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MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE MAGAZINE

AND HOME

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PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

W. WELD, PROPRIETOR.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

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

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Box 214, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

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

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

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *The Treatment and Care of Manure During the Feeding Season to Render it Available for Use the Coming Spring or Summer.* Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th day of October.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on *Whether is July or October the better month for holding Agricultural Exhibitions in Manitoba and the Western Territories.* Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of November.

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

Anthrax.

In the vicinity of Killarney several cattle died recently with symptoms quite new to all in the locality and the general supposition was that they were poisoned. Later, however, a veterinary surgeon looked into the matter and pronounced it anthrax. Fifteen have died at Killarney up to date and several at or near Morden, but just how many it is impossible for us at this time to say. This disease is highly contagious, and unless the carcasses of those dying with it are cremated or buried deeply, not less than six feet, and quick lime used in liberal quantities, the disease will spread far and wide, the bacteria surviving even the extreme cold of our winters. It is to be hoped that no stone will be left unturned to stamp out this disease in the infested localities.

On the Wing.

OUR FOURTH TRIP TO MANITOBA.

Deeming it judicious to visit our branch office in Winnipeg we came through the States to enable us to form our opinions from personal observations. We stopped at Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Formerly St. Paul was considered too far north to amount to much; now the large number of fine streets, large, handsome, substantial wholesale houses and private residences, the busy hum of trade is to us even more interesting than that of the marvellous city of Chicago. Notwithstanding this, Minneapolis, only ten miles distant from St. Paul, has already exceeded it in extent of business, handsome buildings and population, the latter city claiming 200,000 residents. Why, let me ask, are not cities as large and populous to spring up in Manitoba and in our Western Territories? The wheat crops have built these large cities. We left Minneapolis in the evening and awoke in Dakota in the morning. Here we noticed the wheat crop, a little of which was stacked, but the greater part was in the shock. What struck us most forcibly was the long distance between shocks. They stood very thin upon the ground, but with well filled heads the straw, we judge, would not yield more than eight to fifteen bushels per acre. As soon as we reached the Red River Valley, and in all parts of Manitoba that we passed through, the shocks were much thicker. Over nearly the whole of Manitoba there seemed to be twice as many shocks to the acre as in Dakota, and frequently four times as many. Winnipeg, despite the crushing injury done to it by the land boomers years ago, now shows unmistakable signs that progress has set in; properties are increasing in value. Eighty thousand dollars was paid for one block just after our arrival. One

lot that had been sold for \$5,000 but a few weeks ago could this day be sold for \$15,000. Winnipeg is the main city in this great and growing country. Confidence is restored. Growth may be looked for in all the villages and towns, and increased values in land throughout the whole of our western country.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A WORD TO AGENTS.

Farmers' Sons and Daughters, Students and Teachers.

Any honest, thrifty person, male or female, can earn good wages and obtain regular employment canvassing for new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This is honorable work, benefitting the subscriber, the agent and the publisher.

The past year has been a very successful one with us. Our subscription list has grown very rapidly. Our paper is daily becoming more popular all over the Dominion. The regular agents now in our employ are doing exceedingly well, earning for themselves, above expenses, from \$30 to \$100 per month, depending on the energy and industry of the individual. One of our regular men frequently clears \$70 per week. He will clear, one month with another throughout the year, \$100 per month. With a little practice any man equally industrious and earnest could do as well. At what business, without capital invested, can you do as well? Beginning with September we will give to all new paid-up subscribers the balance of this year and 1891 for \$1.00; for \$1.25 we will give the ADVOCATE for the same period and one copy of our splendid picture, "Canada's Pride." With such inducements as these we trust our friends will send us many new names between now and Christmas. If possible start to work immediately, before the other papers are in the field.

The following cash commissions are given to all our agents: From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each. Special terms will be made with those who wish to canvass continually. Last season a farmer and his daughter earned \$180 in ten days taking new subscribers for us. Those who would sooner receive live stock or implements than cash commissions can be supplied advantageously. See our prize list advertised in other columns. We will guarantee the safe arrival of every animal and article, and will further guarantee that all prizes will be of good quality and satisfactory in every respect.

The Saltcoats creamery is making from ten to twelve hundred pounds of butter per week from three hundred and fifty cows. The quality produced is pronounced by Winnipeg commission men equal to the best in the Northwest. The cream is gathered twice a week, and the circuit takes in a radius of twenty-five miles.

### Factory and Creamery Men and The Manitoba Dairy Association.

There is no other class in the Province that would receive as much benefit, directly or indirectly, individually or collectively from a good live Dairy Association as those running cheese factories and creameries. If the individual farmer is benefited the manufacturer shares the benefits; if the farmers of his section collectively are benefited his benefits increase in a tenfold ratio. But how many of these men are members of the Manitoba Dairy Association. In stating the matter thus to them some have replied that it had never accomplished anything, and consequently been of no benefit to those who were members. This is the reason why farmers' institutions are so often tame affairs. Those who would derive the greatest benefits stand aloof and feel that it is somebody else's association, when they should become active members and put their shoulders to the wheel, thus helping to make it a success. There is one cheese factory man and one creamery man members of this Association, and a third engaged in both, a small representation for an interest of as much importance as that of the dairy. It is certainly too much for these men to expect to have this work done for them without any effort on their part, and it is hoped that sufficient interest may be awakened in them to bring them out at the next meeting and possibly some of their patrons with them, and thus in helping others they will secure a tenfold benefit themselves. This train of thought was awakened by the remarks of Mr. Wm. Wagener, Ex-President and virtual father of this Association, at the meeting held at Shoal Lake recently.

### Volunteer Crops.

It is not uncommon to hear a farmer of a certain type say:—"There is no rule to go by in farming in Manitoba, as what produces a good crop one season is liable to prove a failure next." This sounds enigmatical to a man accustomed to good farming, but if he travels through Manitoba and listens closely he will ascertain that it simply implies that some seasons a good crop will be had in spite of bad farming, and that other years bad farming has "no show," simply that and nothing else.

At a hotel in Northwestern Manitoba a conversation of this nature was heard between two respectable, gentlemanly looking Englishmen:—"It really surpasses belief. Why, in England they would not believe it at all, you know. But my wheat will yield thirty-five bushels to the acre, and I neither plowed nor sowed; most remarkable, you know." "How did you grow that wheat, Mr. —?" "I heard about your enormous crop! It is remarkable indeed, and this your first effort at farming!" "Well, I just used a disc harrow on the land late last fall, and did not work much on it with that, as I intended to plow it this spring. I don't believe at all in fall plowing. Well, when I had the other crop in and sent the man to that, he came back and said it seemed already sown and the wheat coming up! I went to see it, and sure enough there was as nice a prospect for wheat as I ever saw. I shall do the same with every acre of wheat land I have this fall. It is quite wonderful indeed."

Should this farmer (?) try this method as he purposes he will no doubt conclude that a

system of farming that does well one year may not answer at all the next. There is no country on the face of the globe that would produce more than an occasional accidental crop with this treatment, and it is the grossest folly for anyone to assume that such is the case and publish it as a fact. Such wild-cat reports do great harm abroad, as a man with sense enough to be useful as a citizen of Manitoba has too much sense to "take in" such nonsense. But even more ridiculous than the above is a supposed conversation between the editor of the Regina Leader and an Ontario farmer, and which, did it not occupy space in the editorial columns, would lead the reader to suppose it was intended for a burlesque. Reference is made to crops growing voluntarily, and others being drilled in on stubble and yielding thirty-five bushels per acre. True, such has occurred and may occur again, but it is outraging the probabilities to assume that a succession of paying crops can be grown on the stubble much less voluntarily. The editor of the Leader is a very able man in many respects, and has received complimentary notice of one of his addresses delivered in Manitoba from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, but his forte is not farming.

### Toronto Exhibition.

THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS also made a grand exhibit of grain, grasses, fruits, corn and potatoes. The latter comprised 107 varieties. Twenty varieties of Russian apples were shown, a number of which were quite promising. Each of the Dominion Experimental Farms contributed to this exhibit. The fruit from

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

was much admired and attracted considerable attention. There were also 60 varieties of barley, 80 varieties of spring wheat, 9 of fall wheat, oats 70, beans 20, peas 30, rye 10, carrots 20, corn 75, grasses 29, cherries 12, currants 10, lettuce 30, raspberries 30, strawberries 50. The last five were shown preserved in glass jars, or as photographs. Those in charge also exhibited a sample of ensilage, which was put in the silo at Ottawa, September 6th, 1889. It is still in a good state for cattle food.

That well-known seedsman, Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Ont., made a fine display of grains, grasses, field roots, &c., all of which he claimed were grown for him and from seed supplied by himself.

#### IN THE DAIRY BUILDING.

Manitoba and the Western Territories of Canada made a large and handsome display of grains, grasses and fruits, adorned here and there by skins and stuffed heads of their native animals. The exhibit was continually surrounded by large crowds of spectators, many of whom were interested in Western Canada, looking to it as a place in which to settle.

#### THE HONEY EXHIBIT,

which was also placed in this building, was mammoth, and in quality better and more varied than ever before. Many tons of the best honey was to be seen here, together with the implements, &c., used in bee husbandry.

#### HORSES.

The Toronto Show has again come and gone, and among the vast crowds that have again patronized it, numbers must have enjoyed the horse department. But one thing at once strikes the casual observer, viz., that the show has now outgrown its accommodation, and we hope the energetic and efficient management will be able to add more land to assist them in carrying

on their enterprize. As at present arranged it is impossible for justice to be done to the magnificent display of horses that now yearly are to be seen at this show.

We have a few suggestions to make and criticisms to indulge in: For instance the great difficulty of finding animals when in their stables might be remedied by placing both entry number and number of the stall opposite the name on the catalogue. This would not be as convenient as having the horses classed in their stalls, but a particular horse could then be found without difficulty. Exhibitors never will be persuaded to divide their stock when showing in several classes, as this adds to the work, both in feeding and supervision. To begin, as in the official catalogue, thoroughbred horses are placed in Class 1, and here, among eight entries, Buffalo seems to have been the sensational horse, and is a particularly good one, of the racing type, but with considerable size to back it up. We should like very much to see a special added to this class for weight carriers, or rather such stallions that would cross on mares and produce horses capable of carrying weights of 12 to 15 stone. Although there was a pretty full entry in the class for thoroughbreds, John Dymont was as usual quite a large exhibitor. Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, and Geo. E. Tuckett, Hamilton, were also among the prominent exhibitors in this class.

#### ROADSTERS.

Roadster and roadster-bred horses were as usual about the most numerous of any class, and numbered some one hundred and sixty in all. Many of roadster breeding also shunting over into the carriage and coach and Hackney classes. And right here we must beg to differ with the present classification at our shows, for in this show, as well as in others throughout the country, horses are classed by their height more than by their breeding, stallions in this class not to be less than 15½ hands with brood mares the same, while pairs or single drivers could not show if they stood over 15½ hands. This is a most absurd way of classing them, for certainly it ought not to disqualify a gentleman's road horse even if he be up to 16 hands, there being an instance of this on the ground, as a particularly good gentleman's road horse took first premium among the single Gladstone, T cart or carriage class, merely because he stood between 15½ and 16½ hands. This horse was in all respects a No. 1 driver, but was entirely out of his class as a Gladstone horse and T cart horse, as he was too short in the rein to wear a collar and quite too thick at the throat, and entirely destitute of the necessary stylish action or type for this class. We hope that at the next show the classes will be better defined so that special classes for the different vehicles may be added. The Toronto Industrial is now looked up to, not only as the great exhibition, but as a great educator, and nothing will illustrate as plainly to farmers and breeders what the different breeds and types of horses are for, as having special classes for the different equipages. The roadster class, as bred in Canada, is entirely too light and small for practical work, and the present standard is too low to encourage breeding up in size. To attempt to describe the horses that had pretensions to breeding in this class would take more space than we have at our disposal. Something like fifty stallions showed up in the three older sections, proving that there is not a dearth of roadster-bred sires, but we should like to see

it imperative that the strict rules of standard breeding be enforced in the stallions awarded prizes. Among the numbers some particularly good ones appeared, and some of their produce had capital form for gentlemen's drivers, and very speedy ones appeared in the driving class, but for what purpose some were on exhibition we cannot understand, as they had neither quality, speed or anything else to recommend them.

#### CARRIAGE STALLIONS.

No less than 20 aged carriage stallions had entered for the coach class over 16½ hands, and comprised horses of many types, but taken in all was probably as good a lot as ever appeared in a Canadian show ring. There were Cleveland Bay, English Coach, French Coach, Canadian Coach, and in others there was quite a sprinkling of trotting blood. When this class appeared it looked as though there was plenty of work for the judges, but they went systematically to work, drawing a short "leet" of six, out of which the three awards were to be given, the first prize going to S. Hisey & Son's imported English Coach, Wild Harry (1265) Y. C. S. B., a horse with capital coaching action, this horse also winning sweepstakes, the second going to Messrs. Marsh & Son's Prince Alexander, an imported Cleveland Bay which won first in the three-year-old class and sweepstakes at this show last year. He is a horse of great substance and capital coach character. The third was won by Shining Light 1178, a very neat imported English Coach, but wanting in size. Two capital horses were also drawn out, one of which was disqualified for want of height, the other an imported Cleveland Bay, shown by Fred Rowe, Belmont. Some French Coachers were also in this ring, but they were hardly in their proper class, as they are more of Hackney type, only with more size than English Hackneys.

Among the Canadian-bred carriage horses shown some very useful animals were to be found, but there was also a great want of attractive carriage among them. And here we might say that the roadster horse very seldom includes size sufficient and action of the right stamp for this class. The Coach horse must have perfectly straight, square action or he will not pass muster, whereas the roadster-bred horse almost invariably straddles with his hind outside his forward feet, which is all right for speed but is altogether too ungainly for the Coach horse, the Mail Phaeton, Brougham or any other horse that is required for street or park work.

The class for three-year-olds brought out a beautiful horse, Young Peacock, sired by the Duke of Cleveland, dam by the old imported coach horse Peacock. This horse was bred and shown by Mr. Cunningham, and he does much credit to his breeder. The rest of the three-year-old class, as well as the two-year-olds, had nothing of special notice.

The class for matched teams over 16½ hands brought out some well-matched good specimens. A pair of bays shown by Mr. Tisdale, Brantford, were much admired and won first, Grand & Co., Toronto, second, and a pair shown by Thos. Brownridge, Brampton, third.

The other classes were numerously represented, and were driven in light buggies, Gladstones, wagonettes, and in all sorts of harness, as were the single horses, which varied still more in the manner of harnessing and the styles of vehicles they drew. Of course it would be hard to oblige

breeders to be restricted to the sort of vehicles that their different horses should be driven to, but it is quite necessary that extra classes for turnouts, both single and double, should be added to the breeding classes already defined. This would at once separate them, giving better satisfaction to all concerned. The

#### SADDLE AND HUNTER

classes were quite strong in numbers, and some exceptionally good ones were on the grounds, but among the rank and file were some of the veriest weeds. Stallions for

#### GENERAL PURPOSES

embrace a lot that would be quite useful in harness, but not of the slightest use on the breeding farms of the country. The mares and fillies are all right and deserve encouragement, and many of them are just what is wanted to breed to stallions of good breeding in any of the classes.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS

is a good one through all Canada, and that at Toronto was no exception to the general rule; but we should like the stallions of this class to show a certificate from some of the stud books. Many of those showing in this class are too light for their own classes, and the temptation to win prizes by shunting down is quite strong. There is no reason that this class should not be encouraged, but the best bred stallions are none too good for this purpose.

#### CANADIAN DRAUGHT

horses are a living proof of what the imported Clydesdale and Shire stallions have done for our Canadian horses, and the different classes were filled with specimens that are a credit to the breeders of this country, and year after year this class gets still harder to show in. Especially is this the case in the brood mare, foal and filly classes, many of which are above any of the imported mares and fillies, excepting those brought out for especial show purposes. In looking over the catalogue many familiar names are brought to mind of the successful sires, as well as stallions, that were prize winners themselves in years past.

#### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES,

the classes of which give much interest to on-lookers, as well as to those more closely connected with this great breeding and importing business. Some exceedingly choice representatives of this popular sort have lately been imported. So strong in numbers and quality have Clydesdales become, that it is only the most select that can obtain a foot-hold in our prize rings.

Messrs. Graham Bros' Macneilage was again to the front in the class for aged stallions. He came out in wonderful form, many of our breeders going as far as to proclaim him the very best ever shown in a Canadian show ring.

Messrs. Robt. Beith & Co.'s Sir Walter, so successful as a three-year-old last season, was an easy second, and has improved exceedingly during the year. Paragon, another stylish, good horse, also shown by R. Beith & Co., taking third place.

T. W. Evans, Yelverton, showed the Darnley horse Royal Salute, a strong-boned, good, useful beast.

Three-year-old stallions were especially good, and were strong in numbers, 17 being entered. There was much more difficulty in placing the awards in this class. The first was sent to R. Beith & Co.'s Eastfield Laddie, a gay horse of

nice quality, sired by Old Times. The Prince Lawrence colt, Eastfield Chief, that won such honors for Mr. Beith at last year's shows as a two-year-old, was given second, Messrs. Graham Bro.'s Gilroy, sired by Master of Blantyre, taking third place. Gilroy is an exceedingly good colt. This is his first appearance in the show ring here. He was the best at the ground of any in the class; is full of life, a grand mover, and just wants a little time to furnish, being a big up-standing fellow.

Dunglass, another good one of Graham Bros., is close to the ground, and looked good enough to have been among the winners.

Just the Thing, a horse that has been forward at several shows prior to this, and has always been among the prize takers, was looking well, but the class was too heavy for him.

John McMillan, Constance, had a good horse bred in the Keir stud; this was a strong horse of great weight.

The two-year-old class was not nearly as closely contested. Messrs. Graham Bro.'s Arbitrator being a clear out standing winner.

The yearling class was quite weak.

Messrs. Graham Bros. have imported a lot of grand mares and fillies. In these they were first in every class, taking four reds and a sweepstake.

The beautiful mare and foal owned by the Hon. John Dryden took first in their respective classes, and special sweepstakes for the best mare and progeny.

Of the special prizes S. McKenzie, Brucefield, won first for best Clydesdale stallion and five of his progeny. This was a horse of great scale, but has not the finish that is now required.

#### SHIRE HORSES

were the best lot ever shown in a Canadian show ring, the class being full of horses of great size, substance and useful type, just such as should help to build up our draught horses.

The first went to King Tom, shown by S. Hisey & Son, Creemore, Ont. This horse was in capital form and was moving nicely, and was in condition hard to beat; he is a useful horse of nice quality and plenty of size.

Jas. Gardhouse & Sons' King of the Castle was a good second. This horse had only just recovered from distemper, and was not in as good shape as we have seen him. He is one of the best Shire stallions that ever was brought to Ontario, and is a No. 1 stock horse.

The third was given to Chieftain, a horse shown by Morris, Stone & Wellington, a neat, good horse and good mover.

Young Enterprise was a horse of much width and some particularly good points, but moved a little wide behind; he is owned by E. Small, Jessopville.

Leake Cramp, shown by Ormsby & Chapman, is a four-year-old of nice quality and with particularly good action, but was too light for this exceedingly strong section.

A particularly good lot of young Shire stallions are now coming on for future shows, among which we notice one shown by Ormsby & Chapman, and another by Morris, Stone & Wellington, besides a lot of other good ones.

Mares and fillies also were well represented, Green Bros., Inkerkip, winning first with the grand Shire mare Georgia. This mare has plenty of Shire character, and is full of quality; she has been very successful in the show ring in the past; she also won sweepstakes given for best mare and one of her progeny.

## SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES

appear to be spreading over a wider surface, the principal exhibitors being Jos. Beck and W. Salmon, Thorndale, the former winning in aged stallions, with a good, typical Suffolk, with good action. A. J. Salmon and J. A. Melvine, Winchester; H. Walker & Shantz, Haysville, also showing stallions.

The Messrs. Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, showed some good mares and fillies that had lately been purchased of Mr. Jos. Beck. Thos. Irving, Winchester, was also a prominent exhibitor.

## PERCHERONS

made a most creditable display, The Haras National, Montreal, taking first with the black horse Joly, a horse of great size and weight, and as good a specimen of the Percheron draught as ever has been seen at our exhibitions, W. E. Baker, Demorestville, winning second with Brilliant, a very neat three-year-old, the third going to The Haras National Co., who also show several other good horses.

Mares and fillies were not nearly as good as last year, only one mare being shown, and she by W. E. Baker.

## HACKNEYS.

Five Hackney stallions, several of which had been recently imported, came forward, but it is quite evident our Canadian horsemen do not yet understand how to handle these horses, as they were not broken to the line properly. In fact, outside our heavy horsemen, there are very few who take any pains in training their horses to show on the line. Horses must be made to move straight if judges are to be able to decide on their moving capabilities, and if a Hackney is not broken to show his action he loses fully half his good points. The lot that showed in Toronto may have been able to move, but they were too green for anything.

Asa Choate, Port Hope, had the best horse standing still, and so won the red, the second going to Geo. H. Hasting's Young Nobleman, a horse with good knee action but not so good behind. There was little choice in the remaining three which were brought out by Jos. Beck, Thorndale, J. A. Belway, Winchester, and Mathew Carlyle. The beautiful Cob stallion shown by Ormsby & Chapman was shown out of his place, as there was no class for him.

## CATTLE.

The show of cattle at Toronto on the whole may fairly be said to have been equal to the average of past years, both as to numbers and merit. We have seen larger and better representations of some of the breeds here, but all things considered the showing this year was a very satisfactory one and one which the Province may justly be proud of. We firmly believe, and we speak with a fair knowledge of the facts, that at none of the exhibitions in America can so large and meritorious a display of so many different breeds of improved stock be seen as at the annual gatherings at the Toronto Industrial. All that is required to make the exhibition satisfactory all round is better stabling accommodation, a better classification of the animals as to breeds and ages, and especially a more complete catalogue. The catalogue should indicate at least the date of birth, color, breeder, owner, sire and dam, with herd book numbers. The first three of these items are not given in the Toronto catalogue. It would cost very little more to give this information and it would be very helpful to visitors. Another feature which would add greatly to the interest of the exhibition, one which the managers of the Old Country shows make a prominent one, is a daily parade of all the prize horses and cattle in the large ring, in the order of the catalogue, with their numbers displayed on the animals. In these parades it should be a fixed rule, on pain of forfeiture of the prize, that every prize animal be brought out at the time designated in the programme.

It is vexatious to find that in the single instance in which the prize animals are called out, on Friday afternoon, not more than half of them appear.

A notable circumstance in the cattle department of this show this year is that in at least

four of the breeds exhibitors from the Province of Quebec carried off the bulk of the best prizes. This speaks well for the pluck and enterprise of the eastern men and deserves commendation, for they have won, not with inferior, nor even with middling stock, but with animals of strictly first-class character, and in the dairy classes—Jerseys and Ayrshires—with strong competition. Ontario men should take a note of these facts and look to their laurels. They cannot afford to let this be repeated.

## SHORTHORNS.

We have seen larger and better displays of this standard breed at Toronto, and when we reflect that there are over four hundred breeders of this class of cattle in the Dominion there ought to be more than twenty herds represented at the Metropolitan Exhibition. If only one-half of the breeders would prepare one animal for exhibition we should see a larger and better representation of the possibilities of the breed, and it is desirable, for many reasons, that a larger number of breeders should take part in these shows. It is not certain that all the best animals are in the hands of a few men. There are doubtless single gems in many herds, which, if they were properly prepared and brought out, would shine successfully in the competition. It is too generally thought that it is not creditable to make a show unless a sufficient number are taken out to compete in nearly all the sections and for the herd prizes. This is a mistaken idea. If a man shows only one animal good enough to win a prize in such a show he has done well, and is entitled to rank amongst the successful men, and is a benefactor to his country. In England a large proportion of the exhibitors at the Royal Show come up with their one best beast, and are happy if they find themselves anywhere in the list of winners.

The selection of judges for this class at Toronto was a good one, and with Richard Gibson, W. G. Pettit and Geo. Thompson for a jury the exhibitors must have felt safe and sure that the best were likely to win.

The call for bulls over four years old brought out only two entries, and Mr. Russell's roan Stanley, the sweepstakes bull of last year, was easily assigned first place. He is a bull of fine quality and very thick flesh, and is a good representative of the Kinellar type, whence comes his dam imp. Wimple. Mr. Leask's Deacon, a large red bull by imp. Vensgarth, takes second place.

Three-year-old bulls had only two entries, Mr. Russell taking first prize with imp. Windsor, a red son of the Cruickshank sire Gravesend. This bull has greatly improved, and is smooth, even and of good quality. Messrs. Ballantyne & Son won second prize with imp. Prince Royal, imported by Mr. Dryden from the herd of Edward Cruickshank, a lengthy, straight bull of good character.

The section for two-year-old bulls, with four competitors, had for first place an easy winner in the Bow Park bull Master Ingram, a roan son of Sir Arthur Ingram and Haverling Nonpariel II. He was the first prize yearling last year and has gone on well, keeping himself together in good shape. He ought to be a good one if good parentage is any guarantee of the character of the offspring, for it is very rarely that a bull can boast of a better sire and dam.

Mr. Robert Davies, of Toronto, comes second with Northern Light, a red imp. Cruickshank bull, straight and smooth, but wanting in depth and width and masculine character.

Mr. Chisholm's red Gladstone 2nd won third prize, a straight, smooth bull, which, with a few hundred pounds more flesh, would make a strong show.

Mr. S. J. Pearson showed a very large red bull in this section, Sir Hector Redmond by Sir Redmond, a useful bull.

In yearling bulls there were four competitors, and Cromwell, a roan son of imp. Warrior, bred by Messrs. Nicholson and owned by Mr. Eastwood, of Mimico, a bull of great substance and fine quality of flesh and hair, with capital quarters, flank and thighs, was justly placed first, while Mr. Currie's War Eagle, a red, bred by Mr. Johnston, by imp. Warfare, a deep-bodied, substantial bull, with rather harsh hair and

wanting in spring of rib, was placed third, and the Bow Park roan Duke 29th was sandwiched between these for second prize.

There were twenty-one bull calves entered, and while there were a goodly number of promising ones among them, we must say we have seen many better rings of calves here, and it is always a difficult ring to judge where the range of age in months is so great and calves change so much as they grow in their first year, but the judges made a very good selection in Messrs. Nicholson's Crown Jewel 9th, a roan son of imp. Warrior, a lengthy, straight, well-formed calf, with good back, flanks and quarters.

Mr. Ballantyne's Indian Prince, red, by imp. Indian Chief, a Cruickshank sire, won second place, and Mr. John Miller's Strathroy by the imp. Sittyton bull Vice-Consul and a Strathallan cow, a calf of fine quality of flesh and hair, which many thought should have had a higher place, had to be content with third prize.

The silver medal for best bull, any age, went to the Bow Park bull Master Ingram.

The females this year were a better class than the bulls, and among them were several very choice animals, especially the Bow Park cow Lady Oxford Waterloo, a beautiful roan cow with a sweet head, smooth shoulders, deep ribs and flanks and level top line, which won first prize in her class and the sweepstakes for best female. Mr. Watt's first prize yearling heifer Matchless 8th, by the famous old Barmpton Hero, hero of many a well-fought field in the last decade, now in his thirteenth year and still getting good ones, is a heifer of faultless symmetry and splendid quality.

The first prize heifer calf, also shown by Mr. Watt, a roan, by Perfection, one of the best sons of old Barmpton Hero, is in the succession of good ones, a remarkably well-developed calf, promising to grow large, yet as plump as a pear, and full in all her points without a flaw in her make-up. It was a hard class to show in too, probably the best in the show, Mr. Russell's Queen Mary and Mr. Ballantyne's Missie 6th taking second and third places. Among those outside the "short leet" might be mentioned Mr. Pearson's level-topped, long-quartered Miss Canada, which only needed a little more preparation to bring her well to the front; Mr. Miller's contribution of Vice-Consul's babies, all as smooth as they are made, and Mr. Nicholson's comely red daughters of Warrior. The herd prizes were assigned as follows:—First to Bow Park, second to Mr. Russell, third to Mr. Davies. The prizes for four calves bred by exhibitor were given:—First to Mr. Nicholson, second to Mr. Miller, third to Mr. Russell.

## HEREFORDS.

The competition in this class of useful cattle, we regret to find, is limited to representatives of three herds, those of Hon. M. H. Cochrane and Mr. Judah, of Hillhurst, P. Q., and Mr. Fleming, of Weston. They are grand cattle for beefing purposes and the best of graziers. The show of Herefords, in point of quality, is always good when Mr. Cochrane's herd is in it, and he brings them out in the pink of condition. His grand old bull imp. Cassio, the peerless son of the noted Grove 3rd, still heads the herd, and is a wonderful bull, with a breadth and depth, thickness and smoothness that is rarely equalled in any breed. His prepotency as a breeder is also remarkable, as the fine string of daughters which go with him to make up the first prize herd abundantly testifies.

The sweepstakes female Vanity 3rd is a model for a beef animal, and caps the climax of Cassio's cunning as a sire of surprises.

Mr. Fleming's herd wins second prize and Mr. Judah's third, and there are many meritorious animals in both.

## POLLED ANGUS.

Quebec has the show in this class all to itself, and Mr. Cochrane and Dr. Craik divide the prizes, the best of them going to Hillhurst.

A magnificent herd is that of Mr. Cochrane, all of them bred by himself, headed by the best black bull we ever saw, the noted Lord Hillhurst, a son of the famous Paris 3rd. He is not only large enough for any thing but carries a wealth of flesh smoothly laid on upon a carcass of extraordinary depth and width carried near to the

ground, while his four daughters, which go with him to make up the first prize herd, show a wonderful uniformity of quality and character, a credit to their breeder and their illustrious sire.

## GALLOWAYS.

The reputation of these robust rustlers was well sustained by the two fine herds of Messrs. Keough, of Owen Sound, and McCrae, of Guelph, who divided the prizes, Mr. Keough winning first prize and sweepstakes with his matchless bull Claverhouse, imported by Mr. McCrae, a magnificent beef bull, standing on short legs and carrying wonderfully thick, smooth flesh. Mr. McCrae's Stanley, the second prize bull, is also a grand one, and his Count Palatine nearly if not quite his match. Mr. Keough won first prize for his cow Countess of Glencairn, a model cow of the breed, but she had to take second place to her doughty daughter, the magnificent yearling heifer Countess 3rd, by Claverhouse, a wonderfully fine type of the breed, standing on short legs and having the best of flesh and hair. Mr. McCrae has, in the second and third prize cows, fine specimens of the breed, and in his first prize three-year-old cow, imported Carline, a very superior animal. His herd as a whole shows strong character, and if they had had more preparation in the way of blanketing and grooming would have made the competition even warmer than it was, but Mr. McCrae evidently prides himself on the hardiness of his cattle as one of their claims to favour and believes in keeping them in natural condition.

## DEVONS.

There were only two herds represented in this class. Mr. Harper, of Cobourg, and Mr. Rudd, of Eden Mills, generally have the show to themselves, and they both show good cattle and share the prizes pretty nearly equally.

## AYRSHIRES

Made a large showing, there being no fewer than eighty-five entries, and the interest shown in this useful dairy breed is evidently increasing from year to year. Here Quebec comes strongly to the front in the fine herd of Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, who won first and sweepstakes with his typical Ayrshire bull Rob Roy, Mr. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, winning second prize and Mr. McCormack third with his Campbell, a bull of very fine quality and character.

Mr. Guy, of Oshawa, showed a really good herd, and won a fair share of the prizes, his two-year-old bull Butterfly Duke being awarded first prize, his three-year-old cow second prize, and his yearling heifer first prize.

The cows were a grand lot, and Mr. Drummond's first prize winner Voila 3rd, which was also awarded the silver medal for best female, is a perfect type of a dairy cow in form, with a magnificent udder reaching "fore and aft" to wonderful dimensions.

Mr. McCormack showed a grand cow in Maggie, a model of the breed and one that is hard to beat in any show. Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie, won third prize with Lady Menie, a very useful cow.

Mr. Brown's recently imported cattle did not receive quite as much recognition at the hands of the judge as outsiders, competent to judge, thought right. They were a grand lot.

The herd prizes were placed as follows:—First to Mr. Drummond, second to Mr. McCormack, third to Mr. Guy.

## JERSEYS.

It was generally expected that the display of Jerseys would not be strong this year as it was known that the two herds which won the bulk of the prizes last year would not be on exhibition, but the friends of the butter breed showed their faith in their favorites by bringing out a larger number of cattle than were shown in any other class, the entries numbering 107.

The Province of Quebec took the lead in this breed also. Montreal has become famous in the history of Jersey cattle in America, being the birthplace of the phenomenal butter cow Mary Ann of St. Lamberts and a long list of famous cows of the same family.

Mr. W. A. Reburn, of St. Anne de Bellevue, showed a herd of the St. Lambert family which for breeding and individual merit combined is

probably unexcelled in America, winning first prize in the herd competition and first prize and sweepstakes for best cow with Jolie of St. Lambert 4th, by Orloff's Stoke Pogis, out of the grand old cow Jolie of St. Lambert, by Lord Lisgar. This is a model Jersey cow—pretty as a picture, but useful as well as ornamental, showing her breeding in her face and looking every inch a worker. Her dam, though well up in years, shows all the points of a perfect dairy cow and a remarkable system of milk veins, with a grand trunk line and numerous branches, all lines leading to the milk vessel.

In the section for aged bulls Mr. Smith, of Grimsby, has the first prize animal Nell's John Bull, a handsome son of Canada's John Bull and Nell of St. Lambert, by Bachelor of St. Lambert. This bull also wins sweepstakes for best bull any age, but he had not a walk over for it. Mr. Clark's first prize two-year-old bull Mighty Dollar, by One Hundred Per Cent, proving a formidable opponent.

Mr. McLean Howard, of Toronto, won second prize with his two-year-old bull Chief of Glen Duart; first prize for bull calf Fawn King, and first for three-year-old cow Cathula, a very promising young cow.

Captain Rolph, of Markham, showed Canada's John Bull 5th, a son of Canada's John Bull, and Marian Pogis, winning second prize in the class of aged bulls, and second in two-year-old heifers with St. Lambert's Nancy.

Mr. John Maughan, of Toronto, and Mr. A. M. Dodge, of Waubanshene, were also exhibitors and won several prizes.

In the competition for the herd prizes Mr. Reburn was awarded first prize, Mr. Smith second, Mr. Howard third.

## HOLSTEINS.

There were 79 Holsteins entered, and we should judge they were nearly all at the fair for they made a big show, and their breeders seem to have full faith in them. They have evidently come to stay and must be counted in with the standard dairy breeds of the country. They certainly have the capacity for doing work on a large scale, and they have a record for having done wonders in the production of large quantities of milk and butter too. There were about a dozen exhibitors, and considering that the first prize herd of last year was not on exhibition this year it is certainly creditable to the breeders and the breed that they could make so strong a show.

Smith Bros., of Churchville, Peel Co., showed a herd of very great merit, headed by their fine stock bull Mink's Mercedes Baron, a grandson of the famous cow Mercedes who made such a sensation a few years ago in beating the records. He is a bull of grand constitution, fine quality and good disposition, and will no doubt prove a great acquisition to the herd. This firm also won first prize in the section for cows over four years old with imported Marian, a grand specimen of the breed, with the conformation of a milker, and with an udder and milk veins that indicate the worker her owners claim she is, with a record of 18 lbs. of butter in a week. The first prize for three-year-old cows also goes to the Credit Valley herd for Siepkje 4th.

In the class for aged bulls Mr. Alex. Kennedy, of Ayr, was awarded first prize for Woodbine Prince, Smith Bros. winning second, and Hallman & Co. third with Prairie Aaggie Prince. These were all first-class bulls of the breed and fitting heads for high class herds. Hallman & Co. also carried off first prize in yearling bulls with Royal Netherlands, and Felan & Brekin, Oakville, showed a very nice young bull which won third place.

Smith Bros. were fortunate in winning first honors in the class for bull calves in a large ring of good ones with Cornelia Fensen's Mink's Mercedes, a very handsome youngster.

The sweepstakes for best female went to the imp. yearling heifer Princess Lida II., owned by Hallman & Co., a heifer of very fine quality and promise.

Some very fine specimens of fat cattle, all of which were Durhams and their Grades, were shown by Messrs. Snyder, of Brampton, who won first prize for fat cow and second for a pure-bred white steer of fine quality. Mr. Oke, of

Alvinston, showed several good ones, and Mr. Watt, of Salem, a number of high-class animals.

## SHEEP.

The number of sheep exhibited was as large as on any previous year, and the quality in nearly every class was decidedly better. The number of entries were as follows:—Cotswolds, 38; Leicesters, 55; Lincolns, 37; Shropshires, 68; Oxfords, 38; Southdowns, 43; Merinoes, 46; Horned Dorsets, 23; Exmoors, 8. These figures do not represent the actual number of sheep that were on the ground. One half of the entries in each class represents but one sheep to each entry, while each entry in the female sections calls for two animals. The number of

## COTSWOLDS

was not nearly as large as in some former years, but more numerous than last year. The interest taken in this noble breed of sheep is again deservedly on the increase. All the breeders who have exhibited at American and Canadian fairs this year claim that the demand has been very strong from Michigan and the Northwestern States and from various parts of Canada. A large number of this breed has been sold during the past season at very satisfactory prices. The principal exhibitors at Toronto were Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro., of Edmonton, Ont. Their lot comprised twenty-five head of rare excellence, both in breeding and quality. Never before has this noted firm made so fine an exhibit. Their aged ram, bred in Canada, was a large sheep, weighing over 400 pounds and carrying a very heavy coat of wool. Their imported yearling ram was smooth, massive, thick, even and without coarseness, both in carcass and fleece. Their home-bred yearlings and lambs were a nice lot. Their pen of ewes, six in number, four yearlings and two aged, were very even, of much the same type as the yearling ram described above, but somewhat more rangy. Their imported ewe and ram lambs were a superb lot, of fine quality throughout. They were undoubtedly the heaviest lambs, both in mutton and fleece, on the grounds, while their quality and finish was unsurpassed. H. Crawford & Sons, Canboro, Ont., exhibited sixteen head in this class. A nice useful lot they were, but not highly fitted or well prepared for the show ring. Peter Boyington, Dollar, Ont., showed four. If these are a fair sample of his flock we must conclude it is a very useful one. The

## LEICESTERS

were a remarkable good class. In numbers they came second—in quality they ranked high. The popular demand for these sheep has grown rapidly of late. The strongest exhibitor in this class was John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, Ont., who showed twenty-five head, as even and as good an exhibit of sheep as was on the ground. His aged ram and two aged ewes were, probably with one exception, the best specimens in any class, shown this year. The ewes will weigh about 325 pounds each, and the ram fully 425. They were very even, smooth, thick fleshed animals, carrying good fleeces. The ram won the sweepstakes at Detroit and Buffalo in 1889; also at Detroit this year; one of the ewes won the same honors in her class at the same times and places. His other sheep of various ages were a grand lot. Especially worthy of notice were his lambs. The entire flock show great constitutional development, size and quality. We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. Kelly bred every sheep he showed, and there was not an indifferent one in the lot. His flock is a standing proof that as good sheep can be reared in Canada as in any country in the world. Wm. Whitlaw, Guelph, was out with a draft of sixteen from his flock of well-known Border Leicesters. A nice lot they were, showing all the good qualities of this fine breed. E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens, Ont., showed a flock of sixteen. They were a well woolled lot of good quality. E. A. Somers, St. Marys, Ont., also showed a flock of sixteen made up of the various ages. These were a thick fleshed, massive lot of fine finish throughout. They were shorn late and had but short fleeces, which presented a very pleasing appearance, being nicely washed and trimmed. A. Easton, Appleby, Ont., showed nine head, and John Wood & Son, Freeman, Ont., showed ten. In the

## LINCOLN

class Mr. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont., exhibited thirty-one head. His aged ram, he claimed, weighed 500 pounds. This is a heavy, massive sheep, of good quality and very heavily woolled. The other animals in the flock were large, massive, well woolled and robust. Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont., exhibited twelve in this class, and divided the prizes with Mr. Oliver. John Wood & Sons and Robert Shaw were also exhibitors. The

## OXFORDS

were a grand class. Never before has this breed made so good or large a display as this year. James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont., was the largest and most successful exhibitor. His pens contained twenty-three sheep, fifteen of which were imported. His imported yearling ram was very good, large, well woolled, thick fleshed and massive. His imported ram lambs were enormous. His pen of six yearling ewes were of great size, thick, deep and superb in wool and carcass. Three of these won the sweepstake prize this year at Oxfordshire, England, for best ewes of any breed. The aged ewes in this lot, all bred in Canada, were very fine, being large, thickly clothed with flesh and well woolled. Mr. Tolton also showed two thin yearling ewes, a sample of thirty others which they have just imported from England. These were handsome, useful ewes of good quality. Mr. Tolton imported forty-four Oxfords this season. His flock now numbers eighty head. The ewe lambs shown by this gentleman closely resemble the yearling ewes and are very good. Mr. Smith Evans, Gourock, Ont., was out with a flock of sixteen, not as well fitted as those he showed last year, but of good quality. The aged ewes and ram in this lot were very large, massive sheep, well clothed with wool and flesh. All were bred by the exhibitor. Mr. Evans reports numerous sales and the demand good. J. T. Harcourt & Sons, St. Anns, Ont., showed eight, among which were a pair of extra fine ewe lambs and a very good ram lamb, which should have won second place, being a better lamb than the winner of the second or third place. His yearling ram won second place, and is the sire of the lamb above referred to. Last, but not least, comes the well-known flock of Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont. This flock numbered fifteen of various ages, a grand lot throughout. His aged ram, bred by himself, is of great size and rare quality and beauty; he is the best and most handsome sheep on the ground. He won first in his class. The aged ewes, which won first, were also a grand pair. The

## SHROPSHIRE

were the most numerous class, and were of good quality generally. Some very fine specimens were shown, and but few common or inferior ones were to be seen. Mr. Wm. Beattie showed fifteen. Among this bunch was the first prize yearling ram, a thick, long-bodied sheep, on very short legs; his fleece is good and his head and legs exceedingly well covered. His yearling and aged ewes are full of quality and very well woolled, which is good in quality and free from black. The ram and ewe lambs were of the same type.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., were out with a very fine flock, numbering seventeen. Their two yearling rams are of splendid quality, and are sure to prove good sires. Their imported ram lambs are of good quality and growthy. The winner of the first prize is a lamb of unusual merit; their aged ram is likewise good. The yearling ewes were of the same type as their yearling rams and splendidly woolled, none of which was black. In form and character this lot were such as would produce the greatest amount of wool and mutton for food consumed. D. G. Hanmer & Sons, Mount Vernon, showed nineteen head, which were the best lot of Canadian bred Shropshires on the ground, and reflected much credit on their breeders. They were a thick fleshed, vigorous, well woolled lot of large fine sheep. Levi Skinner, Tyrone, Ont., showed fourteen, which were a thin but useful lot. R. Gibson, Delaware, showed a very nice flock, well woolled and of good quality and breeding, but not in high enough flesh to be among the winners here. John Campbell, jr.,

Woodville, Ont., showed 28 head, composed of one aged ram, five shearing rams, six ram lambs, six ewe lambs, six yearling ewes, four aged ewes and six fat sheep. His flock was exceedingly well prepared for the show rings, and were throughout a good lot. The most noticeable feature in his exhibit were his fat wethers, four of which were pure-bred Shropshires and two cross-breds, got by a Shropshire ram out of good Leicester ewes. The six were very good, and should teach Canadian farmers a valuable lesson, viz., what they can and ought to do in producing good wether sheep suitable for the English market.

## SOUTHDOWNS

were an unusually good class. Like all the other Downs they are constantly improving in quality and size. That veteran and successful breeder, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., exhibited twenty-eight of different ages. They were an excellent flock, possessing great substance, size and quality, a credit to Mr. Jackson and to Canada. Robert Shaw, Glanford Station, was out with twenty-one head, a well fitted, thick fleshed lot, lengthy and even. Their backs were particularly well covered with flesh. A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, showed fourteen of various ages. These were deep, long-bodied sheep, carrying good fleeces and possessing size and quality. All were bred by the exhibitors and were the best flock of home-bred sheep in the Down classes. Geo. Baker, Simcoe, Ont., showed sixteen. They were not as uniform as they should have been. Among them were some good specimens. The entire flock is said to be well-bred. The

## MERINOES

were better in quality and the competition was keener this year than ever before. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, showed twenty; R. Baily, Union, twenty-seven; W. G. Baldwin, Colchester, Ont., seven, and R. Shaw, eight. The best flock of

## HORNED DORSETS

were shown by Taswell & Hector, Port Credit. These sheep were not fitted for the show ring, but were a large, well-bred lot. Wm. Ralph, Markham, Ont., also showed a flock in thin condition.

John Raymond, Southampton, Ont., exhibited a flock of

## EXMOOR SHEEP,

the first ever imported or shown in Canada. They are a small-horned, white variety, carrying a fleece of medium fineness and length. They have nothing to recommend them to the people of this country above the breeds already here.

## PIGS.

The exhibit of pigs was remarkable for its excellence. It was far in advance of that of any previous year, both in respect of numbers and individual merit. The pens were full to overflowing, and it is evident that a much larger amount of accommodation must be provided for this department by the Directors of the Industrial Association, for the swine exhibit has now become one of the most important features of the exhibition, as was plainly manifest by the crowd of spectators who watched the judging with lively interest and also thronged the pens during the week.

## BERKSHIRES

were, we thought, the best lot ever exhibited in Canada, and the Berkshire men are evidently determined not only to keep up with the times but even to surpass their present standard of excellence. In aged boars, which was perhaps the best of the male sections, five animals were brought out, Messrs. Snell's imported Enterprise, a pig as near perfection as can be, taking first, second also going to a good boar owned by the same firm, Mr. George Green obtaining third, having, we understand, had the misfortune of losing, by an accident, one of his best boars a day or so previous to the judging. Among the four yearling boars shown Messrs. Snell exhibited a remarkably fine animal, a champion at the Royal, and by many of the spectators he was picked out as the winner. The judges, however, after careful inspection, fancied him slightly overtrained and eventually awarded the first to Mr. Green's boar who stood better on his pins,

In boars under twelve months the first place evidently lay between Mr. Green's and Snell's, the red ticket going to the latter's boar, who thus continues his remarkable career, as he won the champion cup at Winchester, England, for the best boar in the show when only eight months old, a prize which had never been won by so young a pig before. In boars under six months Mr. George Green bore away both first and second prizes, Messrs. Snell having to content themselves with a third.

Five aged sows were brought out, and a good lot they were, but it was in the section for sows under two years that the fiercest contest waged. Here Messrs. Snell's sow, who was the champion at Winchester, England, had as an opponent a grand sow owned by Mr. Green, which many considered equal to her rival. Excitement and speculation was rife round the ring among the partisans of the two sows as to which would come out on top, but, as is often the case, the knowing ones received a surprise, for the judges, considering Mr. Green's sow a trifle overdone, placed her third, and gave second to another sow of Messrs. Snell, the Winchester sow getting first. In the herds Messrs. Snell gained first and second, the former being headed with the first prize aged boar Enterprise and the latter with the first prize under-twelve-months boar.

## SUFFOLKS

were fewer in number than last year but an improvement in quality was perceptible, especially in the young boars and sows. The exhibitors were Messrs. Featherston, Dorsey, Reid and George, all of whom secured a share of the prizes. In aged boars four were shown, first going to a nice-haired, straight pig owned by Mr. Featherston, second to Mr. Dorsey's boar, a hog of nice quality, and third to Mr. Reid's boar, which last year, we were informed, won first wherever shown. The strongest competition was in the section for sows under twelve months, in which eight were brought out, and a fine lot they were, Mr. Dorsey eventually securing first prize and Mr. Featherstone second and third.

The judges for Berkshires and Suffolks were Messrs. M. McArthur, Lobo; John Roach, Toronto, and John Routledge, Hyde Park.

## ESSEX.

There were only two exhibitors of pigs of this breed, Messrs. Featherston and J. Main, the former of whom had the largest exhibit and secured the greater share of the prize money. The animals shown were a better lot than last year, and many of them were of superior merit, especially in the section for boars under one year, in which five were shown. In

## POLAND-CHINAS

there was greater competition, and the whole class was better than last year, not only in number, but also in merit. The entries this year were 44, as against 30 last year, and in addition to the old well-known exhibitors, Messrs. Smith, Dorsey, DeCourcy and H. George, all of whom take a fair proportion of the prizes, Mr. Balwin, of Colchester, was present, and also succeeds in getting a share of the money.

## The class for

## LARGE WHITES, CHESTER WHITES AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS

was, as usual, a large one, notwithstanding an additional separate class had been provided for Improved Large Yorkshires, which last year were included in this class. This year not only were Large Yorkshires and Chester Whites exhibited, but Victoria hogs, a new breed originated in the State of Indiana and introduced to Canada by Mr. A. D. Chisholm, of Oakville, were also present at the Industrial for the first time. Chester Whites were, however, numerically strongest and are fairly entitled to a separate class, as a larger exhibit may reasonably be expected next year with the possibilities of additional breeds, such as Tamworth and Jersey Red, several of which are now in the country, and in a competition of such a variety of breeds it is difficult, if not impossible, to weigh out equal justice to all. Messrs. George and De Courcy were the principal winners in Chester Whites, Messrs. Featherston, Dorsey and Tran in Large Yorkshires, and Mr. A. D. Chisholm in Victoria hogs. It is always an invidious task to

enter into a comparison between animals, even when their characteristics are similar, but it becomes still more so when they are of different breeds. It will suffice, therefore, to say that the class taken as a whole was very superior and that each of the breeds competing were represented by some grand animals.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

made a most creditable display, both in numbers and quality. The exhibitors of this breed seem fully determined not to let their favorites recede in the public estimation. The animals this year were in better trim than last, and this was noticeable through all the sections. In aged boars Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman's imported Pat, a pig of great length and substance and a former sweepstakes winner, was first. Boars under two years old brought out stronger competition, first going to Mr. Jarvis's Holywell Physician, a nice haired pig with plenty of bone, and which has, we believe, since been purchased for the Ontario Agricultural College; second went to Mr. Featherstone's recently imported boar and one of good quality, and third to Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman's. Boars under six months were well represented. A nice lengthy boar with good back and plenty of bone (Jarvis) was placed first. Second went to a neat boar owned by Mr. Dorsey, who also captured third, although some felt inclined to give the preference to a boar not quite in as good condition, owned by Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman. In aged sows Mr. Featherstone took first with the grand imported sow Whiston Pride, Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman coming second with an excellent sow of good type. Sows under twelve months brought out a fine lot, imported Lancashire Maid, who was suckling a litter at the time, being placed first, a good lengthy sow (Ormsby & Chapman) second, and third to a very promising young sow (Jarvis), a little over six months old. In herds the first prize went to Mr. Featherstone's herd, which included the first prize aged sow and the first prize sow under twelve months, second going to Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman's herd, headed by the first prize aged boar Pat. The judges on Essex, Poland-Chinas, Large Whites, Chester Whites, &c., and Improved Large Yorkshires, were Messrs. S. Butterfield, Sandwich; Joseph Emery, Toronto, and C. H. McNish, Markham.

Professor Robertson at Winnipeg.

(Continued from September issue.)

The professor dwelt at some length on the necessity of setting milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow. As soon as milk is drawn fibrin at once begins to form, and if the formation is allowed to continue the meshes hold the butter fat, and it takes a great length of time for it to free itself and rise to the top. If the can of milk is set in cold water, the cold prevents the formation of this fibrin, and the fat comes to the top in a much shorter time. Milk should not be disturbed, or in any way jarred or shaken after setting, as by this means the globules of fat are checked in their upward course, and considerable time elapses before they again start, and where the jarring or shaking is continuous or frequently repeated, only the largest globules ever reach the top, as each time of jarring some of them stop never to start again. Referring to the use of skimmed milk, he said it should never be fed cold to calves, as not nearly as much benefit is derived from it fed thus as when warmed. Some excellent advice was given on rearing calves. The Professor agrees with the ADVOCATE that a calf that does not thrive and grow well the first six months of its life will never pay for its board, but that the calf that is well cared for and grows vigorously during that stage is sure to prove a profitable animal in after years if intelligently fed and cared for. He also laid great stress on the fact that feed tells on the product many months after it is fed, and that cows well fed through the

winter months would make returns therefor equally as great in the following autumn as at the time of feeding, and that for best results a cow should never go hungry. The Professor is very sanguine of the future of Manitoba if mixed farming is made the basis of agricultural operations. He claims that our farmers might raise quite as much wheat as at present and keep more cattle as well, which would enable them to tide over an occasional failure of the wheat crop without serious results. He impressed on his hearers the advisability of co-operative dairying, referring to the difference in the exports of butter and cheese in Ontario, chiefly due to the fact that cheese is made of a uniformly light grade with the English market as a standard, while the butter chiefly made by the home dairies was of very many grades, some of them very degrading. He also urged the Manitoba Dairy Association to push on and place itself in a position to bring influence to bear on the Government to grant aid to hire an instructor to visit the factories and creameries and impart instruction. In reply to a question as to the reliability of the lactoscope he said it would indicate to one-tenth of one per cent. the amount of butter fat contained in the milk. Referring to silos and ensilage he could see no reason why the system should not prove a success in Manitoba, as there were several varieties of corn that would, in an average year, mature sufficiently. Among the varieties promising this are Mitchell's Early White Flint, Perry's Hybrid, Extra Early Cory, Cinquantain, Squaw Corn and one or two other varieties. He further stated that for good ensilage the corn should reach the glazed stage before cutting.

Recognizing the Inevitable.

Under this heading the Breeders' Gazette has the following:—"Recent despatches refer to an effort among capitalists at Minneapolis to provide South Dakota farmers with funds for purchasing sheep and dairy stock by way of offset to recurring losses from exclusive dependence upon wheat crops. \* \* \* There can be no question that the future prosperity of our new North-western States is in a great measure dependent upon the incorporation of live stock raising into their agricultural economy. Admitting as facts all that has been said of their marvellous fertility of the soil, accepting as true to life the pictures of shoals of plows and harvesters with which a certain class of literature has long been adorned, the fact remains that exclusive grain production, must in the nature of things be temporary.

History credits no country with the ability to withstand such a draught upon its natural resources as is implied in incessant wheat production. \* \* No region in which the buffalo and the deer multiplied and waxed fat can be given over to exclusive grain culture with any prospect of ultimate success, even when contemplated aside from the handicap of long distance transportation."

The above is a complete sermon to Manitoba. First we may feel thankful and justly proud that our farmers are in a position to procure sheep and dairy stock, or any other stock they may desire without being supplied by "capitalists," as an offset to "recurring losses from exclusive dependence on wheat crops," or from any other source. How many of the earlier settlers who left here and went to Dakota, as well as many who went from Ontario to better their condition, would be glad to come back and would come back if they were able to do so, it is difficult to

accurately determine, but their name is certainly legion, quite enough to warrant the Government in doing emigration work on that line and assisting some of them back, especially as they are the most valuable class of immigrants we could have. Many Canadian farmers are also beginning to see for themselves that it is an absolute impossibility to continue wheat growing without suffering loss. Those who insist that occasional summer-fallowing will restore fertility, will in a short time find a ray of light breaking on them in that particular, and believe that summer-fallowing has enabled them to make available the latent plant food the soil contained, but has not added to it in any respect. To raise good crops the soil must be kept fertile; to keep the soil fertile stock of some kind must be kept. In many sections of Eastern Canada the manure is considered fair compensation for the labor expended in feeding and caring for a herd of cattle. In Manitoba, however, where labor is dear and land cheap, as at present, it would not be considered sufficient remuneration, but with the cheap feed of the present there is a fair margin on stock raising and dairying without taking the manure into consideration. But assuming for the sake of argument that grain is the more profitable of the two industries. There is no reason why every farmer should not keep a fair amount of stock, which will prove a valuable adjunct to his grain growing and will also enable him to get through an unfavorable season without serious inconvenience. Sheep as well are very profitable and every farmer who will look outside of his own immediate surroundings and throw aside prejudice, will, if he is not one of the "too much trouble" kind, see that he can make money out of sheep. Dakota is driven into line and it would be as well for Manitoba farmers to fall into line graciously and accept the inevitable before it is actually thrust upon them, and thus do for themselves what the capitalists of Minneapolis propose doing for some in Dakota.

Death of a Great Inventor.

Carl August Johansen, the inventor of the Swedish Butter Extractor, recently passed away. It will be remembered in this connection that many of the greatest inventors have passed away just as their great work, which they have labored their lives out on, has been so nearly perfected, as to insure ultimate success. The inventor of a machine to make butter continuously, a granule at a time from milk almost direct from the cow, marks an era in dairying not to be forgotten quickly, and while many who will know of the merits of the extractor will not know who Carl August Johansen was, yet his name will go down to posterity as a benefactor to the dairy interests of the world.

Errata.

In last month's issue, on account of the press of work, a few errors passed unnoticed. On page 282, the line below the cut should have read, "A View of the Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., the property of Wm. Martin." On page 267, in the middle column, twenty-four lines from the bottom, the clause should have read, "consider it a bye product," not a big product, as printed. In Prof. Robertson's article, entitled the milk of cows, page 290, the composition of milk should read:

	COLOSTRUM per cent.	NORMAL MILK per cent.
Water.....	75.8	87.
Fat.....	2.6	8.75
Casein.....	15.	3.90
Albumen.....	3.6	4.75
Sugar.....	3.	4.
Ash.....	3.	.70

### Clydesdales in Scotland.

The months of July and August have been very busy ones. Numerous exportations of good horses and exceptionally good mares have been made to Canada, and there should be strong representations of Clydesdales at all the fairs this fall. It seems hardly possible in the space of this letter to give full details of all the shipments. In general, however, it is universally admitted that the quality of the stock exported this year is higher than it ever has been, although the quantity may have been less. When mares whose value is over £300 are bought for the Canadian market, there is an obvious determination on the part of your importers to maintain a very high average of excellence in your horse stock.

Amongst this season's buyers have been Messrs. J. W. Evans, Yelverton, Ont.; Patrick Curtin, Adare, Ont.; W. H. Graham & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.; John McMurchie, Jarvis, Ont.; R. Ness, jr., Howick, Quebec; Andrew Harvie, Kirkwell, Ont.; D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, Ont.; Neil Smith, Woodhill; John Gilmour, Montreal; Ben. Allen, Dunlop, Ont.; A. Rupell, Unionville, Ont.; W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.; John Ralston, Montreal; Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont., who bought from the Marquis of Londonderry; Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Charles Mason, Brucefield, Ont.; J. Stewart, Elderslie, Ont.; George Stewart, Howick, Quebec; I. Laing, Fergus, Ont.; J. W. Reid; Jos. White, St. Mary's, Ont.; R. D. Dundas, Springville, Ont.; and S. C. Johnston, Manila, Ont.

The most extensive buyers have been Messrs. Graham Bros., with 21 head amongst which were several magnificent animals, including the prize mares Bessie Bell, by Darnley; Lady Dunmore, by Earl Grange; Pride of Drummur, by Cul-loden; Barr Bell, by Barney; and the prize horses The MacKechnie, by MacGregor; International, by the celebrated Flashwood; and Second Choice, by Chastlar, out of the dam of the Queen's famous horse First Choice that was first at the Royal Windsor in 1859. Messrs. Sorby were also extensive buyers, their purchases numbering 14 head, amongst which were the prize stallions Glasnick, Blend and Lord Carling, the latter got by the celebrated Lord Erskine out of a Darnley mare and winner of third prize at the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show, and yearlings by the Dumfries prize horse Barney, Flashwood, the magnificent big horse Prince of Airs, and sons of the celebrated Prince of Wales. Mr. Ness had four or five superior horses, his trump card being undoubtedly the fine horse The MacKelvie, the West Lothian prize horse of this season, and winner of first prize at Stramaer when a yearling. Mr. White had only two horses, but one of them Duke of Argyle, is an extra good specimen. He was first at Campbeltown show when a yearling, fourth at the H. & A.'s., Melrose, and second at Ardrossan in 1889. This year he was second in a very good class at Paisley, and his dam on the following day was cup winner at Campbeltown. Mr. Evans' importation included several prize winners at principal shows and numbered seven head.

The number of horses exported to Canada from 1st January to the end of August 1890 was not less than 137, and more may yet follow. A large shipment of yearlings, numbering 28 head,

were exported to Germany last month, and during these season horses have been sold in considerable numbers for sale to Buenos Ayres, but the revolution there has to a great extent spoiled that market which promised to be one of our best.

Mr. James Lockhart, Mains of Stranraer, has had the misfortune to lose his fine young horse, Prince Fortunatus, which he had hired for 1891 to the Rhins of Galloway Horse Breeding Association. The cause of death was inflammation of the lungs.

Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie, Maryhill, has hired Orlands' second prize two-year-old at the H. & A. S. Dundee, to the Lower District of Wigtownshire Horse Breeding Association for 1891, on a guarantee of 60 mares at £5 10s. each, payable at service, with £6 10s. additional for each mare proving in foal.

The harvest weather prospects here up to today and yesterday were anything but favorable, but this is truly a lovely day with the sun shining brightly in a cloudless sky.

SCOTLAND YET.

Glasgow, Sept. 6, 1890.

### Producing Mutton for England.

The McKinley bill that has caused so much consternation among our stockmen, and particularly with those who have been in the habit of selling lambs for the Buffalo market, will doubtless force this branch of our live stock trade in a fresh direction. The ADVOCATE has argued that we should feed these lambs at home where feed is cheap and thereby obtain a profit on the food consumed. Those who still desire to part with them as lambs may find plenty of encouragement in the fact that lambs have been most successfully shipped to Great Britain during the past summer, and that the venture has proved particularly advantageous to all parties concerned. The lambs arrived in the best possible condition, and found ready sale with English farmers for feeding on the grass there. They have turned out remarkably well, and no doubt the time is not far distant when our sheep and lambs will be as popular among the feeders of Great Britain as our cattle have proved. At the present prices of sheep in England there is a good margin for profit for the grower as well as the shipper, and it reflects badly upon the shortsighted policy of shifting from one branch of stock-raising to another to obtain larger immediate returns. The neglecting of sheep-breeding and the general reduction of the flocks of Ontario during the latter end of the last decade has prevented us reaping a rich harvest in this line of exporting to England. What we had to spare have gone across as lambs to the United States, which, if they had been shipped to the English markets double profits would have been realized. Canada need not take second place with any country in the world for the production of the best quality of mutton sheep. This industry fits as well into the routine of general farming, as practised throughout the country, as any other branch of stock-raising. Sheep take less winter care, can be housed in cheaper buildings, get on the grass earlier in the spring, shift for themselves later in the fall, and require next to no attention throughout the busy season; and there are numbers of farms that cannot produce cattle to advantage on which sheep could be grown most profitably. A glance at the trade returns as to what our sheep have been doing for us might here be interesting and will show that Americans have been our largest buyers, and although a large number of those sent over the lines may be

credited to sheep exported there for breeding purposes, still, doubtless, the mutton trade with that market has been larger than to England. We find that in 1889 360,180 sheep, with a value of \$1,268,125, were exported, out of which Great Britain only took 53,181 sheep valued at \$344,791. There has been less difference in the amount sent to the United States for the last eighteen years than might be imagined, for in 1872 we sent them sheep to the value of \$1,015,277, and in 1877, the lowest amount since, we sent them nearly \$500,000, with an average for the last eighteen years of over \$735,000, the highest output being in 1888 when our exports in this line reached \$1,029,410. In 1884 we reached the highest figure to Great Britain, when sheep to the value of \$919,495 were exported—the only year that we sent more there than to the United States. The worst feature in the case is, we have no means of supplying present demands. Both countries have been free buyers for what we had to spare, but we want more wethers for English markets and more rams and ewes for the United States. Both these markets stand open to us, all that is required is for us to occupy the position. For the first we must cater to the tastes of English consumers—make more of a specialty of sheep breeding and feeding. What we have done in cattle can be done with sheep. That our mutton has not found as much favor with English consumers is true. We should, therefore, see to it that we feed No. 1 wethers for this trade. Old ewes and rams are not up to the standard for this trade. Some idea of the immense requirements of Great Britain in the fresh meat line will be given in the fact that the 56,628 sheep exported by Canada was hardly a tenth part of the live sheep imported during 1889. To show how much better live sheep sell than frozen mutton we find that in an experiment in shipping from Buenos Ayres, even after being sent this long sea voyage, the same quality of sheep realized double the price of frozen mutton from the same country. As high as seventy shillings, or \$16 78, was paid for good shearlings for mutton purposes during this last season. Is this not encouraging?

The American market is also open for our spare breeding ewes and rams. To breed these more money is required to start a breeding flock, but there is plenty of demand at good paying prices. There is scarcely a farm in Ontario where a flock of sheep cannot be kept to advantage, except in the vicinity of towns where the dog nuisance will not allow this industry to be developed.

Some idea of the vast amount of meat consumed in London alone may be gathered from the fact that the quantity of dead meat received in Smithfield market in 1887 amounted to 260,000 tons, in 1888 to 264,000 tons, and in 1889 to 276,000 tons. Canada has obtained a foremost place in Great Britain's list of meat shipping countries, and as there seems to be no limit to the demand, so there need be practically no limit to Canada's capability of supplying it. Therefore let our farmers be up and doing; let us strive to secure this market. No other country is as advantageously placed for breeding, feeding or shipping. As we have said before, the dead meat trade has never yet been on as good terms as regards prices. Dealers always look with suspicion on frozen mutton, as it does not keep after arriving at the shambles and they have not the general facilities for refrigerator compartments, meat must go immediately from the ice box to the cook or it soon loses its flavor and freshness.



**A Noted Cow.**

Among the very latest cattle of pure breeding that have come to swell the grand army that is marching forward to improve our live stock and assist in increasing the wealth of our farms are the Holstein-Friesians. The firm grip they have already obtained upon the affections of our dairy farmers is not only on account of the great producing qualities of the cattle themselves, but is also due in part to the enterprising and energetic men that have introduced them. Among those most largely associated in breeding and importing the black and whites are Messrs. Smith Bros., Credit Valley Stock Farm, Churchville, Ont., who have left no stone unturned to obtain the best blood and highest performing families. The subject of the accom-

Mink was awarded first prize, in class for aged cows, at Iowa State Fair in 1884, also sweepstakes; also first at Iowa State Fair in 1885, and the sweepstakes medal; also secured the sweepstakes prize at Kansas City Inter-State Fair in 1885; also third premium in butter test at Minnesota State Fair in 1886.

In 1887 she was awarded first premium, in aged cow class, at the Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs.

Mink is the dam of the bull now used in the herd of Messrs. Smith Bros., who informs us that the milk records of their cows run from 6,000 to 13,021 lbs. in a year, and as high as 81 lbs. in a day, butter record reaching from 13½ to 19 lbs. a week of all cows that they have tested. They now have over seventy-five head of these cattle on the farm.

**Noted Clydesdales.**

Col. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., paid our eastern office a visit and invited the staff to inspect the horse Macara, which he expected to pass through London that day. The train having been delayed it was dark before he arrived, but what we could see of him by lamp light, as he he was moved from one car to another, we do not wonder that he was the crack horse at the Royal Show at Plymouth this season. Macara, being foaled and raised in England, was entirely unknown until he measured swords with the then unbeaten Prince of Kyle. Macara is by the noted Macgregor, and does justice to his south country raising. He is quite an Englishman's horse, being wide and thick, and has quality enough to please the most fastidious



THE HOLSTEIN COW MINK (402 H. F. H. B. Adv. Reg. 251).

Milk Record, 96 lbs. in one day, 16,628½ lbs. in a year. Butter Record, 3 lbs. 9 oz. in one day on grass alone; 20 lbs. 9 oz. in seven days.

panying illustration, Mink (402), in her three-year-old form, during the month of August, one of the most unfavorable of the year, made a ten-day record of 532½ lbs. of milk, from which was made 23 lbs. and 6 ozs. of butter. In her four-year-old form she gave 91 lbs. of milk in a day, 841 lbs. in ten days, 2,499½ lbs. in a month, and in the year, 16,628½ lbs. From the ten days' milk was made 29 lbs. and 6 ozs. of butter. This was the best four-year-old milk and butter record ever made. At seven years, in twenty-four hours, she produced 79 lbs. of milk, from which was made 3 lbs. 9 oz. of butter. This was on pasture alone, and without any extra feed whatever. Her best day's milking was in the spring of 1884, when, in one day, she gave 96 lbs. of milk. She made 20 lbs. and 9 ozs. of butter in seven days.

All small fruits do very well planted in early fall, and it is a good plan to plant them, so as to have that much work off hand before spring comes. The farmer, gardener and fruit grower all have more to do than they want when spring time comes.

In agriculture or horticulture botany will make a person more capable. It will make him a good observer, improve his reason, strengthen his judgment, cultivate his taste, broaden his views, weaken his respect for the traditions of his fathers. It will sharpen his wits, make him a reliable investigator. It will enable him to become a leader instead of a follower.

How many farms are brought up to their full capacity of production? Not many I dare say. What would be thought of the manufacturer who failed to produce all that his factories could afford him, letting his capital lay idle and his resources yearly slip through his fingers, simply for the lack of faith to prepare himself with the necessary tools and labor to carry it on?

Scotchman. He is wonderfully good at the ground; has a beautiful head well placed on a grandly-shaped neck, with a back and loin that leaves nothing to wish for. Along with him Col. Holloway takes two of our most celebrated mares, Polly Craig, by Darnley, purchased of her importers, Messrs. E. & G. Charlton, Duncrief, the other from Mr. A. Innis, Clinton. Both these mares are well known in our Canadian shows, and have always won first place wherever shown. Polly Craig weighed 2,240 pounds, the Clinton mare 2,170 pounds, just before being placed in the car that was to take them to their new homes.

Col. Holloway is one of the oldest importers and breeders of Clydesdales in the west. He tells us he has a stud of something like ninety mares, besides stallions and, as is well known, is a firm believer in Prince of Wales and Darnley blood, and is determined to have the best of this breeding.

**The Canadian Export Sheep Trade.**

The Canadian Gazette, published in London, England, in a recent issue, says:—"The Beaver Line steamer Lake Superior took to Canada last week probably the best ram that has ever been shipped to North America. The event is in itself one of importance to the Canadian agricultural community, but the circumstances of the shipment will give it a special interest in the eyes of all who are concerned in the development of the export sheep trade.

"The Hon. John Carling, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, in his last report, shows that 369,131 sheep and lambs were exported from the Dominion during 1889. A large number of these were shipped to the United States. Why were not more shipped to the United Kingdom? Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, in his report of the same year, deals specifically with the point. 'In previous reports,' he says, 'I have pointed out that with care and attention, and the introduction of Down sheep into the Dominion, breeders there will find a profitable market for all the sheep which can be exported to Great Britain, despite the increase in the frozen mutton trade; and the present state of the market fully warrants my assertion. I have to note, during the past year, a novelty in the Canadian export trade—namely, the arrival here of a consignment of Canadian lambs. These were by no means of exceptional quality, but they arrived in splendid condition, and the mortality was very small indeed. These lambs were immediately snapped up by glaziers, and will be kept as stores until next year. So profitable was the venture, that arrangements are being made to extend the business considerably. This will be of great importance to the farmers in the Dominion, one of their difficulties having always been the risk of their getting flocks of sheep too large to carry over the winter. If, by the introduction of early maturing sheep, Canadian farmers could produce a lamb 60 lbs. weight to ship to this country in October, I am confident they would find the British markets far more profitable than those of the United States, which have hitherto been relied upon, and the result would be a great development of the export sheep trade. A breeder in England has just published a report of his lambs, which shows that the wether lambs, fed in the ordinary way in the fields, sold at £2 4s. 2d.—between \$11 and \$12 each—at from six to nine months old; probably the average did not exceed seven months. There is nothing to prevent Canadian farmers, with care and attention, obtaining equally satisfactory results.'

"That report has naturally directed attention in Canada to the possibilities of the export sheep trade with this country and to the fact that no great improvement has been made in the breed of Canadian sheep during the last few years. What are really required are sheep of good size, quality, and early maturity; and when Mr. Dyke was last year at the Ottawa Valley Agricultural Show he remarked that a great deal remains to be done to improve the breed of sheep in this region. In order to promote this object he generously offered to send out a pure-bred shearling Shropshire ram to be offered as a prize, at the forthcoming show, for the best pen of sheep produced by farmers in the Ottawa Valley, and suitable for export to Great Britain. The ram which was shipped by the Beaver Line steamer Lake Superior is the one in ques-

tion. It was specially selected from the celebrated flock of Mr. Thos. Fenn, Downton Castle, Ludlow, Shropshire, and can boast of this illustrious pedigree:—Sire Hatton's Gem 3536, bred by Mr. J. Beach, sire, Lord Neptune 2687, dam by the 100 guinea Royal Chief 1022; Royal Magnus 2792, by Royal Chief, dam by the 100 guinea Milton's Pride 358; Black Prince 3745, and Duke of Norton 4245. Mr. Thos. Fenn's old-established flock is of high-class repute, both for size and quality. The list of prizes won by his flock, exhibited in the best British show-yards since 1870, when the Shropshire Challenge Cup was won with a shearling ram at Shrewsbury, is a very long one. Mr. Fenn's flock has also taken prizes in the leading show-yards of the European continent, and North and South America. The ram sent out will no doubt attract attention in Canada, in view of the fact that the use of such rams will improve the value of lambs or sheep at least 25 per cent., whether intended for export to the United States or Great Britain."

**Manitoba Herds, Studs and Flocks.**

RAPID CITY AND VICINITY.

With a desire to see the stock, and make the acquaintance of the stockmen of this locality, a representative of the ADVOCATE recently made his way to Rapid City via the M. & N.-W. Railway. A visit was made to the farms of Messrs. George Naisbitt, Bright Naisbitt, M. S. Atkinson and Shanks Bros. At the farm of Mr. George Naisbitt, and in one of the best stables in the Province, was Lord Stanley = 11287 =, a dark red three-year-old Shorthorn bull, with many good points, being very straight in body, good in flank, girth, well sprung rib and fine head, but not at all good in the neck veins. On the whole he is a good animal and should improve the stock in the locality. In a field adjoining the stables were two females of good breeding and many excellent points. Mr. Naisbitt has two very fine working teams which have done all the work on this farm, and look as though the news of oats being fifty cents per bushel had not reached their locality. Mr. Bright Naisbitt, on an adjoining farm, has a large herd of Shorthorns, some forty in number, some of which are very good animals. The past winter this herd spent in the Lake Dauphin District, and not receiving the care it was expected they would, are not in the condition they should be. This is one of the largest herds in the Province, and it seems strange to find them "blushing unseen" and so little known. About two miles southwest of Rapid City Mr. M. S. Atkinson resides and keeps a small herd of Shorthorns, which, unfortunately, were away, no one knew where, with a herd boy in charge, consequently a view of the herd was out of the question. Mr. D. McNaught, of Rapid City, has a few Holsteins which he regards as the coming breed, or at least one of them. His bull is a good one, judging from a dairyman's standpoint, which is really the proper one for this breed. Mr. Head of the same place has several females, and from the price grades command there must be a great future for the breeders. Eight miles southwest of Rapid City is the farm of the Shanks Bros., where a fine herd of Shorthorns is kept. The stock bull Sir Ralph is a magnificent animal, well worthy of the position he occupies. Messrs. Shanks have no foolish fears about getting their stock too fat and do not make the possibility of this an excuse for the herd being very poor. Some of their females are thin, but they state frankly that it is because feed was so scarce, and consequently dear, but that they hope to have them in better

shape this winter. Sir Ralph is in the pink of condition for a stock bull, is as active and lively as a kitten, and is an animal of which the Messrs. Shanks feel justly proud. At Rapid City Mr. R. McGregor has four very fine young Berkshires, and it is his present intention to go into breeding pure-bred Berkshires somewhat extensively in the near future. Mr. McGregor is at present actively engaged in bringing in "bronchos" and selling them, broken or unbroken, to the farmers in the locality and others requiring them.

ROSE LAWN FARM.

Our representative, desirous of visiting a farm where mixed farming was successfully carried on decided to call at Rose Lawn Farm, the property of W. M. Champion, near Reaburn, Man. This farm contains a quarter section of warm, rich limestone soil, which has never failed during the nine years this "Champion farmer" has owned it, producing last season, notwithstanding drouth, eighteen bushels per acre. There are on this farm this season twenty-five acres, each of wheat, barley and oats, all promising to yield far above the average. About an acre of as fine potatoes as are often seen complete the field crops. Four medium-sized working animals, a brood mare and three or four colts constitute the horse stock of the place. There are about forty-five head of horned cattle on the farm at present, but some twenty will leave it at an early date, having been disposed of at a remunerative price. In the swine line are two very nice Berkshire sows and eighteen young pigs; also a choice young boar, purchased from Weld Bros., of Winnipeg. Last, but not least, comes the dairy department of this farm. Thirteen cows are now milked, and at the request of the proprietor of Rose Lawn a test was made of each one of the herd. The results were such that nothing short of ocular demonstration could have convinced the scribe that they were correct. The average of the entire herd was 4.84% of butter-fat, while individual cows went up to 5., 6., 6.25 and 6.75% of butter-fat. Think of this ye eastern people who seldom get milk containing above 3.25% of fat, even though you get it from your neighbor and pay a cent a quart extra because you are sure of getting a good article. As a demonstration of the difference in the value of the first and last milk given by the same cow, the first milk given was tested yielding 3.25%, and the last yielding 9.25% butter-fat. Mr. Champion takes a deep interest in dairy matters, and his efforts are ably seconded by his amiable wife and two daughters. A Holstein bull, Emperor of Ridgmere 13827, has recently been added to the stock, very much as an experiment, but, of course, with hopes of good results. At this farm may be seen a "Harris" binder that has been eight years in use, cutting about a hundred acres every year, and has not cost anything as yet for repairs, even the first canvas being in fair shape yet, while the extra guard and knife section usually furnished with new machines has not been used. This binder should prove a valuable object lesson to those farmers who think it does not pay to take the trouble to protect machinery from the weather, as it has not been left out of doors even over night unless working away from home, where shelter was not available. Had every machine in Canada been given the same care and attention this one has it would have saved to the farmers many thousands of dollars.

**Chatty Letter from the States.**

[From our Chicago Correspondent.]

The talk about the removal of the Chicago stock yards amounts to nothing, being the invention of real estate speculators. As a matter of fact the stock yards and packing houses are being enlarged and permanently improved to an extent never before equaled.

Beef cattle are selling 50c. higher than a year ago. Native beefs range at \$5 to \$5.87½ for choice, with medium and good at \$4 to \$4.50, but too many half fat and unfinished cattle are coming and they sell at \$3.25 to \$3.75. Moderate enquiry for well-bred feeding cattle; but not so much as when torn prospects were better. Western range cattle have been coming to market less freely so far than last year. Good to choice 1,350 to 1,400 lb. Northwestern range beefs have sold as high as \$4.25 to \$4.50, or about 50c. higher than last year. Sections with poor ranges, however, have furnished excessive supplies of thin and unripe cattle which have sold at \$2.40 to \$2.90, largely to the distillery feeders. Some of the best cattle are coming from Dakota and Montana and were bought in the Panhandle of Texas two years ago. Their owners are making splendid money on them.

Sheep do not seem to be quite as good "property" as they were awhile ago. At least there are more large lots offered for sale than for some time past. Some of the heaviest purchasers in the far west are afraid of feeding such high-priced corn and are offering large flocks for sale. According to the *Drover's Journal* at least 100,000 sheep have lately been publicly offered for sale in the west. The demand for breeding sheep is very strong, but feeders for the time being are moving slowly.

Horses are doing well. Prices are strong and the market remarkably active considering the season and the large proportion of common stock offered. There is a greater demand for heavy draught horses than can be supplied at present.

That hogs will continue to sell higher than a year ago is pretty generally believed by dealers as well as producers. The expensiveness of corn is the chief cause, but the extraordinary demand for meats and the general advance in prices for all kinds of stores and provisions has something to do with it.

A good many cows, heifers, yearlings and calves are being marketed from the range sections, but not as many as a year ago. There is a reaction in the demand for ranch properties, and some managers think they have sacrificed their herds too heavily.

The advance in prices for nearly all commodities is given as a reason, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the stringency in the money market. He thinks it is not over speculation, but merely a greatly increased legitimate demand for money. Live stock men are getting more money for their products and their business is in better shape than for several years.

The extension of the order compelling the cattlemen to vacate the Indian Territory with their herds, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, is what they wanted and will prove to be ample. To a large extent the cattle in the Territory are old enough for beef and all can safely be cared for in the time given.

Mr. John Hallam, of Toronto, has purchased in Alberta the fleeces of some 17,000 Montana-cross sheep, averaging about 5½ lbs. This is probably the largest single purchase of wool hitherto known in Canada. Mr. Hallam has bought about 300,000 lbs. of wool in the district.

**Mr. Plimsoll's Onslaught and the Canadian Cattle Trade.**

The departmental inquiry which the British Boards of Trade and Agriculture have undertaken into the efficiency of regulations affecting the transatlantic cattle trade is proceeding; and we are glad to know that care is being taken by the High Commissioner and the Canadian authorities generally to assist the inquiry in every possible way, so far as it has any bearing upon the Canadian trade. The attention of the British authorities is being specially directed to the care with which the Canadian regulations provide against overcrowding, as well as the spread of disease among cattle shipped to Europe; and it is significant as illustrating the efficiency of these regulations that Mr. Plimsoll practically exempts the Canadian trade from his sweeping allegations. The powers which are vested in the inspectors of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are of an extensive nature. Notice of at least twelve hours must be given to them before any cargo can be received for inspection, and the regulation relating to inspection declares:—

"In order to prevent the danger of contagion or infection resulting from the overcrowding or overloading of animals on board ship in any port in Canada the inspector shall not permit cattle or any other animals to be laden on board any ship in any port until he shall be satisfied that suitable space and provision has been made for the number of cattle or other animals to be shipped on board such vessel, and that a greater number of animals shall not be shipped than such a ship can safely and properly carry; and such inspector shall not grant a clean bill of health to such ship until all such provisions shall be made to his satisfaction."

This ship further comes under the survey of the Collector of Customs, who will not of course give clearance to the vessel until this bill of health is produced. Hence Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, declares that "the regulations of the Canadian Government as devised by the Department of Agriculture, and the inspections put in force, render it impossible that anything of the kind (alleged in Mr. Plimsoll's pamphlet as regards the United States cattle trade) could have taken place in respect to Canadian cattle."

But passing from the regulations to the actual record, there would seem to be overwhelming proof of the care taken in the Canadian trade. The record of the regular lines is a highly creditable one. The loss on the cattle-carrying steamers of the Allan, Dominion, and Beaver Lines does not exceed ½ per cent. of the total number carried. The general figures are hardly less satisfactory. The total Canadian exports, with the number of cattle thrown overboard, for the years named were:—

	Total Export.	Lost.	Percentage.
1884.....	61,000	658	1
1885.....	68,556	302	¼
1886.....	67,248	354	½
1887.....	65,154	840	1 ¼
1888.....	61,153	371	¾
1889.....	84,732	851	1

The figures for the United States trade for 1889 were 292,653 exported and 7,014 thrown overboard, or nearly 2½ per cent.; more than double, that is, the Canadian loss. It must, moreover, be remembered that the figures are swollen by the fact that live stock have formed part of the cargoes of steamers which have been

lost. If this fact is, however, to justify Mr. Plimsoll's proposal that the transatlantic live cattle trade be prohibited, he might as well insist at once upon the stoppage of the transatlantic passenger traffic because of the loss of the Oregon or the recent narrow escapes of the City of Rome and City of Paris. Of course we need hardly add that the Canadian Government will welcome any suggestion to lessen even the small mortality which now attends the trade, and will cooperate with the British authorities in any reasonable alteration in the regulations to effect this end. As Mr. Lowe told a reporter at Ottawa the other day: "The Department will not, be assured, relax these regulations and inspections. If need be they will be made more effective."—Canadian Gazette.

**"Nelse" Morris' Scheme.**

While it is not expressed in so many words, there is no doubt that the millionaire butcher, who began his upward career on the butcher's wagon, will at a very early date establish a slaughtering business on the New Jersey coast. As soon as this is running smoothly it is rumoured a branch establishment will be started in San Francisco as well, and in other places should occasion require. The new venture is significant from the fact that it implies that cattle can be shipped to the seaboard on foot, with their extra weight of offal, not at lower rates, but to advantage in the fresh meat business, from the fact that the meat is placed directly on board the steamers and not handled the second time, and the distance from the slaughter house to the consumer is shortened by three days. To an outsider this would sound somewhat chimerical, but the wary German millionaire has not entered upon this scheme without figuring it to the last fraction of a cent. This move will certainly tend to widen the difference in prices between the best and poorest animals on account of the smaller percentage of offal in the former than the latter, which would make much more difference at the end of a three days run than where they were produced. For instance, a bullock dressing sixty lbs. per cwt. will be worth much more per pound than one dressing but fifty. It would seem that the whole trend of circumstances at the present time is in favor of the very best cattle, and only the very best. If stock men will not come voluntarily into line on this point it is more than probable that high prices of feed and low prices of poor cattle will in time drive them into line, or out of the fight entirely. Well bred cattle, fed well from the first day of their life right on to the day they are slaughtered, can be sold at a much higher price than poorly bred animals, half starved through the winter, and unless kept on the prairie, where feed costs nothing, the beef can be made more cheaply in the former instance as well. The dressed beef business is assuming gigantic proportions in the United States, and whether we accept it as an accidental beneficial result of our high tariff wall, or as one of many good results, it must be admitted that the duty is at the present moment the salvation of beefing interests in the Eastern Provinces. Throughout most of their own country the Chicago dressed beef men have driven the local butchers out of the business. Their *modus operandi* has been to establish a man or men, as the size of the town or city might warrant, and ship him meat to be sold away below what it actually costs to lay it down, until the local man is driven entirely out of the market and the coast clear, when up goes the price higher than before. This state of affairs would certainly exist with us but for the present duty.

### How to Raise Strawberries.

BY T. FRANKLAND, STONEWALL, MAN.

Strawberry plants may be set in the fall or spring. In this Province spring planting is preferable. The ground should be plowed or dug deep and made mellow, and if not already rich enough to grow a good crop of garden vegetables should have fine well-rotted manure, wood ashes, or both, well worked into the soil. Wood ashes seems to be one of the best fertilizers for fruit. Well-rotted cow manure is best adapted to give good growth to vine. Rich virgin soil, two or three years from sod, will be found to produce well enough without manure, while the addition of wood ashes will tell considerably in the increase of crop. It is essential, that, while the plant requires plenty of water, the roots should not be sodden over an impervious clay subsoil. Sandy loam, with a porous subsoil, will answer best. Set the plants in rows about three feet apart and from twelve inches to eighteen inches in the row. Beets or bush beans may be grown between them the first season, but it is better to keep eighteen inches of the centre between the rows open to facilitate cultivating, and let the plants cover the balance of the ground. Double rows may be set twelve or eighteen inches apart each way, with a space of three and a-half or four feet between such double rows. This allows much of the work to be done with a horse and cultivator. The great drawback hitherto has been in getting plants which have been heated in transit from a far-off nursery. They are, however, now more plentiful, and fresh plants, procured near home, with as little exposure of the roots as possible, set in early spring, will the succeeding year, if attended to, well repay the cultivator. They should be set with their roots full length in the soil, not bunched or matted together or doubled up, but a little spread out. An ordinary trowel can be used to make the holes, and the plants, taken one by one out of a pail of water or puddle and planted firmly up to the crown of each plant. It pays well to pick off all the blossoms the first season and give the plant the entire strength and growth within itself. All weeds should be kept down and the young plants encouraged to do their best. In the fall the spaces left vacant for cultivating should receive a good dressing of wood ashes, and after the frost has taken hold of the ground lightly cover the plants with leaves, clean straw from bottom of stack or fine brush from the woods. In the spring, after the ground has done freezing and the plants have started, remove the covering and go over the bed and destroy every weed that has heretofore escaped notice. Go over them frequently to destroy all weeds, but disturb the roots as little as possible until after the fruit is gathered. After the fruit is gathered go through all the spaces that were left vacant, and with spade or fork dig them deeply and rake down level to put them in fine condition for the runners to make new plants, and with a spade dig out the old plants of last year, leaving about two feet between what is left to facilitate passing through and cultivating. If the weeds are kept out and an occasional dressing of manure or ashes given the bed will last three years, when the whole bed should be dug up or plowed under, and a crop or two of something else taken off before being again used for strawberries. The varieties that have been used most successfully here are the Downing's Prolific, Old Ironclad and Wilson, among the perfect flowering kinds, and the Crescent Seedling with imperfect flowers. Two rows of Crescent Seedling, followed by a row of Downing's or Ironclad will, in most years, give a good yield. As these are all early bearers the addition of Glendale or James Vick will pro-

long the season. With proper care it is surprising how little ground will supply all the fruit wanted in most families, and when we take into account the advantage of having fresh strawberries and cream all through the growing season, and plenty canned down for winter use, is it not surprising that more are not engaged in strawberry culture for home use. Berries raised in Manitoba (I may be prejudiced) have a better flavor than imported fruit, and I see nothing at all to hinder our growing this product in sufficient quantity to at least supply our own markets.

#### LOOK OUT FOR PLUMS.

Take an excursion into the woods now and make your selections of the best plums. Be sure you put a plain mark on them. As soon as the frost has killed the leaves take a stout spade and dig up the trees to plant in your own grounds. If the best plums are now growing on your farm clean out the inferior varieties with the underbrush and secure a No. 1 plum grove of your own in their own native shade.

### The Manitoba Dairy Association.

With the natural advantages Manitoba offers for dairying, and the fact that first-class dairy products *always* command a fairly remunerative price, there is every reason to expect that each successive year will swell the numbers of creameries, cheese factories, dairymen and cows. As a public speaker remarked in an address, "there are vast opportunities for the Manitoba Dairy Association." It is now time the Association was making arrangements for the annual meeting. Let us have a two days meeting and make it so interesting that every one who attends will feel that he cannot afford to absent himself from future meetings. The Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Robertson, has promised to attend the winter meeting if sufficient notice is given him to enable him to do so. The same promise has been made to at least one of the Maritime Provinces, and no doubt Ontario and Quebec will come in for the same attention. It would be well, in view of these facts, to decide on the date of the winter meeting, and thus secure him before the other dates are arranged for, as the last ones fixed will be the most liable to be obliged to be postponed or suffer disappointment. Let every director, and member as well, leave no stone unturned to make this meeting a decided success, and thus infuse new life and vigor into the Association. The questions of interest to dairymen are sufficiently numerous to afford a good range of subjects, and there is talent enough in each Association to prepare exhaustive and interesting papers or addresses on these subjects. Let this be done and discussions held on the various papers and much practical information will be gained. It is questionable whether Winnipeg is the best place in Manitoba to hold the annual meeting or not. It is almost universally the case that such meetings held in a city are a failure, and with the comparatively sparse settlement in this locality it would almost seem to be courting failure to hold it here. Portage la Prairie is largely a grain growing district and there is no special interest taken in dairy matters. This, however, is equally true of Brandon, between which place and Portage the choice seems to lie. As Portage la Prairie is fairly centrally located, and easiest of access to many of the leading members, it might be wise, all things considered, to hold it there. Wherever the meeting is held notice should be given for at least six weeks, and the local press notified and asked to give the meeting all publicity possible. Again, those who are to prepare papers are placed at a great disadvantage by insufficient notice being given them. No difference how much a man knows a certain amount of time is necessary for him to formulate his ideas for the occasion, so that much better and more exhaustive papers can be prepared, and much gained in every way by taking early action, than by waiting until the latest possible moment.

### Horse Breeding in Canada.

Climate has a great influence over the forms of our animals, and none more so than that of the horse, and a form is found indigenous to each which best fits it for the purposes required of it. In the arid plains of the East where herbage is scarce a form is grown which enables its brute inhabitants to readily transplant themselves from one spot to another, and as in every situation the flesh of the horse was greedily sought after by the predatory tribes, so where those are peculiarly strong and active the horse is formed peculiarly agile and swift to escape their attack, as well as peculiarly light that his weight might not sink him in the sandy plains, nor his bulk retard him in his flight. Removed to a more temperate climate, where vegetation affords by its luxuriance more nutriment, and where the restrictions of danger have ceased to operate, we no longer see him small and slender, but with equal capacity for swift progression; we find him expanded into a form capable of keeping up that progression with a durability unknown to the original breeds from whence he sprang. Symmetrically formed, as we now see him, he at once evinces his claim to great speed, as an old writer put it. "His osseous or bony skeleton exhibits a base founded on the just geometrical principles, presenting a series of lengthened levers acting by means of a condensed muscular and tendinous organization of great power on angles capable of great flexion and extension, while his pointed form fits him to cleave the atmosphere from which his deep chest enables him to draw by extensive inspirations wind and vigor to continue his exertions." Purity of blood, which in reality means the result of confining to particular races or breeds the means of continuing their species, is observed with equal care and jealousy by the breeders of the English racer as by the Arabians, and turf jockies have asserted that they could discover a taint or departure from his purity to the sixteenth remove. As above shown, climatic influence and changed surroundings have done their part toward developing size, form, and motion in years long since past. It is now for us to see what the more moderate requirements have done for the horse. We will, for instance, take the thoroughbred and trotter. Just as by judicious crossing and clever mating of the English sorts with the Oriental blood produces the English thoroughbred, so has the mingling the blood of the thoroughbred with other sorts produced the American trotter, and although these horses are much the same in size and type, we find the conformation totally changed. The thick, strong, heavy muscled thighs and quarters in the thoroughbred gives way to the long, thin, stifle and lighter shoulder in the trotter, by which he gets in that tremendous stride whereby his speed at the trot is produced, he is built for vast propelling power on a level track with the least possible draught.

It is generally found that where great pains are taken, to especially develop in one line, a certain amount of perfection is the result, and the production of such perfection as is found in the English thoroughbred has had more or less effect on all the British breeds of horses, as well as the horses of other countries; more especially has this been the case with the light legged horses, although many writers claim that this blood has been used to improve the Clydesdale and Shire horses, and bring in color as a proof

of the presence of thoroughbred blood, claiming that the old draught breeds were never chesnuts and light bays as we find the Clydes and Shires of to-day, but were originally dark whole colors.

If color can be brought forth in proof of pure breeding the Cleveland horse has it, for in this essential they are most wonderfully prepotent, and although the thoroughbred has been used freely for crossing on mares of this breeding, still they retain their original color, by which they obtain the name of Cleveland Bay, which is, for carriage purposes in England, by far the most fashionable, many English dealers will buy nothing else, but bay with black points.

Another great advantage lies in their being easily matched in color, and as they are much alike in form, all that is required is to have them to mate in size and action. The Cleveland Bay has been long celebrated as one of the best in England. They have been reared to a great extent in Yorkshire, the farmers of which county have always been remarkable for their knowledge in everything that relates to this species of live stock. In activity and hardiness, these horses were considered to have no superior. Capital hunters were produced by crossing the mares with thoroughbred stallions, but it was on the road they were in greatest repute, one old writer declaring that in the coal country they regularly preformed sixty miles in twenty-four hours without rest except to feed on the road, and frequently preformed this labor four times per week. Before the advent of railways the mail coaches brought this style of travelling to great perfection, and each landed gentlemen, peer or squire, kept a large stud of coach horses and preformed all journeys within a hundred miles with his own horses. The Yorkshire Coach Horse or Cleveland are a breed to which great attention has been paid, and as they trace from the earliest date they should likewise be of great use for crossing purposes. They undoubtedly have numberless good points in their favor, such as size, color, endurance, as well as prepotency. Canadians are apt to look at a horse from a different stand point, speed at the trot, or for draft purposes. A large carriage horse, if he has a good side, plenty of height, length of neck and style, other defects are easily hidden by harness. He may be narrow, but this is not seen from the side; he may appear plain from behind, and yet this is not noticed, although it is wise to keep all these points as well filled as possible, that we may not entirely overlook the useful for the sake of the ornamental. It was the turf that brought the thoroughbred horse to perfection in England, and it is the race track that has made the light harness horse of America such a success, but unfortunately both have brought their evil influences with the good they have accomplished. Although it would seem that England would have an unlimited demand for race horses too slow for winning on the turf, as they would do in the hunting field, but unfortunately we find it otherwise. Hundreds of horses that are too slow on the turf are no use whatever for any other purpose. The light weight race horse which skims over the level course is not built to carry any weight or to go over a rough surface. So also with the American trotter; he may draw a light cart on a highly finished track, but is no use on the road where light draught is required. These points require much consideration. We must recollect that

each has a finishing up point, and just as cattle have to finish up on the block, so must the horse have a useful side to their lives, or they will not avail to pull in the needful shekels when they come to be sold.

There is one point that our breeders should aim for, and it is at present rather vague, but sooner or later their will be a demand from England for horses for army purposes. It is well known that the officers sent here a few years ago to look out for horses, as a sort of experiment, has turned out quite satisfactory as far as the horses were concerned, but it is also true that the British Government dare not in the face of the dissatisfaction it caused among agriculturists there, go farther with the importation of horses from here, but there is no reason that they cannot be sent over by dealers here, they will then be readily purchased in the markets there. In fact all horses of the right class that have been exported have proved very remunerative to those handling them.

### The Care and Management of the Brood Sow.

Read before the Dominion Hog Breeders' Association by Francis Green, Jr.

For success in pig raising there is nothing so essential in order to render the undertaking profitable as a good brood sow. She is like the goose that lays the golden egg, but more than one egg at a time. Hence, in selecting a young brood sow, it is of the utmost importance to see that she be possessed of the characteristics which are obviously adapted to that end. It must be understood that I am not referring to the fancy points of any particular breed, but rather to those which are to a great extent applicable to all breeds, and which are conducive to the greatest profit, viz., prolificness and maternal solicitude. In the first place, then, I should insist on great length as well as depth, and the teats should not number less than twelve and more if possible. Length gives more space for the young pigs to suckle and they will not crowd and fight so much, and it is besides usually a concomitant of a good number of teats, while depth I have found to be an indication of a propensity to large litters. In the next place temper is important, although my experience is that even quick tempered sows can be made tractable by kindness. At farrowing time one is sometimes of necessity compelled to be working round the sows, and nothing is so unpleasant as being compelled to be ready to leap out of the pen at a moments notice. As an instance of the advantage of the kind treatment system, a young sow (one of our recent importation), which was naturally of a slightly quick tempered disposition, but who had become quite docile under kind treatment, was giving birth to her first litter. After they were all come she permitted them, under protest, to suckle, but showed a disposition to snap at them when they approached her mouth. Subsequently she left the young pigs and appeared afraid of them, still keeping up the snapping. I felt some apprehension that she might kill them if left alone, so I resolved to stay with them, and by petting her induced her in a little while again to lie down, while I invited the youngsters to step up and take a drink at the bar, a treat which they at once took advantage of with activity. After some little time the sow accepted her family cares, still under protest, and the following day she took completely to them. Now I have very little doubt that had she not been handled with kindness, both before and at the of time farrowing she would have killed the whole lot. As it is she is raising us a nice litter.

Our practice in regard to the feeding and management of the brood sows is as follows: - In summer, up to near the time of farrowing, they are usually fed on a little bean and barley meal mixed with kitchen swill, and in default of swill with water, on a grass run. In winter, we employ the same feed, pulped mangolds (about one-half to three-quarters peck being allowed to each sow three times a day) being substituted for grass. I am aware that mangolds are considered by many breeders, both in England and Canada, as especially deleterious to brood sows, and that it is said that when fed on these roots the young pigs come weak and often dead, but I wish emphatically to state that last winter we gave a more liberal allowance than usual, and we never had better or stronger litters or had greater success in raising them. Possibly if mangolds were used as the sole food the results might not have been as good, but in the proportions and quantities fed by us they were eminently satisfactory. A week before the pigs are due we remove the sow to the breeding pen, which is surrounded by a fender composed of planks about nine inches to a foot from the ground. The food of the sow is now usually changed to bran and a little oat chop, particular care being taken at this time that her bowels are kept loose. If there is any appearance of constipation we administer sulphur and perhaps a little linseed oil in her food. Every day up to the day she is due she is turned out for exercise in the yard. When the young pigs begin to arrive we take them from her one by one, and when they are all come we return them to the sow, and if she takes to them we leave them alone for a time. For a few days we feed the sows very sparingly, gradually increasing the food until the pigs are three weeks old, when she should be on full feed. There is one peculiarity which I have observed in sows that are in good condition, and especially those that are excellent mothers, they exhibit great reluctance in getting up and leaving their young, so much so that they will neglect to fulfil the calls of nature. Our invariable practice now in such cases is to take a switch and turn out the sows the day after pigging, and compel her to take exercise in the yard when they will usually at once relieve themselves, and after this there is no further trouble. Many have doubtless been annoyed by sows laying on their young. In some instances this is owing to carelessness in the mother, and may be counteracted in a great measure by a fender round the sides. Sometimes, however, this practice arises from the irritation occasioned by lice. This information I acquired, unfortunately, by experience and soon remedied it by a dressing, after which the sacrifice of the innocents was abandoned. The moral of courses is "see that your sows are free from lice at farrowing time, if at no other." Young pigs vary a good deal in the time they commence to eat. Some will come to the trough at two weeks, others not till three and even four weeks. I need not say that the earlier one can get them started the better. Not only will the young pigs grow more rapidly, but the drain on the sow is also somewhat relieved. Our custom is to partition off a small portion of the pen with boards nailed at such a height that the young pigs, but not the sow, can run under and feed out of a small trough, the capacity of the trough being in its length not its depth. Six weeks after farrowing we wean our sows which are then relegated to their old quarters, their feed consisting of a light ration at first, after which the method mentioned in the beginning of this paper is resumed again.

**5th Volume Shorthorn Herd Book.**

We have just received at this office a copy of the 5th volume of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, for which our thanks are due Mr. H. Wade, the courteous secretary. This volume, which contains 4,388 pedigrees—1,872 bulls and 2,516 cows—also finishes the bulk of reprint of pedigrees published in the ten volumes of Canada Herd Book and the four volumes of the British-American Herd Book. The history of Shorthorns, imported between 1875 and 1880 inclusive, is carried along from the former volumes. A most useful and necessary index of bulls and cows, included in the first five volumes, is added, and, although entailing much expense, was most necessary, as one of the faults of the present herd book is the difficulty of tracing pedigrees in it. The present system of printing the name of the animal, the sire and dam, and the family to which they belong is all right for cheapness, but is a long way behind for convenience. The fact is, Shorthorn breeders should see to it that some scheme be devised by which the work may be accelerated, as we cannot see much prospect of the work of publishing catching up with the pedigrees recorded.

**The General Purpose Cow.**

BY E. J. YORK.

As very many articles have of late been written in favor of the farmer seeking a general purpose cow you will permit me to offer an observation. Few will deny that the same rule that applies to farm implements will hold good when applied to farm stock. It is not yet beyond the memory of the living what an intricate, cumbersome, unwieldy, clattering affair the old-fashioned combined reaper and mower was, many of which still decorate fence corners and out-of-the-way yards on various farms, as compared with the neat, simple, easily managed, comparatively noiseless implements met with in the single machines of the present. And who would for a moment go back to the old style? Is not the farmer's watchword of to-day, *present practical utility*? Now mark, the practical cow, most consistent with civilized ideas and profit, is the special or *one purpose* cow, she that will, with least outlay for wear and tear, do most towards feeding the millions of humanity, and at the same time furnish the most palatable and wholesome food. The chief, and indeed about the only argument worth the name, that is urged in favor of the so called general purpose cow, is the fact that, barring casualties with her, the dairyman has a prospect, after he is through with her at the pail, of getting a few hundred more of flabby, third rate carcass to offer to the butcher. As sensible would it be, so it seems to me, for the advanced agriculturalist to go back to the clumsy, old, combined implement referred to above, and for the reason, too, that in the end he could offer a few more pounds of old iron to the dealer, and have a little more kindling wood for the kitchen. Gentle reader, present efficiency and profit, both of a first-class order, must be our battle cry. Let the dairyman have present, practical worth, without the additional cost of sustaining 600 lbs. or 800 lbs. of useless animal tissue. This general purpose business in the bovine is entirely too near akin to the early practice of every man his own mechanic.

Great Britain has some 30 cattle breeders' organizations. The members raise stock to sell, and not for milk or beef, as farmers do, and they spend about \$200,000 a year in promoting sales.

**Horses.**

In my last paper on this subject I endeavoured to point out what type of light horse could be most profitably raised by farmers. I shall now try to convince my readers that there is a fair margin of profit in raising heavy horses even in these dull times, and in order to do so I shall to a certain extent put the cart before the horse, and begin by pointing out how *not* to make money in the heavy horse business; doubtless my readers will excuse this way of doing things when I confess that I hail from "the land o' the sod."

Now to return to the subject of "how *not* to make money in the heavy horse business."

In the first place buy your brood mare to start with *on credit*, do not forget that; spend a month or so in running round to all the sales within ten miles of you, and then buy a mare that is fifteen years old and has a spavin, because you get her cheap and have a year to pay for her in. Having got your mare it is now necessary to choose a horse to breed her to. Well, you wouldn't go by Bill Jones, would you; he is a neighbor, and his horse is a pretty good looking colt, even if he is out of a scrub mare, and you do not take much stock in these big imported horses, any way; they are too heavy, and you think you would like to raise something for your own use, and last, but not least, Bill says he'll give you a colt for \$6, and an imported horse will cost you \$12. Ah, that's a clincher isn't it; times are hard and we have got to economise some way, or else, by gracious, we'll all end up in a poor house, so we'll decide on using Bill Jones' stallion. And now, supposing we have got the mare in foal, what next. Well, now, it's a pretty busy season and you have a good deal of fall plowing to do, and you have always heard it is a good plan to work brood mares, so put her in the team and slam her through, and do not feed her too high it is a good plan to keep a mare a little thin, and besides you can give her a rest after it freezes up, and then you can put her in a nice warm stable without a bit of ventilation of any kind, and as you have threshed by then you can give her plenty of grain and have her in good shape by spring, and if by any chance she should lose her colt or foal one that cannot stand up, why it's just a bit of your usual luck, that's all, and next year put her to a Clyde, and the year after use a Percheron, or if you can try and slip a colt from a so-called trotting horse in between them; and then another important point is this, break all your colts the spring they are two years old; it kind of fetches their muscles into shape, and then a good big collar mark or two on a three year old sort of inspires a buyer with a feeling of confidence; he thinks the colt he is looking at must surely have got over its skittishness and learned how to draw. Follow these directions straight through, and if you then manage to make some money raising horses why it won't be your fault any way. Now let us look at this subject in another way and see if there is any plan by which we can follow the breeding of heavy horses with a reasonable hope of success; I think there is, and I think there is more than one reader of the *ADVOCATE* who can make a success of breeding heavy horses if he has the pluck to make a start, and then the energy to push his business; but I tell you it takes some pluck to make a start, for the first thing we have to decide is that *one good animal* is worth *two or three poor ones*, and then having come to this

decision proceed to apply it practically, and instead of continuing to breed from the small light-boned mares that you have, on the ground that you have too many horses already and so cannot afford to buy any more, make up your mind at once and sell two or three of these young general purpose colts that you have growing up, and put the money into a good heavy mare; mind I do not say try and sell them. I say *sell* them for what they'll fetch. I know it seems hard to sell a colt for barely what he cost one, or maybe less, but mark my words it will pay far better to do so than to let him go on eating his head off and not putting a cent on his value. There are any number of farmers throughout this Province that have two or three or four colts growing up of what is generally called a general purpose class, and I would strongly urge such men to sell these colts and put the money into better breeding stock. There are lots of good registered filies to be had in the counties of York and Ontario for from \$160 to \$250, and at such prices they should be within reach of a majority of farmers. And now let me offer a bit of advice to intending purchasers; first make up your mind before you leave home as to the class and stamp of mare you want, and then hunt round until you get her. Do not let any one persuade you into buying a mare that does not suit you, on the ground that she is cheap; and when making your selection remember that the United States is your best market and the Yankees your best customers, and what they want is "*thickuns*," low set, wide horses with plenty of bone and hair and lots of quality. Don't forget this last point for it is a very important one. You cannot get too much of a *good* thing, and so you cannot get too much bone as long as it is clean and flat, but dirty gummy legs, meaty shanks and greasy heels are at a big discount now-a-days. Another point worth looking at is this; do not reject a good mare for some fanciful fault, such as a white foot in front or even four white feet. Mind I do not say for a moment not to pay attention to color, for I think it very advisable when possible, always to get a mare with as few white markings as possible, but I would never reject a really good mare because I did not fancy her color. There is a great deal of truth in the old saying that "a good horse cannot be a bad color."  
BLUE BLOOD.

**Dates of Agricultural Shows.**

It is the custom to leave arranging the dates of agricultural shows until too late in the season to give them the publicity requisite for the best results. Numerous enquiries have been made to us as to the dates of shows in different parts of the Province, some of which were from stockmen desirous of exhibiting. In some instances the desired information was available, in others it was not. There is no reason why the dates for these shows should not be fixed at a much earlier period. The prize list for Springfield was out early in the season, and there is no reason why others should not as well. It would be well to arrange for a circuit for the different localities. For instance, from Portage la Prairie west to Moosomin and Russell the dates should not conflict, and the same in Southern Manitoba. The Cattle Breeders' Association might take hold of this matter and carry it to a successful issue, which could doubtless be accomplished without difficulty.

A Clydesdale judge and two Shire judges, in a mixed ring of Clydes and Shires, caused too much friction for comfort in the recent Harrowgate (Yorkshire) Show.

**The Dairy Competition.**

BY GEO. STEELE.

You will perhaps pardon me if I trouble you with another short letter, which will be my last on this great and only milking competition conducted by Prof. Robertson. No person whom I have ever met can arrive at the same conclusions as Prof. Robertson in figuring out the products, as given by himself, by his own standard. I wrote you twice on the subject and Prof. Robertson's reply was that he arrived at the conclusion he did by a careful calculation, as much as to say I am right, you are wrong, swallow that and say nothing. This I refuse to do. But seeing that we were to have a visit from Prof. Robertson at Glenboro I thought I would get him to enlighten me there. At the close of his address questions were invited. I asked him to explain how he figured it out. He rose and explained the rules. I again rose to tell him that it was not the rules I needed an explanation of, when I was politely told that the time of this meeting could not be taken up in that way. Prof. Robertson then said that he had written the ADVOCATE again and given a full explanation of every thing.

The September number of your paper arrived to-day, and judge of my surprise when no explanation as to the figuring of the product by his own rules is given. As I showed in detail where Prof. Robertson's figures had led me to before I will not trouble you in doing so again. Suffice it to say that I fail to see when the Ayrshire cows showed over eight per cent. profit, without any addition, how eight per cent additional value for every thirty days only adds five per cent. to the per cent. of profit, when they had nearly five hundred days to their credit. The fact remains the same that the Ayrshire milk, by Prof. Robertson's own standard, was worth \$1.63, as against \$1.72 cents for the Jerseys, and I will leave it to any of your readers to say, if the Ayrshire cows produced milk worth nine cents less than the Jerseys when they were over six hundred days calved, as against the Jerseys two hundred days, which is the most profitable. Now, Mr. Manager, I hope you will be kind enough to get Prof. Robertson to make this business plain. If I stood alone in my ignorance I would conclude to let it drop, but there is no one I have ever met who understands it either, and although we have no professors around here we have some very intelligent practical farmers.

Prof. Robertson told us on the platform at Glenboro, as well as through the columns of your paper, that his was the practical standard, the others were fanciful. Yet he tells us in the July number that the Ayrshire milk would have made more cheese, and he tells us in the September number that Ayrshire whey is as valuable as the whey from other breeds, and as 245 lbs. of milk would make more whey than 176 lbs. this practical standard of his could not have been a cheese standard. Prof. Robertson's anecdotes are really amusing. He gave us every particular at Glenboro as to how the old women in Ontario chased the ghost out of the churn, and this last one about the man with the coon dog is really side-splitting, but when a man gets to the top of his profession I thought his mission was more to instruct than to amuse.

The comfort of the animal has much to do with his development, and to be comfortable he must have clean, dry, moderately warm and well ventilated quarters to rest and sleep in.

**Our Dairy Competition for 1890.**

The competition between the different dairy breeds for the special prizes of a silver service offered by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as a first prize, and the sums of \$30 and \$20 given by the Association of the Industrial Exhibition as second and third prizes, took place on the 16th to 19th of September (inclusive) at the Toronto Exhibition grounds.

Although 17 herds, of three cows each, were entered for this test on the Secretary's books only three herds competed, viz., two Jerseys and one Devon. One of the Jersey herds was owned by Mr. W. A. Reburn, St. Annes, Q., and consisted of Jolie St. Lambert III. —31721—, Jolie St. Lambert IV. —38666—, and Jolie St. Lambert V. —47354— (three sisters). The other Jersey herd, comprising Lady Lorne, Miss Stoke Pogies —23385—, and Nettie of Grimsby —37031—, these were owned by Messrs. Smith & Sons, of Grimsby. The Devon herd, the property of Mr. Samuel Harper, of Cobourg, consisted of Susan, Rose of Cobourg, and Polly Perkins. All recorded.

During the test the doors of the shed were locked, and a person left night and day in charge of the cows. No one was allowed to go near the animals unless accompanied by the attendant.

Each competitor had the privilege of feeding whatever quantity or quality of food he desired at specified times—three times a day—when whatever he intended to feed was weighed and charged to him at the price agreed upon by the competitors before the test commenced. The food, and its value, consumed by the different herds is given below:

FOOD AND ITS VALUE CONSUMED BY DIFFERENT HERDS.

Name of competitor.	Value of milk given during test	Cost of food.	Quantity consumed.		Value per cwt.
			Ds.	Oz.	
Reburn.....	\$1.9417	\$0.8973	60	8	\$0.35
Harper.....	2.0376	1.0819	63	34	0.60
Smith & Sons...	2.1278	1.2336	63	18	1.25
			11	10	1.10
				200	1.10
					14.5
					Total.....
					123.36
					103.19
					83.73

After feeding, on the evening of the 16th, the cows were stripped dry and then milked regularly every twelve hours for the remaining three days, making six milkings. Each cow's milk was weighed and sampled for analysis every morning and evening. Seven analyses of each cow's milk (63 in all) were made by Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, F. R. S. C., Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, who went to considerable inconvenience and expense

to go to Toronto, where he fitted up a laboratory to do this work. From these analyses the value of the milk from the individual cows was obtained, allowing, as per rules given in the August issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 16 cents per pound for butter fat and 2½ cents per pound for solids other than fat. To this was added the allowance made for length of time after calving and pregnancy, with the following results:—

Value of milk from cows owned by Mr. Reburn.....	\$ 1.94
Value of milk from cows owned by Mr. Harper.....	2.04
Value of milk from cows owned by Messrs. Smith & Sons.....	2.13

Dividing these amounts by the cost of the food gave the following results, which decided the test:—

VALUE OF MILK GIVEN BY THE COMPETING HERDS FOR EQUIVALENT OF \$1.00 IN FOOD.

Name of competitor.	Value of milk given during test	Cost of food.	Returns for \$1.00 worth of food.
Reburn.....	\$1.9417	\$0.8973	\$2.23
Harper.....	2.0376	1.0819	1.88
Smith & Sons...	2.1278	1.2336	1.66

The health of the animals appeared good throughout the test as is confirmed by the even yield of milk given by them and the fact that after feeding they almost invariably quietly lay down. Only in two or three instances I found food remaining in the mangers, which was, however, eaten up before next feeding time.

The quantity of milk given by each animal and its composition and value will be given next month.

**The Jersey Cow.**

Manitoba has been adopted as a home by men and women of almost every nationality, and irrespective of nationality the people do, to say the least, fairly well, while very many arrive with literally nothing and in a very short time are in a state of comparative independence. In the same manner do the various breeds of cattle become acclimated and settle down to profitable work. The Jerseys have been slow in getting here but seem to have come to stay. Mayor McCleneghan, of Portage la Prairie, has two fine cows and a few choice young animals, including three very fine calves and a choice bull from the herd of Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont. Mr. McCleneghan is very enthusiastic over his stock, and thinks they are as well adapted to the requirements of the Manitoba dairyman as any other breed, if not even better. Mr. Foster, of Wawanessa, has also a few animals which are said to be good representatives of the breed. Many people who do not know much about the Jersey say "she is all right where only one cow is kept," or "she is all right for a rich man." Now, if she is profitable where one cow is kept, why not where a dozen are kept? And if she is profitable for a rich man, why not for the man of ordinary means. The only reason that can be given why the Jersey is more profitable than any other, where only one cow is kept, is that she will quietly submit to restraint, and may be tethered on the lawn or elsewhere without chafing or fretting, which is sometimes desirable in towns and villages. In fact, in her original home she is said to do even better than where allowed to run at large. The island from which the Jersey comes, and from which she derives her name, is situated about sixteen miles off the coast of France, and is about eight miles long by six wide. The population is said to be twenty-nine thousand, two-thirds of which are native born.

Shed Lake Creamery.

This creamery is probably the most extensive in the Province of Manitoba, producing daily three hundred and fifty pounds of butter of excellent quality. The proprietor, Mr. Robert Smith, gathers the cream with his own teams, from a distance of twenty miles, once a week. The butter has heretofore been dropped in tubs, but sealed tin cans will be used in the future. The price paid for cream during July and August was thirteen cents per pound of cream, and during September sixteen cents with a probability of the same being paid during October. He first determined when starting the enterprise to run it three years before deciding whether it was a financial success or otherwise. Last year he claims to have lost money, but things are looking better this year, and he anticipates a still better season next year. The Shed Lake District is well adapted to stock raising and the farmers should see that the success of a creamery there is identical with their own and support it accordingly.

Cooling Milk.

It is often said, but I do not know when, it will be found out by dairymen that, other things being equal, a can eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep, filled with milk just drawn from the cow and plunged up to its ears in water at 42°, will cool the milk fully as perfectly as any other can, in whatever cabinet case it may be placed. There is no apparatus that can get more butter fat out of milk than the cow puts into it. The quicker milk can be cooled down to 45° with the least agitation, the better will be the raising of cream. No one can doubt much after its temperature has begun to fall, and secure nearly as much cream as would have resulted if the milk had been undisturbed. Our mothers knew this, but they did not know the "why" when they concluded that the pans of milk should remain undisturbed from sundry visits of spoons, cups, and other "top-ups" that ended in a boy's trying to make his mouth fit a pan-rim. Quick cooling does not more than make the solids in milk—not the "butter," and so forces the fats to the surface. Milk that is quickly and with little agitation cooled to 45°, or slightly below, is put in a point where there can only be very slow chemical change in its elements. We get very little cream from an open pan on a hot night, but milk kept at 80° or above, and open to the air, shows quick change chemically, and the sugars, albumen, fibrin, and mineral matter, generally take on shape and form, and load down the particles of fat so with this compound that only a few can rise, and those few are so small with things that should not be that the remaining matter is white and soft and soon goes to the bottom.

Extract from the columns of the Southern Farmer in regard to principle and exact in wording. We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

A leading representative of the ADVOCATE, in writing from the States, says:—The town is just now recovering from the boom, the population is falling, and the Town Council is being re-organized. A Mayor and Councillors will be elected this month. The cheese factory owned by J. T. Smith, under the management of J. T. Smith, turned out about 1,800 lbs. of cheese per week during July, and will average about 1,500 lbs. per week the season through. This is a profitable district for mixed farming and has long run the saw mill, millstones, &c. during the year. Good water can be procured at a moderate distance from the surface, and with the abundant crops of the season the farmers are well pleased with their share in pitching their tents in this State.

Our Seedsmen and Some Needed Reforms.

BY W. A. HALE.

Socially I suppose those who earn their living as tillers of the soil are as conservative a class of people as any that exists, and patient and long-suffering and ever ready to make more than due allowance for the discrepancies of those who live by their credulity, and slow to admit that there is a limit when patience even ceases to be a virtue.

I do not now wish to touch upon the many wily schemes which certain seedsmen know about, such as renaming old varieties, highly eulogizing a long list of mediocre so-called novelties every new issue of their catalogue, &c., nor do I wish to enumerate the many cases where I myself have wasted much hard work, valuable time and money through either the intentional fraud or the culpable carelessness of my trusted seedsmen, but wish to confine myself to the purity and vitality of the seeds as sold each year.

Weary of changing my seedsmen so often I cast about to see how my friends and neighbors fared, only to find a repetition of my own experiences, and the complaint, "I was once so badly taken in by so-and-so that I made up mind never to deal with him again," so nearly fitted my own and every other case that I determined to put the matter to a practical test, sending to six of my old seedsmen for five cent seed packages of cabbage, asparagus and thyme. The results of the experiment were so startling that, doubting the accuracy of my own tests, I submitted the same to an experimental farm, with very much the same results. The packages of similar kinds of seeds varied in weight with the different dealers, as one is to six, and as regards vitality the discrepancies were even greater. The cabbage samples varied in per cent. as follows:—68, 74, 76, 77, 81 and 84; the asparagus 0, 8, 12, 58, 70 and 86; the thyme 2, 4, 5, 18, 27 and 42. Now, these six dealers were all men of good reputation, and yet there was not one who had not a bad sample in one of the three kinds of seeds tested, and yet no one can say that the result of the experiment was accidental. No doubt old, and, in some cases, very old seed was sold, even under the recommendation of "tested seed," and as "being on the cremation plan," &c., &c. Now, if old seed must be sold, that is, if in a well-conducted business it is deemed extravagant to destroy all seeds over one, two or three years, I would suggest that they be graded up to a fixed date, say to the first of January of each year, or the time when the catalogues are being prepared, and guaranteed as being of a certain standard of vitality, and sold at prices corresponding to the test. This test should be made by soil germination, checked by the seed tester, and an average struck between the two as the standard of vitality. This would overcome the difficulty at present existing of seedsmen refusing to guarantee their seeds, as it would give them a safe means of so doing, while it would also insure the grower from the risk now run of sowing seeds which may or may not respond to his most generous and skilful treatment. When we buy fertilizers we pay for them according to the guaranteed analysis, and with the different illuminating oils and fluids the Government mark of inspected flash

test fixes the value and standard of safety of the article; and if I so wish to regulate my seed drill, that little or no thinning out is required, or at least the labor of doing so is reduced to a minimum, I can by this plan regulate the same to suit samples of any kind of seed, whether it be graded to 30, 60 or 90 per cent. of vitality; and I am perfectly willing to pay for the same in a fair ratio of price as compared with the percentage of vitality in the packages of seed sold. Not long since I saw an advertisement, "Fresh eggs, 20 cents a dozen; strictly fresh, 25 cents." People smiled, but for myself I failed to see where this fun came in; and when I once more looked over the six handsome seed catalogues confidently sent me by the very men whose veracity had been tried by the seed tester and found wanting, and saw the illustrations of "how all our seeds are tested" and "how the cremation plan is worked," I felt that the egg man had the best of it, and I wished the catalogues had told but half as much of truth, and had classified and sold their seeds as "fresh and strictly fresh."

Dr. Barnardo's Home, Russell, Man.

During August Dr. Barnardo made an inspection of his Industrial Farm, and appears to have been well pleased with the results attained during the two years which have elapsed since its commencement. We find that 234 pupils have been sent out from England, and of this number 170 have been placed in suitable situations in different parts of Manitoba and the Northwest, where they are giving their employers satisfaction.

At Russell special attention is now being paid to the work of the dairy. Large quantities of roots and other fodder, suitable to the maintenance of neat cattle, are being produced, and extensive improvements in connection with the winter feeding arrangements are about to be made, such as the erection of large steam boxes in which to prepare the daily rations of the milch cows; the addition of a Ross feed-cutter of the most approved pattern, capable of cutting fodder either dry or green at a rapid rate, and a root pulper and grain chopper of ample capacity for the work. The imported Durham bull, Trophy, presented by Lord Polworth, referred to in our May number, has proved himself a very useful animal, and his progeny will undoubtedly be a credit to the Province. The yield of grain crops has been exceptionally good, and the farm, besides supplying a sufficient quantity for the needs of the establishment for the year, will be able to place on the market a fair quantity. Among other extensions authorized by the Director during his visit may be mentioned the establishment of a special sheep farm upon the river sections belonging to the estate; the erection of a small church for the benefit of the residents and of the surrounding neighborhood; the setting up of an electric light plant, with capacity sufficient for the lighting of all the buildings on the farm; and the construction of a permanent road from headquarters to the village of Russell. As it has been difficult to obtain reliable weather reports from this portion of the Province, an application has lately been made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the establishment of a Meteorological station at this point, to be under the control of the officers of the institution. The permanent buildings added during this year consist of a commodious dwelling house for the manager, a horse barn capable of holding twenty horses, and a cattle shed with stalls sufficient for eighty-eight head of stock. We are pleased to notice that the work carried on in this institution is of such a progressive character, and so completely fulfilling the objects of its promoters.



### The Weeping Birch.

Outside the general and well known benefits to be derived from tree planting, it is a great relief to the eye to have at least a few symmetrical trees upon which to rest. We may imagine we care nothing about arboriculture or forestry, but if placed where we cannot see a tree for a short time it is a great relief to us to be allowed to feast our eyes on them again, while the person with even a reasonable eye for the beautiful will highly appreciate a beautiful tree on the lawn or groups of them around the home. In what way can a man better erect a monument to his own memory than by planting trees? A few years ago, in the east, one of the most exemplary young men in Ontario remarked in a reverential tone, "My poor father planted those trees." Those trees had become "a thing of beauty," and were cherished by the family as a memento as well. Many of the finest ornamental trees are too tender for northern latitude, but the accompanying illustration represents one of the most magnificent ornamental trees that is grown in any part of Canada, and which has proved perfectly hardy in the Northwest. The writer was very much pleased indeed, in going over the Brandon Experimental Farm with the Superintendent this spring, to find the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch alive to the terminal buds in each specimen planted. When fully grown this is an elegant erect tree, with slender drooping branches and finely cut leaves. Its elegant, pendulous habit, beautiful foliage and branches must and will make it the most popular ornamental tree.

### Canada's Great National Exhibition.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition is now acknowledged on ever hand to be the greatest live stock and industrial exhibition held in America. It has become Canada's National Exposition. Exhibits may be seen there sent from nearly every part of the Dominion. Yearly it has become of greater and more national importance. Here Manitoba, the Western Territories of Canada and British Columbia exhibit their products, and thus advertise, to the tens of thousands of people which daily attend, the value and fertility of their soil. Much has been done in the past in this way, but we hope greater efforts will be put forward in the future in this direction. This great exhibition advertises our provinces, old and new, as nothing else can. Many European and American visitors of note annually attend, and carry to their own land reports of what they saw. Opinions of the different sections are formed, not only by foreigners, but by our own people, largely by what they see here on exhibition. Thus it behooves every province to do its utmost to be well represented. Manitoba and the west have done well in this respect in the past, but they should not be content with this. Eastern people expect to see their exhibit enlarge and grow more valuable each year; to have the proper effect it must do so. Ontario and the older provinces must exert themselves in this respect also if they wish to draw wealth from the United States and Europe. The Board, and especially Mr. H. J. Hill, the Manager and Secretary, deserves the encouragement and gratitude of the entire Dominion. To them is due the credit for thus advertising, as nothing else can, the wealth and resources of Canada. Because of its great national importance we have fully reported the departments

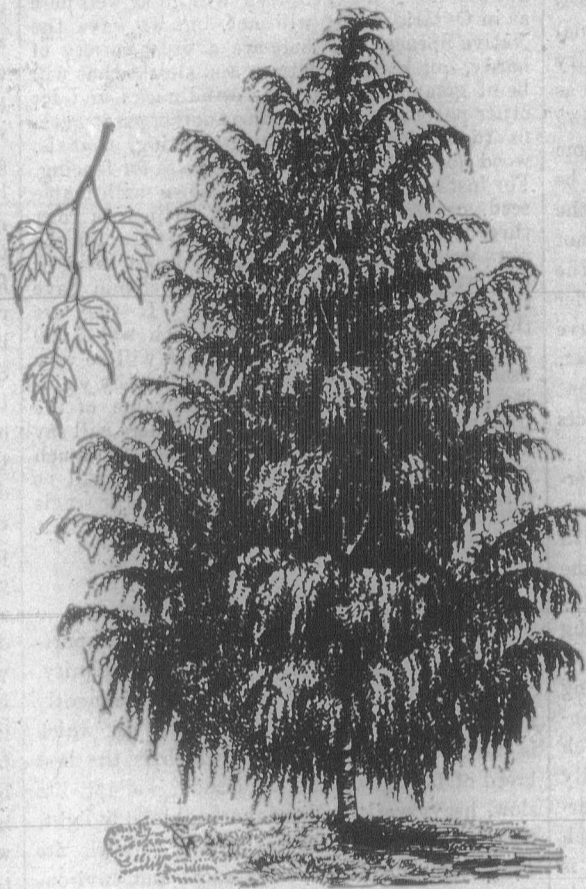
which are of most interest to our readers. To do this we engaged well-known experts in each department, and have published the prize list, so that farmers in every part of Canada may learn the standing, etc., of our leading breeders when they meet in competition.

The attendance and receipts were much greater than ever before. Their future exhibitions will doubtless exceed this one.

### Manitoba Notes.

GRISWOLD, OAK LAKE AND VIRDEN.

At this date (September 24th) very fine weather is prevailing. The rush of work at these places is something wonderful. Many are threshing from the shocks, and the amount of wheat being drawn to the elevators is very great. At Virden, on the 23rd, there were four loads of wheat threshed on that morning and delivered to the elevator before eight o'clock. The damage from wet weather is not nearly as great as many had anticipated. At Griswold



THE WEEPING BIRCH.

the sample is especially good, and from an examination of different lots being delivered, there will be possibly one-fourth of one per cent. of grown wheat. In the Griswold District there is a large amount of wheat grown, the residents claiming more than in any other district in the Province, but "Portage" is probably ahead of them. Mr. C. W. Speers will have 6,000 bushels of wheat grown by himself, and 8,000 on land rented. Robert Hall, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000 bushels of barley. Mr. W. J. Good will have about the same yield. Mr. Allan Young has 8,000 bushels of wheat, and about 2,000 bushels of oats, and same of barley, or thereabouts. Jno. Young, 6,000 bushels of wheat and 2,500 bushels of oats. A. G. Hall, 8,000 bushels of wheat and 1,500 bushels of oats. W. Buchanan, 10,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,000 bushels of oats. Samuel Hanna has about the same yield, or possible a little less. Mr. W. Govenlock has not less than 10,000 bushels of wheat. Including these,

Mr. Geo. Lindsay, postmaster and general merchant, and Mr. Robert Hall count forty farmers in the locality that will have 5,000 bushels of grain each. If the Grain Exchange do not change the grades there will be very little No. 1 hard wheat this year, and for this reason sales for future delivery are slow at present. After the meeting of the committee of the Grain Exchange on the first of October, should the present fine weather continue, wheat will begin to move, and lively times in that line may be expected.

Mr. D. Rowand, head miller for Leach Bros., of Oak Lake, says:—"Notwithstanding the rain we have better milling wheat this season than at any time since 1887."

Threshing is likely to become a serious matter, as it is doubtful if the machines in the country can possibly thresh out the crop before the weather gets too cold.

At Oak Lake almost the entire population are actual farmers or are in some way interested in farming, and, as a consequence, this usually bustling burg wears at present a decidedly funeral aspect.

At Virden we met the Hon. D. McLean, who is something of a farmer, having this season seventy-five acres of wheat which promises well, although not yet threshed. Messrs. Bouverie & Routledge have a grand farm adjoining the town, which will produce a large amount of wheat this year. This firm has also a stock ranch north of Strathclair, on the M. & N. W. R., where a large lot of cattle are kept, including some choice Shorthorns. On the whole this district is one of the most promising in the entire Northwest, and has, with the usual exception of the Portage Plains, the greatest percentage of cultivated land.

SALTCOATS, ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.

Saltcoats, at present (Sept., 1890) the terminus of the Manitoba & North Western Railway, is a town of some two years growth only. Much has been done during this short time, and evidence of life and progress is seen in the improvements now being effected. The Saltcoats Creamery Company opened their creamery in the month of July, and already a good business has been done. It is evidently under careful management and should prove a boon to the whole neighborhood. This season, to the farmers, has been a successful one, and with the fine-mixed farming country here this district should ere long be among the best in the Territories. The M. & N. W. Railway Co. is energetically pushing the line forward, and it is expected that the sight of the cars will gladden the hearts of the "Yorkton" people during this fall.

MINNEDOSA AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Minnedosa, a town on the Manitoba & North Western Railway, lies nestled among the hills, and for beauty of situation is one of the most favored towns in Manitoba. There are two elevators—the one owned by the Ogilvie Milling Co., with a capacity for about 40,000 bushels, and the other by Mr. Johnstone, with a capacity for about 35,000 bushels. There are three hotels, a boarding house and a large number of well ordered places of business. As places for worship we notice the English, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches. At the Minnedosa Rolling Mills, owned by Messrs. F. and E. Pearson, a large share of business is being done. A good Masonic stone building is being erected at a cost of \$3,500, and will be completed by November first. The Commercial Bank officials have purchased a lot and an excellent building is to be erected in the spring of next year. The Minnedosa Agricultural Society have purchased twenty acres of land on the school section here from the Government and a building 32x80 is nearly completed.

Clan William, which lies ten miles to the north of Minnedosa, numbers amongst its many settlers, some of the most prosperous farmers of this Province.

### Forestry.

The subject of forestry for the prairies has often been discussed, and its importance and the great benefits to be derived from tree-planting have already been clearly shown, but at the present time the question is of double interest for many reasons. Farmers are everywhere realizing the necessity of improving and beautifying their farms and homes, as they realize the capabilities of our fertile prairies, and this year's abundant harvest will enable many to do more than they have been able to do in the past seasons, and owing to the great amount of rainfall this summer, the land will be in good condition for tree-planting next spring.

The Experimental Farms are clearly demonstrating what varieties of forest trees and shrubs will prove hardy in our northern climate, and this will enable farmers to plant trees with more confidence and with better success than they have been able to do in the past.

It has been asserted that the planting of trees in large numbers would influence the annual rainfall, and make our climate less liable to dry seasons. This would be very difficult to prove, as in some years we may find the prairies having an abundance of rainfall, while at the same time the wooded portions of the continent will be suffering from drouth, as, for instance, the summer of 1887. Yet, any thinking man cannot fail to understand that trees must affect the rainfall more or less, especially when we consider how few dry seasons the wooded countries have compared with the prairies. I believe too, that, even in our own Province, it will be found that more rain falls annually in the bluff districts than in the open ones.

We always look for rains in June, and generally we get more rain in that month than in any other month in the year. Now this is the month of the greatest growth of vegetation, and the enormous amount of evaporation from the green fields evidently has a great effect in producing rainfall, although in some years it appears powerless to do so. If we admit that growing crops have this influence, it is very easy to understand that forests of trees must exert a much greater influence in inducing rainfall; especially when we consider that the tree draws its nourishment from the extremities of its roots, which are sometimes very deep. This nourishment is carried up by the moisture or water to where it is needed, while the moisture which carries it up is evaporated from the leaves, as very little or no moisture ever descends to the roots again. From this fact is derived the theory that forests affect the moisture in the air. The moisture or vapor rising cool from the forests comes in contact with the clouds above, and the junction is said to occasion rain near by. Now, the very opposite of this must take place in a bare or dry country, because the atmosphere would be dryer than the clouds above, and instead of moisture joining moisture and inducing rain, the dry air would counteract the moisture above and there would be no rainfall.

A traveller in England or Scotland will notice everywhere small copses or plantation of trees, which, with the hedgerows that divide the fields instead of fences, form the chief beauty of those countries. Now, if every farmer already settled on our prairies would plant a small plantation of trees around his dwelling, just consider how much it would add to the appearance of the country and to the value of their respective

farms. There is nothing that will improve or add value to farms or other property quicker than trees properly planted, either in avenues or hedges around the building or clumps about the farm.

First impressions go a long way, and a stranger coming into the country wishing to buy a farm very rarely takes at once to the farm where the buildings are set on the open prairie without a living stick in sight, but when he sees a farm where the buildings are surrounded by maple or other trees, he is at once attracted to it as it looks to him more home-like. In Ontario farmers have, during the past three or four years, planted hundreds of thousands of Norway Spruce and other trees, some individual farmers planting \$50 to \$100 worth of trees in one season. Ontario is a wooded Province, yet these farmers, after a lifetime of experience, are now realizing the great value these trees will be to them. They are being planted as windbreaks for their orchards and buildings, and as ornamental trees around their dwellings, and if they find it pays to plant trees, how much more valuable would they be on our prairie farms, where the winter winds sweep for miles without a break. We do not say the Norway Spruce will do as well here as in Ontario, for it will not, but we have the Native Spruce, and there are a great variety of hardy, quick growing trees and shrubs that will be of great value to us as windbreaks and for other purposes. There is also another great benefit to be derived from tree-planting, that is, wood for fuel and posts and poles for fencing. For instance, an acre of land sown with maple seed, or planted with poplar cuttings in rows three feet wide and trees left two feet apart in the rows would contain 7,260 trees. In six years, or less, with proper cultivation, they should have six to eight feet of stout stem. If they are then thinned to six feet apart each way 6,050 trees will have to be cut out, which will be very useful for fuel or other purposes, thereby yielding an income in addition to the value of the trees remaining. A great many farmers will say that the cultivation of trees will take too much of their time from other work, but they will be surprised to find, by using the horse-hoe or single cultivator at the proper seasons, how little time is required.

### The Different Breeds.

Many people will be investing in a few pure-bred fowls this year, and the stereotyped enquiry, "Which is the best breed?" will be frequently made. It would be just as sensible to ask which is the best breed of horses as which is the best breed of fowls. As the Clydesdale is adapted to slow, heavy work, and the thoroughbred to light, fast work, so the different breeds of fowls are adapted to different circumstances and environments. If it is desirable to produce eggs alone it is advisable to keep Leghorns, the Rose comb varieties preferred in this country where the winters are so often very cold. Games are prolific layers, but their eggs are on the small side. If it is desirable to keep what may be termed a general purpose fowl, that is one that will prove a fairly good layer, the Wyandotte, either white or laced, or the Plymouth Rock may be kept. The Wyandotte is probably better adapted to this country than the Plymouth Rock, on account of the rose comb being much less liable to be frozen than the single comb of the latter variety. On small lots, and especially in towns, the light and dark Brahmas are probably the best variety, as they can be kept inside a four foot fence without difficulty. While some of the above varieties should fill the bill under any circumstances where poultry should be kept, it does not by any means exhaust the varieties of useful fowls. There is one point on which the beginner is likely to need warning, viz., crossing the breeds. Almost every man who gets a flock of pure-bred poultry thinks they could be im-

proved by crossing some other variety on them. This is a serious mistake, as even if the first cross proves a success, there is no guarantee that the future of the flock will be as good as if it was bred pure from generation to generation. True, a new breed of merit is occasionally brought out, but not once in a hundred times is a cross an improvement on the present breeds. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the man who devotes himself to improving existing breeds meets with much more encouraging results than the man who sets out to do something great in the way of crossing breeds. Line breeding is much more profitable, all things considered, than new departures, trying to accomplish what hundreds have failed in before.

### Poultry Notes.

BY JAMES ANDERSON.

I am astonished that, as a rule, farmers in Canada seem so averse to raising first-class poultry. I can assure you they stand in their own light, for, after an experience of thirty years, I find there is nothing on the farm that pays better for the food consumed. I find it not only a pleasant occupation but a profitable one. If they would feed the same amount of grain to twenty or thirty fowls as they do to a pig they would find it pays better, as 12c. a lb. can be got at Christmas for fat fowls, and only about half that for pork, and you can fatten poultry in half the time you can pork. I have had turkeys which took first prize at our Christmas fat stock show weighing 30 lbs. a pair dressed ready for the table; geese, 35 lbs.; ducks, 15 lbs.; and chickens, 12 lbs., all spring birds. Some of these I sold for 15c. a lb., but none less than 10c. and 12c., and where you fatten a lot of them together there is a great deal less trouble than fattening pigs, and, as I said before, the droppings from these fowls are as valuable, if the apartments are sprinkled with gypsum or plaster of Paris and kept dry, as Peruvian guano. If farmers would use more poultry and eggs on their own tables they would be a great deal healthier than they are. Too much pork, which is the staple food of the Canadian farmer, is very unhealthy. I do not for a moment think it would be advisable that farmers should become fanciers or professional poultry breeders. They have neither the time nor the inclination for it, but their wives and daughters could make it, with a little assistance from the good man of the house, in the shape of supplying food for them, etc., one of the most profitable industries of the farm. The farmer, as a rule, is content with any mongrel fowls he can pick up, but he will find in poultry breeding, as in stock raising, that the pure breeds always pay the best. Poultry can be raised and fattened for 2c. per lb. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that a hen, if well fed, will lay from 180 to 180 eggs per year; but the difference between a well fed and poorly fed one makes such a difference in the returns that no person ought to hesitate for a moment which system of feeding they will adopt. Take 110 each as the average for 50 hens which gives us over 450 dozen, at ten cents per dozen we have \$45. Now, I am positive \$10 worth of feed carefully managed, with the scraps from the house, will satisfy these 50 hens, so that you have a clear profit of \$35, and you can keep three times that number without the slightest trouble, only increase your feed and give them plenty of room as they will not do to be too closely confined, and you must have a house built expressly for them, as it will not do to have them roosting all over the premises and breeding lice to infest your other stock. I think I have said enough to prove that poultry culture is profitable for a farmer, and in my next will give my experience in fattening poultry for the market.



J. Hudd, "Rose" and "Demerida," 3 Sam Harper, "Lucy," 3 Cow, 3 years old-1 and 2, W J Ridd, "Rene" and "Dido," 2 Sam Harper, "Susan," Devon Heifer, 3 years old-1 and 2, W J Ridd, "Frances," "Ethel" and "Gena," 2 Samuel Harper, "Lilly," Devon Heifer, under 1 year-1 and 2, W J Ridd, "Rods" and "Twilight," 2 Sam Harper, "Dame Trot," Devon Heifer, consisting of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year old, owned by the exhibitor-1, W J Ridd; 2, Sam Harper, Devon Female, any age-W J Ridd, "Rene."

AYRSHIRES-Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old and upwards-1, Jas Drummond, Cote La Visitation, P. O., "Rob Roy," 2 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Rob Roy of Oxford," 2, Jas McCormick, Rockton, "Campbell," Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old-1, Thos Guy, Oshawa, "Butterfly Duke," 2, Thos Brown, Pettie Cote, P. O., 2, Thos Cunningham, Norval, "Tommy Shanter," Ayrshire Bull, 1 year old-1, Thos Guy, "Gen Shanter," 2, W M & J C Smith, "Burford," 3, Jas McCormick, Gorbou, "Ayrshire Bull," under 1 year-1, Jas Drummond, "Eclipse," 2, W M & J C Smith, "Lorne of Yearmond," "Morgan," 2, Wm Stewart, Jr, Menie, "Lorne of Yearmond," 3, Thos Brown, "Cook a Bemie," Ayrshire Bull, any age-1, Jas Drummond, "Rob Roy," Ayrshire Cow, 4 years old and upwards-1, Jas Drummond, "Viola," 2, Jas McCormick, "Primrose IV," 2, Thos Brown, Ayrshire Cow, 3 years old-1, J Drummond, "Viola V," 2, Thos Guy, "Lady Wallace II," 2, Wm Stewart, Jr, "Jessie Stewart," Ayrshire Heifer, 2 years old-1, Thos Guy, "Lady Wallace III," 2, Wm Stewart, Jr, "I. McDonald," 2, Jas Drummond, "Bird P. H.," Ayrshire Heifer, 1 year old-1, Thos Guy, "Maid V," 2, Jas McCormick, "Primrose VI," 2, Jas Drummond, "Brown," 2, Jas Drummond, Heifer, under 1 year-1, Thos Brown, "Jas Drummond," Heifer, consisting of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor-1, Jas Drummond; 2, Jas McCormick; 3, Thos Guy, Ayrshire Female, any age-1, Jas Drummond, "Viola III."

JERSEYS-Jersey Bull, 3 years old and upwards-1, Geo Smith & Son, Grimsby; 2, Wm Rolph, Markham, "Canada's John Bull," 3, W A Reburn, Ste Anne de Bellevue, P. O., "Orloff's Stoke Pogis," Jersey Bull, 2 years old-1, J Clark, Brampton, "Mighty Dollar," 2, A McLean Howard, Jr, Toronto, "Chief of Glen Duart," 2, Oakdale Stock Farm, Pickering, "Bell Boy," Jersey Bull, 1 year old-1, Jno Maughan, Toronto, "Pawla Klara," 2, A M Dodge, Waubesa, "Malcolm," 2, W A Reburn, "Victor Hugo of Ste Anne," Jersey Bull, under 1 year-1, A McLean Howard, Jr, 2, A M Dodge; 3, W A Reburn, "Lisgar Pogis of Ste A," Jersey Bull, any age-1, W Geo Smith & Son, Jersey Cow, 4 years old and upwards-1, W A Reburn, "Jolie of St Lambert V," 2, A M Dodge, "Fancy of Verne," 2, A McLean Howard, Jr, "Cathula of Glen Duart," 3 years old-1, A McLean Howard, Jr, 2, Oakdale Stock Farm, Jersey Heifer, 3 years old-1, W A Reburn, "Lady Bunt of St A IV," 2, Wm Rolph, "Merian," 3, Alex Kennedy, "Nancy," 2, G Smith & Son, Grimsby, Jersey Heifer, 1 year old-1 and 2, W A Reburn, "Lorna Doone of Ste A II," and "Eva of Ste Anne," 2, Wm Rolph, "Brier of St Lambert," Jersey Heifer, under 1 year-1, J H Smith, Highfield, "Phyllis," 2, W A Reburn, "Fes of Ste Anne II," 2, A M Dodge, Jersey Heifer, consisting of 1 Bull and 4 Females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor-1, W A Reburn; 2, G Smith & Son; 3, A McLean Howard, Jr, Jersey Female, any age-W A Reburn, "Jolie of St Lambert IV."

HOLSTEINS-Holstein Bull, 3 years old and upwards-1, Alex Kennedy, Ayr, "Woodbine Prince," 2, Smith Bros, Churchville, "Mink's Mercedes Baron," 3, A C Hallman & Co, New Dundee, "Prairie Angie Prince," H P H, "Holstein Bull, 2 years old-1, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Picton, "Earliest Court Chief," Holstein Bull, 1 year old-1, A C Hallman & Co, "Royal Cap Netherlands," 2, Felan & Breckin, Oakville, "Island Bald's Dickson," Holstein bull calf, under 1 year-1, Smith Bros, "Cornelia Tensen's Mink's Mercedes," 2, R S Stevenson, Ancaster; 3, Alex Kennedy, "Eliakim," Holstein R S Stevenson, Ancaster; 3, Alex Kennedy, "Harfield," Holstein Cow, 4 years old and upwards-1, Smith Bros, "Merian," 3, Alex Kennedy, "Maury," 2, R S Stevenson, "Patsy," Holstein cow, 3 years old-1, Smith Bros, "Stenke IV," 2, John Woodhall, Brampton, "Edgely Beauty," 3, A C Hallman & Co, "Phoebe Zeeman II," Holstein heifer, 2 years old-1, A C Hallman & Co, "Queen of Waterloo," 2, Alex Kennedy, "Princess of Woodbine," 3, Felan & Breckin, "Anna Roberts II," Holstein heifer, 1 year old-1, A C Hallman & Co, "Artie Kessie III," 2 and 3, Smith Bros, "Little Tennesse" and "Aaggie Idaline IV," Princess, Holstein heifer calf, under 1 year-1, 2 and 3, A C Hallman & Co, "Princess Medina," "Princess Lena," and "Flora Ann's Gem," Holstein herd of 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitors-1, Alex Kennedy; 2, Smith Bros; 3, R S Stevenson, Holstein female, any age-1, A C Hallman & Co, "Artie Kessie III."

GRADE CATTLE-Grade cow, 4 years old and upwards-1, John Atkinson, Utoka; 2, Jas Leask, Greenbank; 3, Jas Oke, Alvinston, Grade cow, 3 years old-1, Jas Oke; 2, John Atkinson; 3, Jas Leask, Grade heifer, 2 years old-1, Jas Leask; 2, J & W Watt, Salem; 3, Jas Leask, Grade heifer, 1 year old-1, Jas Oke; 2, Jas Leask; 3, John Atkinson, Grade heifer calf, under 1 year-1, John Morgan & Son, Kerwood, "Primrose," 2, Jas Oke; 3, John Morgan & Son, "Girty," Grades, 4 females over 1 year old, the property of the exhibitor, and not entered in any other class-1, Jas Leask; 2, Jas Oke; 3, John Atkinson, Grade female, any age-Jas Oke.

WEST HIGHLAND AND SUSSEX CATTLE-1, Simpson Rennie's imported.

FAT CATTLE, any breed-Fat ox or steer, 3 years old and over-1, James Oke, Alvinston; 2, W Snyder & Sons, Brampton, Fat steer, 2 years old and under-1, 2, Weir & Weir, St Mary's, Fat steer, 1 year old and under-1, 2, J & W Watt, Salem; 2, James Oke; 3, Angus McTaggart, Appin, "Prince Arthur," Fat steer calf, under 1 year old-1, Thos Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, "McGinty," Fat cow or heifer, 4 years old and over-1, W Snyder & Sons; 2, John Atkinson, Utoka, Fat heifer, under 4 years old-1, Jas Oke; 2, Thos Ballantyne, "Mistle of Neidpath," 3, John Atkinson, Fat fat cattle, of any age, neither of which is entered in other sections-1, Weir & Weir, St Mary's; 2, J & W Watt; 3, Jas Oke.

SPECIAL-Cralk's Spotted Polls-Bull, 3 years old-Commented-Dr Cralk, Montreal, "Spot," Cow, 4 years and over-Commented-Dr Cralk, "Scotia," Heifer, 2 years-Commented-Dr Cralk, Heifer, 1 year-Commented-Dr Cralk.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS-Cotswold Ram, 2 shears and over-1, J G Snell & Bro, Edmonton; 2, H Crawford & Sons, Canboro; 3, S W Boynton, Doliar, Shearling Ram-1, 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro, Ram Lamb-1, 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro; 2, D G Hammett & Sons, Mt Vernon, Two Shearling Ewes-1 and 2, J G Snell & Sons, H Crawford & Sons, Canboro, Two Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, H Crawford & Sons.

LEICESTERS-Ram, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, John Kelly, Jr, Shakespeare; 3, Wm Whitelaw, Guelph, Shearling Ram-1, Jno Kelly, Jr, 2, Wm Whitelaw, 3, E Gaunt & Sons, St Helens, Ram Lamb-1 and 3, Jno Kelly, Jr; 2, Elizabeth A Somers, St Mary's, Two Ewes, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, Jno Kelly, Jr; 3, Wm Whitelaw; 3, Elizabeth A Somers, Two Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, John Kelly, Jr; 3, E Gaunt & Sons, St Helens, Pen of Leicesters, 1 Ram, 4 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, John Kelly, Jr; 3, Wm Whitelaw.

LINCOLNS-Ram, 2 shears and over-1, Wm Oliver, Avonbank; 2, Wm Walker, Ilderton; 3, Robert Shaw, Glanford Station, Shearling Ram-1, Wm Oliver; 2, Wm Walker; 3, Abram Easton, Appleby, Ram Lamb-1 and 3, Wm Oliver; 2, Wm Walker, Two Ewes, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, Wm Oliver; 2, Wm Walker, Two Shearling Ewes-1 and 2, Wm

Oliver; 2, Wm Walker, Two Ewe Lambs-1, Wm Walker; 2 and 3, Wm Oliver, Pen of Lincolns, 1 Ram, 4 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, Wm Oliver; 2, Wm Walker.

SHROPSHIRE-Ram, 2 shears and over-1, Jno Miller & Sons, Brongham; 2, Jno Campbell, Jr, Woodville; 2, D G Hammer & Son, Mt Vernon, Shearling Rams-1, W H Beattie, Wilton Grove; 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; 3, Jno Miller & Sons, Ram Lamb-1, Jno Miller & Sons; 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; 3, J & J Smith, Brantford, Two Ewes, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; W H Beattie, Delaware; 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; 2, W H Beattie, Pen of Shropshires, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs-1 and 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; 2, W H Beattie.

SPECIAL PRIZES-SHROPSHIRE-Best Flock of Registered Shropshire Sheep, consisting of 2 shearing ewes, 2 ram lambs and 2 ewe lambs-1, Jno Campbell, Jr, Woodville; 2, W H Beattie, Wilton Grove, Best Flock of 5 Lambs (3 ewe lambs and 2 ram lambs), bred and owned by exhibitor-1, J J Smith, Brantford.

OXFORD AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS-Ram, 2 shears and over-1, Peter Arkell, Teeswater; 2, Smith Evans, Gourock; 3, J T Harcourt & Sons, St Ann's, Ont, Shearling Ram-1, Jas Tolton, Walkerton; 2, J T Harcourt & Sons; 3, Smith Evans, Ram Lamb-1 and 2, Jas Tolton; 2, Smith Evans, Two Ewes, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, Jas Tolton; 2, Peter Arkell, Two Shearling Ewes-1 and 2, Peter Arkell; 2, Jas Tolton, Pen of Oxford and Hampshire Downs, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs-1, Jas Tolton; 2, Peter Arkell; 3, Smith Evans.

OXFORD DOWNS-Special Gold Medal-Best Flock of Oxford Downs, consisting of 1 ram, 2 ewes, two years old or over, 2 ewes one year old and under two years, and 2 ewe lambs-1, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

SOUTH-DOWNS-Ram, 2 shears and over-1, Jno Jackson & Sons, Abingdon; 2, A Telfer & Sons, Paris; 3, Robt Shaw, Glanford Sta, Shearling Ram-1 and 2, John Jackson & Sons; 2, George Baker, Simcoe, Ram Lamb-1 and 2, A Telfer & Sons; 3, Jno Jackson & Sons, 2 Robt Shaw; 3, A Telfer & Sons, 1 John Jackson & Sons; 2, Jno Jackson & Sons; 3, George Baker, Two Ewe Lambs-1 and 2, Jno Jackson & Sons; 2, A Telfer & Sons, Pen of Southdowns, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs-1 and 2, Jno Jackson & Sons; 2, A Telfer & Sons.

MERINOS-Ram, 2 shears and over-1, Rock Bailey, Union; 2, W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains; 3, W G Baldwin, Colchester, Shearling Ram-1 and 2, W G Baldwin; 3, Rock Bailey, Ram Lamb-1 and 2, W M & J C Smith; 3, Rock Bailey; 2, Ewes, 2 shears and over-1, W M & J C Smith; 2, Rock Bailey; 2, Robt Shaw, Two Shearling Ewes-1 and 2, W M & J C Smith; 3, Rock Bailey, Pen of Merinos, 1 ram, 4 ewes and 2 ewe lambs-1, Rock Bailey; 2 and 3, W M & J C Smith.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP-Ram, 2 shears and over-1, Tasewell & Hector, Port Credit; 2, Wm Rolph, Markham, Shearling Ram-1, Wm Rolph, Ram Lamb-1, Tasewell & Hector; 2 and 3, Wm Rolph, Two Ewes, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, Tasewell & Hector; 3, Wm Rolph, Two Shearling Ewes-1, Wm Rolph, Two Ewe Lambs-1, Tasewell & Hector; 2 and 3, Wm Rolph, Pen of Dorset Sheep, 1 Ram, 4 Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs-1, Tasewell & Hector; 2, Wm Rolph.

EXMOOR HORNED SHEEP-1, John Raymond, Southampton.

PIGS.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES-Boar over 2 years-1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro, Edmonton; 2, Geo Green, Fairview, Boar, over 1 and under 2 years-1, Geo Green; 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro, Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months-1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, J G Snell & Bro, Sow, over 6 months-1 and 2, Geo Green; 3, J G Snell & Bro, Sow, over 2 years-1, J G Snell & Bro; 2 and 3, Geo Green, Sow, over 1 and under 2 years-1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, Geo Green, Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months-1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, Geo Green, Sow, over 6 months-1 and 2, Geo Green; 3, J G Snell & Bro, Best Improved Berkshire Boar and 2 Sows of any age-1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro.

SUFFOLKS-Boar, over 2 years-1, Jos Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit; 2, R Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; 3, W H Reid, Leckton, Boar, over 1 and under 12 months-1 and 2, R Dorsey; 3, Jos Featherston, Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months-1 and 2, R Dorsey; 3, W H Reid, Sow, over 2 years-1, R Dorsey; 2, Jos Featherston; 3, E D George, Putnam, Sow, over 1 and under 2 years-1, W H Reid; 2 and 3, Jos Featherston, Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months-1, R Dorsey; 2 and 3, Jos Featherston, Sow, under 6 months-1 and 2, R Dorsey; 3, W H Reid, Best improved Suffolk Boar and 2 Sows of any age-1, R Dorsey; 2, Jos Featherston.

ESSEX PIGS-Boar, 1 year and over-1, 2 and 3, Joseph Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Boar, 1 year old-1 and 2, Joseph Featherston; 3, Jas Main, Boyz, Sow, 1 year old and over-1 and 2, Joseph Featherston, Sow, under 1 year old-1 and 3, Joseph Featherston; 2, Jas Main, Best improved Essex boar and two sows of any age-1 and 2, Joseph Featherstone.

POLAND CHINA-Boar, over 2 years-1, W G Baldwin, Colchester; 2 and 3, W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Boar, over 1 and under 2 years-1 and 2, W M & J C Smith; 2, W G Baldwin, Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months-1, W M & J C Smith; 2 and 3, W M & J C Smith, Sow, over 1 and under 2 years-1, W M & J C Smith; 2 and 3, R Dorsey, Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months-1, W G Baldwin; 2, David De Courcy, Bora-holm, Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months-1, H George & Sons, Crampton; 2 and 3, W M & J C Smith, Sow, under 6 months-1 and 2, W M & J C Smith; 3, R Dorsey, Best improved Poland China boar and two sows of any age-1 and 2, W M & J C Smith.

LARGE YORKSHIRES, CHESTER WHITES AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS-Boar, over 2 years-1, H George & Sons, Crampton; 2, David De Courcy, Bora-holm; 3, E D George, Putnam, Boar, over 1 and under 2 years-1, David De Courcy; 2, A D Chisholm, Oakville; 3, E D George, Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months-1 and 2, Jos Featherstone, Springfield-on-the-Credit; 3, The George, Boar, under 6 months-1, David De Courcy; 2, R Dorsey; 3, H George & Sons, Sow, over 2 years-1 and 2, R Dorsey; 3, Joseph Featherston, Sow, over 1 and under 2 years-1, E D George; 2, J Tran & Son, Cedar Grove; 3, Joseph Featherston, Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months-1 and 3, H George & Sons; 2, Joseph Featherston, Sow, under 6 months-1, David De Courcy; 2, H George & Sons; 3, J Tran & Son, Best boar and 2 sows of the same breed, of any age-1, H George & Sons; 2, Joseph Featherston.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES-Boar, over 2 years-1, Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Boar, over 1 and under 2 years-1, Edmund M Jarvis, Clarkson; 2, Joseph Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit; 2, Ormsby & Chapman, Boar, over 1 under 12 months-1, Joseph Featherston; 2, Edmund M Jarvis; 3, Ormsby & Chapman, Boar, under 6 months-1, Edmund M Jarvis; 2 and 3, R Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Sow, over 2 years-1, Joseph Featherstone; 2, Ormsby & Chapman; 3, Edmund M Jarvis, Sow, over 1 and under 2 years-1 and 3, Ormsby & Chapman; 2, Edmund M Jarvis, Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months-1, Joseph Featherston; 2, Ormsby & Chapman; 3, Edmund M Jarvis, Sow, under 6 months-1, R Dorsey; 2, Joseph Featherston; 3, Edmund M Jarvis, Best Improved Yorkshire Boar and two Sows, of any age-1, Joseph Featherston; 2, Ormsby & Chapman.

We want all of our old subscribers to send in some new subscribers and get some of our premiums.

Family Circle.

Uncle Sidney's Views.

I hold that the true age of wisdom is when we are boys and girls, and not women and men; when, as credulous children, we know things because we believe them-however adverse to the laws. It is faith, then, not science and reason I say, that is genuine wisdom-and would that, to-day, we, as then, were as wise, and ineffably blest, as to live, love and die, and trust God for the rest.

So I simply deny the old notion, you know, that the wiser we get as the older we grow, for in youth, all we know we are certain of now, the greater our knowledge the more we allow for skeptical margin; and hence I regret that the world isn't flat, and the sun doesn't set, and we may not go creeping up home, when we die, through the moon, like a round, yellow hole in the sky. -James Whitcomb Eddy.

A STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

[Written for the Rural Press by Clara Spalding Brown.]

"The carpenters struck for eight hours to-night, Martha. There'll be no more work done till the builders come to our terms."

Mrs. Dayton looked across the table at her husband with a dubious expression on her face.

"Do you think they will give in? I am afraid you will be out of work some time."

"I don't care if I am; eight hours are enough for anybody to work, and it's time the people who have to do the labor of this world showed some spunk and rebelled against being tied down to one eternal grind."

"But you will lose three dollars a day, and we don't want to run in debt. Mouths must be fed, you know, just the same, and the children's shoes"

"There you go, borrowing trouble right and left! What's the use of trying to cross a bridge before you come to it? I guess there'll be a way provided."

Mrs. Dayton said no more, but she looked anxious as she cleared away the tea things, put the children to bed, and finally sat down to a big basket of mending, just as her husband's snores began to penetrate the sitting-room from the adjoining bedroom. She was very tired, but she could not think of going to bed before eleven o'clock. There was always just so much to be done, and only one pair of hands to do it all.

Eight hours a day's work! Mrs. Dayton smiled grimly. What would become of the work of that house if she "rebelled against being tied down to one eternal grind"? Six children, the eldest but twelve years of age, the youngest an ailing baby which she sometimes feared did not receive due attention with so many other ones devolving upon her from early morning until late at night; and Mrs. Dayton was not robust-never had been. She could not "turn off" her work as some women do, but she did the best she could, without complaining.

"If Silas has made up his mind not to go back to work, nothing I can say will change it," she mused. "There's one good thing about it-if he is going to be at home, he can help me in a number of ways."

Comforted a little by this reflection, she piled her needle with renewed vigor, and at last crept wearily into bed, partially arousing her husband, who muttered, testily, "Don't talk to me! I tell you, eight hours are enough," then turned over and started a new series of snores.

"Do you mind holding baby a few minutes, Silas, while I skim the milk?" queried Mrs. Dayton after breakfast next morning.

Silas had settled himself into his chair with the air of a man who has all day before him and owns no man for a master.

"Hold baby!" he ejaculated. "Do you think I'm here to do women's work? I guess when I get a day off I'm going to enjoy it."

"He's sick with a tooth coming through or I shouldn't have asked it. I really don't know how I can attend to my work and care for him as I ought. There, there, poor little dear, don't cry."

Well, if this is the sort of racket I've got to listen to, I'll clear out. Great Scott! I just hear him yell! I thought I was going to have a little peace in my own house. You needn't wait dinner for me-I don't know when I'll get back."

The irate man hurriedly got out his fishing tackle and strode off to the nearest wharf. The Daytons lived in the outskirts of a large seaport, had their own little cottage, a cow and chickens, and were altogether very pleasantly situated. Mr. Dayton was a good husband in most respects, and would have stared in amazement if any one had suggested that he was not always perfectly kind to his wife. He was thoughtless, like many other men who do not stop to consider how manifold the duties of a housekeeper are. He would have scouted the notion that his wife worked harder than he did, and the idea of lightening her burdens in any way had never occurred to him.

Mrs. Dayton had trained her children to be useful to some extent, but the oldest was a boy, and his ten-year-old sister could only render some assistance in dressing the little ones mornings and do a few chores after school at night. The week passed by. Mrs. Dayton was disappointed in her hopes of deriving any benefit from her husband's idleness. If she asked him to repair something about the

house he would do it to-morrow, but to-morrow came and it was not done. When churning-time came he was not to be found. He never seemed to notice when she lifted heavy kettles of water or emptied the wash tubs, and she strained her arms as usual putting up the clothes-line. Seeing how disinclined he was to have anything to do with the domestic affairs, she ceased asking for his help.

Silas Dayton was enjoying his vacation. He was a good workman and he meant to make the most of his leisure; so he read and he smoked, took naps in the hammock and indulged in long gossips over the fence with neighbor Jones, a professional man whose office hours were short. Did you ever notice how fond the average man is of gossip? He likes to have his fling about the chattering of women, but at heart he relishes a bit of news. When Almira Smith becomes engaged to be married, or her father sells his pasture lot, or Jim Downs gets a clerkship in a store, he is always glad to hear about it, and two men can beat any two women of my acquaintance in holding a protracted sidewalk meeting.

Martha Dayton lay awake nights and thought. Saturday morning she arose with an unaccustomed look of determination on her face. In a way that ordinarily mild women sometimes have, she suddenly became firm as a rock in her resolution to adopt a new course of conduct. "I'll begin at six o'clock," she said to herself. The work was accomplished magically that day; every step was made to count, every minute was used to advantage. By three o'clock the house was in order and a generous baking adorned the pantry shelves.

Half an hour later Mr. Dayton came in and found his wife sitting in the parlor, with her new gingham dress on, reading the morning paper, while the baby crowded on a rug at her feet.

"Expecting company?" he inquired.

"No, I'm just resting."

It was something new for Martha Dayton to be "resting" in the daytime, and it had been years since she had "fixed up" like that, except on the rare occasions when she went out somewhere.

When the supper was served, Mr. Dayton missed some of the usual accessories of the meal. No hot biscuit, no baked potatoes or nicely broiled chops—nothing warm but the tea, which had been made on an oil stove.

"How's this?" he grumbled. "Ain't you cutting us short to-night with your cold victuals? I like a hot supper."

"Oh, I've struck," replied Mrs. Dayton in a serio-comic tone. "I've come to your conclusion that eight hours are enough for any one to work, and that it is time to rebel against an eternal grind. It will necessitate some changes, but since you are firmly convinced of the right of the matter, of course you will be willing to put up with the inconvenience of it, as I have to with the loss of your wages on account of the same principle." That was a long speech for Martha Dayton to make. Silas glared at her with open mouth. She looked smiling and at ease, not at all as if she were bereft of her senses. It wasn't like her to joke, but she must be "funning" now. Trying to be smart, eh? He didn't quite like it.

"What rigmorale are you getting off now?" he said rather roughly. "If you took a lazy streak and didn't want to cook a good supper, why didn't you come right out and say so, not throw up that eight-hour business to me? Man's work isn't woman's work. You just attend to your cooking and baby-tending, and I'll see to my carpentering."

"You think I don't mean it, Silas, but I do. My work is just as hard as yours, and more wearing to the nerves. Hereafter I shall consider eight hours of constant labor a day's work, and outside of that I shall do only what cannot be avoided. A woman needs time for rest and recreation just as much as a man does, and the way I have been living it has been impossible to be anything more than a mere housekeeping machine. I should like to improve my mind a little."

"You ain't turning woman suffragist, I hope. I'll bet that Miss Skinner has been talking to you." Miss Skinner was a somewhat noted platform speaker who lived near the Daytons.

"No one has been talking to me, and this has nothing to do with suffrage. It seems that when you said 'people' you meant 'men,' giving no thought to women; but I fail to see why they should not be included in the labor question."

Mrs. Dayton had not been a self-assertive woman, and her husband gave but little thought to her unexpected outbreak. He attributed it to a "cantankerous spell" which would not last long. A strike of housekeepers! Refusal to work more than eight hours a day! It was absurd, ridiculous. I am not sure but Silas Dayton went further in his thoughts and pronounced it *lazy*: for what did woman's work amount to, anyhow, compared to the hard tussles of a man with the world?

The subject was not mentioned the next morning, when they partook of the usual Sunday breakfast of beans and brown bread. Mr. Dayton, who was not in the habit of attending church, started out for a stroll about town. Mrs. Dayton very seldom went, as she generally had a baby too small to leave. To please Silas, it was her custom to prepare the most bountiful meal of the week for Sunday afternoon, and the day of rest often left her so fatigued that it was an effort to begin anew on Monday morning. If any one called, she was not fit to receive them in her working garb and with her heated face.

It was nearly three o'clock when Silas returned. "Who has he brought home now?" wondered the little woman as she heard strange voices. Silas often brought people home with him to the Sunday dinner; he was hospitable, and he knew that there would be an abundance of good things to eat.

"I ran across my old friend Jabez Hunter and his wife," he exclaimed, as Martha went into the

front hall. "Haven't seen them for years. They've got a farm about twenty miles from here, it seems, and they've been to town time and again, and didn't know we were living here."

Martha was shaking hands with a stout, fresh-faced man and a large, comfortable-looking woman, and Jabez was declaring that he knew Si in a minute, and he was mighty glad to see Si's wife and babies.

"Si haint changed hardly any," he continued. "but you ain't lookin' well. Kind o' dragged out, ain't ye? Better come out to the farm; we'll fat you up."

Silas was secretly pleased to see that his wife was neatly dressed, and seemed less "put out" than usual by company. Jabez Hunter had been one of his best friends in the old days, and now that Jabez had the air of being well used by the world, Silas was anxious to have his wife, children and home appear in a favorable light.

Soon Mrs. Dayton called them into the dining-room where the long table was spread, and the children already sat in their places, the baby industriously drumming with a spoon on his waiter. With pride, Silas named his boys and girls, who were embarrassed just enough to make their behavior unobtrusive.

"By George, Si, you're a rich man with such a family as this," exclaimed Jabez. "Don't it do your heart good to look around and see 'em? I tell Lucy sometimes its pretty lonesome for us out on that big farm where youngsters would have such a good time. Wouldn't you like to go fishing in my trout brook, young man?" addressing Jack, the oldest boy.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy with a broad grin. By this time all were settled and Silas' face wore a look of blank astonishment and dismay. Cold meat, cold bread, berries, cake, and a cold custard pudding.

"My wife, it seems, has made a change in the bill of fare," he finally said ill-humoredly; "we are in the habit of having a good Sunday dinner."

"I don't see anything the matter with this," declared Mrs. Hunter.

"Silas has forgotten that I've struck," said Mrs. Dayton. "I've adopted the eight hour plan, and no unnecessary work on Sunday. Men don't work Sundays—why should women when they can avoid it?"

Silas' face was red with suppressed wrath. A pretty impression of things his friends would get! Jabez Hunter gazed at Mrs. Dayton admiringly. Given half a chance, she would be a pretty woman.

"What's that?" he chuckled. "Struck? Come now, that's good. Why shouldn't women strike as well as men? I'm sure they have more to put up with. I haint never let my wife grub all day long and half the night as lots of 'em do. Have I, Lucy? And Sundays we don't do nothin' at our house that we can sit out of."

"Half the time we make our dinner on bread and milk Sundays," said Mrs. Hunter, smilingly. "I'm bound to have one day in the week when I ain't tied to the kitchen."

"Your wife must have a pile of work to do, Si, with all these youngsters; it's enough to make her look peaked. Lucy finds chores enough on the farm, but we haint no children and I help her considerable. I s'pose you're handy in the house when you're out o' work, ain't ye, Si?"

Silas' face was a study. Mr. Hunter continued, as he took another slice of cold lamb:

"You'd laugh, I expect, to see me with one of Lucy's big aprons on wipin' dishes or 'urnin' the wringer. I s'pose I do cut a figger, but it reminds me of the time when I used to ketch Lucy unawares a makin' pies or somethin' before we was married, an' she used to git my face all flour behind the pantry door."

"Law, now, Jabez, ain't you ashamed?" Mrs. Hunter's face was rosy.

"I like to think of them old courtin' days, don't you, Si?"

Tears sprang into Mrs. Dayton's eyes; she did not look at her husband. He mumbled an inarticulate answer. The children were delighted with the turn of the conversation; such a jolly fellow had not visited them for many a day.

"I made up my mind when I got married that my wife wa'n't goin' to be drove to death. I'd got her an' I meant to take care of her an' keep her. Seems though some men took partic'lar pains to git their wives out o' the way so they could git another. I ain't anxious for No. 2. Lucy don't look's though she was fadin' away, does she? Tipped the scales at one hundred an' ninety-five pounds (stop yer nudgin', Lucy) the other day."

Jabez beamed affectionately on his discomfited spouse, the children tittered and Mrs. Dayton ventured to smile across the table at her unusually silent husband.

"Now, Mis. Dayton, I don't b'lieve you weigh much mor'n a hundred pounds. Looks to me like you was pretty near tired out an' needed a change. Bundle her up, Si, with her babies, an' send her out to the farm. You can git along without her a spell better'n you can spare her for good. I don't b'lieve you want a No. 2 to mother all these youngsters."

Silas found his tongue and a chance to use it at last, and the conversation drifted into other channels. Sooner than any of them desired, the time came when the Hunters were obliged to leave, and the Daytons were left with the feeling that a warm, invigorating rift of sunshine had been let in to their lives. Evidently Silas had "food for thought" that evening, and it was he who lay awake that night, and his wife who slept. When she was ready to begin her washing next morning, she found her tubs filled with water and the clothesline ready for use. Volumes could not have told her more than those two simple acts did. In the afternoon,

as she sat down making aprons for the children, Silas said: "If you want to go out to the farm, Martha, I think likely I can get Mandy Johnson to come and keep house."

"But the children?"

"You can take the baby and Freedy and Stella, and the rest will get along all right going to school here." So it was arranged.

When Mrs. Dayton returned, almost a new woman, she found that a compromise had been effected, and Silas was working. She did not attempt to keep up her own strike, but life was henceforward made easier for her. She hired help on extra hard occasions, many little things that had been expected of her were omitted, and Silas, now that his eyes were opened, found that he could save his wife from backaches and help her to get a leisure hour in ways that detracted not a whit from his manliness. The time came when he said to her: "That was a cute idea of yours, Martha—that strike for eight hours. I was mad at the time, but when I saw how much better Jabez Hunter treated his wife than I did you, it made me feel that maybe I hadn't been doing right. I guess I think as much of you as he does of Lucy, and I mean to give you as good a show as I can."

"I am satisfied," said Martha, looking lovingly at her husband; "but I was not before my strike. I was really getting vicious. We are lots happier now, aren't we?"

"I only wish all strikes might end as well as yours did."

THE END

Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:

How often we have enjoyed a good laugh over the absurdities of our grandmother's dresses, the wide skirt with the mighty hoop, tiny pointed shoes, half hidden by an enormous bow of ribbon on the toe, the low-cut waist and sleeveless arms, and the orthodox waist measure of eighteen inches. When they took their walks abroad a fur or feather boa was donned, and a top-heavy, many plumed hat was tied beneath the chin in a big ribbon bow. If winter was the season the hat was of velvet or beaver fur, and a tippet covered their shoulders, and in this uncomfortable garb my lady sallied forth. Never since the days when the indiscretions of Eve made clothing indispensable has woman been so sensibly and so suitably clad as now. The skirt short enough to clear the dirty ground, the strong comfortable shoe, warm, soft jersey underclothing, and cloth ulster buttoned to the feet, we can take our daily exercise and defy the wind or weather. All superfluous weight in skirts has been got rid of, for a weighty skirt is an evil, and all else in the shape of superfluous garments has been discarded; and it is much to be regretted that the corset cannot be reckoned among them. Our bodies, that were made so symmetrical and perfect, have been squeezed out of all shape, until they resemble nothing human nor divine. Apart from the displacing of the viscera, heart and lungs, the corsets should be discarded upon sanitary grounds. A pair of corsets are worn until they wear out, often without being washed. Now, it may be asked, if this is cleanly? There must be absorption of perspiration, and the corset soaks it up and holds it, to evaporate it at its leisure. The shape of male and female infants is just alike until the corset puts in its deadly work. It has not been actually proved that life is shortened by the wearing of corsets, but here are just a few of the evils resulting from their use:—Bad temper, red nose, flushed face, cold feet and hands, dyspepsia, palpitation, tumors, headache and nervousness. It is always said "I do not lace tight." There must be compression, else the breath need not be drawn in to unclasp them, and a long full respiration follows when the lungs are relieved of the pressure or constraint. So far from a laced figure being elegant it is the reverse. The beholder cannot but

speculate where all the internal organs are disposed of. Some crushed up, some crushed down, and a protruding stomach is the result, which I will leave my girls to decide whether it is elegant or not. The muscles of the abdomen which should support us as men's do, have disappeared from disuse, but they will soon get strong again if relieved from the bondage in which they have been held. To see the bosom heave during respiration is horrible. The movement should be abdominal. It has often been pleaded that there is no substitute for corsets. There are many, but the very best is a well-fitted, well-boned waist, coming down over the hips, buttoned up the front, and with buttons in four places around it to fasten the skirts, thereby relieving the viscera from all pressure, and letting it fall upon the shoulders as it should. If once discarded no sensible woman will ever return to wearing corsets, and the delicious sense of freedom felt will more than console her for the increase of a few inches in her waist measure.

MINNIE MAY.

**Recipes.**

**CUP PUFFS.**

Half a cup of white sugar, one-half cup of milk, two eggs, two teaspoonsful of baking-powder and a pinch of salt; flour enough to make a batter that will fall from the spoon; butter six teacups, and put a spoonful of batter in each, then a little fresh fruit; then fill half full of batter. Apples are nice. Steam an hour in a steamer. They come out of the cups perfect puff balls, light, spongy and digestible. Serve with wine sauce.

**PICKLED PEACHES.**

One quart vinegar, four pounds of sugar; boil and skim; peel seven pounds of fruit; put it in and boil until a little soft; take them out, reduce the syrup and pour over; cloves may be boiled in the syrup if the flavor is liked.

**CORN PUDDING.**

Out from the cobs three pints of tender, young corn; add three fresh eggs well beaten, two heaping tablespoons of butter, salt and pepper to taste; add one teacup of sweet cream. Bake for one hour.

**FRIED CHICKEN.**

Cut up, as if for stewing; pull off the skin; dip in batter, and fry in plenty of hot lard. Serve on a hot dish with a little melted butter poured over.

**SALMON SALAD.**

Take one-half of can of salmon and pick fine with a fork; add one-fourth of a large cabbage chopped fine, and the chopped white of a hard boiled egg; rub the yolk with a pinch of mustard, a little salt and pepper, and half a cup of vinegar. Mix thoroughly and garnish with parsley.

**PRUNE PUDDING.**

Soak half a pound of prunes over night; in the morning pit them and beat fine; add one-half teacup of sugar, and the beaten whites of two eggs; then beat all together until very light. For sauce, take the two yolks, one tablespoon of sugar, half a cup of milk and half of water. Give it a boil up, and, when cold, pour over the pudding.

**BROWN BETTY.**

Pare and slice tart apples; stew and sweeten; put a layer of bread and butter in a pudding dish; then a layer of stewed apples; grate a little nutmeg over; then more bread and butter, and lastly, more apples. Bake a nice brown and serve with cream.

**Uncle Tom's Department.**

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

October is here and we draw the curtains and come nearer the fire and look into the cheerful blaze. These lengthening, dark, cold evenings, how they recall to us, of your Uncle Tom's generation, memories of the past—that dear, sad past forever gone. As we look in the glowing fire, with its warmth and beauty, ay, and its blackened embers here below, our eyes are there but thoughts have carried us away. We see rosy cheeks and bright eyes and laughing lips, which once graced another fireside long ago, now scattered far and wide. All have changed as people change here, and some have laid them down from the world's clamor and work, and rest quietly in that narrow home God's love had prepared for them in some quiet churchyard's shade.

"They come, the shades of joy and woe,  
The airy forms of long ago;  
The dreams and fancies known of yore,  
That have been and shall be no more."

Yes, my nieces and nephews, we older folk have seen and see strange sights in that flickering firelight, when the gloomy night and shrieking wind and pouring rain recall other scenes and other surroundings. Not all sad are they, though we sigh—sigh for the days that are not and think of that parted class, that scattered group and the old home faces, sigh, yet rejoice, as we look forward to that goal before, to which all mortals come, and in which we find an entrance one by one.

We are hastening forward, and we hear your pulsing tread behind us, and would fain turn back and walk again the road, warning you of the pitfalls and sparing you the difficulties, but it must not be, we cannot wait, time hastens our feet forward and we go, for one by one we each must fill our places now and at last enter the silent halls alone.

Uncle Tom is in a reverie, I hear that young nephew say. I wonder if he remembers that piece of music he and others of my nieces and nephews heard not long ago, called "Voices from Heaven," which so affected some of us as to seem itself one voice from that better country. Touching the heart as it did, it created a longing for something we have not here. In this flickering firelight are there not other voices, like the voice Hiawatha heard "calling loudly through the darkness"—calling, calling, beckoning you forward and upward and heavenward—calling to truer, nobler actions, to real living, to acting even in

"The living present  
Heart within and God o'erhead."

Put not away the voices or the beckoning hands, heed them, obey them. Be true to your trust. Your talents are yours, they grow less if not used, but as the blacksmith's right arm grows strong, the sailor's vision acute, the musician's voice melodious with use, so use your talents, your time, your strength; improve in everything, make life worth living and the world better because you are in it, and so

"Make life, death and the vast forever,  
One grand sweet song."

Your Affectionate

UNCLE TOM.

He—"Then you'll not accept my suit Miss Stuckup?" She—"Thanks, no. It's rather too pronounced a pattern, and I've no grown-up brothers it would fit.—Grip.

**Puzzles.**

1—OCTOBER, 1890.

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

- ACROSS.**—1. Argillo ferruginous limestone.  
2. Pertaining to the palate.  
3. According to the fashion.  
4. A West Indian tree.  
5. The small interstices of cellular tissues (anat).
- DOWN.**—1. A small animal of South America.  
2. Having wings.  
3. A narrow passage.  
4. A variety of onyx  
5. A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.  
6. A kitchen utensil.  
7. An excuse.

**2—CHARADE. FAIRBROTHER.**

Now, mark you well the tale of woe  
Our cousin Ed. does tell;  
It must have been in Yankee Town  
That accident befel  
Which he so TOTAL does relate;  
I'm sorry, for his sake.  
You other boys may learn of him,  
And don't make his mistake.  
For though you may forgive the "dear,"  
Yourself you never can,  
LAST shall you FIRST it every day,  
As long as you're a man.

ADA ARMAND.

**3—ANAGRAM.**

It may sound quite ridiculous,  
I hope it false may be,  
But I have heard that while we live,  
We STARS NO MORE shall see.

ADA ARMAND.

**4—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.**



**5—ENIGMA.**

In cold, but not in hot.  
In cover, but not in pot.  
In locket, but not in ring.  
In winter, but not in spring.  
My whole is a kind of bird,  
Whose name you have often heard.

**6—PHONETIC CHARADE.**

Magnanimous thou Fairbrother art.  
To forgive the girl that wounded thy heart;  
Oh, my! ah, yes! 'tis real sad,  
That she jilted you for her other LAST lad.

Experience is oft dearly bought,  
And be it a small PRIME a large lot.  
We need it in TOTAL that we may  
Acquire knowledge of the world's way.

HENRY REEVE.

**7—CHARADE.**

(I)

Be FIRST in your doings—not seeming;  
Be doing, each day that goes by,  
Some little good, not in the dreaming  
Of great things to do by and by.

(II)

Sow good LAST and taste its fruitage pure;  
Sow peace and reap its harvest bright;  
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,  
And find a harvest home of light.

(FINAL.)

"What is the real good,"  
I ask in musing mood,  
"Order," said the law court;  
"Knowledge," said the school;  
"Truth," said the wise man;  
"Pleasure," said the fool;  
"Love," said the maiden;  
"Beauty," said the page;  
"Freedom," said the dreamer;  
"Home," said the sage;  
"Fame," said the soldier;  
"Equity," said the seer.  
"Snake my heart full sadly,  
The answer is not here."  
Then, within my bosom  
Softly this sheard:  
Each heart holds the secret,  
"TOTAL" is the word.

HENRY REEVE.

9—Whole I am one of the longest words in the English language.  
Whole, I lack symmetry.  
Cut off my head, I have symmetry.  
Curtail, and I can be divided.  
Curtail me again and I am a division.  
A. HOWKINS.

8—PHONETIC CHARADE.  
Have you heard the poser's song.  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
They're a gay and studious throng.  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
Oft until the midnight hours,  
They doth sit amidst the showers,  
And the dictionary devours;  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.

As they build the "Form" and "Flat,"  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
You may wonder what they're at;  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
Those who burn most midnight oil,  
And o'er rhymes and meters toil,  
Oft-times get nought for their spoil.  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.

Perseverance crowned at last;  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
And their loftiest aims surpassed;  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
As with pen and ink they write,  
They are happy, and delight  
In getting combinations right.  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.

There's a TOTAL in the "Dom."  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
"Join our band," says "Uncle Tom;"  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.  
"I'll be FIRST I know," says he,  
"If you'll only trust to me."  
LAST and join our jubilee.  
Puzzle away. Puzzle away.

FAIRBROTHER.

Answers to September Puzzles.

- |           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1- ABATIS | 2. Heart.                      |
| A CEROSE  | 3. Amos Howkins.               |
| H OSEROLA | 4. Richest is he that wants    |
| G REATER  | compassion least.              |
| O NT      | 5. Epicure.                    |
| M ORAL    | 7. Forgive.                    |
| O MEGA    | 8. Pleasure.                   |
| R EPAY    | 9. Knowledge.                  |
| A GATE    | 10. Devil, evil, vile, lie, I. |
| L AYER    |                                |

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Sept. Puzzles.

A. Howkins, Clara Rilance, Drusilla A. Fairbrother, Mattie Woodworth, Mary E. Woodworth, A. B. Boss, Morley T. Boss, Dorothy Fox, Henry Reeve, Ed. A. Fairbrother, Geo. Morrison, Elsie A. Irwin, H. G. Ferguson, Alf. Lylie, Beatrice Moore, John F. Orchard, Elinor Moore, J. Irvine Devitt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements, to insure insertion, must be in this office by the twentieth of each month.

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A Trusty Horse Dealer in Winnipeg

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PERCHERON —:— STALLIONS

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Salesmen wanted; special aids; magnificent outfit free.

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OVER \$500 IN PREMIUMS.

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HENRY WADE, Secretary.

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—PURE BRED—

Shorthorns, Holsteins, Clydesdales, Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs.

The undersigned intends renting or selling his stock farm on account of other business, and will sell the above without reserve, on

Wednesday, 22nd October next.

T. J. RAMSEY, Dunville, Ont., Co. Haldimand.

Catalogues after 15th Sept. 297-b-O-M

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Sale of the valuable Berwick Grove Herd of 100 Bulls, Cows and Heifers and 150 Flock Book Shropshire Ewes, at

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by order of the Noted Breeder, Mr. Richard Jones.

The herd was 40 years ago, based upon the best blood of the late Lord Berwick and the veteran John Hewer and has been perpetuated by that of J. B. Green, A. Rogers, Tudge, and F. Evans, amongst its sires being Severn 1882, Governor 464, Ald-el-Kader 1357, Above All 2910, Triumph 2886, Viceroy 9359, Zealous 2349, Maguit 4754, Conqueror 3612, Merry Monarch 5466, and more immediately the "Lord Wilton" and "The Grove 3rd," by "Horace," bred bulls Bredwardine 5233 and Adrian 13557.

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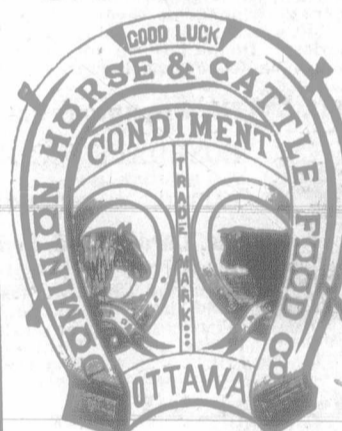
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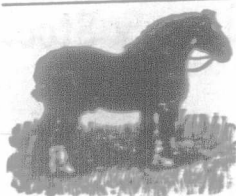
JOHN PULFER, Springdale Farm, Brampton, Ont.

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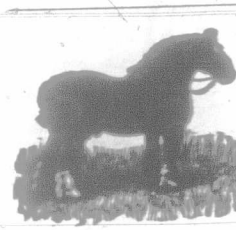
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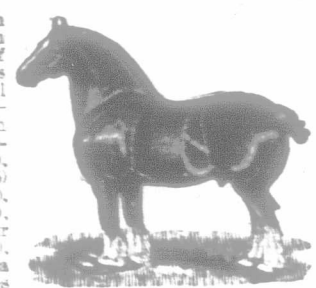
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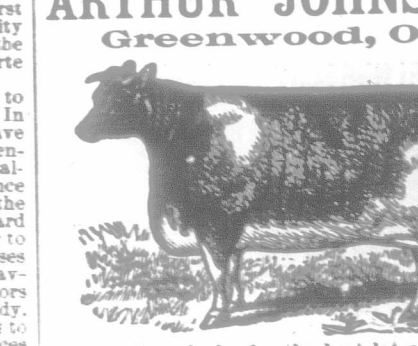
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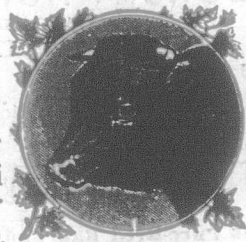
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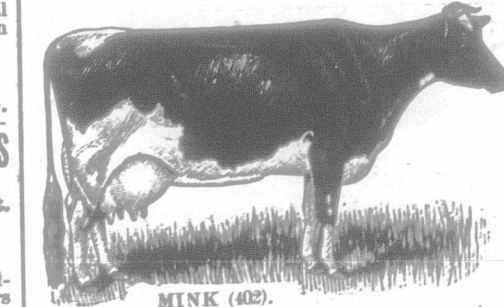
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During the past five years, at the leading Exhibitions in Canada, my herd has stood first whenever shown, winning five Dipleman, one Gold, thirteen Silver and one Bronze Medal. Stock for Sale, including

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

**JAMES DRUMMOND,**  
291-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

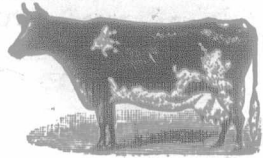
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297-y O.M. Fairfield P. O., Ont.

**Prize Winning Ayrshires for Sale.**



Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors well come. Address  
**THOS. GUY,**  
290-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.



**Imported and Canadian-Bred  
AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES  
FOR SALE.**

I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.  
**THOS. BROWN,**  
298-y-OM Petite Cote, P.Q., near Montreal.

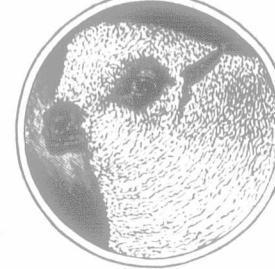


**Green Grove Stock Farm**  
Jersey Cattle of the very best butter strains. Choice South-down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Fancy Poultry. Young Stock for sale.  
**J. W. BUSSELL & SON,** LISGAR P.O., ONT.  
Stations - Streetsville and Lisgar, on C. P. R. 297-f-OM



**PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS**  
—AND—  
**Shropshire Sheep**  
Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcasses and good fleeces. None better in the Dominion. Write for prices. Address—  
289-tf **JOHN DRYDEN,** Brooklin, Ont.

**SHROPSHIRE**  
MY SPECIALTY.



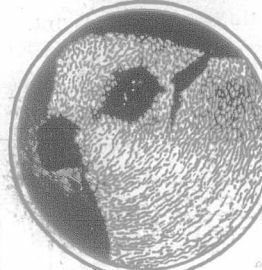
I beg to lay before intending purchasers that my recent importation have proved themselves to be very prolific, fully realizing my expectations, as I have had a very heavy crop of lambs, all of which are by the most noted sires of recent years. Purchasers should inspect this stock before buying elsewhere.  
**W. S. HAWKSHAW,**  
GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.  
Seven miles south of London. 291-tf-OM

**SHROPSHIRE**  
—AND—  
**Improved Yorkshire Pigs.**



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.  
Yorkshire pigs from last years prize winners.  
**W. MEDCRAFT & SON,**  
SPARTA, P. O. and Telegraph Station 297-y-OM

**IMPORTED  
Shropshire Ewes and Rams**



I have again secured the pick of the Bulwell Flock and offer the same at prices that cannot be duplicated. Amongst the importation are a very select lot of rams good enough to put at the head of any flock, and there are also ten very choice show shearing ewes.  
Come and see them.  
**RICHARD GIBSON,**  
296-a-O,M DELAWARE, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.**



This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.  
**F. BACH & SON,**  
289-y Onibury, Shropshire, ENGLAND.



**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**  
**DAVID BUTTAR,**  
Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland  
Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM

**SHROPSHIRE**



I have on hand a splendid lot of  
**IMPORTED EWES**  
from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.  
**S. C. MILLSON,**  
GLANWORTH, ONT. 295-y-OM

**DORSET HORN SHEEP**



MY SPECIALTY.  
These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.  
**THOMAS CHICK,**  
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England. 295-y-OM

**TAZEWELL & HECTOR,**  
Importers and Breeders of  
**DORSET HORNED SHEEP**  
—AND IMPROVED—  
**YORKSHIRE PIGS.**

John Tazewell, Thos. Hector,  
Indian Village farm, The Cottage,  
Port Credit, Ont. Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.  
Stations—Pt. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 296-y-OM

**PURE-BRED LEICESTERS FOR SALE.**

16 Pure-Bred Ram and Ewe Lambs, \$10 each; 1 3-year-old Ram, \$20.  
Lambs bred from prize ram at Hamilton show last year.  
Address,  
296-b-OM **J. M. VANKEURAN,** Byng, Ont.

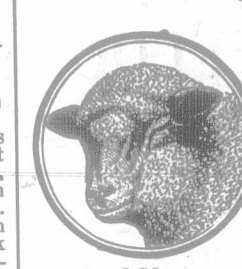
**COTSWOLD RAMS**

Thirty Ram Lambs of good size and fine quality. Also a few Yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs.  
298-a-OM **J. C. SNELL,** Edmonton, Ont.

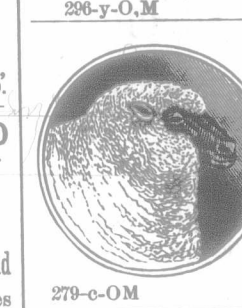
**PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**

My flock was founded in 1870, and has been bred with the greatest care since, none but rams of the choicest strains of imported blood having been used. "Halton Hero," winner of 8 1st prizes, now heads the flock. I have some grand ram lambs that I will sell at farmers' prices.  
**JOHN. W. ALTON,**  
297-f-OM Cedar Grove Farm, OAKVILLE, ONT.

**SOUTHDOWNS.**



To make room for my fresh importation, lately landed, I will sell the whole of my flock, consisting of  
Sixty Southdown Ewes and Lambs  
of my own breeding. These sheep are large and first-class quality. Prices very reasonable.  
**DAVID H. DALE,**  
Glendale, Ont.



**OXFORD-DOWN RAM**  
(Eramosa Chief)  
**FOR SALE.**  
Eramosa Chief is the winner of 2nd prize at Provincial Exhibition, London, 1889. A number of pure Oxford-down Ram Lambs for sale. J. T. Harcourt & Son, "Maplewood Farm," St. Ann's P.O., Ont.

**Improved Yorkshire Hogs and Shropshire Sheep,**  
All bred from imported stock and registered.  
293-y-OM **JAS. HALL,** Edmonton, Ont.

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

All bred from imported stock and registered. Imported boar "Holywell Wonder II." heads the herd.  
**JAMES FIELDS,**  
293-y-OM Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT.

**Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs**

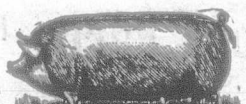
From the strains of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker Jones, England. Registered young pigs for sale. Apply to  
**WILLIAM GOODGER,**  
293-y-OM Woodstock, Ont.

**THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,**  
**SHIRE HORSES,**  
Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs.

Our pigs are specially selected from the prize-winning herds of Sanders Spencer, Ashforth, Charcock and F. Walker-Jones, who won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Orders now booked for young registered pigs. Shorthorns and Shire horses for sale.  
**GREEN BROS.,**  
292-y-OM INNERKIP, Oxford Co., Ont.

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.



Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported; specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 298-fOM

**Write At Once!**  
If you want something extra good in the line of **LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.**

**H. M. JARVIS,**  
ONTARIO LODGE,  
CLARKSONS, or OAKVILLE.

291-y-M

**H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,**

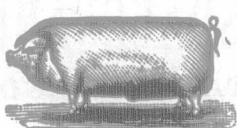
Importers and Breeders of Ohio Improved Chester White SWINE.



ALSO SUFFOLK & BERKSHIRE SWINE. We will have over one hundred pigs for spring trade, sired by four noted imported boars. Orders booked for spring pigs in pairs not akin. All breeding stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. Single rate by express. 298-y

**CHESTER WHITE PIGS**

FROM PRIZE IMPORTED STOCK FOR SALE.



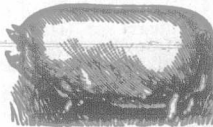
Special Rates by Express.

296-ft-OM R. & J. GURNETT, Ancaster, Ont.

**DANIEL DeCOURCEY**

BORNHOLM, ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER (WHITE) SWINE.



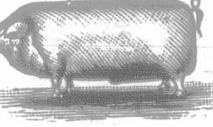
I have twenty choice sows to farrow this spring; have used six imported boars, so I am now ready to book orders for pairs or trios not akin. Pedigrees furnished; prices moderate; single rates by express. Mitchell Station and Telegraph Office. 298-y-OM

**R. H. HARDING,**

Mapleview Farm,

THORNDALE, ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine. First-class stock, eligible for registry, always on hand. Prices Right. Correspondence Solicited. 297-c-OM



**CHESHIRE - SWINE.**

This favorite breed is pushing to the front every day. Canadian farmers, give them a trial; it will pay you. All our stock is registered. Circulars free. FREEMAN & BUTTON, Cottons, Madison Co., N.Y. 298-c-OM

**E. D. GEORGE**

PUTNAM, - - ONT.

Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine



I have bred fourteen choice Sows for spring trade; have used four imp. boars. Orders booked for spring pigs in pairs not akin. Pedigrees furnished. Prices right. Special rates by express. 293-y

**SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
From imported stock, \$6 each, \$10 pair. Address 293-y-OM F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville, Ont.



**BERKSHIRES - AND - LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
A SPECIALTY.

We are now prepared to book orders for spring delivery pigs of the above breeds. Also for sale a few fall pigs, Ayrshire, Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Call or write for what you want. 287-y

W. H. & C. H. McNISH, Lyn, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES - AND - COTSWOLDS.**

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

EDMONTON P. O.,

Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

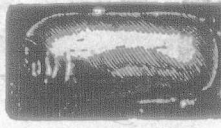
For forty years we have led all others in these lines, both in the show yards and breeding pens. We now have a choice lot of young pigs, varying in age from six weeks to six months; all are descended from fashionable bred, prize winning English stock. We also have a grand lot of Cotswolds, a large number of which are yearlings. Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome. Write for particulars. 298-y-OM

**POLAND CHINAS**

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

**A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange P. O.,**

Ont., Cheltenham Station, C. P. and G. T. Railways. The Centennial - Sweepstakes herd of **SUFFOLK PIGS,**



being the oldest, largest, and most successful prize winners in America. The boar I-am-First, at the head of this herd, is 17 months old and weighs 440 lbs.

**Thoroughbred Horses.**

**Shorthorn Cattle**

of the Cruickshank blood. Young bulls for sale, got by Baron Camperdown = 1218 =, Imp., (47389) and Baron of the Grange = 10064 =. Also

**Southdown Sheep**

from Webb's and Coleman's stock. Young stock of all the above for sale. All orders promptly attended to. 294-y-OM

BERESFORD



STOCK FARM.

Imported Clydesdale Horses, Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle, young Bulls and Heifers, all Registered and of the most fashionable breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection solicited.

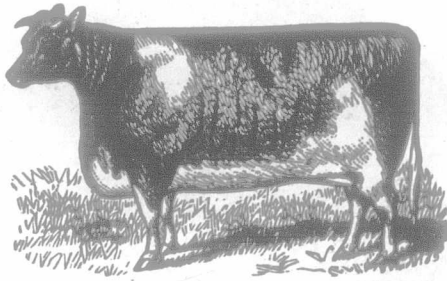
JOHN E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man. P.S.—Always on hand high grade Brood Mares, suitable for Agricultural purposes. 289-y-M

**My Southdown Sheep**

Are descended from the well-known flocks of Lord Walsingham, Jonas Webb and Sir William T. Mockmorton, and are thoroughly acclimatized. Prices to suit customers.

**J. L. VINING,**

POPLAR POINT, - MANITOBA. 289-y-M



**PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**

Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.

Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 290-y-M

**MARCHMONT -:- HERD**

OF IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**



The Marchmont herd took five first and three second prizes at Portage la Prairie Fall Fair in 1889.

At Brandon Summer Show, 1890, this herd took eight prizes, including three firsts and diploma for best herd.

Inspection invited. Parties wishing to see the stock met at Winnipeg station. Distance from Winnipeg, seven miles north.

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.

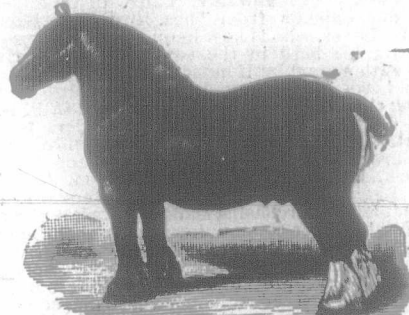
**W. S. LISTER,**  
MIDDLECHURCH, MAN. 298-y-M

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

—Importers of—

**ENGLISH SHIRES**

Cleveland Bays and Blood Horses,  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.



Our second importation of Shires, Cleveland Bays and Thoroughbreds arrived direct from England, on Friday, 7th March, and will be offered for sale at reasonable terms. Every horse guaranteed a foal getter. 292-y-M

**GALLOWAY CATTLE!**



Herd contains prize winners at Ottawa, Toronto, Guelph, Brandon and other shows.

**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE**

Address,— **J. G. BROWN, Manager,**

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Jean, N. P. & M. Ry. 4 1/2 miles. Morris, C. P. Ry. 10 miles. 289-y-M

**KINGSWOOD SHORTHORNS**

THE RED, WHITE AND ROAN.

TO REDUCE STOCK

**GREIG BROS.**

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

Intending purchasers will be met on receipt of letter or telegraph to Otterburne. 296-a-M

## STOCK GOSSIP.

The stock breeders at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, expressed themselves delighted with Mr. W. Johnston, superintendent of the stock department.

Mr. Mullen's noted Shorthorn calf Farmer's Pride = 13250 = was again weighed at eight months old, and "held down" a little over 900 lbs., thus gaining 187 lbs. in the one month.

Mr. W. J. Helliwell, Ralphston, Man., recently purchased from W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, his stock bull Lancer and a number of choice females. This addition to Mr. Helliwell's herd puts him in good shape for future operations.

Messrs. J. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, recently sold to Mr. C. G. Geddes, of Pincher Creek, Alberta, the imported Shire stallion Lord Arthur. Lord Arthur made a successful season for McGregor & Co. this year at Portage la Prairie and vicinity.

Mr. T. C. Patterson, of Eastwood, reports business in Shropshire sheep brisk and the demand equal to former years. Amongst recent sales is that of six rams to South Dakota College, six yearling ewes and a ram lamb to Mr. Thos. Scott, of Philadelphia.

Hon. H. M. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, P. Q., reports the following sales at the Western Fair: The Polled Angus bull calf, Lord Forest, to Wm. Stewart & Son, of Lucas, Ont.; first prize yearling bull to Andrew Easton, Bright, Ont.; also bull calf to Capt. J. A. Varcoe, of Carlow, Ont.

Those of our readers who are on the lookout for Hereford cattle should remember the date of the sale of Mr. R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., which comes off on the 15th October inst. Some fifty-three head of pure bred Herefords will be offered. Most of our readers are familiar with this herd, which has been quite successful in past years in the show rings of the country. Mr. Mackie has made up his mind to give up farming, hence this sale.

Before this reaches our readers several new importations of Shorthorns will have been made. Messrs. Sharman, of Souris, will have received a consignment of Booth cattle from D. Alexander, of Brigidon, Ont., and Mr. Lang, of Oak Lake, some fine animals from Thos. Russell, of Exeter, and Mr. Lister, who is now in quest of a re-improvement for his herd in the east, will have arrived home with a good lot if money can procure them. These herds are expected to be forward at the leading shows along the main line of the C. P. R.

We draw the attention of our readers to the important public sale of pure bred Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep, which takes place Friday, 17th inst., at Berwick Grove, Attingham, Shrewsbury, England. Those of our importers who are contemplating purchasing should make it a point to attend this sale or communicate with their agents in England, as the stock of cattle and sheep are of high quality, and there will also be a large choice, as there are a large number to be offered. For further particulars consult our advertising columns.

Henry Arkell, of Arkell, writes to the effect that he has sold his show lot of Oxford-down sheep to George MacKerrow, of Sussex, Wis. They consisted of one three-year-old ram, one yearling ram, three two-year-old ewes and four yearling ewes, one ewe lamb and two ram lambs. Mr. MacKerrow is one of the largest exhibitors in the Western States, and has been very successful in the show ring. Mr. Uriah Privett, as is usual with him for ten years past, has purchased from me sheep for exhibition purposes. He is a very successful exhibitor. Have also sold to Aaron Bardwell, Fargo, New York, three ram lambs. I have also imported for service on my flock two very fine ram lambs, through Mr. James Merin, Boyne. Mr. Arkell also reports his Berkshires as doing well. He has sold a Berkshire boar to Robert Douglass, Aberfoyle; one boar and sow to Robert B. Elliott, Port Huron, Michigan. The Berkshire trade has not been as brisk as last year.

Smith Bros., Churchville, in writing, says:—"The three cows we entered for the milk test were Corrella Tensen, Marian and Onetta. Cornelia Tensen dropped her last calf January 27th, and from February 1st to September 10th (222 days) she gave 11,807 lbs. of milk, or over 53 lbs. per day for the 222 days. She was tested for butter from 10th to 17th of March, and made in a week 19 lbs. Marian calved March 22nd, and from April 1st to September 10th she gave 7,676½ lbs. of milk, or over 47 lbs. of milk per day for the 163 days. She was tested for butter, beginning 21st April, and in a week gave 19 lbs. Onetta was giving from 53 to 56 lbs. of milk from the 5th to 10th of September, she having calved August 16th. Her butter record was made last year, when she gave 14½ lbs. five months and a week after calving. Her milk record was 10,607 lbs. in 10 months. Our sales during the past year have been more than ever, and the inquiries for first-class Holstein cattle still continues to increase. Still we have a fine collection of young bulls and heifers on hand, and our cows number over twenty-five head, besides the fifty head of young stock, including heifers, bulls and calves. We are keeping records of every animal in our herd, so that buyers can see exactly what each animal gives."

## NOTICES.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE.—For twenty-two years this famous institution has maintained the highest position among the business colleges of America, and secured the widest attendance. Twenty-six different provinces, colonies and states have, up to this date, been represented among its students. The principals, Messrs. W. B. Robinson and J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., announce in our advertising columns that their new 100-page circular is just out. Send for it.

DR. CARVER 7369,

Rideau Stock Farm

PALM LEAF 7634,

two-year-old record 2.40.

KINGSTON, ONT.

By New York Dictator, (trial) 2.25½.

Dam—Kitty Morgan.

Dam of Nannie Talbot, 2.20¼. 298-v-OM

Standard-bred Trotting Horses, Registered Holstein (H.F.H.B.) and Jersey Cattle (A.J.C.C.) YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. F. A. Folger, Box 579. Send for catalogue.

Foaled 1887, BY PANCOAST 1430. Sire of Patron, 2.14¼. Dam—Augusta. Dam of Chanter, 2.20¼. Dam of Shallcross. (trial) 2.23. 2nd dam—Dolly Mills. Dam of Orange Girl, 2.20. Walkill Chief, etc.

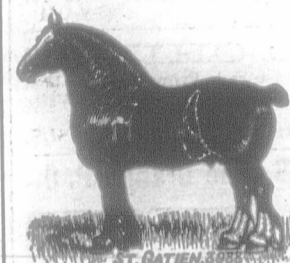
## Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

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

AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRES

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

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.

IMPORTED AND REGISTERED  
CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES

Constantly on hand, and For Sale at Reasonable Terms.

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

GRAHAM BROTHERS

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R.

289-y

CLAREMONT, ONT.



## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

—AND—  
COLLIE DOGS.

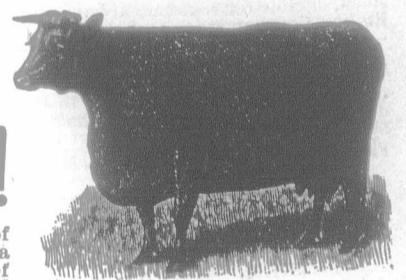
A choice lot of Ewes bred by Mr. David Buttar, Couper, Angus-Scotland; two Shear Ewes, imported last season, and their produce. Also Collie Dogs just imported. 296-y-O.M. W. K. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ont.

H. CARGILL & SON,  
CARGILL, ONT.,

BREEDERS OF SCOTCH-BRED

## Shorthorn Cattle!

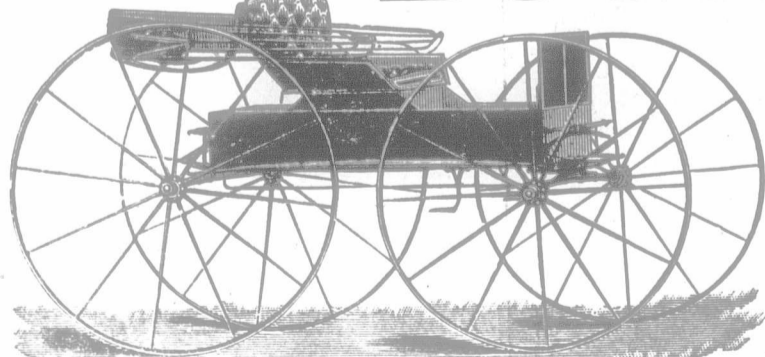
With Campbell, of Kinellar, bull, imp. Albert Victor, at the head of the herd; also several imp. Urys, also bred at Kinellar, and a daughter, and grand daughters of the sweepstakes cow Rose of Strathallan 2nd, and other useful sorts. A nice lot now on hand for sale. 293-y-OM



## BUGGIES

We make a specialty of  
PIANO BOX  
TOP BUGGIESspecially adapted for  
farmers' use.Our output for 1888 was  
over 1000.Agricultural agents will  
find it to their advantage  
to send for Catalogue  
and Price List.

All work is guaranteed.



B. J. NASH &amp; CO.,

We sell only to the trade.

294-e

111 YORK ST., LONDON, ONT.

KILLEY-BECKETT ENGINE CO., Hamilton, Ont.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE

**SMALLEY GOODS**—Including ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTERS, SWEEP AND TREAD HORSE POWERS, DRAG AND CIRCULAR SAW MACHINES AND FARM ENGINES are positively ahead of all others in the country, AND SO WARRANTED. Shipped to any responsible farmer in Canada, subject to 30 DAYS' TRIAL, and to return AT OUR EXPENSE if not proving just as warranted. We are prepared to build Carriers any length, guaranteed to run at any desired angle to suit silos, and claim Smalley Carriers positively superior to all others. Our 1889 "Why it Pays Pamphlet" should be read by every intelligent farmer interested in dairying or stock raising. It contains the very latest information relative to economical stock feeding. Will be mailed free to responsible farmers only, upon application, providing MENTION IS MADE OF PAPER in which this advertisement was noticed.

THE SMALLEY CUTTER,

WITH IMPROVED BUCKET CARRIER.

N.B.—We control original patent for Bucket Carriers. All others are frauds and infringements.



SMALLEY MFG. CO. MANITOWOC, WIS.

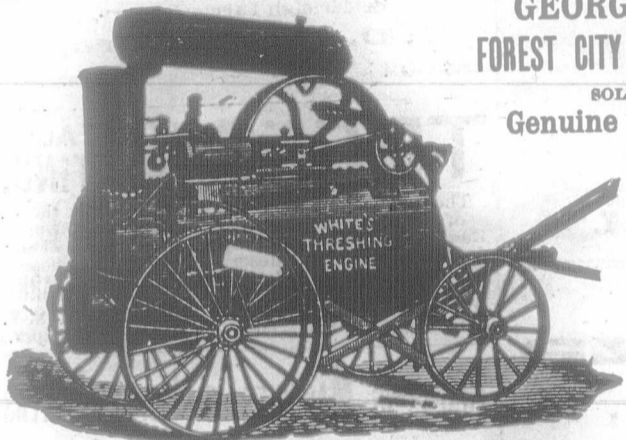
Ask for Special introduction prices and terms.

SMALLEY TREAD POWER WITH GOVERNOR.

GEORGE WHITE & SONS, FOREST CITY MACHINE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Genuine White Threshing Engine,



For wood or straw. Our Straw-burning Engine has given thorough satisfaction. It is the only straw-burner with back water space in boiler. Light and Heavy Traction Engines, Special 16, 20 and 25 H. P. Semi-Portable Engines, strong and compact for saw mill purposes, same style as our Threshing Engines. We can supply at any time Engines and Boilers, from 5 to 30 H. P., suitable for brick and tile yards, cheese factories, cider mills, saw mills, planing mills, etc.

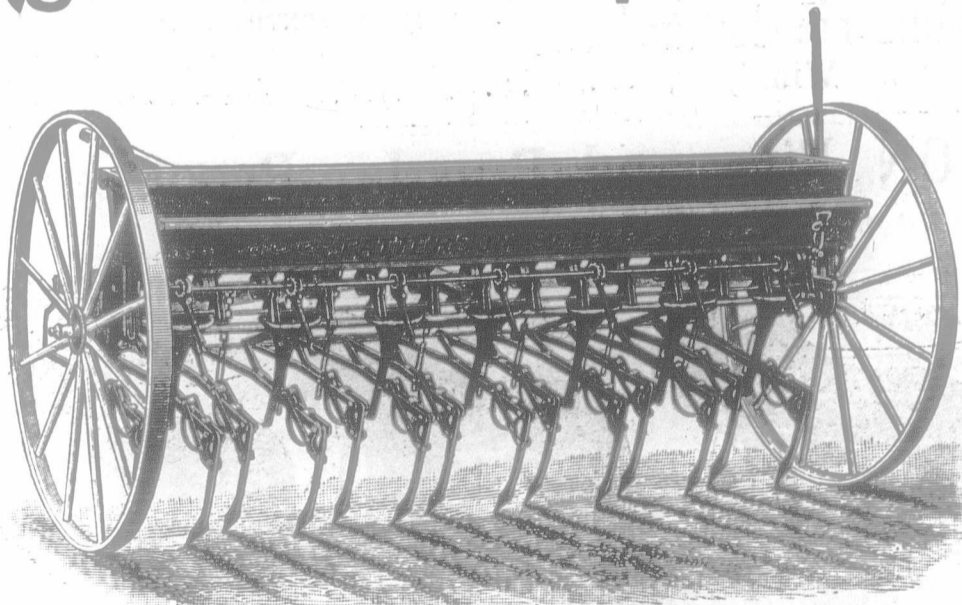
SEE OUR NEW IRON SEPARATOR

LICENSED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PATTERSON & BRO. CO. (LIMITED.)

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| 4 See That My Grave's Kept Green     | 124 Coming Thro' the Eye             | 246 Put My Little Shoes Away       |
| 5 Grandfather's Clock                | 125 Must We, Then, Meet as Strangers | 247 Darling, Nellie Gray           |
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| 7 Sweet By and By [Went Out]         | 127 You May Look, but Man's Touch    | 249 Ben Bolt                       |
| 8 When You and I were Young [Maggie] | 128 I've no Mother Now, I'm Weeping  | 250 Good-Bye Sweetheart            |
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| 15 Marching Through Georgia          | 135 I'm Lonesly Since My Mother Died | 257 Sally in Her Alley             |
| 16 Widow in the Costage by the Sea   | 136 Tending on the Old Camp Ground   | 258 Poor Old Ned                   |
| 17 Minstrel Boy                      | 137 Don't You Go, Tommy, Don't Go    | 259 Man in the Moon is Looking     |
| 18 Take Back the Heart               | 138 Willie, We hav' Missed You       | 260 Broken Down                    |
| 19 The Faded Coat of Blue [Night]    | 139 Over the Hills to the Poor House | 261 My Little One's Waiting for Me |
| 20 My Old Kentucky Home, Good        | 140 Don't be Angry with Me, Darling  | 262 I'll Go Back to my Old Love    |
| 21 I'll be all Smiles to Night       | 141 Flirtation of the Fan            | 263 The Butcher Boy                |
| 22 Listen to the Mocking Bird        | 142 Why did She Leave Him? [other]   | 264 I've Gwine Back to Dixie       |
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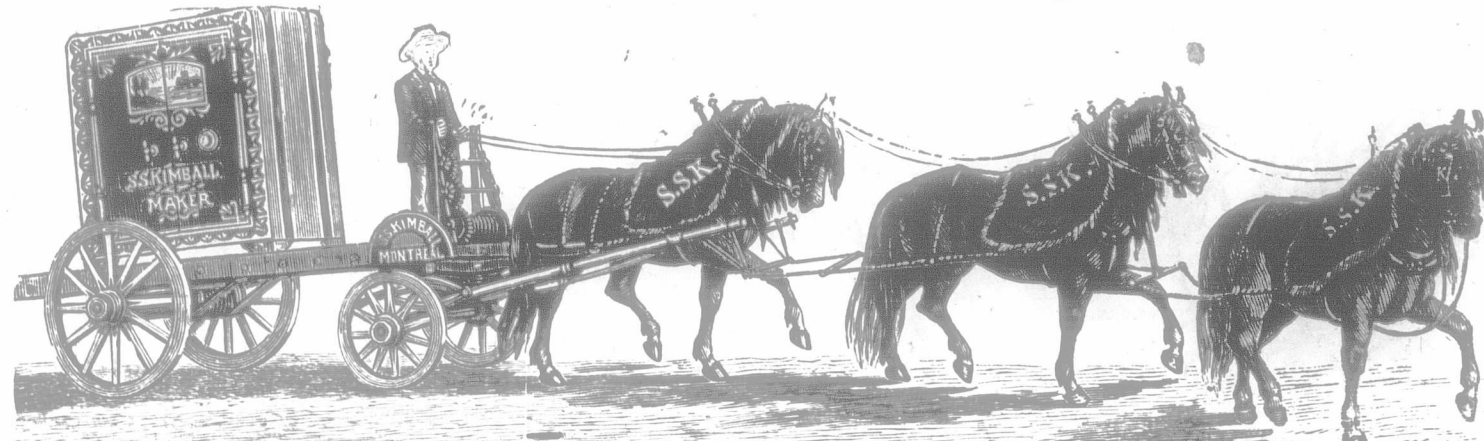
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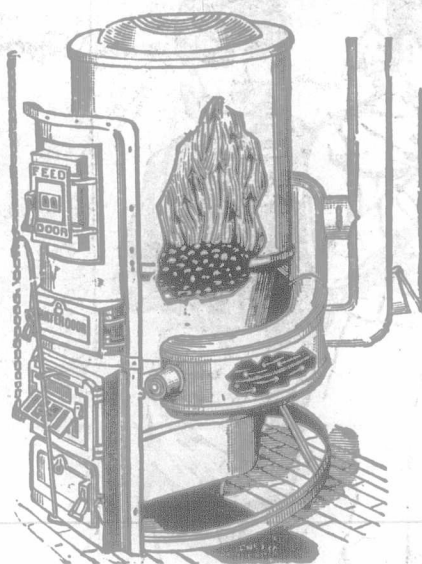
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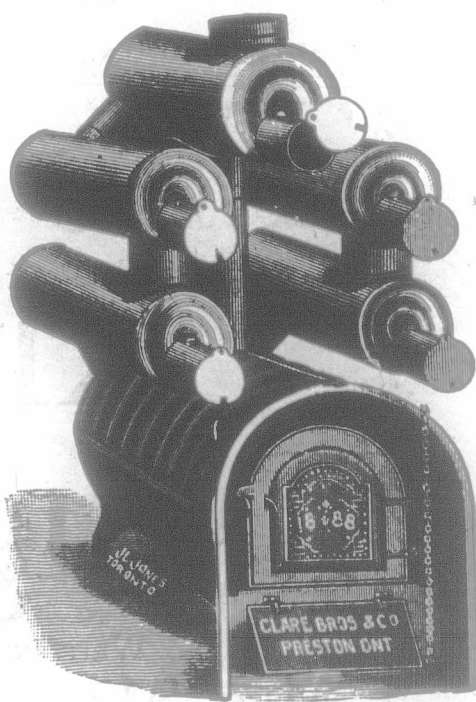
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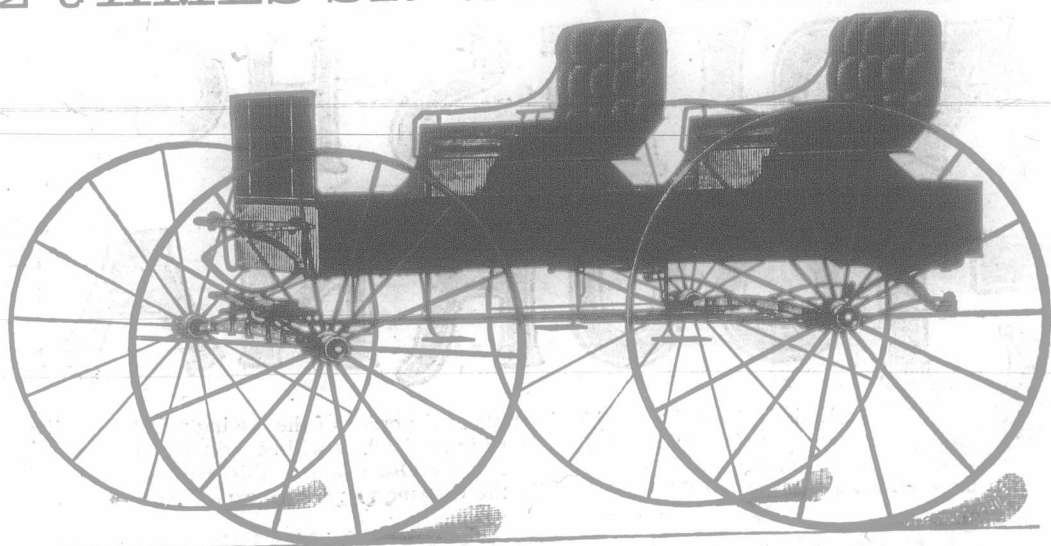
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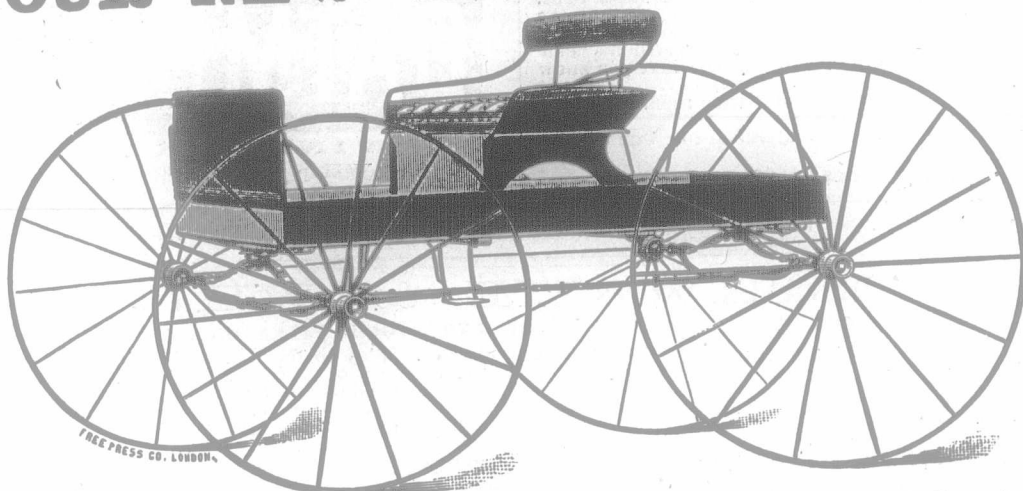
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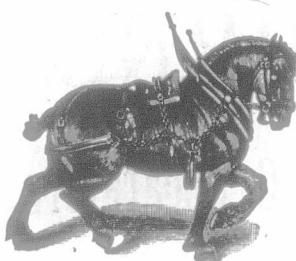
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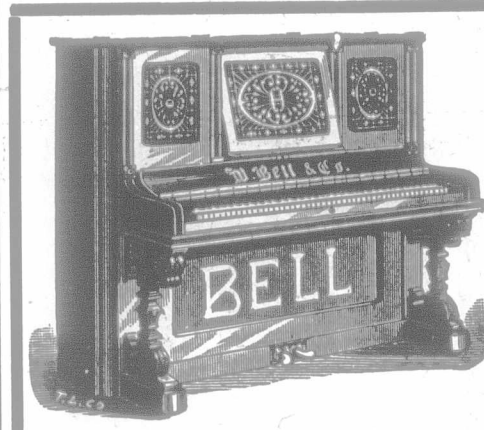
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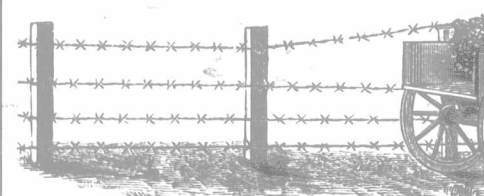
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