly initiated in the swine breeding business as a specialty, having commenced a little over three years ago with a pair, but the breed, when known, grew popular so rapidly that we found it necessary to make several importations during that period. We have never had any left on our hands for slaughtering, or to sell for slaughtering purposes, and have castrated but one boar, he being a little inferior. We have been endeavoring, with very good success, to build up a meritorious herd, and have a splendid lot of brood sows, and three first-class imported stock boars, and an excellent lot of young pigs from one to four months old. We recently commenced advertising, through the ADVOCATE, which brought numerous inquiries, and have made many good sales, but owing to the fact of being pretty well sold out at the fairs, we are not able to fill half our orders. The demand for young boars, especially, is far in excess of our supply. We trust the D. J.'s will be well represented at the show, and impress visitors, as they usually do when on exhibition, with their worthiness. We will try and be in it next year, and are at present making the preliminary preparations."

A. & G. Rice, "Brookbank Farm," Currie, write:—"We have received the stock of stationery. Since advertising in the ADVOCATE, we might say we have to buy our envelopes by the 500 and our stamps by the dollars' worth. The following are recent noteworthy sales: The 4-year-old cow Oxford Jewel, to Mr. J. C. Gilroy, Glen Buell; Oxford Jewel, she won 1st prize as a 2-year-old, in 1892, at Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Gilroy owns a factory in the Brockville district, as well as being an extensive farmer, and owns a nice herd of Holsteins. The prize-winning 2-year-old of this year, Daisy Jewel, a full sister to Oxford Jewel, both having for dam the great cow, Daisy Texel, winner of 2nd prize in Toronto milk test, we sold to Mr. Dowler, Billings Bridge. Mr. Thos. Davidson, of Spring Valley, selected a beautiful calf, Velvet by name, that took 3rd prize for us at Toronto, with 17 in the ring. We sold Eunice Clay's bull calf to Mr. David Marwood, Treherne, Manitoba. He wanted an A. J. bull to head his fine herd of Holsteins, and he has got one in Eunice Clay's Statesman. His dam, Eunice Clay, won the milk test in Ohio, in 1893, and at Toronto this year. Her record at Toronto has not been equalled this year by any cow of any other breed, at any show ground test on this continent, either for pounds of milk, pounds of butter-fat, or pounds of total solids. Eunice Clay's Statesman has for sire, Aggie Beauty's 2nd Statesman, that won 1st prize at Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, this year. The calf had a four days' journey by express, and Mr. Marwood said he was greatly pleased with him on arrival. We have another well-bred bull just born, from Catholine 5th, the 2-year-old heifer in our show herd. She has never had a calf before, so was at a disadvantage at the fairs this year, though she won 13 prizes in Ohio, as a calf and yearling. She is now swinging a monster udder. We also shipped a number of grade Holsteins to Mr. R. Hopkins, Reeve of Gloucester, Ottawa P. O.

MR. J. P. PHIN'S SHEEP SALE.

There is no other class of stock that can be either summered or wintered with less care and expense in buildings and feed, than sheep, as a pea-straw stack and a few turnips fed in a shed that other kinds of stock would perish in will fill the requirements fairly well in the winter season, while a scant picking of grass on rough land supplies a very nice summer's bill of fare, though we do not recommend this as the ideal treatment. The Shropshire commends itself as a general purpose breed. They are large enough. Their mutton ranks well to the fore, being exceedingly choice in quality. Their wool always brings high prices, and no other breed will respond more readily to food fed than they. Therefore, we advise farmers who have never owned a sheep to commence now, and there is no safer flock to select from than that of Mr. J. P. Phin, Hespeler, whose sale is announced in this issue. The date is December 20, 1894.

# WHAT ABOUT THE MORTGAGE

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company has a plan of insurance by which, at a cost of about 2 per cent. of the amount per annum, any man may pay off his mortgage and leave his property free and clear to his family, either during his lifetime or at his death.

GET PARTICULARS FROM ANY AGENT OF THE COMPANY, OR FROM HEAD OFFICE: COR. YONGE AND COLBORNE STS., Toronto.

THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.

THE BEST MADE ON EARTH. So said the Judges on Vehicles at the WORLD'S FAIR, Who awarded us a GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because Van Allen's Patent Giant Arms Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined MALLEABLE IRON, Warranted as strong, more durable and lighter running than Steel Skeins. These Giant Arms completely revolutionize the building of wagons. Our 3-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is WARRANTED STRONGER, Though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 3-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast iron arm wagon, and less in price.

THE DEMAND for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day, we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Send in your orders early.

TERMS AND PRICES LIBERAL. CHATHAM MANFG. CO. (LTD.) CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

# USE RAMSAY'S VARNISHES IN HANDY CANS.

\$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will send you how to make \$3 a day at home. We furnish the work and teach you for free. If you work in the locality where you live, send us your name and we will explain the business fully, personally, or by mail. Profit of \$3 for every day's work is absolutely sure as a dollar today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box A Windsor, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

# GOOD Malting Barley WANTED.

Farmers or Dealers having such for sale should send us samples and obtain quotations. . . .

EDWARD L. DREWRY, Redwood and Empire Breweries, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. 11-y-m

# ANDERSON'S DOUBLE ACTING Force - Pump

(FOR HAND POWER OR WIND-MILL.)

The Pump proper, that forces the water, is placed near the bottom of the well; is always PRIMED and lubricated; cannot possibly freeze. Has no leather suckers of any kind, no stuffing box, no rod working inside the conducting pipe—all of which add weight and create friction; but, instead, we give you a DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED PUMP, so constructed that the working parts are completely balanced at any depth; will wear a lifetime. The water does not settle back on the valves between strokes, but is kept in continuous motion, producing a continuous forced stream. The best and most durable Pump in the market. For full information, write

W. A. PEIRCE, Or F. GRAYDON, Winnipeg, 16-m Melita, Man.

# WANT A WATCH?

We sell as low as we can. We have too many. Want the cash.

A. DAYKIN, REGINA.

# MICA :: ROOFING

Use the genuine Mica Roofing, which is neither affected by heat or cold; will not blow off or corrode; is fire and water proof; cheap, and easily put on; makes best roof. MICA ENAMEL PAINT for preserving tin roofs and stopping leaks.

W. G. FONSECA & CO., 11-1-y-m 705 Main St., WINNIPEG.

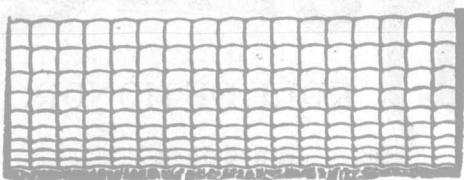
# NOTICE

The management of Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm, at Russell, will have for engagement during the summer and fall of 1894, a limited number of young men and lads who have experienced a short training in their institution. Applications will be entertained from bona fide farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories who are able to furnish first-class references. Apply for regular forms to MANAGER, DR. BARNARDO'S INDUSTRIAL FARM Russell, Manitoba. 12-1-y-m

The Improved KNITTER Family..... Will knit 15 pairs of sock a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market. This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Price, \$8.00. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont. 17-3-om

GODERICH ORGAN High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-y-om

# PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE



# DO YOU WANT

A Fence that is GUARANTEED To turn all kinds of stock. To keep tight in all temperatures. To give satisfaction. To last a few days less than forever.

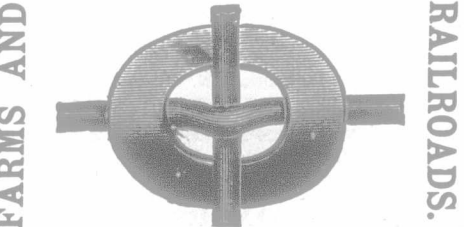
# Can You Get Anything Better than This? - -

It is neat and strong, and looks like a spider's web spun from post to post; but it is always there. Sold throughout Ontario by farmers who use it themselves and know its merits well enough to recommend it to their neighbors. If there is no dealer in your vicinity, write for circulars and illustrated paper to

The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario, Ltd. WALKERVILLE, ONT.

# THE BEST FENCE MADE

FOR FARM AND RAILROADS.

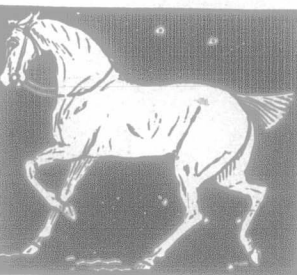


Agents Wanted in Every Township.

Send for Circulars and particulars.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY Ingersoll, Ont.

# WHEN THE SNOW COMES



and Horses taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly. To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter, and it may die in the spring.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition Powder to use. Its action is quick and sure, and satisfactory results are guaranteed.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add fifty per cent. to the selling price of any animal, and it costs only 50c.

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c.; Dick's Blister, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c.; Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

# A PLEASANT TONIC

Which will strengthen unnerved tired people and invalids, and quickly restore their appetites, is

# CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal. Beware of Imitations. 21-1-y-om

# BARGAIN SALE STILL GOING ON.

We have decided to continue our Bargain Sale of

# GUNS AND BICYCLES

for two weeks longer.

Intending purchasers would do well to place their orders at once. Write for Gun and Bicycle Catalogue. Mailed free to any address.

The Bowman Hardware & Sporting Goods Co. (LIMITED), 17-om HAMILTON, ONT.

# 50,000.

50,000 MANITOBA MAPLES FOR SALE. Away down cheap for cash, also a good supply of Currants, Raspberries and Rhubarb (all Manitoba grown). Send for prices.

CALDWELL & CO., 66-f-m Virden Nurseries, VIRDEN, MAN.

# EMPLOYMENT!

Should you require to employ any help, or are looking for a situation in any capacity, don't fail to write for information to

A. McDONALD, 23-y-m CLEMENT'S BLOCK, WINNIPEG.



TO ATTEND THE WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, For either a Business or a Shorthand Course. No one should expect to succeed without a good business training. Announcement free. 17-m C. A. FLEMING & Co., Winnipeg, Man

# HERBAGEUM

GENTLEMEN.—Several of our patrons have your "Herbageum" on sale, and we feel sure you would find it advantageous to place an advertisement for it in our publication here. Knowing the value of "Herbageum" from many users, as well as having used it ourselves, we would be pleased to have your advertisement.

Beaver Mfg Co., Galt. The William Weld Co., Ltd. 19-y-m Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 6th, 1894.



# AUTOHARPS 5-Bar, for \$5.

Others in proportion.

MOUTH-ORGANS FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.

ALL CLASSES OF STRINGS, SMALL GOODS, MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

J. FRANK GRUNDY, 58-y-m P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

# M. HUGHES & SON,

Undertakers and Embalmers, 212 BANNATYNE STREET, OPP. ASHDOWN'S. Prompt attention given to telegraph orders. 18-y-m

# WHY NOT BUY

Your Teas from us. We handle nothing but Teas and Coffees. Will give you the benefit of our Ten Years' Experience in Winnipeg in the Tea business.

# INDIAN, CEYLON AND JAPAN TEA at 35c

That cannot be beat anywhere. Freight prepaid on all 20 lb. lots.

# J. E. ACTON,

13-a-m 220 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG.



# TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES 1895.

The undersigned will receive Tenders for Supplies up to noon on MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1894, for the supply of Butchers' Meat, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc., for the following institutions during the year 1895, viz.:—At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind, at Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N.B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Mimico, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE, T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES NOXON, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 19th, 1894. om

# W. A. DUNBAR

VETERINARY SURGEON, 15 1/2 Jemima St., - - Winnipeg. Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to. TELEPHONE 56. 25-2-y-m