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AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, AORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.* REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XXXIV.

No. 1 Hard.

In 1882 I could not find any wheat for seed that pleased me, and I prevailed on my friend and neighbor, Mr. Hartney, to import a carload of the best Red Fyfe that Minnesota could produce. It Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario. The porwas bought through the Department of Agriculture, and cost \$1.40 per bushel laid down in Winni-The quality was very fine, and the only weed seed in it was a little purple cockle. Out of it I received enough for my wants. In 1884 I had the finest wheat I have ever grown; the grain was very large and even, and so clear that it looked as if it was almost transparent. Mr. Hartney exhibited that year at the first Provincial exhibition, which was held at Portage la Prairie, and captured all the first prizes for Red Fyfe, amounting to \$177. The following year I exhibited at the Provincial at St. Boniface, and I got all the first prizes. One of St. Bonnace, and I got all the first prizes. One of the judges, Capt. Wm. Clarke, the Government Grain Inspector, said it was a case of "the pup beating the father." The following year I again exhibited at St. Boniface, and my wheat weighed more than 67½ pounds to the bushel. The Inspector stated it was the heaviest wheat he had weighed in the Province up till that time. The next heaviest wheat at the show weighed 641 pounds. I did not exhibit again at the Provincial till last year, when I again won all the first prizes for Red Fyfe. In the interval I exhibited at our local shows, and I received a fair share of the honors that were going. Mr. Hartney and I have medals, cups and diplomas from the Colonial Exhibition in London, and from points on the continent of Europe, such as Antwerp, where our wheat was exhibited in competition open to the world, and it received the highest awards. At the present time the Hartney wheat is being used by the Government and the C. P. R. for emigration advertising purposes. Many prizes for Red Fyfe at the Provincial have come to Souris, Deloraine, Melita, and Virden, and I think the wheat exhibited was, almost without exception, from the produce of the original carload above referred to. For the first two years our wheat was all sold for seed, and was distributed along the Souris Valley from Plum Creek to the Oxdon.

Had we been as fortunate in this district with our oats, I venture to say noxious weeds would have been almost unknown in this locality. Unfortunately, before we grew any oats our supplies were partly drawn from the Valley of the Red River, and a wolf was introduced unawares. But prosecution has been rigorous, and extermination is almost within sight. About eight years ago a carload of wheat was brought into this district from Regina, and I wish it had gone to the bottom of the sea. I am Weed Inspector. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the wheat in this district is the purest, and the Municipality of Cameron is the cleanest, in the Province. My soil is a dark loam, neither clayey nor sandy, and is a fair sample of the district. I have never changed my seed. No other wheat for seed has ever come unto my farm. I have never at any time had any smut in it. Since bluestone was introduced I have used it. I know the value of it. I run no risks. Almost every year I have a few acres of backsetting, and I aim at tak-ing my seed from this land. Here, as in other parts of the Province, we have suffered from frost, hail, drouth and blight. In these years I made a point to lay aside a few bushels of my best wheat for seed. I usually have a little wheat cleaned up for the show; this I keep for seed; one bushel of it to the acre, carefully put in on backsetting or summer-fallow, produces a heavy crop. I am a believer in selection. My wheat is pedigreed, and is purer and as vigorous to-day as it was sixteen years ago. Wheat can be bred pure and graded up as well as Shorthorn cattle. For a heavy and clean crop I like wheat after peas, especially if the peas have been plowed under. For grain of fine quality, smooth-skinned, clear and plump. I like wheat after timothy. I have taken good care not to spoil the texture or exhaust the fertility of the soil by too much cropping. This season the rainfall has been ample, the crop is very promising, and the soil seems as fertileas when the land was new. Not with standing the difference in the freight rates, it is a common occurrence for us at Hartney to receive more for our No. 1 hard than they do at Portage la Prairie. Our friend, Mr. Elder, says it's facts, not theories. you want. In this letter I have been my own of the troublesome San José scale and the protrumpeter, and blown my own horn, and the apology 1 offer for doing so is that 1 am better posted in the history of this wheat than any other man. Honor to whom honor is due. Western Manitoba rests under a big debt of gratitude to Mr. Hartney-say that thou owest.

Mr. John Dearness.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 5, 1899.

We take pleasure in adorning this page with a years past Inspector of Public Schools for East Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario. The portrait will be appreciated by our readers every where, as all are familiar with the admirable contributions from his pen-upon agricultural education and other subjects which have from time to time appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He has just been appointed Vice-Principal of the new Provincial Normal School for the training of teachers, at London, Ont., which will be opened at the beginning of the coming year.

Mr. Dearness was born in Hamilton, Ont., May. 1852, of Scotch parentage, his parents being John and Jane (Linklater) Dearness. His earlier years were spent upon farms in Perth and Middlesex Counties, but having begun the acquisition of an education with marked success, he entered upon the teaching profession in 1870, first in a rural public school and subsequently as principal of the Lucan and Strathroy public schools, and still later on the staff of the Strathroy High School. In the



have grasped the true bearing and the importance of agricultural education. As our readers are aware, this subject is just being placed upon the aware, this subject is just being placed upon the curriculum of the Ontario public school course, and the Minister of Education was fortunate, in manning the new Normal School, to be able to secure the services of Mr, Dearness to be associated with those upon whom rests the responsibility of training in the art and science of teaching those who will in future be entrusted with the country's public school work, which, to our mind, outranks in importance that of high schools, collegiate institutes or universities, because in the former is laid the educational foundation of the country's youth.

No. 483

Cement Concrete Structures.

BY CORRESPONDENT OF "FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Mr. Isaac Usher, of Queenston, Ont., in his Institute talks gives a few of the essentials and methods in the following words:

"In building concrete structures, clean gravel only must be used. It must not be earthy, loamy or sandy. It must not be too fine; in fact, the gravel should run in size from a wheat grain to egg size. If gravel of this sort is used, about eight barrels of gravel are used to one of cement, and it makes a stronger wall than very fine gravel and cement, equal parts, and is also more economical. Cement is put up in jute and paper bags. The jute bags hold two cubic feet of cement. The preparation of the concrete mixture is somewhat as follows: A bottomless box, 3 ft. by 4 ft. by 1 ft. high, is used, on a large platform where the mixing is done. The box is placed and half filled with gravel, then half the cement to be used is added; then to the box is added as much more gravel, and then the balance of the cement. (The proportion here is 1 to 6—12 cubic feet of gravel and 2 cubic feet of cement.) This is mixed thoroughly DRY! When thoroughly mixed, water is added grad-ually. About three to four pails of water is worked for the above cumptity waver a little needed for the above quantity, varying a little according to amount of moisture already in the gravel. The water is thoroughly worked in until gravel. The water is thoroughly worked in the the mixture has the consistency of mortar. Only a small amount of sand in the gravel is needed, gravel about the size of eggs being most econom-ical. Mix thoroughly, and when using ram down hurd. It is better to excavate to get a good foundation. The foundations for walls are usually 18 inches thick, and on this is built a 10-inch wall, the wall being built in center of the footing (foundation). This size wall will support any weight in with Planks studding are used to hold cement concrete while building; another method is by the use of clamps. A railroad barrow is the most useful article for carrying the concrete mixture around in. Large stones can be used in the heart of the wall, but they must be rammed down tightly. One barrel of cement will, with the necessary gravel, build a wall 35 feet long and 1 foot high. Good cisterns can be built in the ground with this material. The walls are usually 4 inches thick, with a parachute roof— 18 to 24 inches of a rise. In this roof is a manhole 20 inches across. The manhole trap is of iron. Construction of Floors. The manure trough (gutter) is put in first, then a 2x6 on the floor side and 2x8 stall side is used to hold the cement in place. There is a slight slope in the stalls, about a of an inch. The floor for a cow stable is made about 31 inches thick, 25 inches of the rough 6 to 1 concrete being used and rammed down thoroughly, then about i of an inch of the 2 to 1 concrete being used on top of the first lot. In this method one barrel will put in about 50 square feet. A floor is all the stronger and will wear better if it is 7 to 1 inch thicker with the rough concrete (6 to 1). The foundation for the floor should not be broken stones, as they let air in and the concrete will dry out too quickly. It is far better to level the earth thoroughly, then put on a layer of sand or gravel 1 to 2 inches thick -on top of this the concrete. Never put the concrete right on clay. Sockets are made 6x6 and built in at the side for the stall posts. The sockets are made by using watersoaked blocks 6x6, which are left in one-half to one hour, then withdrawn, and a hole is left in which the stall post is placed. In horse stalls a 2-inch fall is given. If sharp-shod horses are stabled, the floors should be planked on top of the concrete. Floors should not be polished with an iron trowel, as it will make a slippery floor.

Cameron Municipality, Man. WM. LAUGHLAND.

MR. JOHN DEARNESS.

fall of 1874 he was appointed Public School Inspector for East Middlesex, a position in which he has rendered lasting service to the cause of public school education, his general administration being also uniformly marked by discernment and good judgment, enthusiasm and industry. His addresses efore teachers' institutes and associations, and the ability with which he conducted the editorship of the Ontario Teacher, at the time the only educational journal in the Province, further enhanced his reputation. He was one of the editors of the Royal Canadian Readers, and for several years on the Central Committee, under the Provincial Department of Education, for the examination of He is an honorary member of the Montreal Historical Society, has been Lecturer on Botany and Zoology in the medical department of the Western University, and twice President of the Ontario Entomological Society. In fact, for several years he devoted considerable time to the practical study of natural science, particularly botany, entomology, and mycology. He has made probably the largest collection of fungi in Canada. t contains several hundred species new to science It was in recognition of his attainments in this department of knowledge that he was recently selected by the Ontario Government as a member of the Royal Commission to investigate the subject cedure taken to overcome its ravages upon the enjoy his personal acquaintance. Apart from his re-eminent general qualifications as an educator, he is one of the few educationists of the day who used as handles to lift it around by.

NOTE. The bottomless box used for mixing the concrete in has cleats nailed along each side, to be

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

408

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED). EASTERN OFFICE CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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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, dairy-men, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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THE WILLIAM WELD CO. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Tuberculosis Discussed in Parliament.

The members of the Canadian House of Commons spent the greater part of one day's session recently discussing the question of the prevention of tuberculosis in human beings and animals. While it cannot be said that many really new points were made, still the observations of the rarious M. P's. and the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, will tend to emphasize certain aspects of the subject that should not be lost of, and others regarding which there appears to be danger that the zeal of some persons will run ahead of their judgment and knowledge. The Minister of Agriculture announced that he had taken the precaution to have Canada represented at the late Tuberculosis Congress in Berlin, Germany, by Dr. Farrel, of Halifax, whose report to the Government should throw light upon this disease and its most modern and effective treatment. Regarding the tuberculin test for cattle, we are inclined to agree with Messrs. W. C. Edwards, M. P., and J. G. Rutherford, M. P., that to encourage its use by the general public would be a mistake. We reach this conclusion after a very careful inquiry into the experience of persons engaged officially in tuberculin-testing in the State of New York and elsewhere. Its use as a diagnostic agent is comparatively a new thing. An error in the quantity or strength of the dose injected may give an incorrect diagnosis of the real condition of the animal operated upon, and under certain natural or exciting conditions the temperature of a perfectly healthy animal may rise. Furthermore, the particular way, as well as the degree, in which the temperature rises must be closely noted, because if it be sudden, followed by a sudden descent, then the cause is some local or accidental disturbance. has also been found that tuberculous animals, after one or more tests, do not show the reaction. Obviously, then, none but competent experts, officially designated, should be operating this test, which requires scientific exactnes Dr. Sproul, M. P., touched a point that cannot be too often or too strongly wrged, viz., the need sources of the milk supply of cities and towns. We have no doubt that a great deal of infant mortality is due, not to tuberculous nails as some alarmists allege, but to milk improperty caresi to or low in quality poor in solids and for through

the agency of the pump, and drawn from cows whose water supply is impure and whose food is often largely made up of refuse from brew-eries. In other words, the little ones are simply the victims of malnutrition. Our attention has frequently been drawn to the stables of some of these town milkmen that were in a wretchedly unsanitary condition.

Mr. John McMillan, M. P., voiced the sentiment of the more advanced stockmen of Canada when he said that thirty-six years' experience as a farmer had brought him to the conclusion that it was just as necessary to keep the barns and stables disinfected and in a cleanly condition as it was for looking after the sanitation of dwellings for human beings.

Hon. Mr. Fisher briefly reviewed his policy. which had been for two years to disseminate information, to require the testing of imported animals, and making provision for the free testing, by veterinary officers, of Canadian herds for those desiring it, under special regulations. As a result, some 16,000 cattle had been tested with tuberculin, and out of this number only 1,017 reacted, or about 65 per cent., which was a low percentage when it is borne in mind that it was largely suspected herds, located in unsanitary byres near large cities, that had been tested.

Mr. Clancy, M. P., contended that the disease could not be stamped out while owners were allowed to retain on their premises animals known to be diseased. The policy was half-hearted, and should be more thoroughgoing in order to minimize the disease and reduce the danger to other stock and human beings.

Judging from the costly, unfortunate and unsatisfactory experience of States that have experimented with the "stamping-out" process by test and slaughter, the Government would certainly be ill-advised to embark upon such a dubious and unnecessary undertaking. Prof. H. W. Conn, Ph. D., of the Storrs Experiment Station, Connecticut, recently made a thorough study of this whole subject in England, France, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, and his report,

ROYAL JUDGE. First-prize Shorthorn bull calf under one year, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899. PROPERTY OF JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

reviewed at length in the May 20th issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, stated that while bowine tuberculosis appears, by means of the tuberculin

tubercular disease in any organ as in Canada. But despite all this, we have panicky regulations spasmodically proposed by enthusiasts-well-meaning, perhaps, but ill-informed, or else "worked" by persons who would create a bogus alarm in order to their own professional or personal interest, while the public bears the inconvenience and the expense. At the same time, the farmer or stockman who studies the well-being of his animals, profitable production, and his own interest generally, will take every needed precaution (by breeding stock healthy in every respect, by the use of wholesome food and pure water, reasonable exercise, thorough cleanliness in his stables, plenty of pure air and light) in order to maintain and improve the position we now hold.

Farmers' Institutes. BIRD'S HILL.

On June 26th the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute held their annual meeting and election of officers. E. Hoddinott was elected President; Wm. Knipe, Secretary-Treasurer. This society has a Babcock milk tester, take a number of farm periodicals, and are about purchasing a grass seeder for the use of the members. After routine business the speakers, C. C. McDonald and A. G. Hopkins, V. S., gave their respective addresses – Dairying and Con-tagious Diseases of Animals. The attendance was fair, and good interest was shown in the lectures.

PIPESTONE.

Held two meetings-one at Pipestone and the other at Reston. This Insitute holds meetings at the two places alternately. Both meetings were well attended. A considerable interest was evinced in the subjects of the speakers. Dairying especially excited an animated discussion, the oil test's reliability being inquired into especially. The farmers here are not satisfied with the cream-gathering plan, and desire further instruction in farm dairy ing. A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., spoke on economical beef production, and came out in favor of the dual purpose (general purpose) cow. This society is a thriving one, and always has good meetings. In this neighborhood, as with others, female help is at a premium. One of the prominent farmers advocates the introduction of Chinese for domestic work, as is done in British Columbia. Considerable interest was excited by the theme, "Contagious diseases of animals," due to the fact that glanders has been rife in the vicinity. This society is progress-ive, as is evidenced by the attempt to introduce a good heavy draft stallion. Such horses, weighing at least 1,850 to 2,000 lbs., are badly needed in the country districts.

HOLLAND.

A fairly good meeting was held here under the auspices of the Agricultural Society ; the speakers, same as above, giving their respective lectures-"Dairying" and "Contagious Diseases of Animals," A lively interest was taken in both subjects, general dairying practice eliciting a good discussion, as did contagious abortion in cattle, and navel disease in foals.

GLENBORO.

At this town only a small audience greeted the speeches, yet a fair discussion ensued. No Institute is in existence here, the farmers of the vicinity not having yet felt the need of one. Wheat-raising is so easy that the average agriculturist of Manitoba persists in being a special earth tiller. He is not a farmer in the full sense of the word.

FOUNDED 1866

est and slaughter-house examinations, to have largely increased of late years in Europe, yet during the past fifty years human tuberculosis had decreased fifty per cent. He also asserts emphatically what common observation and study indicate, that the passage of this disease from animals to man is not a common method of dissemination; indeed, we are inclined to believe that it is entirely exceptional. The germs of "consumption," as the disease is commonly called, are, we believe, ordinarily communicated by means of germs in the breath or sputa dried and floating in the air from one person to another, usually in the same household, finding their destructive opportunity where the predisposing individual conditions and surroundings are favorable to disease. This, then, naturally suggests the wide legitimate and neces sary field for the efforts of physicians and healthreformers.

The patient old cow has in her time been subjected to a good deal of unmerited abuse, and that she is the great source of human tuberculosis we believe to be a slander. She has been charged with taking tuberculosis to countries where, it is alleged, it was not previously known: while if the truth were ascertained the persons who introduced cattle probably took the disease in their own bodies. As Prof. Conn himself states, it is doubtful if the danger of taking the disease would be appreciably less if we should exclude milk and flesh entirely from our diet. Dr. J. H. Reed. V. S., clearly points out, elsewhere in this issue, that different organs of the animal may be affected. There eems to be a general opinion that it is only when the udder is involved that the milk becomes germladen. Hon, Mr. Fisher told Parliament that for a year past he and his officers had been searching for cows with definitely affected udders for experimental purposes, but had been finable to find one, remarky in the world are cattle so free from

BRADWARDINE.

This Institue met to hear the speakers, I. Usher and A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr. This is a very strong Institute, both numerically and in quality. Mr. sher was listened to very attentively on "Cement Concrete for Farm Buildings." In this wealthy agricultural district good buildings are being erected, so that the address on buildings was very appropriate. Dr. Hopkins was asked a number of questions regarding tuberculosis and tuberculin test and navel disease in foals.

OAK RIVER.

The Agricultural Society held a good meeting in the Town Hall, to meet the the speakers sent out by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Isaac Usher, of Queenston, Ont., gave an instructive address on the use of cement in farm buildings, going into the subject of ventilation very thoroughly. Hopkins spoke on contagious diseases of animals, Dr. and answered a number of questions on contagious abortion and navel disease of foals. Some of the audience had come from Hamiota to attend the meeting, the subjects being live ones in this locality.

RAPID CITY.

The Institute held a very successful meeting, and elected officers. This Institute is very fortunate, as their officials are energetic and interested, and present good reports of work done. Great interest was taken in the various subjects brought up ; and the lecturers, Isaac Usher and A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., were kept busy answering questions propounded by the audience.

Dates of Fairs.

Rolling River Aug. 18th.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

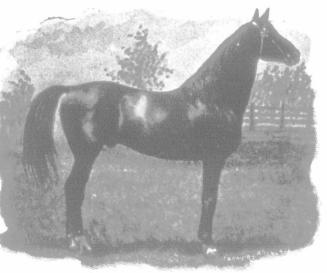
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The following is a continuation of our report of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition :

GRADES AND FAT CATTLE.

For the first time separate classes were given for beef and dairy grades throughout all the sections. Whether this classification is any improvement over one class to be judged from a "general purpose standpoint is a matter open for debate. A number of animals of a distinctly general purpose type were shown in either class. The beef grades were principally Shorthorns, with a few Herefords, and the dairy grades showed crosses of one or other of the special purpose dairy breeds.

The Beef Grades were judged by Mr. Wm. Watt, of Salem, Ont., who also judged the beef breeds, and the successful competitors were : In cow 4 years or over, first to Wm. Sharman's Hereford grade.



HARD SERIES. Imported Thoroughbred stallion, exhibited by R. I. M. Power, Carberry, Manitoba, at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899.

She is a magnificent, big, stylish cow, but a little far off the ground. Second and third went to a very neat Shorthorn grade shown by Geo. Allison, Elk-horn. In 3-year-olds Mr. Allison had no competition, but had out three strong entries—roans by Burnbank Hero, and bred by himself. W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou, won first and second with a pair of neat yearling heifers by Crown Jewel. The herd prize for females went to the very uniform herd shown by Geo. Allison, and second to D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

The Dairy Grades came under the judgment of Wm. Stewart, of Menie, Ont., who also passed on all dairy breeds. In this class also Wm Sharman was successful, but with an entirely different type of beast-this time a special purpose dairy typ Fillpail, a cow well used to wearing the red ticket at the Winnipeg Industrial, as well as other fairs. Daughters of this same cow were successful winners in the younger classes. A. B. Potter and Oughton Bros. showed fairly good cows in the aged class. Steel Bros., Glenboro, had the winner in the 2-yearold and yearling classes, with very nice Ayrshire grades. W. V. Edwards presented a third prize winner in the yearling class, a grade Jersey, whose dam gives 14 pounds of butter per week. W. Hardy, Pomeroy, had first on an Ayrshire grade calf, and Wm. Sharman first on herd of 4 females with Fillpail and her daughters. For the special given by Hon. Thos. Greenway for the best milk cow, pure-bred or grade, six handsome, deep-milking cows lined up. After careful deliberation, the judge sent the red to Steel's Heather Daisy, the second prize cow in the Ayrshire class, as he considered her the best milk cow, though not the best Ayrshire. She has a fine udder and milk veins, and is evidently a cow of great capacity. Second prize went to Glennie's Daisy Teake's Queen, a number of extra good ones remaining unplaced. Fat Cattle.—In the section for steer 3 years or over, three magnificent specimens of constitution and feeder's skill lined up before the judge, Mr. Watt. With the present-day fashion for "baby beef," we may not see many more of these Christmas carcass monsters. It don't pay. D. Fraser & Sons were first and second, the red going deservedly to Tupper, a short-legged, thick-set block, and the blue to a 3-year-old of their own breeding, and a fine animal too, but a little more leggy and not as perfect in his under lines. Purves Thomson was third on a capital steer. Frasers were alone in 2-year-olds, and 2nd in yearlings, Thomson winning in the latter class. Two cows of immense scale and finish competed. First went to a very fat red shown by P. Thomson, and second to Frasers' roan cow. was difficult to fault either of these cows. Third went to a neat Hereford grade shown by Benallack & Lafrance. These exhibitors had the first on 3-year-olds with a very fancy heifer, level and smooth. Frasers second. Frasers first on calf, and Benallack & Lafrance first on four fat animals.

noticeable improvement in the general appearance of the exhibits over previous years. Packages were filled flush with the top and left perfectly plain and free from fancy figuring, and most packages were sent in burlap covers, and so were clean and attractive. In farm dairy prints there is still room for improvement in the finish and in the quality of parchment paper used. In some cases poor paper cost the exhibitor several points in the score. In "fancy, ornamental" pats for table use there is a satisfactory falling off from year to year.

The exhibit of cheese was larger and better than for some years, and the cheese showed more care in making. A good deal of it was, however, too new, and some of it showed a lack of closeness in body. The entries in factory butter and home dairy classes were large, and the scores very close together.

The prizewinners and the scores are given below : Cheese. — Factory, colored : 1st, E. Dubois, Lorette ; 2nd, K. W. Remier, Steinbach ; 3rd, A. McCaughan, St. Francois Xavier. Factory, white : lst, J. H. Ross. St. Francois Xavier; 2nd, E. Dubois, Lorette ; 3rd, K. W. Remier, Steinbach.

Butter.—Creamery, 56-pound packages: 1st, Newdale; 2nd, Rapid City; 3rd, Shellmouth; 4th, Brandon. Creamery prints: 1st, Brandon; 2nd, Shellmouth; 3rd, Morris; 4th, Rapid City. Creamery, assorted packages: 1st, Rapid City; 2nd, Moose Jaw; 3rd, Hamiota; 4th, Newdale. Gold medal for best creamery butter went to Newdale. Home dairy, 20-lb. packages : 1st, Mrs. F. Robertson, Marquette; 2nd, Mrs. Rolston, Rapid City; 3rd, Mrs. Isaac Scott, Marquette; 4th, Mrs. E. Bewell, Rosser. Prints, 10 lbs. : 1st. Geo. White, Springfield ; 2nd, D. Sutherland, Suthwyn ; 3rd, H. Johnson, Logan, Iowa. Prints, 5 lbs. : 1st, Miss L. Scott, Meadow Lea ; 2nd, Isaac Scott, Marquette ; 3rd, Miss W. B. Hall, Headingly. Package, 20 lbs., made by farmer's wife or daughter : 1st, Miss Pritchard, Oak Point ; 2nd. Miss Cummings, Lone Tree ; 3rd, Mrs. Alex. McCrae, Turtle River; 5th, Mrs. Bewell. Rosser. Package, 20 lbs., made by dairymaid under 18 years of age: 1st, Miss Bewell, Rosser; 2nd, Miss Edwards, Souris.

DAIRY MACHINERY.

In the annex to the dairy building proper space is allotted for exhibiting dairy machinery and utensils. The most notable exhibits in this line vere those of R. A. Lister & Co.'s Alexandra and Melotte hand and power cream separators; Disbrow Combined Churn and Worker; gasoline engines suitable for farm dairies, and a full line of dairy supplies. The Canadian Dairy Supply Co. exhibited DeLaval Separators in various sizes, and also a dog tread power, which attracted considerable attention. The Manitoba Cream Separator Co. showed the Mikado in a number of sizes, and S. M. Barre showed the American and other lines of supplies. In this building the David Maxwell Co. showed a full line of their barrel churns, operated by a lever instead of old-fashioned crank, and fitted with ball bearings.

GRAIN.

There were seven entries for the \$100 prize given by the Union Bank for the best 25 bushels Red Fyfe wheat; Harvey Coates, Pomeroy, capturing 1st, with a very beautiful sample; A. E. Mellon, of Portage la Prairie, 2nd, winning a \$50 cup offered by the Hudson's Bay Co. The other competitors were Thos. Maynard and Chas. Campbell, of Deloraine : R. Jackson, Hartney ; Neil Martin, Wascana, Assa., and W. Jaffray, Elkhorn.

For the best five bushels of Red Fyfe, the prizes were awarded in the following order: H. Coates, Neil Martin, J. E. Vernon, Thornhill ; Wm. Jaffray

Goold, Shapley & Muir Ideal steel windmills with roller bearings; also a full line of grain crushers, straw cutters, etc.

Bell & Sons, St. George, had a full line of land cultivators, straw cutters, root pulpers, etc. Joseph-Maw & Co. exhibited the Chicago Aer-

motor windmills in various sizes. These up-to-date machines are fitted with ball bearings, and give good satisfaction.

The Fairchild Company always make an elegant display at the Industrial, and this year was no exception, not the least attractive part of it being that occupied by the Deering mowers, binders, and rakes. These machines in their latest improvements are two well known to need further comment. The firm also exhibited the Wilkinson plows, sulky, gang, and walking plows, as well as the American John Deere. Also Monitor seeders, and Fleury & Sons grain crushers, etc.

H. F. Anderson showed Moline Plow Company's high-lift gang, rotary Dutchman and walking plows; also the Speight and Fish Bros. wagons.

The McCormick Harvesting Machinery Co. were also to the front with a full line of haying and harvesting machinery. Their Winnipeg agent is

Mr. W. A. Cavanagh. The Parlin & Orendorff Canton Clipper plow and Kentucky shoe drill were shown by Johnston & Stewart.

The Bradley X Rays gang plows, and the Rush-ford wagons, by Alex. C. McRae. Chatham Wagon Co. also had an extensive

exhibit.

The John Watson Manufacturing Co. had a full line of live-stock machinery, such as straw cutters, grain crushers, and root pulpers, etc., stubble and breaking plows and farm sleighs.

Haying and harvesting machinery was included in the exhibit made by Frost & Wood Co.

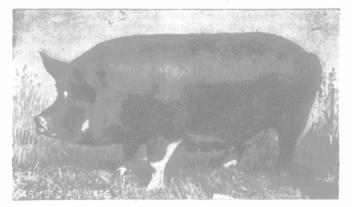
Sylvester Bros. exhibited disk and shoe drills; the disk drills of the Stevenson patent; also weeders, land rollers, etc.

Rock Island Plow Co. showed their disk plows, as well as gang and sulky.

The Dowagiac Manufacturing Company showed a full line of their improved seeders.

A good deal of interest centered around the twelve-foot Craver harvester. To this machine four horses are attached, immediately behind the harvester. This machine is intended to cut and bind a twelve-foot swath.

The threshing outfits shown on the exhibition grounds formed in themselves quite an exhibit, and should have a ten-acre plot, instead of being con-fined to such a limited area. To all Eastern visitors the monstrous traction engines and the great separators, with self-feeding and blower attachments, were objects of great interest. Among the many outfits in full operation were exhibits made by the following companies: The Stephens Mfg. Co.; the J. I. Case; the John Abell; the Minneapolis; the Battle Creek; Advance; the New Huber Thresh-ing Machine Co.; the Waterloo Manufacturing Company; Gaar, Scott & Co.; of Richmond, In-Indiana. The Lambert Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., of Indiana, had a 12-horse-power mounted gasoline engine, which was running a Waterloo



DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy building at the Winnipeg Industrial was better filled than for several years past, and the judge, Prof. Haecker, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, pronounced the quality exceedingly uniform and of high excellence. There was a

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

From year to year the exhibit of agricultural implements has grown in size and importance at This year the display in the Winnipeg Industrial. this department exceeded that of any previous year. The local firms and several outside concerns made most creditable exhibits, and in spite of the fact that the machinery hall had been increased to nearly double its former size, there was still a great lack of accommodation, and the directorate will have to provide greatly increased facilities for implements, carriages, etc., as there is no doubt this feature of the summer fair is one of the most attractive and important to the thousands of farmers who visit the fair. Half a dozen firms made elegant displays in the carriage buildingeverything from the two-wheeled go-cart to the elegant Gladstone. Space will not permit of a detailed review of the implement department. Among the most conspicuous exhibitors might be mentioned the following

Massey-Harris Co., with a complete line of haying and harvesting machinery, Verity plows, springtooth cultivators, shoe drills, etc., and the Sawyer-Massey Co.'s engines (portable and traction), threshers (from the small-sized horse power to the largest), completely rigged with self-feeder and blower attachments. In the Massey exhibit, one of the leading features was a model of a Manitoba farm with a couple of Massey-Harris binders at work in a field of wheat.

The Cockshutt Plow Company had their space tastefully laid out with a full line of their new highlift sulky and gang plows, their new pattern stubble plows, which look as if they would clean any-where and do the best kind of work. They also showed shoe and disk drills, the latter being fitted with disks of this Company's own patent, which they guarantee to clean in any kind of soil and give entire satisfaction. This firm also exhibited the

ARTFUL BELLE 21st.

First-prize Berkshire sow, over 6 months and under 12, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899.

OWNED BY RODERICK M'KENZIE, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.

separator, and formed a very attractive feature to many as the first gasoline engine suitable for this purpose exhibited in this country.

Stubble burners were shown by E. Caniff, who for years has been working on the improvement of his machine, and also by Ashdown, of Portage la Prairie, who has a stubble burner using gas, which he claims is very effective.

Stump_pullers and scrubbers were shown by H. A. Fraser and A. E. Brown, both of Hamiota. These machines look like successful ones, and should prove handy in cleaning up poplar and willow land.

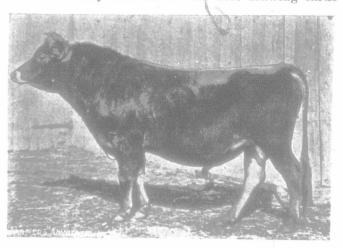
The "Farmer's Advocate" at the **Toronto Industrial.**

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE will, as in previous years, have an office in the Press Bureau building, situated across the street north-east of the main building, during the two weeks of the Industrial Exhibition, where we will be pleased to meet our friends and patrons.

The Brandon Fair.

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The Western Agriculture and Arts Association held their third annual summer fair the week im-mediately following the Winnipeg Industrial, July 18th to 21st. Although the Brandon Fair of 1898 was an upped ented success, that of 1899 was even more so. The officers and directors and the energetic Secretary had for months been devoting time and energy to leave nothing undone that would tend to the success of the Fair, and when the gates were thrown open a much larger number of exhibits than ever before were in position. The weather was most propitious, and the people came in crowds, all in the best of humor and prepared to enjoy themselves, which they apparently did to their hearts' content. The grounds are very much improved by the laying out of gravel roads, with rows of trees planted along each side, and as these improvements are extended from year to year, the grounds will become more attractive and beautiful. It is no disparagement to the management of the Agricultural Society that one of the best drawing cards



BRAMPTON MONARCH

Two-year-old Jersey bull. Winner of championship, Toronto Exhibition, 1898. (See Stock Gossip, page 423.) OWNED BY B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

they have is the opportunity afforded of visiting the Experimental Farm, and hundreds of farmers and others take advantage of the cheap rates as much to visit the Farm as to see the Fair, and outmuch to visit the rarm as to see the rair, and out-side of the live stock exhibits, it goes without saying that as important lessons can be learned on the Farm as in the Fair grounds. This year the Farm looks well and shows the work of a master hand. Apart from the general attractiveness of the tree-planted avenues and drives, the arboretum and shrubberies, perhaps no feature is so noticeable and so pleasing as the absence of weeds. The effects of thorough cultivation and systematic methods can seldom be seen to greater advantage, although there is now ten times more work to be overtaken on the Farm than when it was started; there are no more men employed; weeds are practically conquered, and can now with a minimum of labor (and that nearly all horse labor) be kept in subjection, and every farmer can appreciate what an immense saving of labor that means, not only in the cultivation of the soil, but in the harvesting, threshing, marketing, etc. Great interest was shown by the visitors in the trees, shrubs, hedges, and small fruits. The grass plots were also an object of great interest, the Brome grass being particularly interesting. Every plot, of this grass, whether old or new, or under

and finish of his successful rival. In brood mares T. Elder, Blyth, had the first premium in a grand good one, bred by N. P. Clark, of Minnesota; second going to J. B. Thompson's (Hamiota) Lady Almondale. This matron's fillies, Adeline McGregor and Princess Royal, both by Auldmuir 4230, were successful in their respective classes, and with their dam were first in mare and progeny class.

SHIRES.

J. A. S. Macmillan's Nailstone Morning Star II. was without competition in this class. He has done a big season, through the wet spring and heavy roads, and is in lower condition than previously shown.

HEAVY DRAFT.

There were some excellent teams paraded, the red going to Hughes & Long on a big draft team recently imported from Ontario, and the blue to J. Scott, Braudon, on a fine, massive team, well brought out. N. Rodgers had the first prize brood mare, and F. Rowland second. A. Cummings, Lone Tree, had an entry in yearling class, being without competition. Three draft foals came before the judges. A. Cummings was first, with a big, sappy Colt, by Kintyre Hero; second going to a fine Burnbrae foal, shown by F. Rowland. The third entry was also a Burnbrae foal, shown by A. Mc-Phail, Brandon

Classes are given for agricultural and also for general purpose, as well as heavy draft, and each exhibitor is left to make his own definition of what these terms mean, and enter his stock wherever he thinks he stands best chance of winning. Much more intelligent results would follow 'ff a clearer definition could be given these classes. Both the agricultural and general purpose classes were well filled. In the former class there were five teams entered, all good ones, but of several types, leaving the judges no easy task in selecting the two best. They sent the red, however, to D. T. Wilson's hand-some bays, a team that fitted the class; second went to a thick, low-set team of blocks, just brought in from Ontario by W. E. Butler. Many would have preferred the larger, more up-standing pair shown by Mr. Bastard, of Brawardine. Others thought them too heavy for the class. While they carried a lot of flesh, they were not heavy enough for the draft class. N. Reid's browns and A. Mc-Phail's bays were left unplaced. A. McPhail was first on brood mare, with a Burnbrae foal by side; Cummings second. D. T. Wilson, Asessippi, and Wm. Sanderson, Souris, were the winners throughout the balance of the class, with N. Rodgers first on a Burnbrae foal.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

The call for teams brought out four really good teams, well fitted, harnessed and handled. Elder, of Blyth, was first, with a particularly attractive. clean cut, good-actioned pair ; second going to A. Mc-Gee's gray teans, of similar type and good quality. A. McPhail had the premium mare and foal, the latter by Pascha. J. B. King, Fairfax, first on 3-year-old. Ed. Russell, Douglas, first on 2 year-old, with an extra well developed roan. D. T. Wilson first on yearling, with a big, drafty colt. He was also first with brood mare and progeny.

CARRIAGE.

Alex. Colquhoun, Douglas, was an easy winner, with his German coach horse, Pascha. In foals, A. McPhail won, with a Pascha foal, and Woodcock second with a Prince Danegelt, both coarse grade foals and not properly belonging to this class. Under the rule of the class, the same applies to the teams and single harness sections. T. D. Stickle's (Carberry) beautiful pair of carriage horses were without competition. Six single turnouts faced the judge, and were placed according to style and action, coupled with roundness, etc. First, R. Willis, Boissevain, on a bay with beautiful action; A. French, Dauphin, second.

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HACKNEYS.

In the aged stallion class the Winnipeg cometitors again came together, and were placed in the same order; March Past, owned by Mr. Power. Carberry, being first, and Mr. Macmillan's Prince Danegelt second. Mr. Macmillan's special for Prince Danegelt foals went to F. Woodcock, first; T. Mitchell, second.

Some very nice ponies and saddlers were shown The winners will appear in the complete prize list to be published next issue.

CATTLE.

Most of the breeds were fairly well represented at Brandon, though in some there was little competition, probably owing in part to the fact that the prize list was not very attractive, there being only two prizes in each section, and the amounts breeds and fat cattle were judged by Mr. J. C. Snell, London, Ont., and the dairy breeds by Mr. James Bray, Portage la Prairie.

SHORTHORNS

were represented by excellent selections from the herds of F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, and D. Allison, Roland. Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, also showed a few, and won several prizes in the Province-bred competition, and also first for three-yearold cows in the open class. The herd prize for best bull and four females went to Mr. Allison, whose herd was made up of the first prize yearling bull. Riverside Stamp; second prize cow, Daisy of Strathallan 12th; first prize two-year-old heifer, Jubilee Queen (winner of sweepstakes at Winnipeg); first prize yearling heifer Crimson Cloud (also first at Winnipeg); and the first prize heifer calf. Mr. Brown's herd, to which the second prize was awarded, included the first prize three-year-old bull, and sweepstakes winner here, Lyndhurst III. (who had also won first at Winnipeg); the first rize cow here, Gaiety 5th, and her heifer calf: the second prize yearling heifer, and another good heifer of the same age. Mr. J. S. Robson's bull calf, Royal Judge, who was placed first at Winnipeg, held the same position here. Hon. Mr. Greenway had a choice selection of Shorthorns on exhibition, though not for competition. Among these were his fine stock bull Judge, the champion here last year; the four-year cow Freida, and the three-year-old Gem of Athelstane, which were sold to apt. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and will probably be in his show herd at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition next month.

HEREFORDS

were well shown by J. E. Marples, Deleau, who won the herd prize and the bulk of the other prizes in the class, having recently purchased most of Mr. Wm. Sharman's show herd, and made a very creditable display of typical animals. Mr. Sharman had the first prize two-year-old bull, Pride of Westview (bred by Dr. Wilson, Moe's River, Que.), which also won the sweepstakes as best bull any age, and is of the proper type. The

POLLED ANGUS

breed was well represented by the herd of Alex. Cummings, Lone Tree, which won first prize, and his bull Victoria's Montrose the male championship of the class. A. B. Fleming, Brandon, also showed a number in this class, and won several prizes.

HOLSTEINS

were shown by James Glennie, Longburn, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, who secured a number of prizes:

whatsoever treatment, seems to flourish. The patches of clover and alfalfa were also much admired, and great hopes entertained for the successful introduction of these most useful fodder plants and soil restorers. The beautiful showing of hardy annual and perennial flowering plants was a source of delight to many a farmer's wife and daughter, and from these object lessons many a farm home will be beautified and made more cheery.

HORSES.

The exhibit in this class was good, there being considerably more entries than in any previous year, and the average quality showed some advance. It was the general remark around the ring that the horses, especially the younger classes, from the farms were well conditioned and fitted. As throughout this district many farmers depend almost entirely on green-cut oat sheaves instead of hay, it would be worth noting whether this has anything to do with the condition of the young horse stock. The light horses were judged by Dr. oung, of Manitou, and the heavy classes by W Brisban, of Cobourg, and Wm. Watt, of Salem, Ont. Although there was no special room for fault-finding in either class, still there was one more clear demonstration in favor of the single-judge system, the work of one judge being done fully, more expeditiously, and type and breed character more closely adhered to throughout the various sections.

CLYDESDALES,

But two aged stallions appeared in the opening ring, both good ones. Burnbrae, shown by J. A. S. Macmillan, the first prize and sweepstakes horse at the industrial, was, after a careful survey of the two horses, sent to the front : with Colquboun & Beattie's entry, Erskine Lad, a good second. Both are horses of great scale and true Clydesdale character, Erskine Lad, a favorite with many farmers, shows more action, but has not the levelness

THOROUGHBREDS.

Four aged stallions came out in this ring, headed by Rumpus, a big, rangy fellow, with great action, shown by R. S. Fulton, Brownsville, Ont.; second to Dr. Hurd, shown by Shaw, of Carberry. R. I. M. Power, Carberry, was alone in 3-year-olds with Click. In brood mare, yearling, foal, and mare and progeny, Mr. Ernes, Brandon, was given the red ickets on Coleen, a beautiful sorrel mare, and her colts, much resembling herself; Shaw and Armstrong, Carberry, coming into second place.

STANDARD-BREDS.

Three stallions faced the judge, who based his decision on size and substance, and sent the red to Arabus, a big, strong horse, shown by R. S. Fulton, with Pathmont second: College Boy, shown by D. McLachlan, Chatham, was first in the 3-year-olds, and his brother, College Chum, bred by Mr. Lachlan, shown by D. H. Chambers, Wawanesa, first in 2-year-olds.

ROADSTERS.

Brood mare class brought out five fairly good mares, first going to a finely-turned mare with a foal by George S., shown by I. Blanchard, Miami ; second to F. Woodcock, Chater. In teams, A. French, Dauphin, was first, with a well-matched pair of chesnuts, showing good, clean action ; James Bray, Longburn, second, with a pair of Kilburn colts. In single drivers, H. McFarlane, Brandon, was first, with a big, handsome, upstanding horse, of fine action; A. Blain, Wawanesa, second, on another fine, clean-actioned chestnat mare, by Sharper, leaving a couple of good drivers

Herriot, Souris, who won



COLLEGE BRAVURA.

Three-year-old Brown Swiss heifer. At Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., best weekly butter record, 9.52 pounds.

second prize with an exceptionally good cow of fine dairy type and carrying a model shaped udder. Mr. Glennie was successful in winning all the first prizes he showed for, including the sweepstakes for best bull and first prize for his great cow Daisy Teake's Queen, one of the very best of the breed in

JERSEYS.

W. V. Edwards, Souris, was the principal exhibitor, and won the majority of the first prizes, including the herd prize, headed by Dean of Highfield, the sweepstakes bull, and including Yankee Rosebud, the first prize cow (which, he claims, was giving fifty pounds milk daily at home); the second prize cow. Tip Malone; the first and second prize two-year-old heifers, Baby Malone and Brampton Provide the first prize for the first and second prize Rose; and the first prize yearling heifer, Souris

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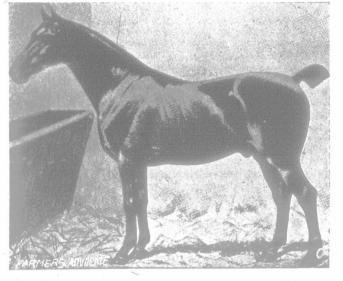
AYRSHIRES

were shown by A. Mutter, Brandon (who was awarded all the prizes he entered for, including the herd prize and sweepstakes for bull), and by W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., who had the second prize yearling bull.

The special prize of \$25, offered by the Bank of British North America, through their Brandon manager, Mr. H. G. Marquis, for the best herd (one bull and four females, two years old and under) of any pure-bred class, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T., was awarded to J. E. Marples, Souris, for an excellent young herd of Herefords.

SHEEP.

The judges of sheep and swine were Messrs. J. McQueen, Carievale, and J. Yule, Crystal City. The competition in the classes for sheep was limited, there being more in the class for Leicesters than any other. The exhibitors in the latter were



HACKNEY STALLION, GRAND CADET 4797. Winner of champion prizes at the Royal, the Highland, and the Notts Shows.

PROPERTY A. W. HICKLING, ADBOLTON, NOTTINGHAM, ENG.

A. D. Gamley, Brandon; Jas. Murray, Lyleton; and D. Preston, Glenewen. Gambley won first prizes for 2-shear ram, shearling ewes, ewe lambs, pen of one ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs, and for ram any age. Murray secured first prizes for shearling ram, first and second for two-year-old ewes, and second for two-year-old ram, ram lamb, shealing ewes, and ewe lambs. Preston had the first prize ram lamb.

OXFORD DOWNS.

In Oxford Downs,-Alex. Wood, Souris, was the only exhibitor; and in

SOUTHDOWNS,

W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, had the field to himself.

There were no Shropshires shown, and there being no class for Cotswolds or Dorsets, these were entered in the class for any other pure breed. F.W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, showed Cotswolds; and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., Dorsets. The latter won the majority of prizes. The contest in aged rams was so close that the judges recommended a first prize for each. Harding was awarded first for

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

POULTRY.

The exhibit in the poultry department was in many respects better than any previous year, and many birds of highest excellence were shown. Sharpe Butterfield, of London, Ont., placed the awards with general satisfaction.

GRAIN.

In the agricultural products building the exhibit was not as large as one would like to see in a great grain country. The difficulties of holding over grain from one season to another very much interfere with this department of our summer fairs, but, doubtless, as people get better granaries and have better facilities for cleaning and holding grain, this very important feature will become more prominent. In Red Fyfe wheat, best 2 bushels, W. S. Hunter, Brandon, was successful, with a very fine sample of No. 1 hard ; John Rolston, Rapid City, being second. In the same class, open only to the E. D. of Brandon, the same exhibitor was again first, with J. H. Jackson, Hartney, second. In White Fyfe, J. D. Johnson, Ebor, was first. In white oats, H. Nichol was first, and C. E. Longstaff, both of Brandon, second. Some handsome samples of grain and grasses in the sheaf were shown in this department, but owing to the lateness of the sea-on, there was not a large entry.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Although Brandon is not known as a dairy district, still the dairy building was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the exhibit of butter. Dairy Superintendent Macdonald acted as judge. In cheese the entries were not numerous. A. Thompson was first in factory colored, with B. Dutton, Butte, second; and in factory white, these two exhibitors were reversed. Thompson was first in the homemade class. In creamery, A. A. Jory, Rapid City, first; Alex. Scott, Morris, second ; and L. A. Race, Bran-don, third. Out of 24 entries in farm dairy, 30 lbs., Mrs. Robt. Rodgers, Elkhorn, was first ; Mrs. Freeman, Elkhorn, second; and D. V. Edwards, Souris, third. In prints, same number of entries, Mrs. Rodgers was again first, Edwards second, and Mrs. Ballantyne, Brandon, third. In class for farm dairy, 20 pounds, made from machine-separated cream, Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Alameda, first; W. H. Young, Minnedosa, second ; John Gorrell, Carberry, third. Sweepstakes for the best dairy butter using Alexandra or Melotte separator, John Gorrell, Carberry. Other prizes will be given in full in complete prize Special exhibits of cream separators and dairy list. supplies were made by the R. A. Lister Co., the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., and the Manitoba Cream Separator Co.

The agricultural implement display was the largest and most complete ever made at this fair, and included all the leading firms, including Sylvester Bros.' disk and shoe drills, weeders, land rollers, farm wagons, six-horse-power Dandy windmill, etc.; the Massey-Harris Co., binders, mowers, rakes, Verity plows, seeders, and cultivators; Chatham fanning mills, and the Sawyer-Massey traction engines and separators, fitted with blower attach-ments; Jos. Maw & Co., Aermotor windmills; Smith, Inglis & Nelson; McCormick binders and mowers ; Parlin & Orendorff's Canton Clipper plows and Minneapolis threshing machine outfits; the Cockshutt Plow Co., high-lift sulky and gang plows, new pattern stubble breaker and brush plows, disk and shoe drills, cultivators and weeders; and the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.'s Ideal windmills, grain grinders, etc.; John Abell's threshing outfits; David Maxwell & Sons, mowers, rakes, and new steel-frame barrel churn with roller barrings. el-frame barrel churn with roller bearings D. Bell & Sons, full line of straw cutters, root pulp ers, grain crushers, and land cultivators; McLeod & Hanley, Dowagiac shoe and disk drills; also the Deering Ideal mowers, rakes and binders, and Bat-tle Creek separators; the J. I. Case threshing outfits. Brandon Machine Works, whose specialty is repairing separators, engines, etc., showed a subsoil packer of their own manufacture, an Acme grain pickler and a feed cooker; Frost & Wood Co., mowers, rakes and binders, etc.; the New Huber Threshing Machine Co. exhibited a separator; H. Carter, Brandon, a full line of wooden and iron numps, as did also W. H. McIntyre & Sons. The Caniff stubble burner was also shown, and two stump and scrub pullers-one by A. E. Brown and the other by H. A. Fraser, both of Hamiota. The Northwest Grass Twine Co. also made an exhibit of the grass binder twine, operated on a Walter A. Wood binder.

aged if the newly-sown grass makes little or no appearance. In 1897, on the 9th June, I sowed three pounds of Brome seed mixed with fifteen pounds of six-rowed barley. I let the barley ripen, and cut it with the binder, and pretty close to the ground, as the straw was short. You may remember how bare the ground was all winter, owing to the light fall of snow. Last summer (1898) it showed up rather straggling, but this year it is a splendid crop four feet high. Along side it in 1897 I sowed a pound of *A. tenerum* (native rye grass) and a pound of *A. canina*. Next year they came up very well, but this year the Brome grass has crowded them out almost entirely. I am satisfied from the result obtained that Brome may be successfully sown mixed with barley. I am anxious to know if it can be sown with wheat on a wellworked summer fallow next spring. I sowed the barley and grass, mixed together, with a hoe drill. F. J. B. DOUGLAS.

Turtle Mountain Municipality, Man.

Herefords at Home.

THE HEREFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE SHOW.

This annual show is one at which one generally finds the Hereford cattle in their greatest force and strength. This reputation was fully maintained at the meeting of this society which took place on June 13th to 15th last at Stonebridge. There were four classes for bulls, five for females, and one family class-i. e., for bull, cow and offspring. In this latter class-a small one, but of good merit-Mr. E. White secured first place with Tedstone President, Dorothy 3rd and her calf by the aforenamed bull; Mr. J. Tudge, a name well known amongst Hereford men, being second with Viscount Rupert, Ruthem and her calf by the aforenamed bull; Mr. P. Baldwin being third; and W. H. Davies, R. N. In the open bull calved in 1898, a very good, even class, Mr. A. E. Hughes was to the front with Prosperous, by Albion 15027; Mr. W. Tudge being second with Goldsmith, a capital bull; whilst third honors went to Maximillian, a first-class bull of Mr. R. Green's; the same exhibitor also being R. N. with Climax. Messrs James Edwards, A. R. and G. W. Firkins and Capt. E. A. L. Heygate were winners in the local class. Two-year-old bulls—a small entry, of uniform merit and good quality—were headed by Nonpareil from Mr. A. E. Hughes' noted herd; Earl of Coventry being second with a very even-fleshed bull, Miser; and Mr. Laughton Moore third with Earisfield. The old bull class was also one of very considerable merit, Messrs. A. E. Hill and E. J. Lewis being rightly placed first with Newdigate, a grand bull, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright, by Pearl Cross, out of Lively 18th, by Hilarity; Iron King, from Mr. E. Yeld, coming in for second honors; and Admiral, from Mr. W. A. Andrews, was third. An Admiral, from Mr. W. A. Andrews, was third. An even and good class of yearling heifers were headed by Mr. R. Green's Lady Help, by Diplomat 18328, her closest competitor being Waterweed, owned by the same exhibitor and got by the same sire; the third entry from this herd, Red Rachel, by Block Test, being R. N.; whilst the exhibits of Mr. S. H. Armitage and Mr P. Gordon were placed respective-ly third and fourth in the award list. In the two-



first prize for each. Harding was awarded first for shearling ram, ram lamb, shearling ewes, ewe lambs, and for pen of one ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs. The first prize for aged ewes went to Brown, who had also second for ram lamb and ewe lambs.

SWINE.

The swine classes were fairly well filled, and many really good specimens were shown. In

BERKSHIRES,

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, and F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, were the exhibitors. The former was awarded first for boar over two years old, on Proud Victor; first for boar under six months; for sow over one year and under two; for sow under six months; and the sweepstakes for best boar any age, on Proud Victor. McKenzie had also second for boar under a year; for sow under a year; sow under six months; and sow and litter. Brown secured first and second for yearling boars; first for boar under a year; first and second for sow over two years; first for sow under one year; for sow and litter; and sweepstakes for sow any age, on Cora Belle, the first prize sow over two years.

YORKSHIRES.

The exhibitors of Yorkshires were James Bray, Portage la Prairie, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery. Mr. Bray was awarded first prize for boar under a year and boar under six months; for sow over two years, sow under six months, sow and litter, sow any age, and boar any age. Potter had the first prize yearling sow: second for boar under six months; for sow under six months, and for sow and litter.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS

were grouped, and the prizes were divided between W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, who showed Poland-Chinas, and W. L. Trann, Crystal City, who showed Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites. L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, showed a good lot of Tamworths, and secured most of the prizes.

NOXIOUS WEED EXHIBIT.

The Department of Agriculture again had a special building on the grounds for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of noxious weeds. Samples of every kind of noxious or troublesome weed were collected and labeled, under the supervision of Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Botanist, and Rev. Mr. Burman. Hundreds of visitors stopped at the tent to make enquiries as to the name, character, and methods of eradicating various weeds. The number of enquirers who lived in the Territories was this year very marked, showing that the work of instruction being done by the Territorial Government is having good effect.

Can Brome Grass be Sown with Wheat? To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Mr. Bedford's article on the summer treatment of Brome grass is most timely. No doubt there are many persons who, like myself, have a small patch which they intend to cut for seed. I wish to indorse Mr. Bedford's exhortation not to be discour-

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, PRINCE ITO. 12869. Winner of first and special prizes at the Highland Show, 1899. PROPERTY OF SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, THE CASTLE, BALLINDALL&CH, SCOTLAND.

year-old heifer class Mr. W. Tudge, with a beautiful heifer, Leinthall Beauty, by Rupert (16366), led the way, followed by a pair of meritorious heifers, of grand type and character, from Mr. J. Tudge's herd at Duxmoor—*i. e.*, Lady Duxmoor, by Lord Letham 13937, and Wilton Star, by Forest King 18364—came in for the second and third awards. In the cow class Mr. R. Green came first with "Cedar," a fouryear-old; Mr. R. D. Cleasby second; with Dora, from Mr. J. Tudge, R. N. The pair of heifers class was a realy good one, in which were some yery excellent. yearling heifers, the first place being filled with a grand pair from Mr. W. Tudge's herd, New Year's Gift, by King George 18422, and British Beauty, by Goldbox 15339; Mr. W. T. Bamely's pair being second; and Mr. John Tudge third.

There was a capital lot of Shorthorns shown, and Messrs. R. Stratton, John Handley, George Harrison and J. Deane Willis were the leading winners.

One Judge or More.

The question whether a single judge or a bench of two or three is most likely to give satisfaction to exhibitors in the awarding of prizes in the live stock department of exhibitions, is one that has often been discussed and upon which there is yet considerable difference of opinion. With the single exception of the Toronto Industrial, the leading exhibition associations in Canada have adopted the single-judge system, and, so far as we can learn, with more general satisfaction than was formerly given by committees of two or more. As a rule, the leading fair associations in the United States have, apparently after varied experiences, settled down to the conviction that one good judge can do as good work as three, and do it in very much less time. The most vigorous "kicking" on the part of exhibitors that has been witnessed of late years or at any period in the past has been made under two

Coleen, first-prize brood mare, and first-prize mare and two of her progeny; Admiral Dewey, first-prize yearling; Lady Vic, first-prize foal; McKinley, first-prize pointer dog, Brandon Summer Fair, 1899.

THE PROPERTY OF E. T. EARNES, QUEEN'S HOTEL, BRANDON, MAN.

or more judges. Two judges and a referee has been the favorite tribunal for several years at the principal shows in Great Britain, but Canadian breeders who have witnessed their work have not been enamored with the results of the system, and it is only necessary to refer to the reports of the Royal Counties Show, at Windsor, and of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Maidstone, published in our last two issues, to demonstrate that the system is far from being entirely satisfactory. At both of these events the two judges differed in several cases, requiring the breaking of the deadlock by a referee, who, as usual, was only asked to decide between the two animals selected by the acting judges, but who might, if he had been given a free hand, have chosen another and a better from the competing list for either first or second place, as our correspondent, a Canadian breeder and first-class judge, who reported the judging of the Shorthorn class at the Royal Show, clearly indicates that he would have done in one or two cases at least had the matter been referred to him, and it is difficult to see why the third man should not be allowed to choose from the whole list in competition as well as the other two. Of course, if this were allowed another tie-up might occur, and a second referee might or might not put things right if limited to the three animals chosen by as many different men. It will be noted that in all such cases the question is finally settled by the referee a single judge. There is the further difficulty to be considered that if the expenses of judges are to be paid, as we certainly think they should be, the larger committee is more costly. The expenses of the referee should also be provided for if he is invited to be on hand, though he may not be called to act, and he ought to be appointed by the same authority as the judges. The fact that the Smithfield Club, one of the oldest and most successful societies that hold stock shows in Great Britain, has adopted the single-judge system for its next show is pretty good evidence that the prevailing custom there is not giving satisfaction. Whether it is owing to the growing practice (a proper one, in our estimation) of publishing the names of the judges prior to the date of the show, or to some other cause, it is worthy of note that there have been fewer cases of protest against the single judge chosen than against one of the two or both under the dual system, and the decisions of the single judge have commanded quite as much and as general respect as those of two or more. An English exchange, while recognizing and tacitly admitting the convenience and efficiency of the one-judge system, raises the point that where the entries are numerous and the classes large the work can be more expeditiously done by two or three. To this we decidedly demur, únless it be proposed to divide the work into as many sections, where there is too much work for one man, and that each shall take a separate part, which would, of course, be the single-judge system again, for we are fully persuaded, from experience and observation and this is one of the advantages of the system that one competent judge who knows his business, and who knows he knows it, can do more work than two or three, and do it in less than half the time, and quite as well, if not better. We have seldom heard a complaint of a single gidge being too slow, but we recall many occasions where, with a committee of two or three, the spee

tators, the cattle and their attendants were wearied by long waiting for a decision, and the remark has een made that the animals and the men gave evidence in their appearance of having aged under the operation. The objection has been made to a single judge that the man chosen may be prejudiced in favor of a certain family or type of cattle, and may in close competition give the benefit of a doubt, if not more, to his favorites. That class of man is more likely to be accepted under the dual system, on the presumption that his colleague will counteract such a tendency, and our opinion is that a man of pronounced prejudices would be more likely to work for the preferment of his favorite type, if associated with another man, by endeavoring to persuade his partner to agree with him, since he would not have to assume the responsibility alone, but would have another to share it, or on whom to shift it, while if he were acting alone, he would feel the full weight of the responsibility, would be more

careful to do exactly what he believed to be the right, and would more clearly realize that his personal judgment and honor were at stake, and that the eyes of breeders who are as good judges as he are watching his work and will form a pretty correct estimate of his competency and his honesty as well. It may be objected that men competent to act singly are not plentiful, but to this the answer is that it takes twice as many to make a competent bench of two, and thrice as many to make a reliable committee of three, and if there are enough good men to fill the bill in the latter cases, there should be little difficulty infindingone whocan be trusted.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE HIGHLAND SHOW, A GREAT EVENT.

We have been having a great week of agricultural enthusiasm in connection with the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society, which has just been held in Edinburgh. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is President for the year, and he attended the show during most of two days-Wednesday and Thursday-when enormous crowds entered the field and took part in the proceedings. There has never been an agricultural event like this in Scotand, and during the four days that the show lasted the drawings amounted to about £10,195 19s.6d. The third day (Thursday) established a record, the The third day (Thursday) established a record, the drawings for that one day amounting to £5,033 15s. 9d., of which £4,286 15s. 5d. was paid at the gates. The Prince was guided during his visits by Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart., the famous breeder of Clydesdales, who is chairman of the Based of Dimension for the superstance of The Board of Directors for the current year. weather throughout has been superb—a good job, as with wet weather the ground on Prestonfield, where it was held, would have been little better than a morass. However, all's well that ends well, and 1899 will forever be memorable in the history of the National Agricultural Society of Scotland.

The feature of this great exhibition has been.

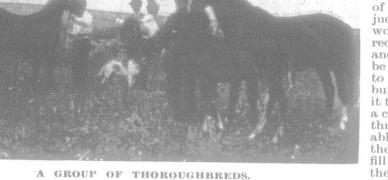
as champion at the London spring shows. In the Roadster class the supreme honors went to another Welshman, Mr. Arthur Evans, Bronwylfa, for his very fine mare Sonata; and the pony champion-ship also went south to a Yorkshire lady for a mare named Love Letter. Lord Londonderry, who is leaving his famous stud farm in the Island of Bressay, Shetland, bred almost all the prize-winning animals of this miniature breed, and secured the championship with a sweet but stout little pony stallion named Gondolier-- a tiptop one and a great favorite on the parades.

CATTLE.

Cattle of all breeds cultivated in Scotland were strongly represented. For some unaccountable reason, the one breed somewhat disappointing in numbers was the Galloway. This is all the more surprising from the fact that the Duke of Buccleuch, whose guest the Prince of Wales was, owns one of the best herds of Galioways in the country.

Shorthorns were a fine lot of cattle, and although certain of the Maidstone champions were forward, the chief honors went north. The best bull and the best animal of the breed was declared to be Mr. A. M. Gordon's Corner Stone 68406, from the Newton herd of Insch, Aberdeenshire. This is a roan bull, three and a half years old, got by Touchstone 60073, from the famous prize cow Butter Scotch. He had a tussle with Sir John Gilmour's Brave Archer 70018, which got somewhat hard lines at Maidstone, for first place in his class, but on the whole Corner Stone was entitled to the premier osition on the score of symmetry and style. This s the second year in succession for Mr. Gordon's herd to provide the breed champion, last year's winner being Star of Dawn, a beautifully level bull, which went to South America. The Maidstone winner, Mr. Harrison's Count Beauty 72267, bred by Mr. Duthie-a good square bull, but having rather too long a horn-led the two-year-old class. Both Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales were successful exhibitors of Shorthorn bulls. The Queen was first with a yearling and second with a two-year-old, and the champion female, the yearling heifer Cicely, was also owned by Her Majesty. This heifer was female champion at Maidstone, but she had a hard job winning he championship this week, her great opponent being a fine two-year-old heifer named Lady 17th, bred and owned by Mr. C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle, Ross-shire, who has one of the best herds in Scotland. An umpire was required to decide which of these heifers was to be champion, and he gave the honor to the royal herd. Mr. Cameron is to have a great sale in autumn, when Canadian buyers should look in. He has fine cattle. There was a brisk demand for Shorthorn bulls at this show, and many were sold for foreign export.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were led for champion the magnificent old bull Equestrian 9953, bred at Ballindalloch, and breed champion at Perth in 1896, as well as first at Dumfries in 1895. He is gay and handsome, and showed himself, in spite of his seven and a half years, as gaudy as a two-year-old. Apart from Equestrian, whose owner is Colonel Smith Grant, of Auchorachan, the champion of the bulls was Sir George Macpherson-Grant's Prince Ito 12869, a wonderfully well-fleshed bull, greatly improved since last year, when he was hardly in the running. He was champion all round in 1897.



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FHE HODEE and especially the Hunting and Hackney departments. Strenuous efforts were made by gentlemen and organizations interested in these breeds to have a large entry, and extremely liberal prizes were offered. The pick of the hunting stables of England, Scotland and Ireland were sent forward, with the result that Scotland was shown to be far behind in this class of stock. The best hunting horse in the country, Mr. G. J. Kidston's Passionist, which has frequently led all the shows in the country, failed to get a ticket, and champion

honors went to a lovely chestnut gelding named Gendarme, from Mr. T. D. John's stable at St. Lagan's, Cardiff. This is a very handsome, sweet, well-trained horse, but in common with others we had a great fancy for a gray gelding named Tattoo. owned by Mr. J. J. Morebray, Naemoor, Dollar, He is up to a heavier weight than Gendarme, but is, perhaps, scarcely as fast. All the same, he would probably sell for quite as much money as the champion, weight being a supreme point in a hunter. The Hackney classes filled splendidly, and both championships went south, Sir Walter Gilbey taking the male championship with his renowned London winner, Hedon Squire, and Mr. Harry Livesey, Rotherfield, Sussex, the female championship with that lovely mare Orange Blossom, the



LADY ELLEN AND THE GEM PRINCE. First-prize three-year-old filly and stallion at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899. PROPERTY OF R. REED-BYERLEY, COOK'S CREEK, MAN.

> Another fine bull was the two-year-old Diaz 14272 bred at Aldbar, and owned by Mr. W. S. Adamson, Careston Castle, Breebin: and Mr. Hugh Urlson, Milton, of Noth, had first with his yearling Hengist of Pitpointie, which stood first at the Perth sale in spring. The champion cow was Mr. Smith's Petalite⁹22270, bred by Mr. Simpson, Kirkside, Banff, and from Powrie. McClement Stephenson and the Earl of Strathmore were, as usual, very hard to beat in the younger classes. The former had first and second for two-year-olds, and the latter, for the fifth year in succession, had first for yearling heifer. She was got by the famous bull, Boaz of Ballindalloch, and is simply perfect in her hind quarters.

Amongst the Galloways, Sir Robert Jardine's champion of the Royal, and frequently first as well fine herd at Castlemilk provided both male and

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to his cow, Nancy Lee 2nd of Castlemilk, a beauty. The Athottfold was providing the champion of Highland breed in the three-year-old bull, Calum Riabhach II. 1325, which carried off the same honor a year ago; and amongst the Ayrshires champion honors were worthily bestowed on the famous Mid-Ascot herd of the Messrs. McAllister in Bute. They showed splendid milk stock, which fittingly represented their high-class herd.

THE SHEEP.

Amongst sheep, the extraordinary feature was the success of Mr. Charles Howatson, of Glenbuck, with Blackfaces (he was first in every class, and took many other prizes), and of Mr. Robert Wal-lace, Auchenbrain; Mandeline, another Ayrshire man, with *Border Leicesters*. The championship of



AYRSHIRE COWS. In the Hon. Thos. Greenway's exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. SINCE SOLD TO E. T. PETAR, SOURIS, MAN.

this breed, however, went to an Angus man-Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, for a beautiful gimmer of surpassing merit.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Suit of Interest to Farmers. WHEN ARE CATTLE RUNNING AT LARGE?-C. P. R.

MUST PAY THE FARMER \$120.

An action of peculiar interest was tried before Judge McGibbon and a jury at Brampton last month. J. W. Albertson, of Lorne Park, owns a farm on both sides of Grand Trunk Railway track between Toronto and Hamilton, over which the C. P. R. has running powers. Last July, a year ago, Albertson sent his hired boy to bring the cattle from the field down to his farm. The boy collected the cattle and was driving them south along the road towards the railway track, when he suddenly saw a C. P. R. train approaching at a tremendous rate of speed. He dashed forward for the purpose of saving the cattle, but was unable to do so. Two of the cattle managed to get across the track, but the other three did not and were struck by the approaching train and killed.

The railway company contended that the boy had not the cattle sufficiently in charge. The plaintiff denied this, and further by his witnesses proved that the railway company had neither blown a whistle nor rung a bell, as provided by the statute, and were therefore in default. The case went to the who answered all questions in favor of the plaintiff; but the railway company made a motion for non-suit, upon which Judge McGibbon reserved judgment, and he has just given judgment in the plaintiff's favor for the amount of the three cattle killed, which was fixed at \$120, and directed that the railway company must pay the costs.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

female champions, the breed championship going mental shipments direct to Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, with only moderate satisfaction, owing, perhaps, largely to the severity of their competition in the matter of price and the excessive freight charges.

Mr. Cook, on being consulted on the practica-bility of changing Australian frozen beef to a chilled beef trade, expressed the opinion that the prospect of a trade in chilled meats between Australia and the United Kingdom are very remote. Firstly, the voyage of 50 to 60 days is too long to admit of the meat being kept sound in a chilled state, and in the second place, Mr. Cook holds to the opinion that freezing does not in any way injure either beef, mutton or lamb; but we believe it is really a case of "Hobson's choice"-that or nothing-with the Australian. Furthermore, the larger space required for the carriage of chilled meat, and the greater attention it

would require on the voyage, would necessarily increase the rate of freight beyond the enhanced price received. The few experiments that have been made have been complete failures, and Australian exporting and freezing companies are entirely opposed to any changes in the direction of chilling as contrasted with freezing.

Australia is competing successfully with Argentina in sending fortnightly shipments of frozen meat to South Africa, which Mr. Cook considers will be only a temporary market, since there is a probability of the Cape herds becoming restocked within a few years. Shipments of live cattle have

been tried to that country, but with losses by mortality during the voyage of some 60 per cent., so that Mr. Cook reasonably concludes that the frozen will always beat the live cattle trade be-tween Australia and the Cape.

Milk Fever Case Wrongly Treated --- Cow Killed by Drenching.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR, — Owing to the increasing prevalence of parturient apoplexy, or "milk fever," and the discovery of an effective remedy, I would give your readers my experience with a case I pronounced as milk fever which terminated fatally in a dairy herd under my management. This cow, a fine Jersey, was in fair flesh, and of a strong, robust constitution. Being a persistent milker, she continued to give a copious flow until parturition took place on morning of July 17th. It was an easy birth. She was fed bran and hay and given as much slightly warm water as she cared for. The same evening she was out in a sharp shower of rain for about a quarter of an hour. At night she was partially milked and enclosed in a box stall, and was lively when left for the night. The next morning at five o'clock she was found lying with her legs stretched out, breathing laboriously, a slight moan escaping with each breath. She

was bloated considerably, and struggled quite frequently, as though sudden pains troubled her at interdead by putting my ear over her heart. Was it milk fever? Had I been treating her properly? Hopkinsville, Ky. DAIRYMAN.

[There is little room for doubt that the case so minutely described was one of milk fever, and had she been given the Schmidt udder injections when first discovered down, she would likely have been living to-day. The great probability is that the cow was killed by the drenches she received, and which she could not properly swallow, causing them to enter her lungs. Dr. Tennant, V. S., who has had probably twenty cases, with only two losses, and those from interference outside of his treatment, has altogether dispensed with drenching until after the udder injection has so far cured the case to enable her to swallow properly, and then he gives simply a teacupful of whiskey, with a small quantity of ether and nux vomica. He seldom gives physic any more, as he finds the cows are generally better without it. When he reaches a patient he first washes the udder and teats with water to which has been added a small quantity of creoline, then milks her out and injects, with a perfectly clean instrument, the Schmidt treatment at blood temperature. He also finds it well to knead or rub the bag after the medicine is injected. He then leaves her as comfortable as possible for a few hours, when she invariably gets unto her feet. Usually in about six hours after the udder injections she is able to swallow freely, when the whiskey or other stimulant is given. It is generally necessary, or, at least, advisable, to repeat the udder injection ten hours after the first, and to continue giving the stimulating drenches every six or eight hours for a day or two. We have heard of several veterinarians trying the new treatment, and all seem well satisfied with it.]

Artificial Impregnation.

(BY VETERINARIAN.)

During the more prosperous periods in horse-breeding circles the frequent disappointment to the breeder in not being able to raise foals from a percentage of the best mares through apparent barrenness, led the more wide-awake to investigate the cause of failure and seek to overcome the difficulty. Upon investigation it was found that in very many those cases the cause of failure to breed lay in the fact of various peculiar abnormalities existing at the os-uteri (neck of womb). Frequently this organ will, upon examination, be found to be mechanically blocked with mucus and membraneous deposits, which only require to be carefully re-moved and the organ dilated with the hand just before service. But from what we can gather from literature and the more practical horsemen and stallion owners, the abnormality most frequently lies in an unnatural entrance to the womb (os-uteri), which is either directed to the right or left, up or down, as the case may be, forming a mechanical obstruction to the ready entrance of the vital fluid into the womb, which carries the spermatozoa to inhabit the ova; and while apparently a simple matter, these conditions have been a source of perplexity and loss to many an enthusiastic owner. Although this subject has been more thoroughly investigated by horse-breeders than any other class of men, it by no means follows that they are the

Australian Frozen Meat Trade.

Since frozen beef and mutton from Australia come into competition with the meats from Canada, a glance at the situation as it is referred to by Mr. John Cook, of Melbourne (who has for years been intimately connected with the export meat trade), in a conversation with a representa-tive of *British Refrigeration*, will be of interest.

Owing to three years of severe drought in Victoria, the sheep stock has been reduced from 60,000,000 to less than 40,000,000, with a very poor lambing season this year. In Queensland the late seasons have been patchy, but in New South Wales the weather has been less unfavorable, so that, on the whole, Mr. Cook considers the total number of sheep and cattle will be nearly maintained.

Regarding the system of Government inspection, Mr. Cook expressed his utter opposition to Government inspection, except for the purpose of preventing the treatment of stock found to be unsound or diseased. He finds that it has a restricting influence upon the trade, and that the Government inspectors have neither the skill nor the knowledge possessed by those who make it their business to freeze and export meat.

Regarding trade with the East, Mr. Cook considers its expansion will be very slow with such countries as Japan, China, and India. As to the present moment, there is a fair business being done in supplying the American troops in the Philippine Islands with beef.

As to the practicability of establishing a direct frozen meat trade between Australia and Manchester, Mr. Cook claimed to have sent experi-

vals. I undertook to treat her. I administered a pint and a half of linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine to relieve the bloating. In about twenty minutes I drenched her with two pounds of Epsom salts and an ounce of ginger. For half an hour the labored breathing continued and the bloating increased. To relieve this I punctured her on the left side, mid-way between the hook joint and the last rib. Had a good escape of gas, and her side be-came quite flabby. I had a rectal entry made with the hand,

and a few particles of hard, dark excrement were dislodged from an arm's length. About this time I concluded to try the potassium iodide treatment which had been described in your columns in a recent issue, and was about to procure the required articles when I noticed the animal discharging articles when I noticed the annual discharging some chewed hay and a watery-looking matter from her nostrils. This increased until it began to interfere with her breathing, so I had her raised to a natural position, with her front legs bent under her, and had her head held up, hoping to thus return the discharge to her stomach. Until this time (seven o'clock) the cow had been conscious, though in evident distress and perceptibly sinking. She had not been held in this position two minutes until she became unconscious. I let her head down, she gave three or four gasps, and died. It struck me as peculiar and unnatural that she did not struggle or move a muscle in the slightest degree, and I could only satisfy myself she was an expert at both locating the trouble and applying



SPOTLESS OF INGLESIDE AND ISABEL.

First-prize and sweepstakes male and female Herefords, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1899.

SHOWN BY J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

only ones who have suffered loss from this cause. Cows, ewes and sows are not exempt from such conditions; yet the former is, perhaps, noticed in greater percentage than any of the other domesti-cated animals. Not that the writer considers that they are so at birth, but contagious abortion (a prevalent disorder) has brought about a thickening of the neck of the womb, practically closing it up and rendering many a valuable breeding animal a subject for the block. Much has from time to time been written on the subject, and contrivances invented and placed upon the market to enlighten the public and relieve their condition, and although many of the instruments possessed high merit, yet much depends upon their successful manipulation. In conversation with Mr. O. A. Coates, of Bothwell, Ont., a successful and extensive stallion owner, we gathered that he had devoted several years to the study and practice of artificial impregnation, and from that gentleman (who has become

A New Dairy Stock Barn in Course of

Erection.

the accompanying illustration is on the 150-acre

dairy farm of Mr. J. A. James, Nilestown, near

London, Ont. The new portion is 72 feet long by

60 feet wide, and butts against the old barn with

stone basement, which it becomes a continuation

of. The basement walls of the new portion are of

cement concrete, made from Thorold hydraulic

cement. The walls are eight feet clear inside, and

on account of the barn being on sloping ground

average about twelve feet high outside. There

was used in the construction of the walls 100

barrels of cement, 150 loads of gravel, and as many

small stones as the cement would take. It was

built by four men in two and one-half weeks, and

presents, both in our illustration and upon close

of single stalls and a row of box stalls, with nine-feet passages behind the cows, and an eleven-foot

feed passage, which leads through the old base-ment to cement sile beyond it. The entire floor is

to be of cement, as are also the mangers and gut-ters. The feed passage is to be 14 in. higher than

the floor where the cows stand, so that the side of

the passage will form the back of the manger.

There will be put in a complete watering system, supplied from a hydraulic ram. The windows, of

The basement is divided lengthwise into two rows

examination, a most substantial appearance.

The barn basement and frame represented by

the proper remedies) we learned that he now considers barrenness an almost unknown condition. and has to-day in his vicinity many strong foals running about whose dams failed to breed in the normal way. After the second or third failure. Mr. Coates provided himself with the necessary appliances (such as impregnators, capsules, etc.), and practice has rendered the operation a comparatively simple one to him. What I wish more particularly to refer to is the introduction of the semen into the womb by means of the half-ounce gelatine capsule put up for ordinary veterinary practice.

The heretofore barren mare or cow is carefully examined as to the exact condition of the os-uteri. A clean basin and small glass syringe is at hand, heated to about the temperature of the blood (102 Fahr.), with warm water, also the necessary capsule, the cap of which has been punctured with a pin or other small instrument to allow the escape of air when replaced, then the service of the male is allowed, the semen is withdrawn by the hand from the floor of the vagina into the basin, and carefully and quickly drawn into the small syringe and de posited into the capsule and top replaced, which is pressed into the womb through its neck, the os-uteri. Care must be exercised in order to keep the outside of the capsule dry, as moisture renders it slippery and hard to direct. I believe the impregnator in every way reliable when carefully handled, but the danger of injuring the parts with which it comes in contact renders it more unsafe than the above described method.

In case of a stallion or bull being overrun at the busier seasons, it is just as practicable to catch the escaping semen from the stallion or mare when an independent mare is at hand at the proper moment, and impregnate the two subjects at one service. With cows this may be more difficult; yet, in the hands of an expert, this may even be accomplished with succes

The after-treatment should in no way differ from impregnation obtained by natural methods.

Larger Clydesdales Wanted.

SIR,-Mr. David Burns' letter in your last issue, on "Mares and Foals" on Pasture," is a timely and practical one, and from which very little ex-ception can be taken. His statement "that a great many Clydesdales of the present day are becoming finer and smaller and taking too long to mature" requires more than a passing notice, as this is unfortunately too true, and it is just possible that inbreeding may have done its share and carelessness played its part. However, my belief is that the craze of late years for quality, even at the loss of size and weight, has been the principal cause, until to-day we have plenty of animals weighing from 12 to 14 cwt., but few reaching 16 cwt. or more. This is to be deplored, as the latter class are worth almost anything the breeder or farmer may ask for them.

What is the remedy? Is it by using an outcross such as the Shire sug gested by Mr. Burns, or quietly drifting back to the use of such stallions as we were so proud of 25 years ago-larger and somewhat rougher though they were.

The Clydesdale of to-day has all the useful characteristics of the heavy horse, except weight and size, but I would hesitate long before using any such cross as the Shire, especially such stallions as have been imported into Canada. I would urge : think less of quality and go more for the stronger, even if rougher, pure-bred Clydesdale stallions. We should not longer hesitate, as the difference in price between the medium and heavy weight is too great to continue in the old way.

dust. In addition to the sources referred to, it oftentimes happens that the unwashed hands of the milker, together with some old coat that has previously served a period of more esteemed service, but now serves as a special garment for the grooming of horses and milking the cows, furnishes a smaller, though very objectionable, part to the general supply.

Again, we may find that good housewife or domestic who has not learned the superiority of a good brush to the much-used dishrag has been unable to remove all the slimy substance that adheres so tenaciously to the vessels. Thus a supply of bacteria sufficient for an undesirable seeding is in this way preserved. Not only is milk liable to contamination from the above-mentioned sources. but it is of such composition that when once seeded the bacteria can neither be skimmed off nor strained out, but are there to stay, as it furnishes temperature, moisture and food supply so admir-ably adapted to their growth and increase that under these favorable conditions they multiply at an inconceivable rate of rapidity. This increase in undesirable bacteria very materially affects the keeping quality of the milk, thus greatly shortening the time in which it can be put upon the market in an apparently fresh condition. Or if the milk is to be used for the manufacture of butter or cheese, the presence of these germs will prevent a proper ripening of the cream, thus making it impossible for the buttermaker to secure that much-sought-for quality, good flavor, in his butter. In the production of cheese they produce gassy and floating curds, which cause the cheese to be spongy and "pinholey.

After these things have been considered, there is yet the influence that uncleanliness may exert upon the health of the consumer of the milk or its products, and also as regards securing the best price for the article offered for sale. As regards health, there is no longer any doubt that impure milk is not only undesirable, but positively danger-ous, from the disease germs that are likely to abound wherever there is dirt, filth or decay. The

milk may not only serve as a means of conveying the germs of such dis-eases as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and numerous other virulent diseases, but the decomposition that is set up in the milk by the putrefactive bacteria' may produce in milk or its products toxic compounds that are extremely poisonous, and which often produce sickness or even fatal results.

This form of poison, as well as various other troubles, develops in cheese also, and is, like other cheese diseases, supposed to be the outcome of improper care of the milk.

In butter, one of the most annoving effects of undesirable bacteria is the earlier development of butyric acid and the consequent rancidity of the butter. From some experi-ments made here at the Iowa College creamery in regard to the keeping qualities of butter made from cream that had been separated from milk which had been exposed to unfavorable conditions that are so frequently to be met with, and other cream that was free from all undesirable kinds

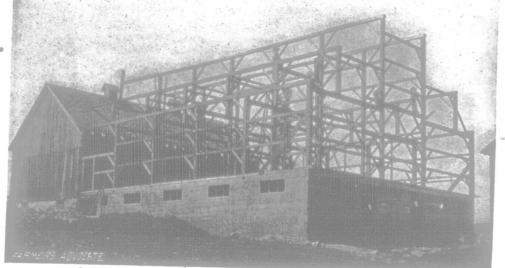
am firmly convinced that sponsible for rancidity in butter than is indicated by any authority that I have read upon that subject. I do not hesitate to venture the opinion that if more thorough cleanliness was rigidly practiced by all who put butter upon the market, the reduction in the amount of rancid butter would be sufficient to silence those champions of oleomargarine and other imitation butters who have been successful [In the United States.-ED.] in persuading so many that these products of the great packing corporations should be allowed to supplant butter as an article of food on account of their better keeping qualities. While it is possible, by resorting to pasteurization and pure culture start-ers, to improve the quality of butter made from milk that has been poorly cared for, I think it is admitted that there is no process by which poor milk can be made to produce the very best butter or cheese. We must also bear in mind that while commission merchants purchase the poor butter with reluctance at a lower price than is profitable to the producer, they are eagerly watching for the very best, and will often pay from half a cent to one cent a pound above market quotations to customers who can always supply them with the very finest article. W. J. KENNEDY, B. Sc. AG. Iowa Agricultural College.

which there are five on either side and three in the end, are each 5 ft. long by 2½ ft. deep. The superstructure is to have five mows on either side of the 16 ft. driveway. The corner and side posts are 16 ft. long and 10x10 in. square. The purline posts are 8x8 in. square and 34 ft. long, and the peak of the roof will be 39 ft. from the barn floor. The barn will, when finished, be painted on the outside and fitted on the inside with every

BASEMENT AND FRAME OF MR. J. A. JAMES' DAIRY STOCK BARN, NILESTOWN, ONT.

convenience that appears necessary for the com- of bacteria, fort and support of the capital Ayrshire herd it is uncleanly conditions are more directly being constructed to accommodate.

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Ontario Co., Ont. WM. SMITH.

Raising Foal on Cow's Milk --- Cure for Sprain.

SIR,-I have seen in June 20th Advocate about raising a colt by hand, and I don't agree with the advice given. I will now give you my experience with one which is now just one and a half months old. Its mother never got up after foaling. I feed it six times a day on cow's milk (cold), without any water. I sweetened the milk with maple syrup for a while. I used about one gallon of syrup, and then weaned it from that. The syrup is to regulate its bowels. If too loose give it a little less, as you see it needs it. It is doing just as well as it would on its mother. It is now starting to eat a little hay. I keep it in all the time, either in a box stall or in the yard. It has a small rupture at the navel. I would like to know if it would be better to do anything for it. The reason I tried the pure cow's milk cold with syrup, I have seen three or four children raised on it. The mother never warmed the milk, and the doctor could hardly believe till he saw how well the children grew.

I will now give you a cure for a sprain. Take spirits of turpentine and salt butter, equal parts. Allow it to simmer on the stove in an earthen vessel, and when cold enough rub the joint well. Then saturate a woolen bandage with it and roll round the joint. You never tried a better cure.

Huntington Co., Que. WILLIAM BROWNLEF.

Cleanliness in Dairying.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

A great deal has been written upon this subject, but I think that a few more lines would not be out of place, judging from what I observed to-day while taking in the milk at the College creamery. It is not at all unusual to find all sorts of filth in the bottom of a can, such as grounds, manure, etc., etc. Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated much longer if we expect to be able to compete with Denniark and other countries in the leading butter and cheese markets. We must educate the producer in order that he may fully realize the vital importance of perfect cleanliness in dairy-

Of the many reasons for the necessity of cleanliness in handling milk, one of the first is that milk is a liquid and will dissolve a large portion of the foreign matter that finds its way into it. When this matter is once dissolved, no amount of straining can remove it.

Another reason for giving especial care to the handling of milk would be that from the necessity of the case it is not the so-called unobjectionable kinds of dirt, that are sometimes distinguished as "clean dirt," to which milk is usually exposed, but to the germ-laden dust and obnoxious odors of the cow-stable, as well as particles of dried manure, hairs, and other minute particles, so apt to drop into the pail during milking. We must bear in mind that it is not the dirt of

itself that gives rise to so much trouble, but that it is the undesirable kinds of bacteria which enter the milk along with the dirt, as they exist in untold numbers in these objectionable contributions. When the forage and bedding are handled just before milking, as is often the case with men who have not made a special study of dairying, a very objectionable kind of bacteria (known as hay

To Secure Better Milk from Careless Patrons.

The Produce Review, in its effort to help creamery managers to succeed in getting careless patrons to take better care of their milk, asked a number of leading U.S. dairymen their advice upon the subject. Among the many suggestions of corre-spondents, we cull the following, all of which may be called parts of the argumentative or persuasive

1. Secure the confidence of patrons by being at all times courteous, genteel, and friendly to all, bacillus) find their way into the milk with the and dealing with strict honesty and impartiality.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

2. Be sure to make your creamery a pattern of neatness and cleanliness, otherwise your demands for cleanliness on their part will appear ridiculous. 3. Prove to them that it is to their interest to

keep the quality of the factory's product as high as possible, and that the finest goods cannot be made from defective raw material. Explain the effect of poor milk in reducing the size of the monthly milk payment.

(But how much more potent is this argument when you can explain that you cannot take poor milk at all in justice to your other patrons.)

4. Set an average standard and offer a premium for milk showing exceptional quality, say that which has been carefully strained, aerated and cooled below 60°, the cans being perfectly cleaned, etc. Or pay different prices according to quality, as well as according to fat content : two grades are suggested.

(If it is poor milk, it may be dear at any price for butter or cheese making.)

5. Educate them.

(Many suggestions were made which properly belong under this general head. They include the organization of patrons' clubs and holding educational meetings; visiting the patrons and explain-ing the proper methods of caring for milk, as well as the proper care and feeding of the cows; furnishing the patrons with instructive dairy literature, also with printed instructions as to the creamery's requirements of quality and how to meet them.)

6. Encourage every patron to keep enough cows so that the item of milk will be large and impor-tant, making rejection a serious matter, and attracting more attention to the necessity of knowledge and care.

7. Establishing competition between the patrons as to who can produce the best average milk condition for a month. The offer of prizes is suggested.

Undoubtedly all of these suggestions have in practical work been found useful, and theoretically they are generally sound and good. They should be used as far as possible in all cases, but it will certainly be found that only when they are built up on a feature on of rejection of poor milk will the improvement be rapid and satisfactory.

Good Butter.

ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND HOW TO MAKE IT. BY PROF. H. H. DEAN.

Good butter is made up of fine flavor, good grain, body and texture, even color, uniform and mild salting, and attractive appearance, combined

with keeping quality, for the export trade In our dairy school we use the following scale for judging butter :

| Flavor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
|-----------|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| Grain and | 1 | te | X | t | U | I | e | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Color | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Salting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Package. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |

... 100 Fine Flavor depends upon the cow, the quality of the feed, and the care of the milk, as the patron's part of the work. After the milk reaches the creamery, the main point which determines the flavor of butter is the proper control of its cream-ripening. The chief factors in cream-ripening are the "starter" or culture used, the temperature, the length of time ripened, and the amount of acid developed in the cream. The main points ripening of cream are To have a good culture and propagate it from day to day by using pasteurized skim milk as a basis to have the temperature such that the cream will ripen in 12 to 20 hours (though I consider if makers could have perfect conditions a longer time would give better results), to check the acid by cooling or churning when it contains .5 to .6 per cent. of acid, depending on the richness of the cream, and to be careful in the washing and working of the butter, so as not to destroy fine flavor. Cream having 25 to 35 per cent. butter fat is suitable for producing fine flavor, as it contains about the right proportion of caseous and sugar material for the ferments to work upon. More than 35 per cent. fat does not contain enough flavoring material, while less than 25 per cent. contains too much, and needs to be watched carefully or it will become overripe, besides causing more labor in handling and cooling. Grain and Texture are determined by the cow, the feed, the temperature of crcam and water, and method of working. Some cows produce butter of firmer texture than others, while some give butter which is too difficult to spread on bread in winter The quality of being suitable for breadtime. spreading is a very important one in butter. Soft foods tend to produce soft butter, because they make an excess of the soft or oily fats. The higher the temperature at which the cream is churned above 55° the softer will be the butter, especially separator cream butter. Too much working and working by friction tend to make butter "greasy. A roller or lever worker, which applies gentle pressure, is best suited to preserve "grain" butter. Soft butter may be temporarily hardened with cold water when washing, but it is not a permanent remedy. The temperature at which butter is stored also affects its body and texture.

thorough mixture of the salt with the butter is the main point to observe. Washing with water too cold sometimes causes "streaks" or "mottles." The chief remedy for mottling is working twice. Fine salt, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per pound butter, suits the Canadian trade. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is desirable for British markets.

The most suitable package for export is the 56-lb_a box lined with paraffine wax and heavy parchment paper. Pack the butter firmly and cover top with parchment paper and a light salt paste. Boxes are better covered with canvas sacks for shipping. For local trade we use the oblong pound print wrapped in parchment paper, 8x11, having our stamp-



on each print.

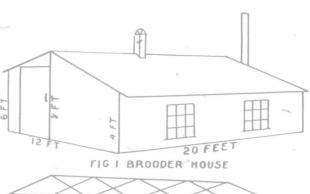
For keeping quality have perfect milk, ripen cream properly, churn at as low a temperature as possible, wash twice, salt one ounce to the pound, work twice, pack firmly in tub or box, exclude the air, and keep at a temperature of 12° to 33° F. Ontario Agricultural College. H. H. DEAN.

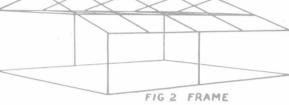


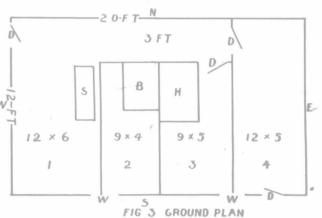
DR. JAS. FLETCHER. PROF. OTTO LUGGER. HUGH M'KELLAR. The professors hunting grasshoppers in the Boissevain and Deloraine districts of Manitoba, where the Rocky Mountain locusts committed considerable damage to farm crops in 1898.

Brooder House.

In order to successfully raise early or winter chickens, a comfortable house is necessary. Manufacturers of poultry supplies are prepared to furnish us with outdoor brooders, but these are scarcely suitable for large numbers of chickens until the snow has gone and the weather has become warm enough for the chickens to spend some time in the open air. We find that a warm house saves food and fuel. The season is fast approaching when we must begin planning and building if we intend to raise chickens during the coming winter. There are houses and houses, and each has some special claim to our consideration. If one is a practiced hand at broiler-raising, the cost of the ouse is not so much to be considered as its suitability and durability. The one I shall describe is suitable for a learner, as it is not expensive and will last sufficiently long for the beginner to be transformed into a successful poultry-raiser, or to have decided that poultry-raising does not pay. Ours, as shown in Fig. No. 1, is constructed of unplaned, cheap quality of inch pine lumber for siding and roofing-two thicknesses, or doubleboarded, with one ply of tarred paper between. The lumber is all put on outside of the frame, and is quite windproof. The frame, as shown in Fig. No. 2, is composed of 2x4 in. scantling, excepting the collar beams, which are inch material, and sills 2x6. The building is 12 ft. wide by 20 ft. long. The north side is 6 ft. high, the south side 4 ft., with double pitch being 8 ft. high in the ridge, which is 4 ft. from the north wall, giving the largest slope to the The sills rest on the ground, and it is south. banked on the outside and filled (preferably with gravel) level with the sills inside. The windows being low, the sunlight is thrown directly on the floor, which is the best place for the light in a brooder house. Single windows are used. Some poultrymen prefer the slope to the north, with the bassage running along the south side., This must shut the chickens further from the sunlight. In Fig. No. 3, the inside divisions are shown. In the section marked 1 (12 ft. by 6 ft.) we keep a box stove and the food supply. The pipe from the stove runs the full length of the house, retaining all of the heat. Wood being plentiful, we find the stove furnishes plenty of heat after the first few days of "chickenhood," so that the brooder lamp lightly-salted butter. Too many Canadians are spoiling their butter for fancy trade by going to extremes in color and salt. To secure even color, a







pen will always contain the latest hatches When three weeks old they are moved into pen 3 (9x5 ft which is provided with a warm hover, marked H. This is similar to but larger than the brooder, and requires no lamp. When a third lot is hatched, the first are moved into pen 4, which extends the full width of the house, being 12 ft. long and 5 wide. When the fourth lot of chickens are hatched the first is ready for market, and should weigh between two and a half and three pounds to the pair. Some broiler-raisers succeed in getting them to weigh four pounds per pair at eight weeksold

The divisions between the pens should be of netting, and a ventilating shaft may be run from the floor through the roof. We have a small door leading from division 4. so that the older chickens may have some outdoor exercise. Some successful breeders put one hundred chickens in each division instead of fifty. In that case I think the first compartment, marked 2, and the brooder, should be divided lengthwise in order to avoid overcrowding of the very young chickens. GYRA.

Pure Culture Starters.

DEAR SIR,-I would like to draw the attention of owners and patrons of creameries and cheese factories to a circular recently issued by this laboratory to the creameries and cheese factories throughout the Province.

The circular contains information which will

There is a growing demand for pale-colored and

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be of service to cheese and butter makers. It also states that this laboratory is prepared to furnish them at a nominal cost with pure cultures for cheese and butter making.

There have, as yet, been very few applications for these starters, more cheese than butter starters having been asked for. There can only be two reasons why this opportunity is not being more fully taken advantage of. Either the buttermakers consider that their butter cannot be improved in flavor or keeping quality, or they are unaware of the advantages derived from the use of pure culture starters.

In order to give some information to those who have not been able to give much attention to the subject, I have made a few extracts from a recent report of Prof. Conn, of Storrs, Conn., who has recently been inspecting the European dairy methods. As he is perhaps the highest authority in America upon the bacterial production of flavor in butter, his opinions may induce patrons and makers to make a further study of the question.

EXTRACTS FROM PROF. CONN'S REPORT.

" It has been proved that the quality of the product is in a considerable degree dependent upon the particular kind of bacteria which may ripen the These facts are well known, but cream. the practical application of them has not been very widely extended in any European country except Denmark and North Germany.

"In Denmark the use of pure cultures has become very common. It is stated that over 95 per cent. of the butter made in this great buttermaking country at the present time is made by the agency of artificial cultures used in cream ripening. This percentage is surprising, and conveys a very great lesson. Danish buttermakers stand at the head of the profession for the world. Danish butter commands the highest price, and has the highest reputation of all butters. The Danes adopt with practical uniformity the use of pure cultures, and the undoubted inference to be drawn is that the use of pure cul-

tures in cream ripening results in uniform advantage.

"The conclusions of the Danish Association of Buttermakers is given as follows: 'Butter made with pure cultures is almost always better than that made by the older method. While this is not always the case, and while it is true that some samples of butter made with-out pure cultures rank very high, there out pure cultures rank very high, there is no uniformity in regard to the grade of the other types of butter, while the butter made by pure cultures is of uniform grade. There has been since the introduction of pure cultures a noticeable and almost universal improvement in the grade of Danish butter in general.' The results of this method of the use of pure cultures in Denmark are, of course, satisfactory, or the method would not be so widely used.

"It is somewhat more expensive than to make butter without pasteurization and pure cultures, and we may be sure that if the result were not satisfactory the process would not have been adopted in over 95 per cent. of the creameries.

The starters sent out from the laboratory are identical with those used in Denmark, and with proper care and management should yield equally Patrons should ascertain if their good results. makers are obtaining the highest price for their butter or cheese ; if they do not, let them make inquiries as to the cause of the lower price. In nine cases out of ten the fault will be found in the flavor; that is, it is the result of bad or no starters, or of tainted milk.

In other industries where bacterial organisms are made use of in the production of a manufactured article, such as in breadmaking, brewing, etc., those establishments which use the pure culture system are superseding those which adhere to the old, unreliable methods.

The pure culture method is not a mere scientific theory. It is nothing less than a businesslike method of producing a standard and uniform article. No man expects to obtain a clean crop of wheat if he sows seed which contains half a dozen kinds of seed, and he can no more reasonably expect to obtain butter or cheese with a uniform havor if the cream has been ripened by undesirable

The Canadian cheese has obtained the position it now holds in the British market because in its manufacture accurate technical knowledge and sound business principles have been used. At present the Farmers' Institutes in the States, and the dairy associations in Australia, New Zealand, and the States, are taking up the subject of dairy bacteriology far more energetically than is being done in this country. It is especially desirable, now that the efforts of cold storage are being so closely watched by the British buyers, that everything that can have an improving influence upon our food products should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent.

It must not be supposed that pure starters will compensate for carelessness or neglect in any part of the process of buttermaking. Milk or cream that has undergone any injurious bacterial change cannot be made to give good butter or cheese by any treatment. The greatest benefit can be derived from the use of pure cultures only when the cream or milk is ripened by the bacteria contained in the starter. This, as a rule, necessitates pasteurizing the cream. However, great improvements can be made by taking precautions as to cleanliness and the employment of low temperatures while handling the milk, the starter being added when the cream is set to ripen. MALCOLM ROSS. Bacteriological Dept., Ontario Agr. College.

iar manner that I am unable to decide with any degree of certainty as to the true nature of the ailment. I would, however, advise you to prepare the animal for physic by feeding exclusively on bran mash diet for twenty-four hours, and then administer the following: Barbadoes aloes, six drams; calomel, one dram; solid extract of belladonna, one dram; ground ginger, two drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. After the purgative has ceased to operate, give, morning and evening, in food for one week : Nux vomica, pulv., half a dram ; nitrate of potash and bicarbonate of soda, of each two drams.]

PROBABLY RHEUMATISM.

SUBSCRIBER, Stonewall, Man .: -- "Have a horse seven years old. Went lame in February in off hind leg. A few days later noticed a hollow place on the rump. Blistered the same; seemed to get all right. He then went the same way with the other leg. Blistered that also. The blistering seemed to raise the muscles, but the horse is not well. He occasionally shows lameness and holds up his hind legs in the stable. Did not work him for several weeks when blistering. Have worked him but little for the spring. He feeds well, and appears all right when run to pasture, but sweats very easily if worked, and is not keeping in as good condition as he should with the feed he consumes. Kindly advise what shall be done, and oblige ?"

Prepare the horse for a purgative, and give as follows : Barbadoes aloes, one ounce ; ground ginger, two drams ; treacle or soap, sufficient to form a ball. After the physic has ceased operating, ive, morning and evening, in food for two weeks: Salicylate of soda, one dram; powdered gentian, two drams.

PIGS WITH SKIN ERUPTION.

SUBSCRIBER, Simcoe Co., Ont .:- "Would you please answer the following question: I have an acre of tares and an acre of rape in the same field. When the pigs had been feeding on them for a when the pigs had been recting on them for a week I noticed them getting very itchy. Some of them are very bad—the skin is all cracked along their backs. I think it must be the rape that is causing the trouble. Will it do them any harm? Some of the pigs are white, some black. It is only the white ones that are affected yet. All the grain they get is corn meal, 1. Is there anything that could be done to relieve them? 2. Could you tell me how to mix fish oil and coal oil for keeping flies off-cattle?

[1. In answer to yours of the 14th inst. re pigs, I would say that the trouble certainly is not due to the rape. I cannot speak so confidently about the tares, as I cannot call to mind instances of pigs pasturing on such. Still, I do not think it would cause a skin eruption, especially in such a short The condition is probably due to high feed time. and confinement before being turned out, though the heat of the sun hastened its development. White hogs are liable to sunburn when first turned out in hot weather. I would advise the following treatment: Feed once daily, in sloppy food, equal parts Epsom salts and sulphur, say from one to two tablespoonfuls for each pig, according to size. Dress the affected parts with raw linseed oil, forty parts; carbolic acid, one part. Dress twice daily J. H. REED, V. S.

Ontario Agricultural College. 2. See FARMER'S ADVOCATE, July 20th issue, page 387.]

Miscellaneous. NOTICE

swim in. I would prefer clean water to a filthy stream or pond. W. R. GRAHAM, #

Manager Poultry Dept. Ontario Agricultural College.

PRACTICAL POINTERS ABOUT BEE FRAMES. G. L. L., Prescott Co., Ont :- "I hived a swarm

of bees, and in about nine or ten days examined them and found that they had connected the frames by building their combs "zigzagging" from end to end of the same, and that, when attempting to separate them with a knife, the combs full of honey, pollen and larvæ, fell to the bottom of the hive in a heap, and the following day the colony left for the woods. It was again caught and hived in a new hive, and in two days examined and found that the frames could not be removed, owing to pieces of comb having fallen across their bottom bars, and that while the bees were building comb from the top downward, they were also building it from the bottom upwards.

"1. What is the matter with my frames?

"2. Is it absolutely necessary to put in foundation sheets?

'3. Do you suppose they were nearly swarming and that the disturbance only hurried them off?

"4. My super frames are four inches high, with an upright in the middle. Will I require foundation for these spaces, which are about 4 x 8 inches?

"5. How soon should the super be put on after the swarm was caught?

"6. Where can supplies be procured, and what is the probable cost of a small extractor, a smoker and foundation?

[1. As far as the circumstances stated are concerned, there is nothing the matter with your frames. The combs dropped in the first instance because, when you attempted to separate the frames, you had to do considerable cutting and breaking of the combs, which must have partially destroyed their support, and being tender, because new and heavy with honey, pollen and brood, they fell. In the second case, I am not sure what made the combs fall, but I am guessing they had become overheated. However, if you had used good brood foundation, running 5 or 6 sq. ft. to the pound, wired into the brood frames, and well fastened to their top bars, and had your hive been painted white, protected from the sun and had an entrance clear across the from the standard match and an entrance clear across the form $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, your combs would not have fallen, as stated; and if, in addition to the above, your hive had stood level, the bees would have built their combs straight and even in the frames.

2. It is absolutely necessary for the frames to hang plumb, and to use some kind of a foundation guide if you wish your bees to build their combs straight and even in the frames. A beginner should use full sheets in all his frames, both brood and surplus. A success can, in many cases, be made by using strips of foundation, about 3 inch wide, and fastened to the center of the top bars of the brood frames; but only persons of some considerable experience should attempt this.

3. No. A swarm, for various reasons, will often leave its hive a day or so after being put into it, and especially if disturbed by the breaking down of its combs, as described. It is not often, however, that they will leave it as late as ten days after being hived, but such cases are by no means exceptional under such circumstances as mentioned. 4. Yes.

5. The same day, as soon as hived.

6. Beekeepers' supplies can be had of W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Ont.; Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, Ont.; R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, Ont.; and for the Heddon or case system of handling bees, of A. E. Hoshal, Beamsville, Ont. An extractor, such as you mention, would cost from about \$7 to \$9; a smoker, \$1 to \$1.60; brood foundation, 45c. to 50c. per lb., and section foundation, 55c. to 60c. per lb. A. E. HOSHAL.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

LAMINITIS (FOUNDER).

V. R., Caron, Alta: - "I have a driving horse that is foundered; five years old. Driven all last year. About six week ago was fed on wheat sheaves. Got lame on front feet; was turned out to pasture for two weeks, then driven nineteen miles. Since then has been a cripple, but is getter better. Have poulticed his feet and kept him in wet pasture field. Would you advise bleeding him in the feet? Kindly advise me for best treatment."

Poulticing the feet and keeping the horse in wet pasture field was good treatment. Would advise you to have the feet shod with heavy, well-fitted, ordinary shoes without caulks. Apply a cantharidine blister around the coronet of each foot : cantharides, three drams; vaseline, two ounces. Keep the feet moist either by bruised meal poultice, or allowing the horse to graze in wet pasture. The animal should have very moderate exercise every day. Do not bleed the feet.]

A PECULIAR CASE.

J. M., Thingvalla, N.-W. T.:-"Would you kindly advise me through your valuable paper as to the cause and treatment of the following : A mare, five years old, raised by myself, draws one side in and puffs the other side out with a jerking motion as if she were poked with a stick. Is healthy, to all appearances. Would like to know if it is 'bots.' It lasts about ten minutes. Then she closes her eyes and drops her head. Spells come on once every day

[The symptoms you have mentioned are either very peculiar, or they are described in such a pecul-

We have decided to discontinue giving answers to legal questions, many of which we find are not of general interest. It is really no part of the legitimate work of an agricultural paper, and is not, as a rule, adopted by the best papers of this class besides, our space has been pretty heavily taxed with questions upon agricultural and live stock, and we desire to encourage this feature by giving more prompt answers than we have been able to do in the past on account of the large amount of matter which at times accumulates in this department. Our friends, we trust, will take kindly this announcement, and not refer any more legal questions to us.

SICK DUCKS.

SUBSCRIBER, Oxford Co., Ont .:- "I had twenty ducks about half grown. They were healthy until a few days ago, when some of them would stagger around and in a few hours die. They were fed two quarts corn meal and bran, equal parts, three times a day. They had plenty of water, though not extra clean. Give cause and cure, and if feeding is correct ?

I think the trouble is caused from a lack of grit or gravel and shade. Ducks require shade from the sun, for if it is not supplied they will sometimes stagger about and in a few hours die. They will sometimes die from lack of grit. We put a handful of grit into every two quarts of feed. Whenever we have undertaken to raise ducks without the grit, some always died as above. I would prefer one part shorts in the place of two parts bran. If the ducks are for breeding pur-poses, less corn meal would be advisable, as this food is very fattening. We are feeding our ducks as follows: Equal parts by measure of bran, middlings and corn meal, which is mixed dry, then moistened with skim milk. We add one handful of grit to every two quarts of food. We also give them all the green feed they will eat. Fresh water is given at every feed, which is five times daily. No water is allowed for the ducks to

Lincoln, Co., Ont.]

FITTING A BULL FOR SHOW. E. B. PARSONS, Stanstead Co., Que.:-"What would be the best ration for my twenty-months Ayrshire bull to fit him for showing this fall?

Regarding the fitting of the Ayrshire bull for the fall shows, unless he is in fairly good shape now there is little enough time to put a showring bloom on him. The idea is not so much to get him fat as to have him fresh and thrifty, with the brightness of eye and mellowness of hair and skin of a horse ready for a race. To this end he should not have heavy grain-feeding, nor such as corn meal at all. While a number of suitable combinations of foods could be made, we would recommend as grain one part each of pea chop and oil cake, and two parts each of oat chop and wheat bran. This is a safe food, and can be fed liberally after he has become accustomed to it. Aftermath clover, large enough to mow, and allowed to wilt a couple of hours in the sun, then run it through a straw-cutter, would do well to mix the chop with, or bright clover hay would do well. He should get from six to eight quarts of the chop per day after a couple of weeks' feeding. He should be kept in during the day in a cool, darkened place, and allowed out in a paddock or field at night, away from other stock, so that he will remain quiet and contented. Fresh water and salt should be kept before him constantly, and he should have liberal daily grooming with brush and flannel, so as to put his skin right. His hoofs should be trimmed into natural shape and his horns cleaned up before the show. If the bull is of typical Ayrshire form and has never been stunted, he should with the above treatment be made a probable winner in good

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

CULTIVATION AND PRUNING OF RASPBERRIES.

E. S., Oxford Co., Ont .:- "Will you kindly give me some information on the cultivation and pruning of the raspberry ?"

[A raspberry plantation should be set in spring as early as there is warmth in the land. The stock set out should be vigorous suckers of the previous year's growth, taken from productive plots of good variety. The land to receive the plants should be prepared in the previous autumn by deep and thorough cultivation and liberal manuring. The plants should be set in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the rows. The plants should be trimmed back to about one foot in length at planting. The ground between the plants should be kept cultivated on the surface during the fore part of the season, and then mulched with damp straw to keep down the weeds and preserve moisture. The following spring the canes may be tied up to stakes loosely with soft string or strips of cotton, but this is not generally considered neces-The ground should be cultivated as during the previous season, or a mulch may be applied soon after the fruit is set on the canes. After the fruit has been harvested, the old wood may be removed and burned, or left till the fall or following spring, and the latter is probably the better course. The tops of the canes should be cut back in the spring, leaving them about three feet high. They will thus grow stronger, and will be less liable to fall down with their own weight. It is wise to thin out the canes each spring to four or five vigorous canes in a hill or group. The soil should be kept in rich condition, and when the plantation shows an inclination to run out, a new one should be set out and some other crop grown on the ground for a few years. By renewing the plot in this way every five or six years, good results should be realized, if general, intelligent care is given to all the details of the work.

LEAKING WATER TANK-OX-EYED DAISY.

J. S. McG., Hastings Co., Ont.:-"1. I built a large elevated tank of 2-inch pine plank last summer, and it leaks ever since. I put in shorts, and failed ; then lime, and failed. Now, I hope the AD-VOCATE will be so good as to help me out of the difficulty. 2. What is the best means of exterminating wild daisy

[1. If the planks of the sides and bottom of the tank were properly sized and put together, with paint at the joints and firmly hooped, no water should get through, especially after the wood became saturated. It is not an easy matter to prescribe in such a case without some knowledge of the cause of the leak. We would recommend, however, that the water be let out, the tank allowed to dry for a time, tighten the hoops, and then fill and cover all the cracks and seams with hot pitch. It may be necessary to stuff tarred oakum into the larger crevices

2. The wild daisy, or ox-eyed daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), is a simple perennial which grows from one to two feet high, bearing large yellow-centered flowers with white rays. infests all kinds of crops, and it also grows where the land is not cultivated, as in permanent pastures and in by-places generally. It is most difficult to eradicate in permanent pastures and meadows, and especially as they grow older, since the roots of the daisies then become much interlaced with those of the crops. It is propagated by means of its seeds, and is frequently distributed among the seeds of timothy and clover. As it infests more particularly grass land, it is well to drop meadows out of the rotation, as far as possible, until infested fields have been dealt with. In the case of meadow land infested with the weed, pasture it until the middle of June, then plow it deeply, and sow with rape in drills, taking pains to cul-tivate the rape carefully, so as to make it a cleaning crop, and the rape will come in for fall pasture for cattle or sheep. It may be necessary to follow the rape crop with a crop of corn or roots that would be cultivated during the summer. In dealing with a grain field, plow the infested field lightly after harvest, and again deeply just before winter. In the interval give the soil two or more harrowings to induce the daisy seed to germinate. In the spring follow this preparation with a hoed crop or summer-fallow, and if necessary with another hoed crop. During the time of farming without meadow, corn, millet and early-cut rye or oats may be used for fodder. It should be the aim to facilitate the germination of the weed seeds in the soil, and then destroy the young plants before they produce seed. The plans we have mentioned are such as will surely destroy the weeds if they can be carried out thoroughly, but they may not suit certain men as well as some others that may be quite as effective. We invite those of our readers who have cleared fields of ox-eyed daisies to write us fully how they did it, for the benefit of many anxious readers.]

UNHEALTHY PEACH TREES-YELLOWS. G. R. H., Wentworth Co., Ont .:- "I write to

ask for a little information regarding peach trees. They have been planted three years and have made very rapid growth, but I notice this spring they are not as healthy as should be. In working around them I notice at the surface of the ground jellylike substance has oozed out of the trunk, in some cases to the amount of a small teacupful or so. Is it the yellows? Please describe fully the yellows. There is a good showing of fruit on these trees at this date. Very little curl leaf. An answer to the above through your valuable paper, the ADVOCATE, will be prized.'

[In reply to your correspondent's question regarding his peach trees, I may say it is difficult to tell from the information he has given just what is the matter, but there are several things which would cause the gumming which he speaks of. Partial winter-killing or injury to the bark would have this effect. If the gumming occurred higher up on the tree it might be due to peach rot (Monilia fructigena). However, if the gumming occurs near the ground it is more likely to be due to injury to the bark. In a bulletin on "Peach Cultere," by Prof. Craig, issued by the Experimental Farms, the author gives Bailey's description of yellows as follows :-

"Yellows is a distinct disease. It attacks peach trees of all ages and in all conditions of vigor, seeming to have a preference for those which are thrifty. It is incurable, and its termination is always fatal.

"It is communicable from tree to tree. The means of communication is unknown, but it is not spread through the soil, it does not originate in the roots, it is evidently not conveyed from flower to flower, and it is probably not transferred by means of pruning tools.

"The one unmistakable symptom of yellows is the red-spotted character of the fruit. The flesh is commonly marked by red lines or splashes beneath the spots. These peaches generally ripen prematurely, and in the second year they are usually smaller and often more fuzzy than the normal fruit. The second symptom to appear, or the first in trees not in fruit, is the tip growth. This is a short growth starting from the upper or terminal buds, usually late in the season, and is characterized by narrow stiff yellowish small leaves, which stand at nearly right angles to the shoot. Sometimes these tips appear late in autumn, after the leaves have fallen, or in spring before normal growth begins. They are often first seen upon the ends of watersprouts. This tip growth is sometimes little pronounced, and then only a practiced eye will detect it.

"The third mark of the disease is the pushingout of slender, stiff-leaved, yellowish shoots from the body of the tree or the sides of the large limbs. In pronounced cases, or when the tree is about to die, these shoots may branch into close, bunchy tufts. These symptoms are frequently wholly absent in New York State throughout the entire course of the disease.

"In its final stage the disease is marked by small and slender growth of all new wood; small narrow vellow or reddish foliage by a great profusion of slender and branchy growths in the center of the tree.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices

| Extreme | Two weeks |
|--|--|
| Beef cattle. prices now. 1500 .lbs. up | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Mixed 4 15 to 4 65 Heavy 4 15 to 4 70 Light 4 20 to 4 65 Pigs 3 75 to 4 50 Sheep, 3 75 to 4 50 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Natives 3 00 to 5 25 Western 3 55 to 4 70 Yearlings 4 50 to 5 40 Lambs 3 55 to 7 00 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |

much attention to the betterment of his herds as he ought to, as he is depending more and more upon buying young cattle from the ranchmen. The tendency among corn-belt breeders is to buy instead of breed, and as long as this is the case the best cattle at market are liable to be branded. However, the ranchmen are even overcoming this objection/and are making contracts to furnish farmers in the corn belt with unbranded calves and yearlings that have been close-herded in grass pastures, where branding may be dispensed with. The U. S. Government is just now buying 3,000 light cavalry horses.

The U. S. Government is just now buying 3,000 light cavalry horses. The first consignment of range horses reported at the Union Stock Yards market this summer arrived recently, and were from the ranch of J. R. Smith, Trabing) Wyo. They represented a double cross of Percheron sires on the native broncho, and were animals of symmetrical proportions, with the average weight of 1,100 pounds. In color they were roan, sorrel, bay, and brown, and except for a small brand could not be distinguished from the domestic-bred horses of the North-western States.

western States. This consignment was sold to Robert Hayden, London, Eng., for \$55 per head. They were partially harness-broken, and are among the first range horses exported to Europe. It would appear that with the revival of the horse industry the range breeders, who have been using the best sires regardless of cost, are now in position to realize handsome profits on their investments.

of cost, are now in position to realize handsome profits on their investments. The hog situation seems to be a very strong one, current prices being the highest since May, 1898. The demand for hogs and hog products is wonderfully wide, and if it were not so the current hog supply would be a much bigger one relatively than it is. A big packer says the people who are most bene-field by the expansion and activity of business are those who eat hams and bacon, rather than the working people, who must be depended upon to take care of the lard and ribs and pork. Packers say the heavy products are comparatively slow to wove, and show little of the activity that characterizes the demand for hams and bacon. Still, it must be admitted that the "fat back" hogs have lately been selling as high as the fathe lines of the hog-raiser were cast in pleasant places. Owing to the great demand for hams and bacon, as com-would be better pleased if the hogs just now were like centi-pedes or young colts – all legs, and the arrangement that bacon. A Chicaro man has returned from a trip to South-western

A Chicago man has returned from a trip to South-western Texas. He says the supply of sheep is fairly large, but the majority are not in condition to ship. The weather has been very dry, and the range is poor. It is likely, he thinks, that most of the sheep will not be marketed, unless to feeders. The present condition of the wool market, however, has put the Texas sheepman in a rather independent position. He can clip two crops per year, and unless the feeder is willing to meet his price it is hard to make a trade. Montana wool has touched 20c, and sheep-growers in that State are in a happy frame of mind. Farming in the middle West pays industrious, capable people. Titus Sudduth, of Sherman, Ill., died Sunday, July 16th, aged 70 years. Mr. Sudduth was one of the early settlers of Sangamon County. He was one of the best and most A Chicago man has returned from a trip to South-western

B.

STRAYED LICE.

On a recent date a small glass vial was received at the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, containing a number of very minute vermin. No letter has yet been received concerning the consignment, but we judge they were taken from the bodies of live stock, of which class we cannot determine. If our surmise is correct, we would recommend that the infested animal be given repeated washings with one or other of the commercial dips advertised in our columns. The consignor would confer a favor by writing us of the prey of the lice.

"As a rule, yellows trees die in five or six years from the first visible attack.

"The yellow and stunted condition following neglect or the work of borers (both of the common borer and the pinhole borer) is often mistaken for yellows.

"Extermination of all affected trees-root and branch—is the only means of keeping the disease at bay. This work should be prosecuted vigor-ously and systematically, and with the full support of the whole community.

"Trees may be set in the very places from which yellows trees have just been removed, with entire safety. The disease is readily communicated to nursery stock by affected buds, even by buds from those branches of affected trees which do not show any signs of the yellows.

"Pits from affected trees, when viable, may be expected to propagate the disease.

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.]

VIRGIN HEIFER GIVING MILK.

C. A. M., York Co., Ont.:-"In my herd is a heifer about eighteen months old, which has not been sucked by self or other cattle. Nobody has ever milked at her, and she is not in calf, yet she is making bag. Her milk is rich-looking and good color. What would cause the above, and what color. would you advise me to do?"

[It is no uncommon circumstance in good dairy herds for heifers to develop udders and give milk for months before calving. A number of such cases have come beneath our personal notice, but we cannot determine the cause of the premature lactation period. We have it on good authority that a heifer belonging to one of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE subscribers gave milk that produced 200 pounds of butter before having her first calf. We would advise milking the heifer, and breeding her when the proper time comes. She will likely develop into a good breeder and a good milker.]

lith, aged 70 years. Mr. Sudduth was one of the early settiers of Sangamon County. He was one of the best and most successful farmers and cattle-feeders in that State. He was the owner of some 10,000 acres of fine land in Illinois, and his estate was valued at over \$1,000,000. He began life in Sangamon County as a tenant farmer.

Montreal Markets.

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British Markets.

A heavy blow was struck shippers this week in a decline on the foreign markets of a ½c. to ½c. per lb., in some cases shippers saying it reaches fully one cent. This indicates a loss of \$4.00 to \$19,00 per head on stock being sold, as they were mostly all bought on a stiff market report from Great Britain. -Best States steers made II [c. in London, and 11c. in Liverpool; best Canadians, 11c. in London, and 10½c. for Liverpool. Sheep market firmer, at 12½c. London, 10½c. Liverpool.



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AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE.

EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS COLONEL CLAY.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

(Continued from page 392.)

"You're a murderer, sir!" Charles shrieked out. "We

"You're a murgerer, sir: Charles shrieked out. We shall starve or die here!" Colonel Clay, on his side, was all sweet reasonableness. "Now, my dear sir," he expostulated, one hand held palm outward, "do you think it probable I would kill the goose that lays the golden eggs with so'little compunction ? No, no, Sir Charles Vandrift, I know too well how much you are worth to me. I return you on my income-tax paper as five Sir Charles Vandrift, I know too well how much you are worth to me. I return you on my income-tax paper as five thousand a year, clear profit of my profession. As a regular financier, I allow, I couldn't hold a candle to you, but in my humbler walk of life I know just how to utilize you. I lead you on where you think you are going to gain some advantage over others, and by dexterously playing upon your love of a good bargain—your innate desire to best somebody else—I succeed in besting you. There, sir, you have the philosophy of our mutual relations." our mutual relatio

our mutual relations." He bowed and raised his cap. Charles looked at him and cowered. "And do you mean to say," he burst out, "you intend to go on so bleeding me?" The Colonel smiled a bland smile. "Sir Charles Vandrift," he answered, "I called you just now the goose that lays the golden eggs. You may have thought the metaphor a rude one. But you are a goose, you know, in certain relations. Smartest man on the Stock Exchange, I readily admit; easiest fool to hamboozle in the open country that aver I meta fool to bamboozle in the open country that ever I met with. Regard me, my dear sir, as a microbe of millionaires, a para-site upon capitalists. I am a Robin Hood of my age, and,

site upon capitalists. I am a Robin Hood of my age, and, looking upon you as an exceptionally bad form of millionaire, as well as an exceptionally easy form of pigeon for a man of my type and talents to pluck, I have, so to speak, taken up my abode upon you." "Why do you insult me by telling me all this?" Sir Charles cried, writhing. The Colonel waved his hand. It was small and white. "Because I fore the game," he answered, with a relish; "and also because the more prepared you are beforehand the greater credit and amusement is there in besting you. Well, now, ta ta once more! I am wasting valuable time. I might be cheating somebody. I must be off at once. . Take care of yourself, Wentworth. But I know you will. You always do. Ten per cent. is more usual!"

He rowed away and left us alone on the island. Charles He rowed away and left us alone on the island. Charles flung himself on the bare rock in a wild access of despondency. As for myself, I climbed with some difficulty to the top of the cliff, landward, and tried to make signals of distress with my handkereinef to some passer-by on the mainland.

The evening came on slowly. Puffins and cormorants circled around our heads in the gray of twilight. Charles suggested that they might even swoop down upon us and bite us. They did not, however, but their flapping wings added, none the less, a painful touch of eeriness to our hunger and solitude

About eleven o'clock we heard human voices. "Boat aboy !" I shouled. An answering shoult aroused us to action. We rushed down to the landing-place and coose'd for the men, to show them where we were. They came up at once in Sir Charles' own boat. They were fishermen from Niggarey, on the shore of the Firth opposite. ahoy !

A lady and gentleman had sent them, they said, to return the boat and call for us on the island; their description corre-sponded to the two supposed Grantons. It was half-past twelve by the gatehouse clock when we reached the castle. Amelia had gone to bed, much alarmed for our safety. Isabel was sitting up. It was too late, of course, to do much that night in the way of anneabending the miscreents though Charlos in had gone to bea, matching a course, to do much that night in sitting up. It was too late, of course, to do much that night in the way of apprehending the miscreants, though Charles in-sisted upon dispatching a groom, with a telegram for the

"Please don't talk quite so loud! All London can hear you

Sir Adolphus ran his arm through Charles' most ami-

cably. "Come along with me to the Athenæum," he went on, in "Come along with me to the Athenæum," he went on, in the same stentorian voice, "and I'll tell you all about it. Most interesting discovery. Makes diamonds cheap as dirt. Calculated to supersede South Africa altogether."

Charles allowed himself to be dragged along. There was nothing else possible. Sir Adolphus continued, that Professor Schleiermacher, of Jena, "the greatest living authority on the chemistry of gens," had lately invented, or claimed to have invented, a system for artificially producing diamonds, which had yielded most surprising and unexceptionable re-sults.

which had yielded most surprising and unexceptionable re-sults. Charles' lip curled slightly. "I've heard of it before. Very inferior stones, quite small and worthless, produced at immense cost, and even then not worth looking at. Sir Adolphus produced a small cut gem from his pocket. "How's that for the first water !" he inquired, passing it across, with a broad smile, to the sceptic. "Made under my own eyes - and quite inexpensively." Charles examined it close, stopping short against the rail-ings in St. James' Square to look at it with his pocket lens. There was no denying the truth. It was a capital small gem of the finest quality. "Made under your own eyes!" he exclaimed still incredue

" Made under your own eyes!" he exclaimed, still incredu-s. "Where, my dear sir !—at Jena !" The answer was a thunderbolt from a blue sky. "No, here lous.

The answer was a thunderbolt from a blue sky. "No, here in London; last night as ever was; before myself and Dr. Gray; and about to be exhibited by the President himself at a meeting of Fellows of the Royal Society.". Charles drew a long breath, "This nonsense must be

Charles drew a long breath. "This nonsense must be stopped," he said firmly—"it must be nipped in the bud." "How do you mean ?" Cordery asked, astonished. Charles gazed at him steadily. "Where is the fellow?"

he asked.

Where state at this stating. Where is the fellow is the state of the sked.
"Here in London," Sir Adolphus replied. ""He's staying at my house, and he says he'll be glad to show his experiments to anybody scientifically interested in diamonds. We propose to have a demonstration of the process to-night at Lancaster Gate. Will you drop in and see it?" Drop in " at such a function! Could he possibly stay away? Charles clutched the enemy's arm with a nervous grip. "Look here, Cordery," he said, quivering; "this is a question affecting very important Interests. Don't do anything rash. Don't do anything foolish. Remember that Shares may rise or fall on this."
" I should think it very probable," Sir Adolphus replied, with the callous indifference of the mere man of science to financial suffering.

with the callous indifference of the mere man or science to financial suffering. Sir Charles was bland, but peremptory. "Now, observe," he said, "a grave responsibility rests on your shoulders. You must not ask in any number of outsiders to witness these experiments. I will come myself—I'm engaged to dine out, but I can contract an indisposition—and I should advise you to ask Mosenheimer, and, say, young Phipson. Above all, don't blab; for Heaven's sake let there be no premature gos-sin."

"We are keeping the matter a profound secret, Schleiermacher's own request," Cordery answered, more seri-"Which is why," Charles said, in his severest tone, "you

bawled it out at the very top of your voice in Piccadilly !" However, before nightfall everything was arranged to Charles' satisfaction, and off we went to Lancaster Gate, with a profound expectation that the German professor would do nothing worth seeing.

nothing worth seeing. He was a remarkable-looking man, once tall, I should say, from his long, thin build, but now bowed and bent with long devotion to study and leaning over a crucible. His hair, pre-maturely white, hung down upon his forehead, but his eye was keen and his mouth sagacious. He plunged at once into the thick of the matter, telling us briefly, in his equally thick accent, that he " now brobesed by his new brocess to make for us some goot and sadisfactory tiamonds." He brought out his anomation and his accent.

He brought out his apparatus and explained—or, as he d, "eggsblained"—his novel method. "Tiamonds," he He brought out his apparatus and explained—or, as he said, "eggsblained"—his novel method. "Tiamonds," he suid, "were nozzing but pure crystalline carbon. He knew how to crystallize it—zat was all ze secret." The men of science examined the pots and pans carefully. Then he put in a certain number of raw materials, and went to work with ostentatious openness. There were three distinct processes, and he made two stones by each simultaneously. In three-quarters of an hour (and he smiled sardonically) he could produce a diamond worth, at current prices, two hundred pounds sterling. "As you shall now see me berform," he re-marked, "viz is simple abbaradus." The materials fizzed and fumed. The Professor stirred them. After three-quarters of an hour the Professor, still smiling, began to empty the apparatus. He removed a large quantity of dust or powder, which he succinctly described as "by-broducts," and then took between finger and thumb, from the midst of each pan, a small white pebble, not water-worn apparently, but slightly rough and wart-like on the sur-face.

arranged that the secret should be strictly guarded and kept for the present till he himself, and a small committee of the Royal Society, should have time to investigate and verify for themselves the Professor's beautiful and ingenious processes— an investigation and verification which the learned Professor himself both desired and suggested. (Schleiermacher nodded himself both desired and suggested. (Schleiermacher nodded approval.) When that was done, if the process stood the test, further concealment would be absolutely futile. The price of diamonds must fall at once below that of paste, and any pro-test on the part of the financial world would, of course, be usele

useless. Everybody applauded. It was an awkward moment. Sir Charles bit his lip. Mosenheimer looked glum. Young Phip-son dropped an expression which I will not transcribe. And after a solemn promise of deathlike secrecy the meeting separated

I noticed that my brother-in-law somewhat ostentatiously avoided Mosenheimer at the door, and all the way to Mayfair he leaned back in his seat with close-set lips, never uttering a syllable.

Before he retired to rest, however, in the privacy of the billiard-room I ventured to ask him, "Charles, will you unload Golcondas to-morrow?

Golcondas to-morrow i" He eyed me sternly. "Wentworth," he said, "you're a fool! Is it likely I would unload, and wreck the confidence of the public in the Cloetedorp Company, at such a moment? As a director—as Chairman—would it be just or right of me? I ask you, sir, could I reconcile it to my conscience?" "Charles," I answered, "you are right. Your conduct is noble. You will not save your own personal interests at the expense of those who have put their trust in you." At the same time I thought to myself, "I am not a direct-or. Before the crash comes I will sell out to-morrow the few shares I hold, through Charles' kindness, in the Cloetedorp Golcondas."

Golconda

With his marvellous business instinct Charles seemed to divine my thought, for he turned round to me sharply. "Look here, Sey," he remarked, in an acidulous tone, "recol-lect, you're my brother-in-law. You are also my secretary. The eyes of London will be upon us to-morrow. If you were to sell out, and operators got to know of it, they'd suspect there was something up, and the company would suffer for it. Of course, you can do what you like with your own property. I can't interfere with *that*. I do not dictate to you. But as Chairman of the Goleondas, I am bound to see that the inter-ests of widows and orphans whose All is invested with me should not suffer at this crisis. Therefore I am bound to give you warning: If you sell out those shares of yours, openly or secretly, you are no longer my secretary; you receive forth-with six months' salary in lieu of notice, and-you leave me instantly." With his marvellous business instinct Charles seemed to

instantly." "Very well, Charles," I answered, in a submissive voice, though I debated with myself for a moment whether it would be best to stick to the ready money and quit the sinking ship, or to hold fast by my friend and back Charles' luck against the Professor's science. After a short, sharp struggle with my own mind, I am proud to say friendship and gratitude won. I felt sure that, whether diamonds went up or down, Charles Vandrift was the sort of man who would come to the top in the end in spite of everything. And I decided to stand by him !

the cha in spice of everything. And I declade to stand by I slept little that night, however. At breakfast Charles also looked haggard and moody. He ordered the carriage early, and drove straight into the City. There was a block in Cheapside. Charles, impatient and nervous, jumped out and walked. I walked beside him. Near Wood Street a man we knew casually stopped us. "Halloa, Sir Charles!" he called out, in a bantering tone. "What's all this about diamonds? Where are Cloetedorps to-day? I sit Golconda, or Queer Street?" Charles drew himself up very stiff. "I fail to understand you." he answered, with dignity. "Why, you were there yourself," the man cried. "Last night at Sir Adolphus'! Oh yes, it's all over the place; Schleiermacher of Jena has succeeded in making the most perfect diamonds-for sixpence apiece—as good as real—and South Africa's ancient history. There's a slump in Golconouth Africa's ancient history. There's a slump in Golcondas

charles moved on, disgusted. The man's manners were atrocious. Near the Bank we ran up against a most respect-

acrocious. Near the Bank we ran up against a most respect-able jobber. "Ah, Sir Charles," he said, "you here? Well, this is strange news, isn't it? For my part, I advise you not to take it too seriously. Your stock will go down, of course, like lead this morning. But it'll rise to-morrow, mark my words, and fuctuate every hour till the discovery's proved or disproved for certain."

The general opinion was that Cloetedorps were doomcd, and that the sooner a man cleared out the less was he likely to by it. Charles strode on like a general; but it was a Napoleon

brazening out his retreat from Moscow. His mien was reso-lute. He disappeared at last into the precincts of an office, waving me back not to follow. After a long consultation he came out and rejoined me

All day long the City rang with Golcondas, Golcondas erybody murmured, "Slump, slump in Golcondas" Bu

police at Inverness, to Fowlis. Nothing came of it all. A message awaited us from Lord Craig-Ellachie, to be sure, saying that his son had not left Glen-Ellachie Lodge, while research the next day and later showed that our correspondent had never even received our letter. An empty envelope alone had arrived at the house, and the postal authorities had been engaged, meanwhile, with their usual lightning speed, in "investigating the matter." Cesarine had posted the letter herself at Fowlis, and brought back the receipt, so the only conclusion we could draw was this—Colonel Clay must be in league with somebody at the post office. As for Lord Craig-Ellachie's reply, that was a simple forgery; though, oddly enough, it was written on Glen-Ellachie paper. Ellachie paper

Ellachie paper. But the oddest part of it all was that from the moment those two people landed at Niggarey and told the fisherman there were some gentlemen stranded on Seamew's island, all trace of them vanished. At no station along the line could we gain any news of them. It was a most singular and insoluble mystery

tery. Charles lived in hopes of catching his man in London

But for my part, I felt there was a show of reason in one last taunt which the rascal flung back at us as the boat receded: "Sir Charles Vandrift, we are a pair of rogues, The law protects you. It persecutes mc, That's all the differ-

VI.

THE EPISODE OF THE GERMAN PROFESSOR.

Charles does a little in gold, and a little in land, but his principal operations have always lain in the direction of dia-monds. Only once in my life, indeed, have I seen him pay the slightest attention to poetry, and that was when I happened one day to recite the lines:

" Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear,

He rubbed his hands at once and murmured enthusi-astically, "I never thought of that. We might get up an Atlantic Exploration Syndicate, Limited," So attached is he to diamonds. You may gather, therefore, what a shock it was to that gigantic brain to learn that science was rapidly reach-ing a point where his favorite genus might become all at once a

Sit Adolphus Cordery, the spirit of the Royal Society. mappen to knock up dravest her Sir Aa famous mineralogist and heading spiral of "Halloa, Vandeilt" he viras i whis par-cing voice. "heard attent 'i'r mars da Schleiermacher's fill's cale i attes to road squirn like an cel in a trying par "I could see Charles a riggle arade by-

They were handed round for inspection. Rough and uncut as they stood, it was, of course, impossible to judge of their value. But one thing was certain. The men of science had been watching close at the first, and were sure Herr Schleier-macher had not put the stones in; they were keen at the withdrawal, and were equally sure he had taken them hon-estly out of the nannikins.

withdrawal, and were equally sure he had taken them hon-estly out of the pannikins. "I vill now distribute zem," the Professor remarked in a casual tone, as if diamonds were peas, looking round at the company. And he singled out my brother-in-law. "One to Sir Charles!" he said, handing it; "one to Mr. Mosenheimer; one to Mr. Phibson — as representing the tiamond interest. Zen one each to Sir Atolphus, to Dr. Gray, to Mr. Fane-Fiffian, as representing science. You will haff zem cut and rebort upon zem in due gourse. We meet again at zis blace ze day after do-morrow." after do-morrow.

after do-morrow." Charles walked homeward with the Professor. He sound-ed him gently as to the sum required, should need arise, to purchase his secrecy. Already Sir Adolphus had bound us all down to temporary silence – as if that were necessary – but Charles wished to know how much Schleiermacher would take to suppress his discovery. The German was immovable. "No, no!" he replied, with positive petulance. "You do not unterstant. Ldo not buy and sell. Zis is a chemical fact. We must bublish it for the sake off its seoretical falue. I do not care for wealse. I haff no time to waste in making money."

We make buotist it for the sake on its solution function in making money." On the appointed night Charles went back to Lancaster date, as I could not fail to remark, with a strange air of complete and painful preoccupation. The diamonds were produced, with one surface of each sight, scored by the cutters, so as to show the water. Strange to say, each of the three diamonds given to the three diamonds given to the three diamonds given to the three diamonds while each of the three diamonds given to the three diamond while each of the three diamonds given to the three diamonds will be a fine gen of the purest quality. The onfess it was a sufficiently suspicious conjunction. The other with inquiring side glances. Then their eyes fell suddenly : they avoided one another. Had each independently substituted a weak and inferior natural stone for Professor Schleiermacher's manufactured pobles? It almost seemed so. Then Sir Adolphus spoke or rather, he orated. He said, in this loud and grating voice, we had that evening, and on a provide in the History of Science. Professor Schleiermacher's men of whom his native Saxony might well what that this discovery, like so many others, should have been men of whom his native source the sordid have been money out of his discovery. He rose above the sordid have been "Made in Germany." The Professor did not seek to make money out of his discovery. He rose above the sordid have been "Made in gentlemen who were oddly concerned in make money out of his discovery. He rose above the sordid mate those timenial gentlemen who were oddly concerned in make money out of his discovery. The professor did not seek to induce the rose timenial gentlemen who were oddly concerned in the mate in the resent price of the diamond interest, they had

slump, slump in Golcondas." But All day long the City rang with concludes, obtaineds. Everybody murmured, "Slump, slump in Golcondas." But Charles stood firm as a rock, and so did his brokers. "I don't want to sell," he said, doggedly. "The whole thing is trumped up. It's a mere piece of jugglery. For my own part, I believe Professor Schleiermacher is deceived, or else is deceiving us." His brokers, Finglemores, had only one answer to all in-quiries: "Sir Charles has every confidence in the stability of Golcondas, and doesn't wish to sell or to increase the panic." He went home that night more harassed and ill than I have ever seen him. Next day was as bad. The slump con-tinued, with varying episodes. The morning after, as if by miracle, things righted them-selves of a sudden. While we were wondering what it meant, Charles received a telegram from Sir Adolphus Cor-dery:

dery: dery: "The man is a fraud. Not Schleiermacher at all. Just had a wire from Jena saying the Professor knows nothing about him. Sorry unintentionally to have caused you trouble.

about him. Sorry unintentionally to have caused you trouble. Come round and see me." "Sorry unintentionally to have caused you trouble." Charles was beside himself with anger. Sir Adolphus had upset the share market for forty-eight mortal hours, half-ruined a round dozen of wealthy operators, and now he apologized for it as one might apologize for being ten minutes late for dinner! Charles jumped into a hansom and rushed round to see him. How had he dared to introduce the im-postor to solid men as Professor Schleiermacher? Sir Adol-phus shrugged his shoulders. The fellow had come and introduced himself as the great Jena chemist. He had long white hair and a stoop in the shoulders. What reason had he for doubting his word? Besides, what object could the crea-ture have for this most extraordinary deception? Charles knew only too well. It was clear it was done to disturb the diamond market, and we realized too late that the man who had done it was—Colonel Clay. Doubtless, with his extraordinary sleight-of-hand, he had substituted real diamonds for the shapeless mass that came out of the apparatus in the interval between handing the pebbles round for inspection and distributing them piecemeal to the men of science and representatives of the diamond interest. We all watched him closely, of course, when he opened the crucibles, but when once we had satisfied ourselves that something came out our doubts were set at rest, and we forgot to watch whether he distributed those somethings or not to the recipients. As usual, too, the Professor had dis-formed. Charles went home more angry than I have ever beheld him. I endeaversed

formed. Charles went home more angry than I have ever beheld him. I endeavored to console him. "After all," I said, "though Golcondas have suffered a temporary loss, it's a com-fort to think that you should have stood so firm, and not only stemmed the tide, but also prevented yourself from losing any-thing at all of your own through panic."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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MY DEAR CHILDREN,-

I suppose you all felt very jolly when the holidays began and schoolbooks were all huddled out of sight. It is wonderful how even the tiniest little tots talked of their "zaminations" in the most businesslike way. My little niece (aged six) told me yesterday that she wished the holidays were over because she had "nothing to do and was always getting into mischief." What is the world coming to? I often hear such complaints nowa-Why, when I was young the holidays were days. never half long enough for all we had to do. As for "getting into mischief!" well, our elders had to look out for that. We were too busy to think about such possibilities. I hope all this struggling and studying to "pass" has not taken all the play out of you children. Study is very well in its place, but do manage to play often, not only in the holidays, but all the year round. The old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as true now as it ever was, and even more applicable than it used to be.

Cable than it used to be. I have just been reading about some little Irish children who have a splendid toy to amuse them. It is a tiny train which their father made—at least, he made everything but the engine. When the chilhe made everything but the engine. When the chil-dren are packed closely, sixteen can ride at once in the dear little open cars. The track is a quarter of a mile long, and there is a signal box, turntable, and everything else that a baby railroad needs. Of course, there are tickets for the passengers, and everything is done in first-class style. If a pas-senger, gets on without a ticket, he is put of at senger gets on without a ticket, he is put off at

Another family of children, living in England, also have a little train of their very own, which is even more perfect in its arrangements. It goes through a little tunnel and over a tiny cantilever bridge. The engines are worked by levers, I think steam would be rather too dangerous.

-steam would be rather too dangerous. Well, you are not likely to make anything as grand as that, but perhaps you can do something to keep the holidays from being dreary. Let us make a bargain. You get as much fun as you can this summer then units and tall me all shout it. this summer, then write and tell me all about it. I will give a prize for the best letter, and possibly second and third prizes if you deserve them. Some of the letters will be printed, so be careful about the spelling. Remember, they must be descrip-tions of *play*—real, busy play—not lounging in a hammock. If you haven't had any playtime, you can invent some. The events described may be quite imaginary, but they must be interesting, and don't make your letters very long. A fishing or picnic excursion, camping expedition, playhouse, or anything interesting and energetic may be described. Be as original as you can. Send in all your letters before the end of September. Any child under fifteen can compete. First prize for fifteen and under, second prize for twelve and under, third prize for ten and under. You must send a certificate of age from parent or teacher. The writing and spelling will be considered in awarding the prizes. Address to Your old friend— COUSIN DOROTHY.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Our Library Table.

"MANY CARGOES." W. W. Jacobs.-"A bunch of 21 genuine old sailors' yarns which for originality of outline and uniqueness of humor could scarcely be surpassed. No general descriptions could do justice to their droll wit, intensely funny situations, and delightful surprises; nor could any one of them be chosen as typical of the lot, as each one is typical-

In fact, it would be difficult to think of anything in the way of fiction more delightfully suited for taking along on a holiday trip.

taking along on a holiday trip." To this portion of a recent review we may add that whether on a "holiday trip" or at home, any-one who misses reading "Many Cargoes" has missed some big, big laughs. We have not come across such fresh, breezy humor for many a long day. Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, publishers.

"THIS LITTLE WORLD." David Christie Murray.—One seldom finds so many character studies in one novel. Of course, the chief interest lies in John Cutler, who doggedly carves his way to fame, as an artist, in spite of difficulties which would drag down most men. A fine study—well drawn. Then, young Hope Whitehouse, with the phenomenal voice, makes a very sweet picture—all the sweeter because not entirely faultless, and thus so much truer to nature than those beings of rare perfection whom one never meets! The story is worked out with masterly skill, but it is in the individual characters that the chief charm lies. The ex-prizefighter, George Cutler, the man of enormous muscle



and tender heart, who loves to chat of the good old days when the "P. R." was an honored institution ! His shrewish mite of a wife (these giants generally choose their opposites), who is ever rating at him, yet thinks there never was such a hero as her big, foolish George. Old Leonard Whitehouse, the dreamy bookworm, with his fine nature and his learned quotations. It does one good to read about both these men. Then the two ponderously fat men-meek Mr. Woodhall, and pompous Mr. Waddell, whose "legs flourished underneath him as if they were proud of carrying a burden so distin-guished!" The gaunt and humorous Solomon Solly, with the moist eye and pendulous lip. All these are delightful, and the chapter in which they all meet at the "Dancing Bear" inn is one of the choicest bits of humor in the whole book. Other characters there are, of high and low degree, who have, perhaps, more to do with the thread of the story than those named, but they do not stand out as prominently. A book indeed worth reading. Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, publishers. "AUNT DIANA." Rosa Nouchette Cary.-This popular authoress has written so many books, now widely known, that it is difficult to select. They have always a good purpose and generally deal with some very common faults of our weak human nature; faults, however, which can be overcome. "Aunt Diana" tells of a young girl, Alison Merle, who was being somewhat spoiled by charming and congenial surroundings ; but who, at last, makes up her mind to retarn to a home decidedly uncongenial -full of discontent and rudeness. Through earnest prayer and self-conquest, Alison bravely gains for others and herself a victory full of happy results. The works of Mrs. Cary are not of the so-called sensational type, but they are always interesting as stories and always have an aim, which should recommend them, especially to young people. "MAUREEN, AND OTHER POEMS." Ella Wheeler Wilcox.-To many readers, the poems of this authoress are familiar. There is that in them which appeaks strongly to us beauty of thought, strength of purpose, and simplicity of language. In Maur-cen we find an example of sublime self-sacrifice, so complete, so noble, so sad, that we almost (in our ignorance, perhaps) feel inclined to cry that it

should not have been ! There are not many women who could do as Maureen did—give up the chosen love of her heart by making him think she only re-garded him as a friend ; and this because he is loved by her friend, Helen, a delicate, almost dying girl. Our sympathies are so entirely with sweet and brave Maureen, that, as we hinted, we do not feel quite sure she was right, or, at least, we do not reen regretting that something did not turn up to alter things; but then we should have lost this exquisite story! The end is not for us to tell. "Maureen" must be read and its beauty digested. The other poems in this book are all worth reading, and pos-sess much charm. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has sounded the human heart to the core, and writes with knowledge. FELIX.

Spanish Cream.

One pint milk and 1 hox gelatine heated together; yolks of 3 eggs and 5 tablespoons white sugar beat-en together and added to the above. Take off as soon as it thickens. Stir in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Flavor and pour into molds.

Jokes.

CONTRIBUTED BY MISS M. E. FORSYTHE, ALBERTON, P. E. I.

An English lady who went to make purchases in Jamaica, accompanied by her black maid, was repeatedly addressed by the negro shopman as "massa," whereupon her sable follower exclaimed, with a look of infinite contempt: "Why for you speak such bad English—no grammar, sabby? Why for you call my missus "massa"? Stupid fellah—him's a she."

As the late professor was one day walking near Aberdeen, he met a well-known individual of weak intellect. "Pray," said the professor, "how long can a person live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied Jemmy, scratching his head. "How auld are ye yersel?"

An editor at a dinner-table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter we are unable to find room for it."

CONTRIBUTED BY F. W. ADAMS, ASSA., N.-W. T.

CONTRIBUTED BY F. W. ADAMS, ASSA., N.-W. T. A farmer's boy in Scotland was brought up, charged with pushing a girl into a millpond In pleading his case he said he did not push her in—he was only "gaun to do't." Whereupon the Baillie summarily informed him that "do't and guan to do't " were all the same, and that he would have to pay a fine of 10s. or go for ten days to gaol. The boy not having the wherewithal was allowed to go and get it from a friend. In a little while he was again seen standing in court, when the Baillie asked if he had paid his fine yet. "No," said he; "but I was guan to do't, and as ye say do't and guan to do't are a' the same, I'm thinking you an' me'll be clear noo !"

CONTRIBUTED BY RUTH E. R. FORD, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT. "HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST."

"HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST." The innocent elderly gentleman who meekly submits to sugh handling in a crowd may have his own method of aveng-"Witness the experience of fifty medical students," says the Chicago Times-Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the Chicago Times-Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times-Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times-Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times-Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the chicago Times Herald, "who induged in a jollification and the provide the students to certain smoker they infortunate passenger was lifted over heads and finally tossed the platform. The guards told the students to cease their rough behavior feave the train. The admonition was unheeded. The fun-tion the cold man out!" They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out!" They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out!" They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out!" They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out!" They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out!" They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out!" They helped him out. They tossed the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They helped the the cold man out! "They helped him out. They helped the the cold man out." They helped him there the the

"An Eavesdropper."

Do you know why "Listeners never hear any good of themselves?" I think it is because anyone who has so little sense of honor as to spy upon another, and listen secretly to what is not intended for his ears, will probably hear his own character described pretty openly if it is mentioned at all.

However, this listener is not likely to hear his own name mentioned. Did you ever see a more devoted pair of lovers? Like most lovers, they are sublimely indifferent to the world and its opinion. What do Jack and Jill care even though an eavesdropper in the shape of Peter may be just appearing round the corner? He will soon stop their billing and cooing, I know. Life is only a frolic, in his opinion, and he doesn't object in the least to his position of eavesdropper and "gooseberry."-C. D.

A Thought for Every Day.

There's many a thing for you to do, My lad, if you but knew it, That's sent to you, and only you— Don't let another do it.

Don't let another lift the load Your back was meant to carry; Don't think your task were done as well By Tom or Dick or Harry.

Don't say God's work can wait to-day "Twill do as well to-morrow; Don't put your own will always first. And count His service sorrow.

Don't wait till you are strong aud wise Trust Him to gauge your burden; And then at last trust Him, my lad, To give the well-earned guerdon.

C. W. Gregory.

At eight o'clock that night a young man came meekly to the central police station and reported an old man with white moustache, silk hat, etc., had picked the pockets of some students on the train, securing four gold watches and a few pocketbooks. * .

"Please keep it out of the papers," said he, as he tipped the

A WITTICISM.

A WITTICISM. Not long ago a bishop was a guest at a dinner party in B—. "By the way," said one of the guests, a woman noted for her witty remarks, "do you know that there are times when it is dangerous to enter an Episcopal church !" "What is that, madam !" enquired the bishop with great dignity, straightening himself in his chair. "I say there are times when it is positively dangerous to enter the church," she replied. "That cannot be," said the bishop. "Pray explain, madam " "Why," said she, "it is when there is a canon at the read-ing desk, a big gun in the pulpit, when the bishop is charging his clergy, the choir murdering the anthem, and the organist trying to drown the choir." Mearty laugh went the round of the table at the bishop's expense, and he acknowledged that at such a time he could well imagine it disagreeable at least, if not dangerous, to be present.

HUMEROUS TIDBITS.

It is told, when Mrs. Kipling was one day punishing her little daughter for an untruthful statement, the little one sob-bingly remarked : "I don't know why mamma whips me for telling a story when (Bo'ho) pappa writes such whoppers!"

A visiting physician of one of our lunatic asylums one day on entering the grounds was astonished as he approached the dungerous wandering at will over the lawn within the inclo-sure. Rightly conjecturing he had somehow escaped the vigi-lant eye of the keeper, he was in a dilemma whether to raise an alarm or try his persuasive powers. He had not long to debate, however, for on seeing the doctor the fellow made a horrible grimace, brandishing what appeared to the doctor's terrified eye some murderous weapons, and proceeded to "make" for the almost paralyzed physician, who at once took to his heels. It was the end of March; everywhere was mud, and graned on his victim, still brandishing that gruesome wapon. The doctor's hat was off; he had lost both rubbers;—a in a pile of tile placed ready for the workmen. Horrors! The tray for appearances! Life was sweet! Suddenly his foot caught in a pile of tile placed ready for the workmen. Horrors! The and cried, "Tag! Tag! Ha, ha! Say, you're it!"

THE QUIET HOUR.

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The Secret of Success.

"We kneel, how weak! we rise, how full of power! Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong— Or others—that we are not always strong, That we are ever overborne with care, That we should ever weak or heartless be, Anxious or troubled, when with us is Prayer,— And Joy and Strength and Courage are with Thee?"

Do not the difficulties before you sometimes seem to be almost insurmountable? There is work

to be done-plenty of it; but when the call comes, as it did to Gideon,-"Go in this thy might"-you shrink back, as he did, with words of seeming humility,—" I am not good enough, wise enough or strong enough for the task," you plead. Yet you know all the time that God has said (as He dide to Gideon), "Have not I sent thee?" Look at his position. Israel was completely in the power of the Midianites, who were "as grasshoppers for multitude." The law of God was entirely disregarded. Instead of punishing a man with death for worshipping idols, any man who dared to destroy the idols did it in peril of his life. Gideon was commanded to save Israel from the

hand of the Midianites, and to begin this salvation by destroying the altar of Baal. This would bring down on him the wrath of his own countrymen. What possible chance of success had he with enemies at home and abroad? Surely none, if he looked at his own strength-at his own circumstances. But the things that are impossible with men are possible with God. It has been well said that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." What he could never do alone was quite possible and easy for God to do, in and by him. When the Lord said unto him, "Surely I will be with thee, and thou shalt smite the Midianites as one man," it was no longer humility that made him shrink back in fear. It was want of faith. God's power is invisible, and it is not easy to depend absolutely on it, when the visible enemy is so plainly in sight. See how gently Gideon's weak faith was strengthened by sign after sign that God was really with him! Then we read that "the Spirit of the Lord came upon Gideon.

There was no reason to be discouraged, you see God could save Israel without any difficulty. If He chose to honor Gideon by making him the instrument through which the work was done, He would certainly supply the necessary strength and ability. Gideon was not allowed to use all the earthly

help he might have had, so that he might rely more entirely upon God. When the people were gathered together against Midian, all who were fearful, and afraid, were sent home. The position must have been desperate, indeed, when twenty and two thousand were afraid to fight in defense of their desolated country. But even the ten thousand that remained were too many! And, when the host was reduced to three hundred men, these were told to stand still in their places. The victory was God'sand a great victory it was.

Now, can you say that your task is more difficult than Gideon's? Dare you refuse to attempt it because you are weak and helpless? Perhaps that is the very reason it is put into your hands. have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.

God has declared that his strength is "made perfect in weakness." You may fail-indeed you certainly will fail-if you try to work or fight alone. But, as "the Lord looked upon Gideon," as the disciples, struggling in the darkness on the Lake of Galilee, were under the watchful eye of their Master, so it is with you. He is close beside you, ready to stretch out a helping hand when you look to Him. Never be discouraged. If the work is hard, that is only a reason for depending on God more and more. If the task were easy, you might forget Him altogether. One weapon must be constantly ready for use-the weapon of Prayer. It is both sword and shield. The attitude of dependence on God is in itself a prayer, and, if cultivated, will become instinctive. God has often brought His servants face to face with seeming impossibilities; and then, when they obeyed His command, the difficulties vanished as if by magic. Think of the Israelites on the shore of the Red Sea receiving the startling command, "Go forward!" How impossible it looked, and yet how easy it was ! Think of the disciples, surrounded by thousands of hungry people, being able to obey the equally amazing order, "Give ye them to eat.

O teach me, Lord, that I may teach The precious things Thou dost impart ; And wing my words, that they may reach The hidden depths of many a heart.

O fill me with Thy fulness, Lord, Until my very heart o'erflow In kindling thought and glowing word, Thy love to tell, Thy praise to show.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,-

You will probably think "weeds" a rather commonplace and uninteresting subject, yet it is about them that I wish to chat with you to-day. But what is a weed? A definition I once heard was, "A weed is a flower growing out of its sphere." and I thought it very appropriate. When we find some thrifty plants of clover in our flower beds we call them, in common with other undesirable plants, "weeds," yet in another case we would not dream of bestowing on them such an appellation. Again, the same title would be unhesitatingly bestowed upon some of our garden favorites if found by the careful farmer growing among his grain. Then, many plants that have become so troublesome in this country are in other places carefully cultivated as valuable additions to floriculture. The common mullein that infests our pastures and highways is quite an aristocrat in England, where it rejoices in the name of Ameri-can Velvet Plant. On the other hand, the beautiful flowering cacti that adorn our windows and greenhouses grow wild in many parts of the States, where they attain an enormous size, and with their dreadful thorns prove very troublesome. In the Scandinavian Peninsula our much-loved pansies revel in freedom o'er hill and dale, and are not highly valued, while we have to work a little to procure them. Thus we see the truth of the defi-nition above quoted. There are, unfortunately, more weeds in the world than those that take root in the earth-weeds of an infinitely more dangerous character-human weeds, creatures whose low sense of honor and lack of moral principles do not ustify us in placing them in any other class. With these we do not mean to deal, although, to carry the plant simile further, might not even these be improved if given such care and cultiva-tion as a skillful florist bestows upon his seedlings? Perhaps, too, we designate as "weeds" many who deserve a better name, the fault being in our failure to appreciate their worth.

Bad habits may be considered as troublesome sorts of weeds, very difficult to exterminate. Once was given a young plant, supposed to bear beautiful flowers. I tended it carefully, it flourished abnormally, and in course of time buds appeared. How I watched for the first flower! Imagine my disappointment at finding it not merely insignificant, but very like a bad weed often seen growing by the roadside. I dug it up immediately, but the roots seemed to have penetrated everywhere, and it was only after considerable work that I felt satisfied that I had got rid of it. After some time fresh shoots appeared that required similar treatment, but by untiring vigilance succeeded in eradicating them.

If when we find some unlovely habit growing upon us we took just such vigorous steps to root it out, we should certainly overcome it. True, the roots may be far-reaching and possessed of almost unlimited vitality, but persistent effort will conquer these difficulties: and some said if we free ourselves from one fault every year we shall in time become perfect. All seasons are suitable for weeding of this kind, so let us examine our mental gardens, find the most troublesome plant therein, and forthwith exterminate it. Not only this must we do, but if we would not be classed with the "weeds," we must also confine ourselves to the sphere to which we belong.

My WHOLE is just the loveliest thing In Summer's crown bequeathed by Spring; Cupid proclaims his message by it When bashful lips would fain deny it. "DICKENS."

FOUNDED 1866

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2-DOUBLE ACROSTIC. 2-DOUBLE ACROSTIC. In "Handy Andy" so light, In "Ivanhoe" of might, In "Jules Verne's" full of fight, In "Austin," the poet all right, In "Maud Muller" took the judge's sight. Now name the book of the day or night; "Tis greatly admired, 'tis good and bright. "ARRY 'AW 'ARRY 'AWKINS.'

3-ENIGMA. J-ENIGRA. I stay the rapid river's course, I guard your goods from fraud or force ; And yet, fair ladies, I form part Of charms which bind a lover's heart. "DICKENS."

4-ENIGMA. 4—ENIGMA. In "vehicle" on wheels, In "canoes" so real, In "palace" of steel, In "parties" who feel The want of a meal.

In "ADVOCATE" so fine,

In "farm boys" who repine, In "farm boys" who repine, In "opinion" of mine, That is, "Dom" is good and fine.

Two periods of time this will tell; We all delight to get them. When to spend them is a question Over which many have to con. "'ARRY 'AWKINS."

5-NUMERICAL. A Scriptural adage based on agricultural experience consists

Scriptural adage based on agricultural experience consists of thirty-nine letters.
39, 29, 6, 17, 34, 2, 11, 36, 9—the knife of a field implement.
12, 35, 1, 18, 10—another field implement.
22, 27, 36, 8, 31, 5, 19—the ingathering.
25, 4, 13, 28, 33—the place in a stable where a horse is kept.
20, 23, 29, 21, 7, 10—the rope with which he is tied.
16, 32, 24, 15—a species of grain.
26, 38, 4, 30—possesseth.
26, 14, 20—E

3. 14-one.

F. L. S.

| | | 6-A LOVING CUP. | 1. 14. 19. |
|----|--|---|---------------|
| e | | Centrals name a drink ta | ken on horse- |
| i. | | back. | |
| ç. | | 1, Hurry. 2, Certain fruit | 8. |
| e. | | 3, Attempt. 4, Relating to | |
| į. | | 5, An animal. | |
| | | 6, Soft earth. | |
| | | 7, In cup. | |
| | | 8, In cup. | |
| | | 9, Place. | |
| | | 10, Antic. | F. L. S. |
| | | 7-NOTED MEN. | |
| | | -o-glw = a poet. Ho-=a general. Tn-s-n=a poet. -ey = an admiral. Mt-==a poet. | |

6. -i-h---r=a general. C. R. 8-A DIAMOND.

1, In constant; 2, to grate; 3, a hardwood rubber; 4, to annex; 5, shoes; 6, a common contraction; 7, in constant. "BUTTERCUP."

9-CHARADE My first was the first of his kind; my second is the first syllable of the name of a famous almanac; my whole is a poet's name for a noted northern plantigrade. "K. K."

Answers to July 5th Puzzles.

- 1-Caper, broom, beech, olive (O! live), bay, fir, birch.
- 2-The vowels, a, e, i, o, u.
- 3-First of July. Dominion Day.
- 4-Cousinly Chat. 6-H, E, A, D. 5-Dime, die, m; hie, he, i; feed, fee, d; drink, rink, d; slat, sat, l; seam, Sam, e; smack, sack, m; stay, sty, a; trend, tend, r; farce, fare, c; thank, tank, h; Middlemarch.
 - 7-Fencing, marble, fall, Billie, sash, drummer.
 - 8-Doukhobors (Duke-o-bores).
- 9-Rails, inlet, cadji, haven, ashes, ratio, drain, Richard Stinson. 10-Endeavorer. 11-Husbandman.

Surely "these things happened unto them for ensamples; and they are written for our admonition.

The true secret of success, then, is found in looking away from self altogether, and always looking up to God.

Be strong and of a good courage ; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed : for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." HOPE.

"A Worker's Prayer."

Lord, speak to me, that I may speak In living ochoes of Thy tone: As *Theo* hast sought, so for me seek Thy erring children lost and lone.

- trengthen me, fhat where a Firm on the Rock and
 1 may stretch em a lowing root To wrestlers with the transport

Your loving-UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

[The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter-1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c. For original puzzles-1st, \$1.00: 2nd, 75c.; 3rd, 50c.

This column is open to all who comply with the following rules : Puzzles must be original-that is, must not be copied from other papers; they must be written on one side only of paper, and sender's name signed to each puzzle; answers must accompany all original puzzles (preferably on separate paper). It is not necessary to write out puzzles to which you send answers-the number of puzzle and date of issue is sufficient, Partial answers will receive credit. Work intended for first issue of any month should reach Pakenham not later than the 15th of the month previous; that for second issue not later than the 5th of that month. Leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, and letter will come for one cent. Address all work to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

1 CHARADE.

My FIRST in snowy folds may lie, Or glow with shades of every dye, Assist our toilet, deck our board, And gleam from Eastern garb and sword,

My SECOND yields its balmy breath Most sweetly when 'tis doomed to death And names a maiden pure and fair, With tender eyes and clustering hair.

A curious casket is my THÌRD. Locked in a short and simple word. Whose richest treasures shun the light. Or coyly open to our sight,

SOLVERS TO JULY 5TH PUZZLES. "Dennis," "K. K.," "Sigma," M. R. G.

Additional Solvers to June 20th Puzzles. Gertie Klinck, C. Roth.

COUSINLY CHAT.

M. R. G.-I am glad your prize-money reached you so

M. R. G.—I am glad your prize-money reached you so promptly. Gertie K.—The prizes are awarded once in three months, and are given to those sending most correct answers and to those who send most and best puzzles available for publica-tion. All puzzles sent are not worth using, so it is better to send fewer and better. "Sigma."—You are a new friend, but as welcome as any. Kindly send name another time. "K. K."—I thought your other puzzle rather difficult for young solvers, so did not use it. Let us hear from you often. "Arry."—Where are you with your answers this time ? Any further news from the "ould counthry?" C. R.—Am using one of your puzzles.—try again. "Dickens."—We make use of as many of your puzzles as we find suitable. Those for this issue are very good. Why do you not solve as well? A. A.

Ready with His Chalk.

When Poole, the famous tailor, was an old man he was at Brighton on a vacation, and one afternoon went out to walk upon the pier. A young man was also upon the pier with a couple of ladies, to whom he said as he saw Poole coming :

'Now, you wouldn't take that good-looking man for a tailor, but he is. Just listen while I take him down a notch or two. I'll tell him my coat, which I have just had from him, doesn't fit.

As he spoke, Poole approached and politely acknowledged the salutation of his customer, who, walking up to him, said : "Here, Poole, now do take a look at me. Does this coat fit?" Poole took in the situation. "It certainly does

not fit," said he, and pulling out a piece of French chalk, he proceeded liberally to mark and cross the coat all over, and then observed with the utmost urbanity: "Now, if you will kindly send that coat to my shop the alterations shall be attended to.'

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Winnipeg Industrial Prize List. HORSES.

HORSES. CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, 4 years or over— 1 J A S Macmillan, Brandon (Burnbrae); 2 G Cartwright, Russell (Golden Hero); 3 D Ross, Cypress River (Aberdeen). Stallion, 3 years old—R Reed-Byerley, Cook's Creek (The Gem Prince). Stallion, 2 years – W Hamilton, Coal-fields. Brood mare, with foal at side—1, J B Thompson, Hamiota; 2, J Wishart, Portage la Prairie; 3 W. Jones, Atwell. Brood mare and two of her progeny—J B Thompson. Three-year-old filly—IR Reed-Byerley. Two-year-old filly—IP Thompson, Pilot Mound; 2 J B Thompson, 3 J Wishart. Yearling filly—1 J B Thompson, 2 P Thompson. Foal – 1 J Wishart, 2 J B Thompson. Stallion and three of his get—G B Thompson. Stallion and three of his get-G

Thompson; 3 J Wishart. Yearling fily-1 J B Thompson, 2P Thompson. Foal -1 J Wishart, 2 J B Thompson, 3W Jones. Marce, any age-J B Thompson. Stallion and three of his get-G Cartwright.
 SHIRES.-Stallion, 4 years or over.-1 H Brooks, Pembina, N. D.
 Stallion, 4 years or over, Clydesdale or Shire, special by Manitoba Horse Breeders' Associa-tion-J A S Macmillan (Burbhrae).
 DRAFT HORSES.-Brood marc, with foal by side-1 A Cumming. Lone Tree; 2 G Cart-wright, Russell. Three-year-old gelding or fily-1 and 2 G Cartwright. Two-year-old gelding or filly-1 D T Wilson, Assessippi; 2 W Stewart, Dugald; 3 G Cartwright. Yearling gelding or filly-4 Cumming. Foal-1 A Cum-ming, 2 and 3 G Cartwright. Tram, geldings or marces, in harness-1 A Dawson, Thornhill; 2 D T Wilson; 3 Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Marce, any age-1 D T Wilson.
 GENERAL PURPOSE.-Brood marce, with foal by side, 1,30 bbs. and over-1G Cartwright, 20 Fraser & Sons, Emerson. Brood marce, with foal by side, 1,30 br. and over-1G Cartwright, 20 Fraser & Sons, Emerson. Brood marce, with foal by side, 1,30 Draser & Sons. Brood marce, with two of her progeny-1 D T Wilson, 2 G Cartwright, 3 D Fraser & Sons. Brood marce, with two of her progeny-1 D T Wilson, 2 G Cartwright, 3 D Fraser & Sons. Brood marce, with foal by side, 1,40 Fraser & Sons. Brood marce, with foal D Y Wilson, 3 G Cartwright.
 Foal-1 J W Wilson, 3 G Cartwright.
 Foal-1 J W Wilson, 3 Cartwright of the Vale). Brood mare, with foal by side, 1,30 Fraser & Sons. Brood mare, with foal by side, 1,30 Fraser & Sons. Brood mare, with foal by side, 1,30 Fraser & Sons, 2 T D T Wilson.
 or over-1 A Edward, Kerfoot; 2 D T Wilson.
 or over, 16 hands or over-Knittel Bros, Bois sevain (Knight of the Vale). Brood mare, with foal by side, 1-1 J Wilson, 3 G Cartwright foal by side, 1-3 Coct. Pair of matched gelding or filly-1 and 3 D Fraser & Sons, 2 T Sout. Yearling gelding or filly-1 D Fraser & Sons, 2 J Wilsh

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Western Range Horses! One hundred head of AGRICULTURAL, DRIVING AND DRIVING AND SADDLE HORSES now on hand. Terms and prices right. Head Office: Fleming Block, Brandon. Barns and Corral, cor. 13th and Rosser ave. Selling agents at all principal points. Ranches Bosebud and Bell, Montana Tow-ner, North Dakota. WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE HORSES A number of young Clydesdale Mares and Fillies. Also a few choice young Bulls, sired by Caithness =22065=. Address, PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN. YOUNG BULLS of Missie, Mina, Rosebud, Strathallan, Wimple, and other choice Scotch breeding. Also, fémales at W. S. LISTER. MIDDLECHURCH, MAN. Marchmont Stock Farm, near Winnipeg, Man. F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS CAMPBELLFORD P. O., ONT., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns, Cotswolds, and BERKSHIRES, BERRSHIPES, Have 9 bull calves for sale, from 1 tc 8 months old, price from \$45 to \$60 each (registered). Also heifers and heifer calves; 30 Berkshire pigs, from 5 weeks to 5 months old, from \$5 to \$10 each (registered). SHORTHORNS STOCK FOR SALE. WRITE OR CALL ON J. H. KINNEAR, SOURIS, MAN. SHORTHORNS. Coy and heifers for sale, of first-class breeding, in calf to imp. bull, Sir Colin Campbell. One young bull, 11 months. R. McLENNAN, Moropano, Man. -m Shorthorn Cows and Heifers for Sale Of good breeding. Prices right. GEORGE RANKIN, HAMIOTA, MAN. "Melrose Stock Farm."

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.,

Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Purebred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale 9-y-m

Heifer calf -1 Walter Lynch, 2 and 3 A Graham, 4 W S Lister. Heifer calf of 1899-1 F W Brown, 2 J G Barron, 3 H O Ayearst. Four calves-1 A Graham, 2 W Lynch. Bull and two of his get-1 J G Barron, 2 F W Brown. Cow and two of her progeny-1 W S Lister, 2 H O Ayearst. Herd, bull and three females, any age, females bred in Manitoba or N·W T-1 J G Barron, 2 A Graham, 3 W S Lister. Herd, bull and four females, any age-1 J G Barron, 2 W S Lister, 3 D Allison. Herd, bull and three females, any age_1 D Allison (Jubilee Queen). Herd, bull and four females, all under 2 years-1 A Graham, 2 D Allison.

any age—J G Barron (Topsman). Female, any age—I D Allison (Jubilee Queen). Herd, bull and four females, all under 2 years—I A Graham, 2 D Allison.
HEREFORDS.—Bull, 3 years or over—I J E Marples. Deleau (Spotless of Ingleside); 2 J Wallace. Bull, 2 years—I W Sharman. Bull calf—I and 2 Jio Wallace, Cart wright. Bull, any age—J E Marples (Spotless of Ingleside). Cow, 4 years or over—I and 2 J E Marples. Heifer, 2 years—I walles. POLLED ANGUS,—Bull, 3 years or over—I Hon W Clifford, Austin, 2 A Cumming, Lone Tree. Bull, 2 years—I A B Fleming, Brandon. Bull, 1 year—I A Cumming. Bull calf—I A Cumming, 2 W Clifford. Bull, any age—I W Clifford. Gov, 4 years or over—I W Clifford, 2 A Cumming. Cov. 3 years—I A Cumming, 2 W Clifford. Heifer, 1 year—I A Cumming, 2 W Clifford. Heifer, 1 year—I A Cumming, 2 W Clifford. Heifer, 2 years or over—I John W Clifford. Bull, any age—I W Clifford. Heifer, 2 years or over—I John Breamley, 2 A B Fleming. Heifer, 3 years or over—I John Oughton (Royal Duke). 2 Jas Glennie (Yekima M. King). Bull, 2 years—I W E Baldwin, 2 Jas Glennie, 3 A B Fleming, Bull, 1 year—I R Waugh, 2 A B Fleming, 3 A B Pottor. Bull calf—I Oughton, 2 A B Fleming, 3 G Glennie, 3 A B Fleming, 3 Glennie (Yekima M. King). Bull, 2 years—I W E Baldwin, 2 Jas Glennie, 2 A D Fleming, 2 Oughton, 3. Potter. Bull calf—I Aughton, 2 A B Fleming, 3 Glennie. Female, any age,—I J Glennie, 2 A B Fleming, 3 Glennie. Heifer calf—I Cughton. Cov, 5 years and over—I flemine, 2 Oughton, 3. Potter. Heifer, 1 year—I and 2 Glennie, 2 Oughton, 3. Potter. Heifer, and 3 J Glennie. Kons. Cow, 3 years and over—I flemine, 2 Oughton, 3. Potter. Heifer, and 3 J Glennie & Sons.
JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS,—Bull, 3 years or over—I and 3 Mun

bull and four females—1 Munroe Creamery, 2 W V Edwards. AYRSHIRES.—Bull, 2 years—1 W Hardy, Pomeroy. Bull, 1 year—1 W M Smith, Fair-field Plains, Ont.; 2 Steel Bros, Glenboro; 3 E T Petar, Souris. Bull calf—1 W M Smith, 2 Steel Bros, 3 W Hardy. Bull calf of 1899—1 and 2 Steel Bros, 3 W Hardy. Bull, any age— W M Smith (Surprise of Fairfield). Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2 Steel Bros, 3 Petar. Cow, 3 years—1 Steel Bros. Heifer, 2 years— Steel Bros. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 3 Steel Bros, 2 Petar. Heifer calf—1 Petar. Heifer calf of 1899—Steel Bros. Female, any age, in milk—1 Steel Bros. Jees Wallace), 2 Steel Bros. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1 Steel Bros. Three animals bred in Manitoba or N-W T—1 Steel Bros. Two calves under 1 year -1 Steel Bros. Steer Bros. SWEEPSTAKES.—Milch cow, pure-bred or grade—1 Steel Bros (Heather Daisy), 2 Glennie & Sons (Daisy Teake's Queen). Best dairy herd, bull and four females—1 Munroe Creamery. MILK TEST.—1 S Mabee, Winnipeg (Hol-stein cow); 2 and 3 Glennie, Longburn. MILK TEST.-1 S Mabee, Winnipeg (Hol-stein cow); 2 and 3 Glennie, Longburn. GRADE CATTLE.-DAIRY.-Cow, 4 years or over -1 W Sharman. 2 A B Potter. Cow, 3 years-1 W Sharman. Heifer, 2 years-1 Steel Bros, 2 W Sharman. Heifer, 2 years-1 Steel Bros, 3 W V Edwards. Helfer calf -1 W Hardy, 2 Oughton Bros, 3 Steel Bros. Herd, 4 females over 1 year -1 W Sharman. BEEF.-Cow, 4 years or over-1 Sharman, 2 G Allison, Elkhorn; 3 D Fraser & Son. Cow, 3 years-1, 2 and 3 G Allison. Heifer, 1 year -1 and 3 W E Baldwin, 2D Fraser & Sons. Herd, four females over 1 year-1 G Allison, 2 D Fraser & Sons. FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.-Steer, 3 years and over-1 and 2 D Fraser & Sons, 3 P Thompson. Steer, 2 years-1 D Fraser & Sons, Steer, 1 year-1 P Thompson, 2 D Fraser & Sons, steer, 1 year-1 P Thompson, 2 D Fraser & Sons, Steer, 2 D Fraser & Son, 3 Benallack & La-france. Heifer, under 3 years-1 Benallack & Lafrance, 2 D Fraser & Sons. Calf-1 D Fraser & Sons. Four fat cattle-1 Benallack & La-france. Range cattle-1 D Fraser & Sons, 2 A B Fleming. SHEEP.

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Stallion, 4 years or over (special by Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association)—F J Thompson (Dermod).
SADDLE HORSES.—I V H Pickering, Min-nedosa (The Babe); 2 E A McLoig. Moosomin; 3 H Beckton, Cannington Manor; H W Hus-band, Winnipeg, highly commended.
PONY, in harness, 12 to 144 hands—I R I M Power. 2 M Bowman Winnipeg. Saddle pony, 12 to 144 hands—I A B Fleming, Brandon; 2 V H Pickering. Pair ponies, in harness, under 12 hands—C Woodley, Winnipeg. Pony, in harness, under 12 hands—C Woodley.
STANDARD - BRED.— Stallion, 4 years or over—I J M Benson, 2 Geo Lawrence, Killarney (Pathmont); 3 R S Fulton, Baronsville, Ont. Stallion, 3 years—I J G Hargrave, Winnipeg; 2 Knittel Bros, 3 F R Moffat. Stallion, 2 years— 1 D H Chambers, Wawanesa. Stallion, year-ling—H Connoly. Brood mare and foal at side —I H Connoly, 2 Colin Inkster. Foal—I Colin Inkster, 2 H Connoly. Stallion and three of his get—J M Benson.
ROADSTERS.—Brood mare, with foal at foot—I W Hardy, Pomeroy; 2 R S Preston, Pilot Mound; 3 S R Henderson, Kildonan. Two-year-old filly or gelding—I F R Moffat, Souris; 2 F W Shaw, Carberry; 3 G W Hew-ston. Tearling gelding or filly—I R S Preston, 2 A Lawson, Thornhill. Foal—I W Hurdy, 2 R S Preston, 3 D Fraser & Sons. Pair geldings or mares, in harness—I Joan Bannistark. Van-couver, B C; 2 J A Mitchell, 3 D Fraser & Sons. Gentlemen's turnout—J A Mitchell.

CATTLE. SHORTHORNS.-Bull, 4 years and over-1 J G Barron, Carberry (Topsman); 2 Purves Thompson (Caithness), 3 W S Lister (16th Crown Jewel), Bull, 3 years-1 F W Brown (Lyndhurst III.), 2 A Graham (Robbie O'Day), 3 H McDiarmid, Bull, 2 years-1 Geo Allison (Lakeview Chief), 2 W S Lister (Heir of Park-dale). Bull, 1 year-Thos Speers (Baron's Pride), 2 D Allison (Riverside Stamp), 3 W E Baldwin (Village Duke). Bull calf-1 J S Robson (Royal Judge), 2 J G Barron (Judge II.), 3 A Graham (Chief Justice). Bull calf of 1899-1 A Mc-Naŭghton, 2 W S Lister (Rosabel and Indian Princess), 3 F W Brown (Gaiety V.). Cow, 3 years-1 and 3 J G Barron (Jennie Lind 4th and Rosie 5th), 2 W S Lister (Crocus 24th). Heifer, -2 years 1 D Allison (Jubilee Queen), 2 W S Lister (Rose Alberta 3rd), 3 J Gardener, Heifer, 1 year 1 D Allison, 3 F W Brown (Rosamond 6).

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

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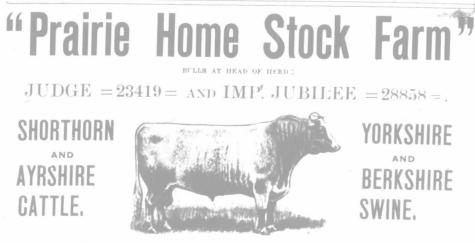
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COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears or over—1
F W Brown, Portage la Prairie ; 2 and 3 A B
Smith, Moosomin. Ram, shearling—1 and 2
Oughton Bros, Middlechurch. Ram, any age—
F W Brown. Two ewes, aged—1 A B Smith, 2
Oughton Bros. Two ewes, shearlings—1 and 2
Oughton Bros. Two ewes, shearlings—1 and 2
Oughton Bros. Two ewes and two ewe lambs—
Oughton Bros. Two ewes and two ewe lambs—
Oughton Bros. Pair owned by one exhibitor (special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association) A B Smith.
LEICESTERS. Ram, two shears or over—1
A D Gamley, Brandon; 2 J Murray, Lyleton; 3 D
H Preston, Glen Ewen. Ram, shearling—1 J
Murray, 2 and 3 A D Gamley. Ram lamb—1
A D Gamley. Two ewes, aged 1 and 2 J
Murray, Two ewes, shearling 1 A D Gamley, 2 J Murray, 3 A D Gamley. Two ewes lambs
1 D H Preston, 2 A D Gamley. Two ewes lambs
1 D H Preston, 2 A D Gamley, 3 J Murray, Ewe, any age—J Murray. Pen—ram, two ewes lambs
Murray, Brandon; 2 A D Gamley. Two ewes and two ewe lambs

(Continued on page 422.)

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WINNIPEG PRIZE LIST-(Continued). one exhibitor (special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association) – A D Gamley. LINCOLNS.-Ram, two shears or over-W T Lytle, Beaconsfield. Ram, shearling-1 and 2 W T Lytle. Ram lamb-1, 2 and 3 W T Lytle. Ram lamb - 1, 2 and 3 W J Lytle. Ram, any age -W-T Lytle. Two ewes, aged-1 and 2 W T Lytle. Two ewes, shearlings-1 and 2 W T Lytle. Two ewe lambs-1 and 2 W T Lytle. Ewe, any age -W T Lytle. Pen-Ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs-W T Lytle. Pair (special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association)-W T Lytle.

Ewe, any age – W T Lytle. Pen – Rum, two ewes and two ewe lamba—W T Lytle. Pair (special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association)—W
T Lytle.
SHROPSHIRES.—Ram, two shears or over—1 R S Preston. Pilot Mound; 2 D E Corbett, Swan Lake; 3 Oughton Bros. Ram, shearling
–1.D E Corbett, 2 Oughton Bros, S R.D Preston.
Ram lamb—1 and 2 D E Corbett, 3 Oughton Bros. Two ewes, aged—1 D E Corbett, 2 and 3 Oughton Bros.
Two ewes, shearlings—1 D E Corbett, 2 Oughton Bros. Two ewe lambs—1 D E Corbett.
Pen-ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs—D E Corbett. Flock of ner am and three ewes, one year old or over, all to be American bred—D E Corbett. Flock of four lambs, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, all to be American bred.
D E Corbett. Pair (special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association)—D E Corbett.
OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, 2 and 3 A Wood. Two ewes, special by Sheep and 3 - A Wood. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 A Wood. Ram lamb-1 and 2 A Wood. Ram, any age—A Wood.
SOUTHDOWNS.—Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2 A Wood. Two ewes lambs—1, 2 and 3 - A Wood. Ewe, any age – A Wood. Pen – A Wood. Pair (special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association)—A Wood.
SOUTHDOWNS.—Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2 W M Smith, Fairfield Plains. Ont.: 3 A B Smith, Moosomin. Ram, shearling—1 W M Smith, Ram, any age—W M Smith, 3 D Fraser & Sons, Emerson. Ram lamb-1 and 2 A B Smith, Pair (special by Sheep and Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ram, any age—W M Smith, 3 D Fraser & Sons, Two ewe lambs—1 W M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ram, any age—W M Smith, 3 D Fraser & Sons, Two ewes, shearlings—1 W M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Hear, any age—W M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ram, any age—W M Smith, 3 D Fraser & Sons, Two ewes, shearling. It M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ewe, any age—W M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ram, any age—W M Smith, 2 D Fraser & Sons, Two ewes, shearling. Two shears or over 1 H Harding. Two ewes, shearling. Two shears or over 1 H Harding. Two ewes, shearling = 1 and 2 W M Smith, 2 A B

bett. Two ewes, shearlings-1 D E Corbett, 2 Oughton Bros. Two ewe lambs-1 D E Cor-bett, 2 D H Preston, 3 Oughton Bros. BERKSHIRES.-Boar, 2 years and over-1 R Mackenzie, High Bluff; 2 F W Brown, Por-tage la Prairie. Boar, 1 year and under 2-1, 2 and 3-F W Brown. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year-1 and 3 F W Brown, 2 R Mac-kenzie. Boar under 6 months -1 and 2 R Mackenzie; 3 H L MoDermott, Winnipeg. Breeding sow, 2 years or over-1 and 2 F W Brown, 3 R Mackenzie. Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2 - 1 and 3 F W Brown, 2 R Mac-kenzie, Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year -1 R Mackenzie, 2 and 3 F W Brown, 2 R Mac-kenzie, Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year -1 R Mackenzie, 2 and 3 F W Brown, 2 K Mac-kenzie, Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year -1 R Mackenzie, 2 and 3 F W Brown (Prairie Flower). Boar, any age-R Macken-zie (Proud Victor). Sow and litter of pigs under four months-1 R Mackenzie, 2 and 3 F W Brown. Herd, boar and three fomales-1 F W Brown. Herd, boar and three fomales-1 F W Brown. Herd, boar and three sows-1 R Mackenzie. Boar, any age-R Mackenzie. Sow, any age-F W Brown. IMPROVED VORKSHIRES.-Boar, 1 year and under 2 - A Graham, 2 Mardy, Pomeroy; 3 Jas Bray, Longburn. Boar, under 6 months and under 1 year-1 A Graham; 2 and 3 Jas Bray, Longburn. Boar, under 6 months-1 A Graham, 2 W Hardy, Pomeroy; 3 Jas Bray, 2 A Graham, 3 W Hardy. Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2-1 and 3 A B Potter, Montgomery, Assa.; 2 Jas Bray. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year-1. A Graham, 2 Jas Bray, 3 W Hardy. Sow, any age - Jas Bray (Millie 4th). Boar, any age - Andrew Graham. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months-1 A Graham, 2 Jas Bray, 3 W Hardy. Sow, any age - Jas Bray (Millie 4th). Boar, any age - Andrew Graham. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months-1 Jas Bray, 2 A B Pot-ter, 3 A Graham. Herd, boar and three fo-males-Jas Bray. Herd, boar and three sows Jas Bray. ter, 3 A Graham. Herd, boar and three fe-males—Jas Bray. Herd, boar and three sows Jas Bray. CHESTER WHITES. Boar, 2 years and over-1 R S Preston, Pilot Mound; 2, K Mc-Leod, Dougald. Boar, 1 year and under 2–1 W McBride, Portage la Prairie; 2 K McLeod; 3 R S Preston. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year –1 W McBride, 2 K McLeod. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2 W McBride, 3 R S Preston. Breeding sow, 2 years and over—1 K McLeod, 2 R S Preston, 3 Oughton Bros. Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2–1 W Mc-Bride, 2 R S Preston. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year–1 and 2 K McLeod. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 K McLeod. Sow, under 9 months—1 and 2 K McLeod, 3 R S Preston. 8 w, any age–W McBride. Boar, any age– W McBride. Sow and litter of pigs–1 K Mc-Leod, 2 Oughton Bros, Herd, boar and three sows, any age W McBride. A Bradley, Portage la Prairie. Boar, under 1 vear–1 W E Baldwin, Manitou; 2 L A Brad-ley. Boar, under 6 months–1 W E Baldwin, 2 L A Bradley, Sow 4 and 2 L A Bradley, 3 W E Baldwin, Sow, under 1 year (1 R S Preston, 2 W E Baldwin, 3 L A Bradley, Sow, any age 4 K E Baldwin, Sow and and 2 L A Bradley, Sow, any age 4 A Bradley. Boar, any age 4 K E Baldwin, Sow and 2 L A Bradley, Sow, any age 4 A Bradley. Boar, any age 4 K E Baldwin, Sow and bitter of pigs–1 L A Brad-tey. Boar, under 6 months–1 L S Preston, 2 W E Baldwin, 3 L A Bradley, Sow, and three sows & W E Baldwin, Herd, boar and three sows & W E Baldwin, Herd, boar and three sows & W E Baldwin, 2 L A Bradley, Sow, any age 4 A Bradley. Boar, any age 4 K Baldwin, Sow and litter of pigs–1 L A Bradley, 2 W M Smith, Boar mder 1 Year–1 W M Smith, 2 M Smith, Boar mder 1 Year–1 W M Smith, 2 M M Smith, 2 W M Smith, Boar and three sows W E Baldwin. W A Smith, 2 W M Smith, Boar and three sows w W E Baldwin. W A Smith, 2 W M Smith, Boar and three and under 2 1 W L Traum, Sow under 1 Year– 1 W M Smith, 2 W M Smith, Boar and three 1 W M Smith, 2 W M Smith, Boar and three 1 W M Smith, 2 W M Smith, Boar and threak sow under 6 months 1 and 2 W M Smith, Boar ander 6 month

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-1 and 2 W M Snith, 3 Oughton Bros. Herd-boar and three sows, any age-W L Trann. JERSEY - RED OR DUROC - JERSEYS.-Boar, 1 year or over-1 W M Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Breeding sow, 1 year or over-W M Smith. Sow under 6 months-1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow any age-W M Smith. Boar, any age-W M Smith. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than 4, under 4 months-W M Smith. Herd -boar and three sows-W M Smith. Boar, any age-W M Snith. Sow, any age - W M Smith. ANY OTHER PURE BREED.-Boar, 1 year or over-1 and 2 K McLeod. Boar under 6 months-1, 2 and 3 K McLeod. Boar under 6 months-1, 2 and 3 K McLeod. Sow un-der 6 months-K McLeod. Sow and litter of pigs - K McLeod. Herd -boar and three sows, any age-K McLeod, FAT PIGS.-Three pigs under 1 year, of the same litter-1 and 2 James Glennie, 3 W L Trann. Pig under 1 year-Oughton Bros. Pig under 6 months-1 R Mackenzie, 2 W M Smith. DAIRY PRODUCTS. 1 and 2 W M Smith, 3 Oughton Bros. Herd-

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

under 6 months—1 R Mackenzie, 2 W M Smith. DAIRY PRODUCTS. CHEESE.—Three factory (colored), 60 pounds or over—1 Emile Dubois, Lorette, score 973 points; 2 K W Reimer, Steinbach, 961; 3 W McCaughan, St. Francois Xavier, 961. Three factory (white), 60 pounds or over—1 J H Ross, St. Francois Xavier, score 974 points; 2 Emile Dubois, 974; 3 K W Reimer, 963. Three factory (white) or colored), sweep-stakes—1 Emile Dubois, 973. Three Stilton, made not previous to 1893–1 W R Curyan, Guelph, Ont., score 92 points. Homemade whole-milk cheese—1 Mrs Alfred Baxter, Suthwyn, score 94 points; 2 Mrs Geo Moody, Morris, 93. Potted cheese—1 Mrs W Lewis, Plympton, score 98 points. BUTTER.—Three packages creamery, of not less than 56 pounds each, for export, condition of package to be considered—1 Newdale Creamery, Newdale, score 97 points; 2 A A Jory, Rapid City, 964; 3 Shellmouth Creamery, 96; 4 R A Lister & Co, Brandon Creamery, 954. Creamery, prints, 20 pounds—1 R A Lister & Co, Moortis Creamery, 964; 3 R A Lister & Co, Morris Creamery, 964; 3 A A Jory, 96. Assorted packages of creamery butter, 10, 20, and 30 pounds in weight—1 A A Jory, Rapid City, score 954 points; 2 J W Stephenson, Moose Jaw, 954; 3 A A Jory, Hamiota, 95; 4 Newdale Creamery Co, 94. Farm dairy, not less than 40-pound pack-ages—1 Mrs F Robertson, Marquette, score 944 points; 2 Mrs E Bewell, Rosser, 94; 3 F Reid, Brandon, 934; 4 Miss Lizzie Scott, Meadow Lea, 93. Farm dairy, 20-pound packages—1 Mrs F Rohertson, score 961 points; 2 J Long Polyton

Lea, 93. Farm dairy, 20-pound packages — 1 Mrs F Robertson, score 96 points; 2 John Rolston, Rapid City, 954; 3 I Scott, Marquette, 954; 4 Mrs E Bewell, 943.

Rapid City, 954; 3 I Scott, Marquette, 954; 4
Mrs E Bewell, 943.
Farm dairy, one-pound prints, not less than
10 pounds-1 Geo White, Springfield, score 96
points; 2 D Sutherland, Suthwyn, 954; 3 Harvey Johnston, Logan, Iowa, 954; 4 D W Mc
Ivor, Winnipeg, 954.
Butter made for table use - 1 Miss Lizzie
Scott, Meadow Lea, score 96 points; 2 I Scott, 954; 3 Mrs W B Hall, Headingly, 944.
Farm dairy, not less than 20 pounds, made by farmer's wife or daughter-1 C W Pritchard, Oak Point, score 964 points; 2 A Cumming, Lone Tree, 96; 3 Mrs Alex McRae, Turtle River, 954; 4 Mrs E Bewell, 94.
Twenty pounds, made by dairymaid under 18 years of age-1 Miss E Bewell, Rosser, score 96 points; 2 W V Edwards, Souris, 953.
Sweepstakes, best farm dairy butter on exhibition, packages or prints (gold medal)-1 C W Pritchard, Oak Point, score 964 points.
Sweepstakes, best creamery butter on exhibition-1 Newdale Creamery Co, score 97 points.
FIELD GRAIN, ETC.

FIELD GRAIN, ETC.

Twenty-five bushels Red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or N-WT -1 H Coates, Pome-roy, 2 A E Mellon, Portage la Prairie. Red Fyfe wheat, 5 bushels -1 H Coates; 2 N Martin, Wascana; 3 J E Vernon, Thornhill; 4 W Jaf-fray, Elkhorn. Red Fyfe wheat, 2 bushels -1A G Camphell Argyle: 2 H Coates; 3 A E Mol Wascana; 3 J E vernon, Thornhill; 4 W Jaffray, Elkhorn, Red Fyfe wheat, 2 bushels—1 A G Campbell, Argyle; 2 H Coates, 3 A E Mellon, 4 N Martin. White Fyfe wheat, 5 bushels –1 C O White, St. Charles, Six-rowed barley, 2 bushels—1 D W McIvor, Kildonan; 2 John Rolston, Rapid City; 3 H Coates, Two-rowed barley, 2 bushels—1 A Baxter, Suthwyn, Rye, 2 bushels—1 Wm Stephen, Virden; 2 John Rol-ston. Oats, white, 5 bushels—H S Garrioch, E Drury, White milling oats, 10 bushels—1 H S Garrioch, Portage la Prairie; 2 E Drury, Oats, black—1 J Rolston, Flax seed—1 and 2 W E Baldwin, Manitou; 3 D Fraser & Sons, Emer-son, Buckwheat—1 w M Smith, 2 G Tocher, Balamoral, Peas, large—1 A B Potter, Mont-gomery, Assa; 2 C O White, Peas, small—1 J F McCullough, Stonewall; 2 R S Preston, 3 F W. White, White beans—1 J Rolston, Field beans—1 G T Chapman, St. James, Flint corn –1 W M Smith, 2 John Rolston.

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FRESH FRUIT, PRESERVES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT, PRESERVES, ETC.
Currants, black, not preserved-1 J Bacon, Winnipeg. Currants, red, not preserved 1 J Bacon, 2 L W Palmer, Winnipeg; 3 B J Hood, Winnipeg. Currants, white, not preserved-1 B J Hood; 2 Dr DuVal, Winnipeg; 3 J Bacon, Gooseberries, not preserved-1 B F Hillis, Winnipeg; 2 Mrs G Mitchell, Winnipeg; 3 L W Palmer, Strawberries, not preserved-1 W H Tomalin, Kildonan, Cultivated fruits, collec-tion, not preserved -1 Mrs G Mitchell, 2 Thos McKay, Fenton, Cultivated fruits, collec-tion, not preserved -1 Mrs G Mitchell, 2 Thos Mrs B F Hillis, Wild fruit preserves -1 Mrs B F Hillis, 2 Miss Enuma Bushnell, Bird's Hill, Jellies, collection -1 Miss E Emma Bushnell, 2 Mrs B F Hillis, 3 E M Pritchard, Fruits, eanned, collection -1 Mrs B F Hillis; 2 W S Lister, Middlechurch; 3 H O Ayearst, Middle-church, Raspberry vinegar-1 Mrs J B Mit-chell, 2 Mrs D B McKee, 3 Mrs A Brown, Homemade wines 1 Mrs B F Hillis; 2 Mrs A Brown, 3 Miss E Bushnell, Pickles-1 Black-wood Bros, Winnipeg; 2 Mrs D G McBain, Winnipeg; 3 Mrs B F Hillis, Catsup 1 Black-wood Bros.

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GOSSIP.

J. G. Washington, Ninga, has sold to D. Hyslop & Son, Killarney, his stock bull, Royal Hope.

M. Maw, of North Winnipeg Poultry Yards, in addition to many other sales made at the Winnipeg Industrial, sold to C. T. Vine, Crooks-ton, Dakota, the first prize turkey tom, three young hens and a young tom.

Mr. E. Dool, Hartington, Ont., when writing the office, intimates his intention of showing a few nicely fitted Yorkshire swine at the Toron-to Industrial. He has made a few sales recent-ly, and will be ready to make more at and after the Industrial.

Messrs, S. Ling & Co., Fort Røuge Poultry Yards, Winnipeg, report that they had great success with their poultry at the Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions. At Winnipeg they won sixteen first, five second, and three third prizes. At Brandon, out of seventeen entries, they won fourteen first and three second prizes. The Onterio Provincial Winter Fair will be

fourteen first and three second prizes. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will be held in London, December 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th. The prize list will probably be the best ever offered at a fat stock show in America. Every-thing points to a most successful exhibition. The Guelph Fat Stock Show will be held the previous week, and exhibitors will thus have the opportunity of taking in both shows in a circuit at a minimum of expense.

circuit at a minimum of expense. Mr. F. Martindale, York, Ontario, reports the recent sale to Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., of three very fine Shorthorns of the Missie family, and the four-year-old cow Queen Ann 20031, by Aberdeen (imp.), of the Fair Queen tribe. Of the bunch, Mr. Martindale says they were a splendid lot, full of quality. Of Missies, Mr. Flatt selected the seven-year-old cow, Missie of Neidpath 10th 23093, and her heifer calf at foot; also the two-months heifer calf., Missie of York, by Kinellar of York. Jas. M. Ewens, Minnedosa, has recently pur-

Missie of York, by Kinellar of York. Jas. M. Ewens, Minnedosa, has recently pur-chased from T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ontario, the fifteen-months-old Berkshire sow, Golden Lass, by Court Master, out of Belle of Milton, she by Star One. Mr. Ewens is well pleased with this sow, and adds that his sow, Jubilee Queen, winner of first prize at Winnipeg in 1897 under six months, has farrowed a fine litter of ten. She is following in the footsteps of her mother, Rosamond, by Enterprise, which I sold to Mr. J. A. McGill, of Neepawa. I intend going into Berkshire breeding more extensively as soon as I have accommodation on my new farm north of Minnedosa.

as soon as 1 nave accommodation on my new farm north of Minnedosa. Mr. James Yule, Crystal City, Man., arrived at Ilderton. Oht., August 1st, having in charge the prizewinning Shorthorns purchased by Capt. T. E. Robson at the Winnipeg Exhibi-tion. The consignment comprises the bull, Topsman, winner of the male championship and head of the first prize herd at the Win-nipeg Industrial; the 2-year-old heifer, Jubilee Queen, winner of first prize and sweepstakes as best female at the same show ; the 3-year-old cow, Gem of Athelstane, winner of the female championship at the Winnipeg Exhibition in 1898; and the 4-year-old cow, Freida, winner of first honors as a 3-year old at Winnipeg last year. The cattle came through in fine condi-tion, and the champion Topsman is said to have settled comfortably in his new home, chewing the cud of contentment, and not appearing to worry even a little bit about the result of the coming contest in Toronto, where it is expected he will lock horns with the gladiators in the public arena.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S LIGHT BRAHMAS.

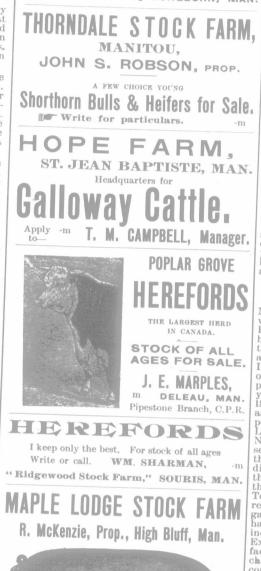
HIGGINBOTHAM'S LIGHT BRAHMAS. Although the large drug business carried on by Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, takes up the greater portion of his time, he has a great liking for poultry raising, and Light Brahmas are his favorite breed. Some five years ago he commenced breeding Brahmas, securing his foundation stock from the noted U. S. breeder, Higley, who breeds Brahmas after the Felch type. That Mr. Higginbotham has made a good success of breeding is clear to any visitor to the chief poultry exhibitions held in the Province the last few years birds from has made a good success of breeding is clear to any visitor to the chief poultry exhibitions held in the Province the last few years, birds from his pens scoring from 92 to 93 points by such expert judges as Butterfield, Barber, and Jarvis. And Mr. Higginbotham has won sweepstakes, diplomas and first prizes for single birds, pairs and breeding pens, and is the possessor of Father Gillet's cup donated for best exhibit of Light Brahma fowl. This year Mr. Higgin-botham's birds were large winners at Winnipeg, Brandon, and Virden fairs. In an interview with a FARMER'S ADVOCATE representative lately, Mr. Higginbotham stated that he used greatest care in mating his birds, so as to breed a good large, useful, typical Brahma fowl. And having a number on hand, he would now dis-pose of young stock, and he would, on receipt of price, forward birds to any destination as fur west as Vancouver. And if parties sold to were not satisfied with the birds, Mr. Higgin-botham would pay return express charges and refund them their money. Birds will be sent out to parties as their orders come in until stock is all disposed of, so anyone desirous of obtaining good Light Brahmas should corre-spond with Mr. Higginbotham at once.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SHORTHORNS Will sell the yearling bull Lord Lossie 22nd = 29271 =, sired by the celebrated prizewinner Caithness. This young bull is red in color, and

of extra merit. Fit to head any herd of Shorthorns. Also a few IMP. LARGE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

JAMES BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.



Large English Berkshires Herd headed by three first stock boars of large size, strong hone a Young boars and sows, all age, for ready to ship. A number of sows in t fl. e qual-le. Spring to Perfec

GOSSIP.

Mr. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont., has dis-posed of his fitted flock of Cotswold sheep to Messrs, Geo, Harding & Son, Wisconsin, U.S. Steel Bros. Glenboro, sold to W. J. C. Kenny, of East Selkirk, the Ayrshire cow, Heather Daisy, second prize Ayrshire cow and first prize milk cow, any age, pure-bred or grade, at the Winnipeg Industrial.

prize milk cow, any age, pure-bred or grade, at the Winnipeg Industrial. Robert Hunter, farm superintendent for Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., in order-ing a change of his advertisement of Ayr-shires, writes that the herd is in good condition, the thirty imported cows breeding and milking well. They have a number of excellent young bull calves for sale from their imported cows, and report the following recent sales of yearling bulls and bull calves: To Jas. McCormack & Son, Rockton, Ontario, the young bull, Glenora Sultan, imported in dam (Bargennock of Wyndholm), by the Sultan of Auchenbanzie (3071). This is a very promising young bull, and in Mr. McCormack's hands will doubtless be heard from again. His sire is famous as a show and breeding bull. To Walter Nichol, Platts-ville, Ont., Glenora Lord Minto, imported in dam (Tempest of Knockdon), sire Yellow Bob of Knockdon, a bull that has sired the right sort of stock. To J. B. McDonald, Glen San-field, Ont., Glenora Tupper, imported in dam (Topper of Drumdon), sire Home Again of Drumdon. To Robert Hunter, jr., Maxwell, Ont., Glenora of Knockdon, imported in dam (Kate of Knockdon), sire Sloth of Hillhouse. This bull was sire of the champion at Kilmark this year. We have also sold two of this spring's bull calves: One to John A. McCallum, Martinstown, Ont., and one o. J. L. Wilson, Alexandria, Ont. These young bulls have been sold at good paying prices, but within the reach of any good stock raiser, and we shall be sur-prised if they do not make their mark. We have had a very large enquiry through our advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE BRAMPTON HERD OF JERSEYS.

The fine herd of Jersey cattle owned by Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Out-was recently inspected by a mechanic of inse farmers? ADVOCATE staff, and found in prime health and condition, and doing good work in health and condition. And doing good work in health and condition, and doing good work in health and condition. And weights and the prize, in exceptionally at morphon of first prize, in exceptionally at morphon of the Almorican peting with the champions in at the Almorican Live Stock Show at Madison Square Gardens. Live Stock Show at Madison Square Gardens, and the first prize bulls in the sector of the Famale Almoritan Live Stock the winner of the female cham Lass recent in 1888, in competition with some splaxy of imported and American-bred cows as galaxy of imported and American-bred cows as galaxy of imported and American-bred cows as rechampionship in an an and an winning first and the full the commation and quality. And is a the bominion of Canada. Bryon Janews in the Dominion of Canada. Bryon Janews in the Dominion of Canada, and the full is conformation and quality. And is a high-class representative of the best of the high-class representative of the best of the the famales, mention may be madeors Abnow the famales, mention may be madeors Abnow the famales, mention may be madeors a house of maring into the model cow she promised to make when she won first class house and the famales, mention may be madeors a house of the strange for shapely utiler indita-ting the capacity for shapely utiler indita-ting the capacity for shap 1-tf-m

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FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS. High-class Golden Wyandottes, Langshans, White Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Indian Games, Pyle Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Pearl Guineas and Bronze Turkeys. A few choice birds for sale ; also Belgian Hares and Fancy Pigeons. Write for circular. m S. LING & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MINORCAS, B. Eggs from first class prizewinners, \$1 per set-ting after June 15. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. M A. M. ROBERTSON, KEEWATIN, ONT.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

HIGH-CLASS STOCK. WILLIAM LAUGHLAND, - Hartney, Man.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for the service rendered.

| Or to collect fees for the service rendered as such : Atkinson, J. C. Winnipeg. Baker, G. P. Winnipeg. Braund, F. J. Wawanesa. Coze, R. L. Clau William. Coze, S. A. Minnedosa. Core, S. A. Brandon. Daun, J. Brauseil. Daun, J. Brandon. Core, S. A. Winnipeg. Fisher, J. F. Winnipeg. Fowler, J. Brandon. Green, E. Dauphin. Green, E. Burtie. Hatton, J. A exander. Hatton, J. Clauseria. Hannedosa. Cauptio. Hillard, W. A. Cauptio. Hopkins A. G. Winnipeg. Hurt, W. N.J. Net awa. Irwin, J.J. Belmont. Lake, W. H. Brandon. Libeet, J. H. Mainton. Liber, W. M.J. Boisse valn. Libewe, E. H. Boisse valn. Libewe, W. H. Boisse valn. Libewe, W. H. Boisse valn. Libewet, J. H. Molita. | or to collect fees for the service word of Manitob |
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W. J. HINMAN, REGISTRAR.

WINNIPEG.



VIGA

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WILLIAM

NOTICE.

New "Milk Fever" Cure.

INCITCE. New "Milk Fever" Cure. The main of the we have referred in our issue of the treat of the success in the success of the treat of the success of the this first two bad cases and in our is suc of the success in the success of the treat of the success of the success of the treat of the success of the success

pairs, not akin. Write for prices ung pigs, single or in

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING. Rosebank Stock Farm, Pilot Mound, Man. Breeders of Poland-China pigs and Cotswold sheep of choice quality, offer select seed potatoes of eighty varieties. Write for catalogue. -m

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W. J. LUMSDEN,

HANLAN, MAN. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Geeenwood, Ont., sailed for Scotland July 14th, presumably with the in-tention of importing Shorthorn cattle, if he finds what suits his critical judgment. CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

finds what suits his critical judgment. CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA. Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., have through Mr. Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, pur-chased and shipped six fillies and colts to Canada. Amongst them are three well-bred ones from Balmedie, and three from other studs in Aberdeenshire, got by Sir Everard (5353), Prince of Carruchan (8151) two, Royalist (6242) two, the sire of that lovely mare, Balmedie Queen Mab, which stood reserve for the female championship at the Highland; and Royal Alexander (9997), the Dumbartonshire and Fyvie premium horse. These are all out of well-bred mares, the other studs being drawn on besides Balmedie being those at Smiddy-burn, Tulloford, and Coullie. Mr. R. G. Howgate, Toronto, recently pur-chased from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, and shipped to-day to Canada, three well-bred Clydesdale stallions, Ardlethen Fortune (10305), Royal Erskine (10431), and Sir Marengo (10462). All these were bred in the north, and are well adapted for the foreign trade. Ardelthen For-tune, as his name indicates, was bred by Mr. Copland, and was got by Mr. Scott's Prince of Fortune (9826), winner of numerous prizes, in-cluding first at the Glasgow Spring Show. His dam was Crimson (11272), the well-known Ken-muir mare, by the Glasgow premium horse, Young Duke of Hamilton (9122), and his gran-

dam was Crimson (11272), the well-known Ken-muir mare, by the Glasgow premium horse, Young Duke of Hamilton (9122), and his gran-dam was the fine mare, Tartan, by Darnley (222). Royal Erskine (10431) was bred by Mr, Smith, Inchcorsie, Huntly, and was got by Prince of Erskine (9617), the famous Glasgow prize horse, and second at the H. and A. S. Show at Perth in 1896, out of the prize mare, Rosabella (12921), by the massive big horse, Lord Montrose (7973). This horse was first at the Northern shows when a yearling, and is a big, powerful animal, likely to breed cart horses. Sir Marengo (10462) was got by the cele-brated Sir Everard (5353), thrice awarded the Glasgow premium, and one of the most success-Glasgow premium, and one of the most success-ful breeding horses of recent y ars. His daugh-ters were second, third, and fourth in the brood mare class at the Highland, and many of his sons have been show horses. The dam of Sir Marengo was got by that noted horse, St. Law-rence (3220), twice winner of the Glasgow premium and a son of the great Drives of premium, and a son of the great Prince of Wales (673). Mr. John Macdonald, North-East Boquhan

Mr. John Macdonald, North-East Boquhan-ran, Dalmuir, has sold the well-bred three-year-old horse, Fransesco, to Mr. T. McLauchlan, Brussels, Ont. Fransesco was bred by Mr. Macdonald, and was got by his noted Glasgow premium horse, Lord Hopetoun (2965), out of the prize mare, Lady Tip-Top, by Sir Wynd-ham (4728). Lord Hopetoun was first at Glas-gow Stallion Show in 1885 and 1896, and third at the H. and A. S. Show at Iverness in 1883, and was by the famous Prince of Wales (673), out of the dam of the great sire and prize horse, 'Top Gallant (1850). This horse is bred from prizewinning stock on both sides, and ought to prove a successful sire in Canada, -S.F. ought to prove a successful sire in Canada, -S.F.

NOTICES.

NOTICES. "The Reaper King." — With the above words a writer in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post heads a graphic article on Cyrus H. McCormick and the great McCormick reaper works of Chicago, being one of a series of sketches of "American Kings and Their Kingdoms." It traces back the development of the modern binder to the old reaper invented by the late Cyrus Hall McCormick and success-fully operated on a farm near Steel's tavern, Virginia, 1831. The present workshops cover an area of 57 acres, from which 1,200 machines per day are said to be turned out and find their way to every part of the world where the golded grain waves and the green grass grows. golded grain waves and the green grass grows.

Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash.

During a recent visit in the northern part of rey Co., Ont., one of our representatives alled upon Mr. Robert Wightman at his place



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10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

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Twelve young cows or heifers with calves by side or in calf. Twelve ram and 20 Shropshire ewe lambs, sired by (Imp.) Flashlight. Also, Berkshire boars and sows, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

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HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS. 3 heifers bred to Beach the stand of first-class quality and will be the out

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90 HEAD TO SELECT FROM. We are offering a number of cows and heifers (including some show heifers), from such sires as Valkyrie 21806 -, Young Abbottsburn's Hear - 15917 -, and imp. Mariner 2720 -, served by imp. Dramond Judate (Vok E0 now at the head of head. Farm I mile north of town. T- DOUGLAS & SONS.

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that we think you will want when you know their breeding, and the large OFFICIAL milk and butter records of their nearest ancestors. Six of them are sired by a son of our great cow, Korndyke Queen, others by sons of De Kol 2nd, and some by Manor De Kol. Heifers and young cows of equal breeding. It's better to buy the best. We furnish papers to pass them through without duty or detention. There is no quarantime. Write for just what you want.

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GOSSIP.

OUR "GROWING TIME."

OUR "GROWING TIME." The new Canadian Government steamer, "Minto," was launched at Dundee on July 12th. Mrs. Robertson, wife of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, performed the christening cere-mony, and at the accompanying banquet the Professor, in proposing the toast, "Prosperity to the shipbuilding and shipping interests," said that Canada was greatly prospering, and would require ten new steamers yearly to carry out her increased products.

RECENT SALES MADE BY MR. W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of "Trout Creek Stock

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of "Trout Creek Stock Farm," has recently made the following sales:— To Jas. Yule, manager for the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man., Clara 33rd (imp.), 2-year-old heifer, of excellent quality; Village Blossom, red yearling, good enough to show in any company; Red Rose (imp.), 2-year-old, possessing strong Shorthorn character, an exceedingly good milker: Dreyfus, a 7-month hands of Mr. Yule should develop to be a win-ner in any company.

hands of Mr. 1 the should develop to be a win-ner in any company. To W. T. Miller, Carlos City, Ind., Cecil Lady (imp.), an excellent 3-year-old, she being a re-markably heavy milker; Trout Creek Clan Alpine, a very promising red bull calf; Lustre 18th (imp.), a 2-year-old heifer, with superb onality.

10 w.1. Anther, carlos City, Ind., Ceul Lady (imp.), an excellent 3-year-old she being a remarkably heavy milker; Tout Creek Chan Alpine, a very promising red bull calf; Lastre 18th (imp.), a 2-year-old inejler, with superb quality.
To W. G. Petiti & Son, Freeman, Ont., fourteen 2-year-old imp.) heifers, four yearling beifers, one yearling bull, and one 2-year-old bull, making twenty heave the sisting scatter of the famous old herd at Kinel ris the besig guarantee that old bull, making twenty heave chile assisting four factor while assisting four factor while assisting scatter in the management of the famous old herd at Kinel families; the Jealousy 2-year-old imp. New Year's Gift, and out of Jealousy, Mysic, Minerva, Lily of Towie, and Lady Annie families; it he Jealousy 2-year-old ical scatter and the families; it he Jealousy 2-year-old ical families in the besig and the scatter of the scatter MUTTON AND LARGE PROPORTION OF LEAN Missie of Neidpath 20th's and Maid's calves; they are both promising enough to make show bulls. Eurilla's calf Mr. Harding takes with him. Without a doubt she is a most remarkable one, and has been pronounced by competent judges one of the very best things in my herd. To C. Hintz, Fremont, Ohio, Mina Lass 10th, a dark roan 2-year-old. This is a show heifer, and choicely bred. Mr. Hintz has purchased her to fill un his herd for exhibition purcoase. her to fill up his herd for exhibition purposes



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GOSSIP.

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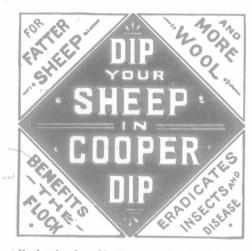
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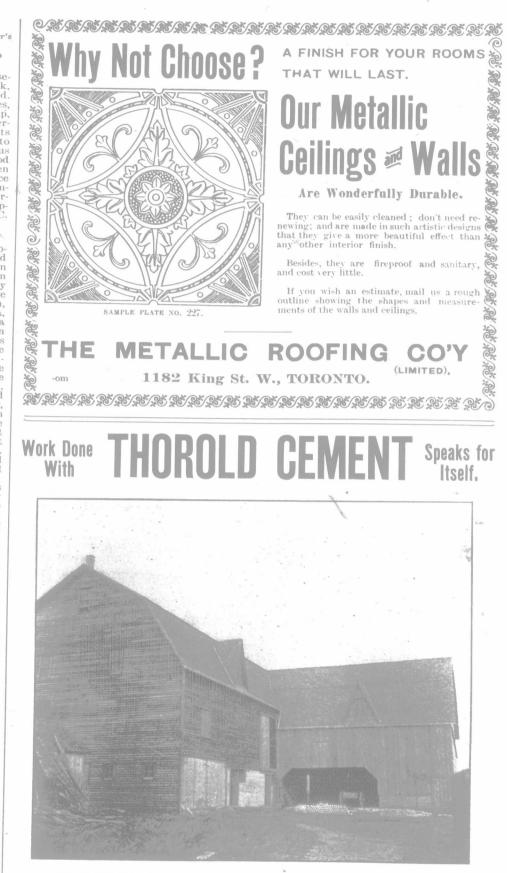
HAMPSHIRES. HAMPSHIRES. With this issue commences the advertise-ment of Mr. R. W. Hudson's pedigree stock, kept at Danesfield, Marlow, Bucks, England. The classes of stock kept are Shire horses, Polled Angus cattle and Hampshiredown sheep, all of which are popular in England and wher-ever else they are known. The stock interests at Danesfield are well conducted along lines to promote the most perfect types of the various breeds, keeping ever in view the best blood lines. The stud, herd and flock have been quietly and substantially built up to a place where they have been able this year to com-mand high honors in leading showrings. Per-sons wishing to import Shires, Angus or Hamp-shire stock should write the manager, Mr. C. Campbell. See their advertisement.

Campbell. See their advertisement. WM. THORN'S AYRSHIRES AND POULTRY, ' While in the vicinity of Lynedoch, Ont., a rep-resentative of the FARMER'S ADVOC VTE called upon Mr. Wm. Thorn and took a hasty run through the stock, finding the Ayrshires in their usual good form. Mr. Thorn laid a wisely selected foundation in purchases made at the dispersion sales of Messrs D. Morton & Son, Hamilton, and the late Thos. Guy, Oshawa, selecting cows with a view of establishing a dairy herd of high order, and in that selection he not only attained the end desired, but has been able to win many of the best local prize offerings at the fall exhibitions in strong com-petition. Upon examining their pedigrees we found that he had been equally careful in the selection of sires, and at present the young bull. Royal Star of Ste. Anne's 7616, by Glehcairn 3rd (imp.), and out of Margie of Williamstown 5659, is in the herd, Mr. Thorn making his selection when in search of a right good one, and as he proved himself capable of landing the first at Toronto, as well as first and sweepstakes at London, we judge he did not get a bad one. Fourteen females, half of which are matured cows, compose the herd, and are making good progress towards the showyards for the fall. In the poultry department much ad vance has been made since our last visit. A fine new poultry house, 20x75 feet, constructed upon the most modern ideas, was erected, and though not yet completed, is a great help in producing choice stock. In the pens we found Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Buff, Black and Part-ridge Cochins, White and Black Minorcas and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and as with the Ayr-shires so with poultry, the best is none too good for Mr. Thorn. WM. THORN'S AYRSHIRES AND POULTRY,

shires so with poultry, the best is none too good for Mr. Thorn.

MORE SHORTHORNS FOR MICHIGAN.

Mr. A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., has recently made the following purchases of high-class Shorthorn cattle in the Dominion, in addition to the list of his purchases published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of July 20:--From Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Duchess of Gloster 43rd, a worthy representative of the formers Gravit FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF JULY 20:--FORM APTINUE Johnston, Greenwood, Duchess of Gloster 43rd, a worthy representative of the famous Cruick-shank family of that name. She was sired by imported Grand Sweep (64121), of the grand old Lady Ythan tribe, long and favorably known in the north of Scotland as a most excellent dairy tribe, as well as producers of excellent show cattle. From the same well-known herd was secured the beautiful heifer Mina Girl, by imported Clan Campbell (63794), of the grand old Kinellar Clementina tribe, so long and carefully bred by that master breeder, Mr. Sylvester Campbell. Her dam was by the famous imported Indian Chief, of Mr. Cruick-shank's, Victoria tribe, and out of the same dam as Col. Harris' well-known Baron Victor, one of the very best Cruickshank bulls ever imported to America. From Mr. Johnston's herd, Mr. Chrystal also selected Prima Donna, by imp. Grand Sweep, dam by imp. Lord imported to America. From Mr. Johnston's herd, Mr. Chrystal also selected Prima Donna, by imp. Grand Sweep, dam by imp. Lord Glamis, of the late Mr. Cruickshank's Brawith Buds, one of the very best tribes in Scotland. She traces to imp. Emily, of the celebrated herd of Mr. R. Stratton, which need only be mentioned, and represents the effect of a judi-cious blending of the blood of a grand old English family with the very best of the Scotch. A sister of this heifer (on the dam's side) won first prize at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1894 in a most excellent class, and stood second for sweepstakes as best female on the ground. A choice young bull was also purchased from Mr. Johnston, bred from the Nonpareil family, his grandam, Nonpareil Vic-toria, being a daughter of imp. Vice'Consul, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and of his famous Victoria family. He was a sweepstakes winner at the Toronto Exhibition and at several State Wietoria family. He was a sweepstakes winner at the Toronto Exhibition and at several State fairs.
From the herd of Messrs, Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., Mr. Chrystal secured the two choice young cows, Early Bud 2nd and Ury of Cargill 2nd, the former a red 3-year-old, by imp. Rantin Robin (by the famous Field Marshal), bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynic, out of imp. Early Bud, by Strong Bow, and of the Kinellar Rosebud tribe. The Ury heifer is a red 2-year-old, by the grann imported Kinellar-bred Royal Member, by Royal James, and of the Xonpareil tribe. The Urys were long looked upon as one of the best of the Sittyton sorts, and have produced many prizewinners.
From Messers, G. W. Pettit & Son, Freeman, was purchased the red 2-year-old Daisy of Strathallan 18th, by Barmpton M, and of the favorite Strathallan family, descended from imp. Rose of Strathallan, a prizewinner at the Highland Show in Scotland and at Provincial fairs in Canada, and whose descendants have probably won more first prizes and champion-ship than those of any other cow imported. Barmpton M, won first prize at Toronto, Monsel and Ottawa in 1898, and was by the famous Barmpton Hero, a championship winner at Provincial fairs. From the same herd was selected Roan Bracelet, a 2-year-sold heifer, by imp. Roan Prince (54923), by the Cruickshank Victoria bull, Vermont, with four top-crosses of imp. Scotch-bred bulls, and tracing to imp. Beauty, by Snowball, one of the best milking tribes of Shorthorns known in Canada. These, in addition to the herd of Mr. Chrystal on his fine 333-acre farm, situated two and a half miles from the city, on which he has now 35 cattle 60 of which are thoroughbred), 230 sheep, and 50 Berkshire swine. Mr. Chrystal, whose father was a prominent breeder of Shorthorns, near Stirling, Scotland, and we si't to the manor born," has faid the foundation well for a high-chase herd, and we wish him all success in his enterprise. at the Toronto Exhibition and at several State



BARN OF MR. C. C. RITTENHOUSE, SOUTH CAYUGA, ONTARIO Size Built with Thorold Cement in 1898.

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HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF **OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP.**

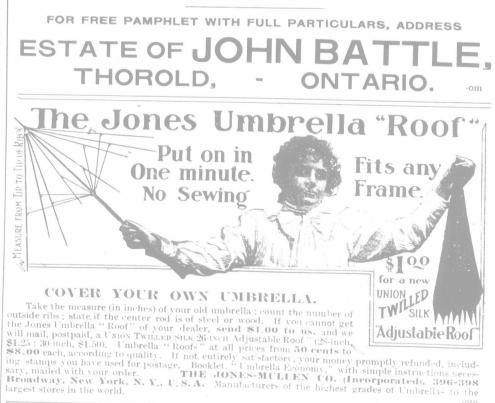
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