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MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

J. C. Rutherford, V.S. & apl 98

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

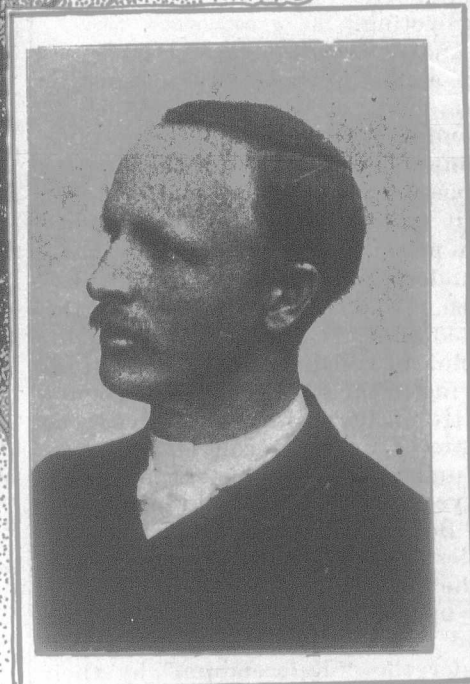
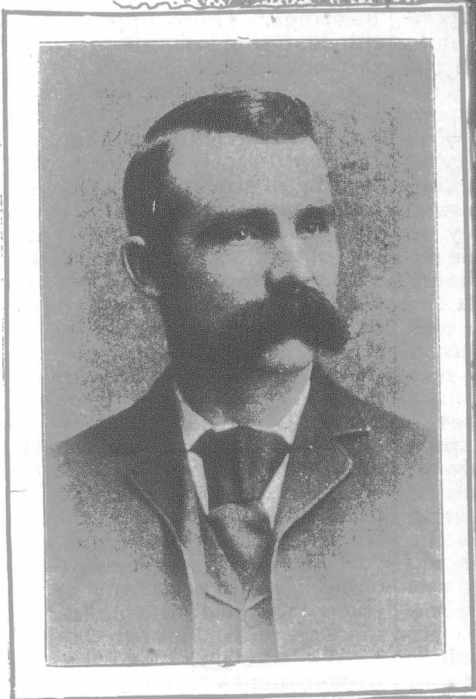
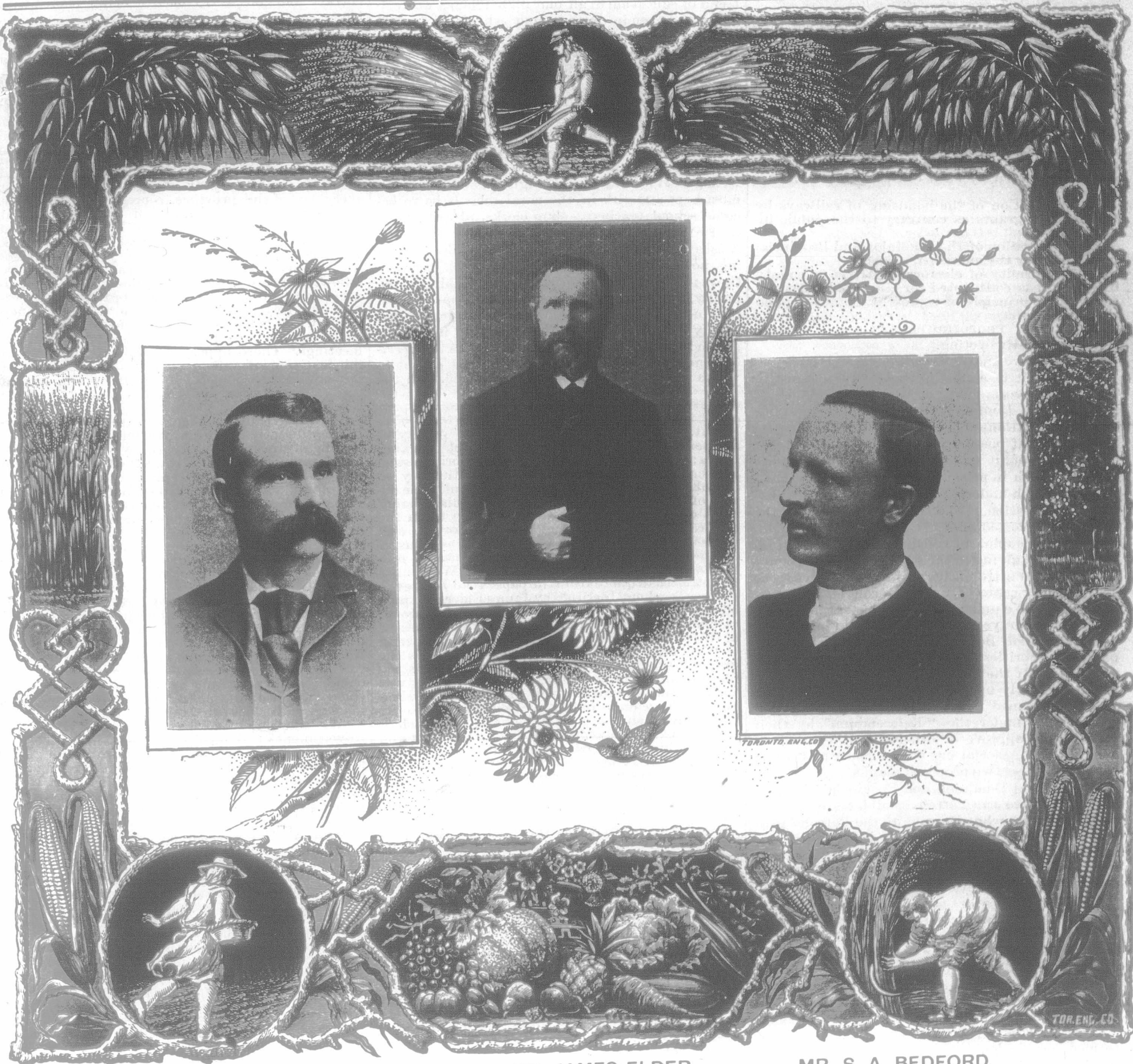


AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.
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VOL. IV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 20, 1898.

No. 50.



MR. R. E. A. LEECH,
Secretary-Treasurer
Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute.

MR. JAMES ELDER,
President
Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute.

MR. S. A. BEDFORD,
Vice-President
Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute.

The Patrons of Industry.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—Would you kindly inform me, through your widely circulated and influential journal, how long the Patrons of Industry have existed in Canada, to what extent they have grown, and what their platform is, or what are the objects they seek to accomplish? ENQUIRER.

1st. The organization of farmers known as the Patrons of Industry took root in Canada about three years ago, the Grand Association for Ontario and Quebec being organized in February, 1891. A second Grand Association exists in Manitoba and the Northwest, where the movement has had a rapid and vigorous growth.

2nd. As far as we can ascertain, there are over 120,000 Patrons in Ontario and Quebec, and some 5,000 in the Prairie Province and Northwest Territories. The organization is still growing steadily.

3rd. The platform adopted by the Grand Association of Ontario and Quebec in 1891 was as follows:—

1. Maintenance of British connection.
2. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.
3. Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament.
4. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
5. Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of government.
6. The abolition of the Canadian Senate.
7. *Re grand jurymen*—struck out—number having been reduced as asked for.
8. A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them, except county judges.
9. Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life.
10. Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world.
11. Effectual legislation that will protect labor, and the results of labor, from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or monopolies.
12. Prohibition of the bonusing of railways by Government grants as contrary to the public interest.
13. Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.
14. Conformity of electoral districts to county boundaries, as constituted for municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow.

PROPOSED PLANKS.

- (a) Cumulative voting.
- (b) Initiative and Referendum.

As a result of a meeting held not long since in Toronto of representatives from the Patrons of Industry, the Dominion Grange and the various labor organizations of the province, for the purpose of forming, if possible, a common platform for political action, it was found that all these bodies had very much in principle upon which they could unite, and each undertook to take certain "planks" into consideration. The first of those which the Patrons are considering, "Cumulative voting," involves the grouping of constituencies for electoral purposes and giving to each elector as many votes as there are constituencies united, such votes to be distributed or centered upon one candidate as may be chosen. We understand this system has given satisfaction for years in Great Britain in the election of School Boards. It would secure to important minorities a fair representation in legislative halls. By the "Initiative" it is contemplated to press directly upon the attention of legislators questions deemed important to the welfare of the people, who, under the "Referendum," by their votes would approve or otherwise of legal enactment. Local Associations will consider and report back upon these two proposed planks.

At the next Dominion and Provincial elections it is proposed to run Patron candidates, or to support candidates who subscribe to the Patrons' platform and whose record is deemed satisfactory.

From the foregoing it would appear that "Patronism" aims to secure a "fair deal" for the farmers in the legislation of the country, and to resist all enactments that tend to the development of monopolies in whatever guise. By a bombardment of petitions and deputations, members of parliament have already begun to hear the voices of their constituents regarding the tariff and other vexed questions, and if the Patrons will but unitedly back up their principles by their votes, there will before long be a mighty shaking of the political dry bones.

The Patrons of Industry have what might be termed secondary objects not specifically laid down in their platform. Though engaged in the same grand occupation, and having interests in common, a spirit of isolation has been the bane of many

farmers. The organization seeks to remove this by frequent gatherings, such as the great series of picnics held this summer, and others, where farmers' interests are freely and fully discussed. Conducted aright this should promote a better acquaintance with public questions, and go far to prevent party demagogues and papers from splitting farmers into two hostile camps at election time, when effective blows on behalf of agriculture can be struck. A more general and active participation in the country's public business by broad-minded, intelligent farmers would have a most wholesome influence in promoting national thrift.

In the breaking up of the salt combine, the establishment of a large independent binder twine factory at Brantford, and otherwise, the Patrons have done a good work. No provision is made in the platform for methods of trading, as some suppose, whereby Patrons secure special privileges from dealers or manufacturers; but any body of men and women, whether Patrons or not, have a perfect right to do so, and, as a matter of fact, a good deal has been done along the line of co-operative buying by Patrons. If "Enquirer" desires any additional information, we will endeavor to supply it so far as possible.

Agricultural Education.

It is frequently stated that the more education farmers' sons and daughters receive, the more ready are they to forsake the old homestead and seek employment in the cities and towns. So far as that education is of a kind to draw them away from the farm, this, doubtless, is quite true. The trend of education in all our high schools and colleges, and even in our common schools, is toward the learned professions. Even the accumulated wealth of those who have directly made their fortunes from the sweat and toil of the agriculturalist are often bequeathed, in the shape of college endowments or scholarships, for the benefit of those entering the so-called learned professions; would it not be more in keeping with the fitness of things if some of this capital were employed to benefit those from whom it was in too many instances wrung? Why should the height of ambition with most boys and girls in the rural schools be to become school teachers, shop clerks, dressmakers, &c.? We think principally from the following causes: At home it is all drudgery, chores morning, noon and night, with steady work between times; if there is one especially smart child in the family, the parents decide to make something of that one (anything but a farmer is meant), and openly talk of their intentions; parents in conversation with neighbours generally discuss the terrible amount of work to be done, or the extent to which the next neighbour is mortgaged. On the boys' occasional visit to town, they see the well-dressed clerks handling lots of cash and skipping about full of business—in fact, the whole town looks bright, smart and busy, with a great variety of amusements, and, with all, only short working hours; and, of course, he only sees the bright side. So that it is not only natural for the boy to "hanker" after city life, but it is frequently the desire of the parents. To counteract this existing state of things, it will be necessary to teach the children that there is something honorable and noble in agriculture—that it is a science as interesting and wonderful as any other science, and a profession as worthy of the name as any. We cannot do better than quote from the paper read before the Virden Teachers' Institute by James Elder, and published in our June 5th issue, and which we would recommend to the careful study of all interested in this most important subject. Mr. Elder remarks:

"Not only is agriculture a science, but it is the grandest science on earth. 1st. Because it is the fountain of the world's life. 2nd. Because it was the only science practised by man in his unfallen state. The sciences of law, medicine, etc., are only the results of sin. 3rd. It is the most independent mode of existence offered to man. 'Happy and free as a king is he who bows but to God alone.' Therefore, we believe that the time has come for agriculture to be taught in our public schools."

And we agree with him, that the time has come for the teaching of agricultural subjects in the rural schools. An elaborate course is certainly not necessary to begin with; the reading lessons, instead of being fairy tales or such like, could be simple lessons on the why and wherefore of many operations that the scholars come in daily contact with at home. The arithmetic questions could be based on marketing wheat or poultry, or other things bearing on daily life. It will be necessary to commence with the teachers, and we think the government of Manitoba, instead of starting an agricultural college, for which we think there is time enough, would make a wise move by offering some premium to the schools requiring the teaching of agricultural sciences by qualified teachers; and by making arrangements whereby teachers could take up these subjects and be sure of being paid, and well paid, for their extra time and study. Ontario is leading the way by organizing a special summer session for teachers at the Agricultural College, Guelph. Could not Manitoba arrange for one or more professors to teach these subjects in the Normal schools, or even in Manitoba University?

Experimental Farm, Brandon.

On the 6th July one of our staff visited the Experimental Farm, and found everything in a most flourishing condition. Several earlier wheats were out in head, and many were in the short-blade, the Colorado and Gehum being slightly in advance of the others. Among the hybrids the most promising varieties we noticed were the Stonewall, Albert, Stanley and Preston—all good, strong, lusty growers.

Almost every plot of oats shows a strong healthy growth; the earliest, however, being one of White Cluster, in head, sown May 2nd. Among the earlier barleys we noticed as being particularly forward are common six-rowed, Odessa, Oderbuch, Rennie's Improved, Baxter's and Mensury, all of which had headed out.

In the test of early and late sowing, the first plot sown May 2nd and second sown May 9th, both were in head, but the second was somewhat more advanced.

In peas, plots were sown two, three and four bushels per acre; about three and a half seems the right thing. Most varieties looked well.

Manured plots, even where well-rotted manure was used, showed more weeds than plots under same treatment minus the manure.

Corn was doing well, the higher the ground the better the corn; some Thoroughbred White Flint sown on the 6th May withstood 13 degrees of frost the latter part of May. A two-acre patch of Mammoth Russian Sunflowers are doing nobly; the heads are to be mixed with corn in the silos, and the stalks to be corded up and tested for fuel.

The forest and ornamental trees, shrubs and small fruits are generally in a flourishing condition, currant and gooseberry bushes being loaded with fruit.

The grounds about the manager's residence are being put into shape and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, which in another year will add much to the already attractive appearance of the Experimental Farm. Visitors are more numerous than ever; nearly double the number than for the corresponding months of 1892.

The M. C. F. I. Convention.

The Central Farmers' Institute Convention, held at Brandon, June 27th, 28th and 29th, was a decided success; some sixty-six delegates, from almost every part of the province, representing the most intelligent and progressive of the agricultural community. As will be seen by the extended report in another column, a great amount of work was accomplished, and many very able addresses were delivered, and papers read, which were followed by animated discussions. The proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and business-like way, and although some "ticklish" questions were brought up, the most kindly and courteous feelings prevailed throughout all the meetings. There appeared to be doubt in the minds of some members as to the advisability of discussing such subjects as tariff reform, freight rates, immigration matters, &c., &c., but as we take it, education upon these subjects is as important to the agriculturists as education on things pertaining directly to the cultivation of wheat or the feeding of stock. Certainly, there is little use of a man learning how best to grow wheat if by the sale of that wheat he be unable to make a profit above the cost of production; that is to say, it is as essential to success to know how to get necessary machinery at the lowest possible cost, to produce the wheat, and to know how to obtain the most money for that wheat, as it is to know how to increase the yield per acre. Among every other profession these political subjects are freely discussed, but it is not generally considered safe to allow such discussions at farmers' meetings, as they are liable to fight, and for the sake of old party prejudices forsake all common interests (and is it not just possible that politicians would rather have it so, that through their ignorance the farmers may still be worked on the old lines?) We have, however, confidence enough in the yeomanry of this country to believe them capable of discussing these most important matters without much danger of disruption.

We believe the time has come when the Local Government of Manitoba can deal more liberally with the farmers, endeavoring to make each farmer so satisfied with his surroundings that he will become through his letters to friends an immigration agent; and we know of no way by which a speedier result may be attained than by encouraging the work now being done by the institutes. The government should consider it a privilege to assist in every possible way the Central Institute, through which, to a very great extent, the work of the whole organization must be directed and assisted, and through which the whole organization may make its influence felt.

The Central institute asks for the very modest sum of \$1,000 to be expended under the direction of its executive, which shall furnish a full financial statement to the Government at the close of each year. Now, it is generally acknowledged that the institute is officered by some of the best farmers of the province, and surely they might be entrusted with the expenditure of \$1,000. The Ontario Government gives a grant of \$1500 to their institute, besides supplying lecturers from the Ontario Agricultural College, and paying the expenses of lecturers selected from among the most advanced farmers. In this province, where everything is new, and nearly everything is yet to be learned, assistance is needed to a far greater degree.

Institute Workers.

With great pleasure we submit the finely engraved likenesses of the three men unto whom, in great measure, is due the success of the farmers' institutes in Manitoba:

The President, James Elder, of Virden—by his clear judgment and unbiased devotion to principle; the Vice-President, S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon—whose very name is an inspiration to higher ideals in farming; the Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. A. Leech, of Brandon—by his untiring energy and push.

PRESIDENT ELDER.

James Elder, "Hensall Farm," Virden, President of the Virden Farmers' Institute, and who for the past two years has been President of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, determined at the last annual meeting, owing to failing health, to resign from this responsibility and tax upon his efforts. But the unanimity with which the members demanded his service compelled compliance with their wishes, and he was again elected president for the ensuing year.

Mr. Elder is one of the most intelligent and successful farmers in the province, is a clear and practical speaker on agricultural topics, and articles from his pen are always highly appreciated by readers of the *Advocate*, for which he has been a contributor for some years. He was born on May 6th, 1817, near Hensall, Huron Co., Ontario; farmed on the same place, on what was known as the London road, about half way between Exeter and Hensall; moved to near Virden, Manitoba, in the spring of 1884, and settled on "Hensall Farm," which had been bought without seeing it in 1882 from the C. P. R. Co., broke 160 acres in 1884, and 140 in 1885. In religion Mr. Elder is a Presbyterian, in nationality a Scotchman, and in politics an Independent Liberal, bound to no party, and refusing the dictation of either party's wire-pullers. He is, in fact, a staunch Manitoban, with great faith in the ultimate greatness of this western land.

VICE-PRESIDENT BEDFORD.

Mr. Bedford was born Feb. 1st, 1852, County of Sussex, England. Emigrated to Ontario in 1863, and removed to Manitoba in 1877, and took land near Thornhill, in Southern Manitoba, the same year. In 1880 he married Minnie, daughter of J. F. Bolton, of Newboro, Ontario.

From his arrival in this Province, Mr. Bedford's energies have been directed largely towards encouraging emigration to Manitoba and the Northwest, both personally and in the interest of colonization companies. He was instrumental in settling large numbers in the Pembina and Rock Lake districts.

He has held the position of Inspector for the Scottish Ontario, North British Canadian, and Canada Northwest Land Companies, and for some years had 400 families of different nationalities under his care. Was elected by acclamation a member of the Northwest council for Moosomin district, September, 1885. Mr. Bedford followed farming on his own account in Oxford County, Ontario, and at Thornhill, Manitoba; he also managed a large farm at Fleming and Moosomin, N. W. T.

In 1888 the Dominion Government purchased what is now the Experimental Farm, lying two miles from Brandon on the north side of the Assinaboine river, appointing Mr. Bedford Superintendent; and, as President Elder remarked at the late Institute Convention, "the Dominion Government never made a better appointment." Kind and courteous to a degree, an undefatigable worker, and an enthusiastic experimentalist, Mr. Bedford's efforts have indeed been crowned with success; for where chaos and weeds held possession, now order and neatness prevail; avenues nicely gravelled and lined with trees, experimental plots, systematically laid out, testing the grains, grasses, fodders, trees, shrubs and flowers in all their varieties; and specimens of the several breeds of live stock, all in the pink of condition. But not only in the success of the farm itself, but, what is perhaps of more importance, is the interest manifested by the farmers throughout the province in the work of the farm, as attested by the increasing amount of correspondence, and the great number of visitors who annually inspect the farm.

SECRETARY-TREASURER LEECH.

The Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute is to be congratulated on securing for a second term the services of so able and energetic a person, for what is perhaps its most important office, as R. E. A. Leech.

Mr. Leech is a large and successful farmer, owning about 2,400 acres of Manitoba soil, of which 1,100 are under cultivation and 750 in crop this year.

Mr. Leech takes a prominent part in all the public institutions of his district, and is one of the pillars of the Methodist church.

Born in Lansdowne, Leeds County, Ontario, on June 25th, 1859; emigrated to Manitoba in the spring of 1879, with no capital, locating first in the vicinity of Rapid City, but subsequently settling down on his present magnificent farm about four miles south-east of the city of Brandon.

Central Institute Convention.

The second annual convention of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute was held at Brandon on June 27th, 28th and 29th.

It was very gratifying to see so large a gathering of solid and substantial farmers present, and still more gratifying to listen to their able and intelligent discussions of the various questions brought up. Every delegate spoke confidently of bright crop prospects for this season, and all were thoroughly satisfied with the country as a whole, and especially with their own particular district.

That certain changes are desirable in the existing laws and conditions affecting the farming community is evident from the resolutions passed during the sessions of this convention.

The first session opened with President James Elder in the chair, who requested the Rev. H. C. Mason to open the proceedings with prayer, after which the president proceeded to read his annual address, which appears in another column.

Messrs. Waugh, Briggs and Postlethwaite were appointed a committee on credentials; George H. Greig was appointed assistant secretary during the convention. The secretary, R. E. A. Leech, then read his annual report, also financial statement.

The following matters had been referred to the executive for action:

1. To secure direct government grant.
2. To secure representation on grain standard board.
3. To secure discontinuation of elevator monopoly.
4. To ask the government to change date of annual meetings of local institutes from June to December.

The amount of government grant asked, after estimating requirements, was \$1,000.

Three meetings of the full board of directors were called, and five meetings held at which three or more members of the board were present.

In December arrangements had been made to supply local institutes with lecturers.

The C. P. R. aided, by giving free transportation to the local organizer who had been appointed. The work, however, was delayed for a long time, to obtain the ratification of the Minister of Agriculture.

On January 20, a circular letter had been sent to all the local institutes asking for an expression of opinion as to removing the duty on binder twine and having producers equally represented on the grain standard board, with suggestions as to grades. In these matters ten institutes reported in favor of abolishing the duty on binder twine, and nine upon the grain standards.

At the beginning of the year seventeen farmers' institutes were reported in operation, and seven defunct. Of the defunct institutes three have been revived—Cypress, Dufferin, and South Brandon No. 2. Six new institutes have been organized, viz.:—Morris No. 2, Belmont, Glenboro, Russell, Hartney and Carberry. The total now in operation is twenty-six.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total available funds.....	\$601 80
Disbursements—	
Telegrams, postage, etc.....	\$ 22 75
Stationary and printing.....	44 35
Expenses of directors.....	53 35
Lectures.....	198 55
Salary of secretary for 1892.....	60 00
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$379 00
	\$222 80

Communications were then read from Board of Education, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and Prof. James W. Robertson, dairy commissioner, expressing their regret at being unable to be present. Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, and Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, were both unable to attend, but the Finance Minister promises to interview the farmers of Manitoba in September. Hon. Thomas Greenway, Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba, was unable to be present.

The election of officers for ensuing year resulted as follows:—President—James Elder, Virden; Vice-President—S. A. Bedford, Brandon; Secretary-Treasurer—R. E. A. Leech, Brandon; Directors—T. Sissons, of Portage la Prairie; E. A. Struthers, of Russell; James Dale, of Balder; W. B. Underhill, Melita; J. Beril, St. Jean Baptiste; G. H. Greig, *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, Winnipeg.

It was decided to appoint a committee of three to attend to the business of the Central Institute, and it was afterwards decided that the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer be said committee.

The following committees were appointed:

On grain standards—C. Braithwaite, Jabez Eliot, Wm. Sharman and W. Postlethwaite.

On legislation—James Elder, A. Grant, A. M. Bradford, E. A. Struthers and J. C. Smith.

On railway and navigation—J. Laidlaw, J. Dale, C. Braithwaite and E. Briggs.

On correspondence—W. H. English, J. M. Fee, J. Williams, W. Kitson.

On resolutions—J. Baril, John Brown, R. E. A. Leech and Newton S. Ferris.

Before the convention adjourned quite a lively discussion took place on the elevator monopoly question, and a letter from Mr. Whyte, Gen. Superintendent of C. P. R., was read, in which he showed the many advantages elevators gave, both to the farming community and to the railroad companies, in the storing, cleaning and handling facilities afforded, as against flat warehouses and farmers' wagons.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in the opera house. Mayor McDiarmid, of Brandon, being absent, his address of welcome was read by Secretary Leech. Mr. Percival, President of Brandon, also welcomed the convention to Brandon. Mr. Underhill, of Melita, replied in a neat speech, as also did Messrs. Dale, of Balder, and Struthers, of Russell. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was then introduced and delivered a most interesting and instructive address on "Agricultural Education," a full report of which we hope to publish at a later date.

At intervals during the evening sessions a choir rendered selections of music and song, which helped to enliven the meetings very much.

THIRD SESSION.

President Elder presided, and Rev. Mr. Harding opened the third session with prayer. The correspondence committee then reported. H. McKellar, of the Agricultural Department, then read a very interesting essay on "Keeping Farm Accounts, (which we will publish in full at an early date). This was followed by an animated debate, in which all favored the keeping of accounts, and after thanking Mr. McKellar for his able paper, the following resolution was passed: "That Mr. McKellar be requested to send a copy of his account book to the secretary of every local institute, and that he be requested to prepare a paper to distribute to the members of the local institutes, and that every member be urged to adopt the principle involved and to keep accounts; and that a list of subscribers be sent to the Secretary of the Central Institute. These to be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, with a view of obtaining the account book as cheap as possible."

FOURTH SESSION.

The President occupied the chair, and Rev. Mr. Daniels opened the meeting with prayer.

The committee on resolutions then submitted their report, which concluded as follows:—"Your committee cannot allow the present occasion to pass without offering some recognition of the varied and efficient and yet gratuitous services of Mr. S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, to the farmers and farmers' institutes of Manitoba; and that a resolution be drafted and a copy sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and to Mr. Bedford."

The auditors' report was then read and adopted. It was recommended that the Local Government place the appropriation for the Central Institute to the credit of the officials of the institute, to be used as they think best, always in accordance with the Institute Act.

COMMITTEE ON GRAIN STANDARDS.

The committee on grain standards reported as follows:—"That the government be petitioned that the grain standards be amended, making them permanent. 2. That the number of grades be increased, and that there shall not be more than a difference of three cents in value between grades of sound wheat, nor more than five cents between the lower grades. 3. That the Board for the making of such standards be composed of at least half the number of practical farmers."

Your committee would further recommend that the Governor-in-Council be asked to appoint five or more practical farmers so as to give equal representation on the standards board for the crop of 1893, and would suggest the names of five farmers be agreed upon by this meeting to submit to the Governor-in-Council. Subsequently the names of Elder, Briggs, Eliot, Kitson and Postlethwaite were adopted.

H. A. Chadwick, president of the Poultry Breeders' Association, read a very interesting paper on "Eggs in Winter."

J. S. Thompson, provincial veterinarian, read a very instructive paper on "Tuberculosis in Cattle."

R. Waugh read a paper on the "Cultivation of Wheat."

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

Mr. Braithwaite submitted the report of committee on railways and navigation:—"That considering the present low price of produce and the possibility of its continuing, the farmers of the province cannot longer continue to pay the present exorbitant rates, which are unjust to the producer and consumer, and seriously interfere with the progress and prosperity of the country. Your committee would therefore suggest that the executive of the Central Farmers' Institute request the transportation companies in fairness, nay, demand in justice, that the present rates on grain be reduced at least twenty per cent., said reduction to come into effect for the crop of 1893.

On canals your committee would suggest that our government take up the matter of deepening our water ways so as to give us twenty feet of water from Lake Superior to the sea at as early a day as possible, thus making Port Arthur an ocean terminal. This your committee believe would solve the whole problem of grain carriage.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The following petitions were addressed to the Dominion Government, Manitoba Government and Canadian Pacific Railway respectively:—

1. That the tariff be adjusted from a protective to a revenue basis.
2. That whereas only one member of the Grain Standards Board of 1892 was a genuine farmer, therefore it is requested that *bona fide* farmers compose at least half the Board.
3. That legislation be enacted for the suppression of combines.
4. That legislation be enacted to prevent unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates.
5. That date of annual meetings of local institutes be changed from June to December.
6. That a noxious weed inspector for the province be appointed.
7. That the government appropriate the sum of \$1,000 to the Central Institute.
8. That amendments to Institute Act be submitted to the Executive of Central Institute before final action is taken.

9. That, in the opinion of the M. C. F. I., the tide of immigration to this province is being retarded by the circulation in the past of unreliable literature and the appointment of over-enthusiastic agents, whose statements in some cases were misleading; and we are also of opinion that greater care should be taken as to the class of immigrants who are engaged to come to this country and in the appointment of immigration agents; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Interior, Ottawa, the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, and to the Executive Board of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The evening session was again held in the Opera House. The first paper read was one on "Freight Rates," by Chas. Braithwaite, representing the Patrons of Industry, after which C. C. James delivered a most entertaining address on "Agriculture on Business Principles." The evening proceedings was enlivened by choruses and music by the Brandon orchestra and choir.

The following resolution was then passed amid the applause of the meeting:—

"Resolved,—That the thanks of the M. C. F. I. are hereby tendered to the City of Brandon for the free use of City Hall and Council Chamber; also to the speakers, the choir, the orchestra and the band, and all others who aided in making evening meetings a success."

The sixth session was opened by prayer by Rev. Father Boisseau, and after routine business the report of the committee of resolutions was read:—

1. Whereas the chief pursuit and the highest interests of the province of Manitoba depend upon the success of agriculture, and as the training given in our public schools has the effect of leading too great a proportion of our population into mercantile and professional pursuits, therefore be it resolved that, in the opinion of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, agriculture should be taught in our public schools, and we recommend the government to take immediate action for the introduction of elementary agriculture in at least the rural schools of the province.

2. That representation in the Central Institute should be extended by making all presidents of local institutes members of the central institute, and that the officers and directors of the central institute continue members for the year next ensuing after their term of office.

3. That the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute appoint a representative farmer from each district, as described by the crop bulletin, to be delegates to the reciprocity convention to be held at Duluth in October next.

4. That all lecturers selected to address institute meetings be requested to prepare paper on the influence of the rural home in improving agriculture, and that local institutes devote at least one evening during the winter to a social meeting, and hold an annual picnic, as such gatherings will materially add to the interest in institute work.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on the call of the President; Brandon was named as next place of meeting. All present were then invited to attend a union picnic of the Brandon City Institute and the Patrons of Industry on the Experimental Farm. The local institute furnished rigs, which conveyed the delegates over the experimental farm under the guidance of the genial manager. There was an attendance at the picnic of upwards of 3,000 people, chiefly from the vicinity of Brandon. The chief attraction was the delivery of an address by C. C. James, who expressed his pleasure in being present and seeing such a large gathering of Manitoba's most progressive and energetic farmers. Chas. Braithwaite also delivered an entertaining address.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Moosomin	July 13th.
Winnipeg Industrial	July 17th to 22nd.
Brandon	July 25th and 26th.
Boissevain	August 3rd and 4th.
Melita	August 3rd and 4th.
Meadow Lea	October 3rd.
McGregor	October 3rd.
Pilot Mound	October 3rd and 4th.
Birtle	October 4th.
North Plympton	October 4th and 5th.
Oak River	October 5th.
Somerset	October 5th.
Virden	October 5th and 6th.
Manitou	" "
Killarney	" "
Shoal Lake	October 10th.
Neepawa	October 10th and 11th.
Stonewall	" 10th and 11th.
Wapella	" 10th and 12th.
Battleford, N.W. T.	" 12th and 13th.
Cartwright	" 12th and 13th.
Holland	" 13th.
Souris	October

N. B.—Secretaries of Agricultural Societies are requested to send us dates of holding their annual shows, so that we may have a complete list.

The Institutes.

WOODLANDS.

Woodlands Farmers' Institute held their annual meeting on the 24th of June. There was a large gathering, a picnic being held in the afternoon; many ladies and children were present. H. J. Taylor was re-elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. Small, vice-president; and C. de Simencourt, secretary and treasurer. This Institute is making very practical use of its funds, having purchased a couple of Berkshire boars for use of the members, and started an agricultural library. Chief Clerk McKellar, of the Agricultural Department, and George H. Greig, of the Advocate, were present and delivered addresses during the afternoon.

A Home-Made Hay-Stacker—A Cheap Time and Labor-Saver.

We are indebted to the "Orange Judd Farmer" for the loan of the accompanying illustration of hay-stacker. It is one of the best and simplest contrivances of the kind we have yet seen:—

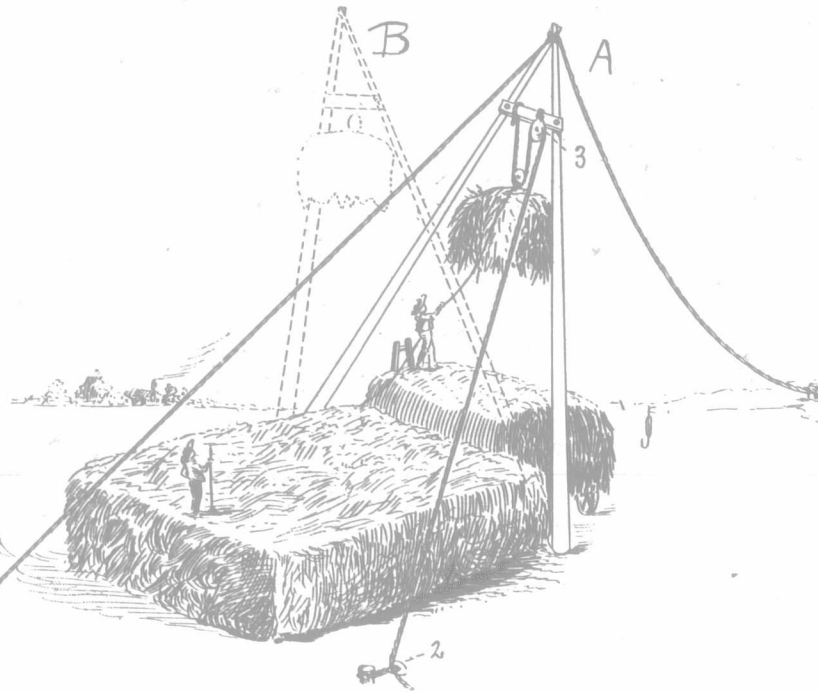
"H. P. Edmunds, Taylor, Illinois, sends Orange Judd Farmer a model of the home-made hay-stacker illustrated herewith. The frame is made of two poles or timbers of suitable length, forty feet being about what he uses, and this is long enough to build stacks twenty-five to thirty feet high. Use poles of light wood to avoid unnecessary weight in handling; poplar does well. If suitable native timber can not be obtained use pine, splicing two pieces together to secure the needed length. Use six-by-six inch timbers for the lower section, and four-by-four inch material for the upper part. At the top they are bolted together with a single strong bolt. The cross-bar near the top is about four feet long, and is bolted to the posts.

THEY ARE SET ON TOP OF THE GROUND

and supported by long guy ropes, which are attached at the apex and staked at 1, 1. These stakes must be set so the straight line connecting them will run lengthwise through the centre of the site for the stack. The load of hay is then driven along the end, as shown in the illustration, and the fork loaded. The rope for drawing up the loaded fork is tied to the cross-beam, passed through the pulley on the fork, through pulley three on the cross-beam, and extending down to the ground on one side of the stack and toward the opposite end of it (to avoid too much of a side draft) passes through pulley two as shown. After the fork is set, the load is

DRAWN UP BY A HORSE

or team hitched to the rope which runs through the pulley at 2. The poles remain in the position shown at A until the load strikes the cross-beam, when the draft brings them over to the position B. The load is then immediately over the stack, and is dropped upon it. When the load is off, the poles are easily tipped, and in drawing back the fork



A HOME-MADE HAY-STACKER.

the man on the wagon usually pulls them back to the position shown at A, or if they are not thus pulled back they will come into position when the team is started to draw up the next load. This is a very cheap and easily constructed device for

STACKING HAY,

and can be used where hay is hauled on wagons, hay sleds, or by any of the devices for drawing in shocks. The length of stack, which will be made at a single setting, can be varied to suit the builder. Quite a common method is to put up a convenient length, and simply move the stacker on far enough to build another section to the first and so on, making a long rick. This method also saves time in moving, as the poles do not have to be taken down, being simply "stepped" along to the new position. The guy ropes must be quite long, varying somewhat with the length of the stack.

Salting Hides.

During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly or they will spoil, but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way, pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. Stretch out the flanks and legs so as to give the hides a chance to drain. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have laid over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt.

For a large, heavy hide it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller one or calfskin in proportion to size.

Crop Reports for June.

As shown in our last issue, the crop bulletin for June, issued by the Department of Agriculture, shows a very considerable increase in acreage, especially in the south-western district, owing doubtless to extension of railroads during the past year.

Wages paid for hired men vary from \$10 to \$25 a month and board. The rent paid per acre for cultivated land runs from \$1 to \$2.50.

The general report on condition of live stock is good; some districts have suffered from lack of hay, owing to want of foresight in most cases. No outbreak of disease is reported from any part of the province.

Hogs are being more generally raised, and in most cases are reported in thrifty condition, while in some districts considerable loss in young pigs is reported.

QUESTION 25. "Is any considerable quantity of wheat in farmers' hands above reserves for home consumption?"

It is somewhat astonishing to find how little wheat still remains in farmers' hands. Only a very few in the province have any wheat for sale. Reports would indicate that in many cases farmers may have to purchase flour before the new crop is ready to grind. By all means let such farmers purchase all the flour necessary now, when the price is low, as flour will certainly advance in price in Manitoba before harvest is ready.

The report concludes with a brief review of the situation, as follows:—

"With a late spring farmers may be rushed in seeding, but the increased acreage sown this year shows that they get the work done. And reports generally say, it was well done. An early spring with a dry June and wet July invariably gives us a late harvest, while a late spring with a wet June is a perfect season for Manitoba, and this year we are having it. It is impossible to predict what this year's crop may be, but the prospects for a bountiful crop and an early harvest never were better."

The Dairy Bulletin.

The Dairy Association Bulletin, No. 30, just issued by the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba, contains all acts pertaining to the dairy industry, and also reports of papers read and addresses delivered at the last annual meeting of the association held in Winnipeg last January. This bulletin should be in the hands of everyone interested in dairying, whether on a large or small scale. Among the several interesting and instructive essays, we would specially commend to the careful perusal of all the following:—"Cream Separation," by E. A. Struthers, manager of the Barnardo Farm, Russell; "Defects and Difficulties of Manitoba Dairying," by S. M. Barre, President of the Association; and "Fodders and Ensilage," by S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm. Copies can be had by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Rainfall Records.

Mr. Clement Wragge, the Queensland meteorologist, claims for his colony the credit of having put up the record in rainfall for the whole world. He first gives a few of the most remarkable rainfalls in the world:—At Joyeuse, in France, 31.17 in. in 22 hours; at Genoa, 30 in. in 24 hours; at Gibraltar, 33 in. in 26 hours; on the hills above Bombay, 24 in. in one night; and on Khasia hills to the northward of Calcutta, 30 in. on each of five successive days. Crohamhurst, therefore, in South-eastern Queensland, with its 35.714 in. in 24 hours, has beaten the world's record for that period. The gauge at Crohamhurst is a standard instrument of the large pattern, standing about one ft. above ground at an altitude of about 1,400 feet above sea.

When putting away tools such as hoes, scufflers, plows, etc., carefully oil the bright parts. Do not allow tools to become rusty. When bright they "clean well," and not only work easier but do the work much better. Frequently hoes are hung on the fence, and scufflers and plows left in the field after being used. Here they become rusty. A little machine oil or axle grease rubbed on the blades, and occasionally a little linseed oil applied to the wooden handles of spades and hoes, gives very satisfactory results. Harness, as a rule, is not oiled half often enough nor cleaned well enough. For boots nothing is better than a frequent application of raw linseed oil. The wearing parts of all farm machinery should be kept well oiled.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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11. We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.

13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.

3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.

See section 11 and four following in publisher's announcement above.

Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairying for Profit or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the author, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal) and that of one new yearly subscriber accompanied by two dollars.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "Harvesting," describing best and most profitable method of cutting, stooking, stacking and threshing say 100 acres of crop. Essay to be in this office by August 5th.

The Royal Show of England.

The show of live stock at the Chester meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was extensive, varied, and of good quality, though not above the average. Still, most of the breeds had noteworthy representatives.

LIGHT HORSES—THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

This branch of the Royal has always been looked forward to with pleasant anticipation, and this year's exhibit was in no way disappointing. One of the most attractive features of the show was the appearance upon the scene of the Duke of Westminster's Derby winner, Ben d'Or, accompanied by his stable companions, Arklow and Blue Grass. These were located in a pavilion specially erected for their reception as near to the centre of the grounds as could be arranged. Numerous other horses of equal merit were on exhibition.

CLEVELAND BAYS.

For the first time for forty-two years the Royal Agricultural Society has offered prizes for Cleveland Bays in separate classes. It is much to be regretted that breeders have not presented this breed before the public, so as to have demanded a class for them at the shows. The stallions turned out well, but there was not a single entry in the brood mare class, which does not say much for the public spirit of the breeders. The merits of the Cleveland Bay mares are great, yet are little known out of their own neighborhood. The winners are owned by Mr. F. H. Stericker, Mr. Robert Kitching, Mr. F. P. Baker, Mr. White and Mr. Scooby.

COACH HORSES.

The Yorkshire Coach horses made a fairly good showing, though more uneven than the Cleveland. The contest between the first and second prize horses was a keen one, but first was given to Mr. Kelsey's Lord Howden. Mr. Sett's First Favorite came second, and Mr. Houfe's Skewkirk Squire came third. The mares numbered one less than the stallions. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Kelsey's mare, Patience. Mr. White's Anisty Queen received second place.

HACKNEYS.

The Hackney class made an interesting showing. The report will be seen in Scotch letter of this issue.

SHIRES.

The Shire exhibit at the Royal is always held under certain disadvantages, owing firstly to the absence of older stallions shown in the early spring, and also because the foals have not as yet attained to an age sufficient to show off their points as they do in autumn. What, however, was wanting in this class was made up in the young stallion and mare classes. We feel safe in saying, that at no Royal show have the breeders of this breed made such a grand exhibit as at this one; the animals had sufficient quality combined with weight.

Speaking of the general character of these exhibits, there was one thing that was noteworthy, and to a certain extent detracted from the universal feelings of satisfaction, and this was among the yearlings and two-year-olds of both sexes a large proportion did not stand on their hind joints as one could have wished. This, of course, was due to over-feeding and insufficient exercise, and will no doubt be rectified by another year, as the natural conformation was all right. There was plenty of length and spring of pastern, but as they then appeared it was a great eyesore and a defect that judges could not overlook. A report of Clydesdales may also be seen in our Scotch letter.

SUFFOLKS.

Owing to the distance from Chester to the home of the Suffolk, the class was not overly large, but very good in quality.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns are well reported in our Scotch letter.

HEREFORDS.

No more than two Hereford breeders sent bulls, each only one, for competition in the class of native male Herefords calved in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. This seems a poor representation of so important a breed as this at a meeting-place divided from Herefordshire only by one intervening county, with excellent through railway facilities. It is accounted for by the fact that Herefordshire is becoming more and more a dairy county, and it is believed that this breed is not suited to the dairy requirements.

DEVONS.

The Devons were well represented, considering the long distance from the home of this symmetrical breed to the Royal show ground. Of aged bulls just three faced the judges, who soon decided to give Pretty Middling, of the Heauton Herd, the first place, as he was a perfect marvel of symmetry, with excellent top and low lines, nicely arched ribs, capital quarters—altogether a credit to his sire, Lord Wolseley. The second and third places were not so easily awarded. Seven two-year-olds entered the ring. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Skinner's Duke of Pound 16. In the cow class the five in view were all possessed of high qualities.

RED POLLS.

The thirty-one entries of this East Anglian valuable variety of cattle were very much the same as at the Suffolk County Show and at Romford, but, as on that occasion, none of the Duke of Hamilton's were on exhibition. In the aged bull class just four were brought before the judges. Lord Hastings' Broadbent, a last year winner at Warwick, carried off the first honor. Mr. H. P. Green's

Starlight coming second, and Mr. J. J. Coleman's Jupiter followed next in line. In the two-year-old class only three were drawn up for inspection, Mr. Coleman's Red Prince carrying off the blue rosette, Mr. H. P. Green's Prince Charming coming 2nd, and Coleman's Ruby King received 3rd place.

In the cow class Lord Amherst's Saltarella and Mr. Coleman's Dorena contested for the principal award; however, the last-named grandly fleshed daughter of Iago was given the first honor, as well as the female championship. In the two-year-old class Mr. Coleman's heifers carried off the first and second prizes, Lord Amherst's Rosetti, who was the only remaining contestant, coming third. Half-a-dozen yearlings entered the ring; H. P. Green's Honeymoon received first place, followed by Jewel 2nd, from Cannon House, and Colonel Lucas' Ashlyns Phyllis.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

With two exceptions, Polled-Angus cattle were never better represented at the Royal. There were thirty-six entries, and although there were a few empty stalls, the display made was highly creditable.

GALLOWAYS.

The Galloway entries numbered twenty-four, there being seven bulls and seventeen females. This was probably as many as could be expected, considering the distance of Chester from the home of this breed. But, whatever may be thought of the display from a numerical point of view, it was very creditable in respect of the individual merits of the exhibits.

AYRSHIRES.

Two classes were given for Ayrshire cattle, but breeders do not seem to be satisfied with the provision made, and only seven entries were made by two breeders. The Ayrshire men have made a mistake, as they will find out. They should have accepted the classes as a concession to them, and if they had responded it is probable that in future years they would have been more liberally dealt with. In the class for bulls, Mr. Pinkerton was awarded the first prize for Royal Stewart, bred by Mr. Montgomery, Tassnessock, and got by the champion bull Glencairn. Sir Mark Stewart gained the second prize with the yearling Risk Hine of Southwick, which was bred by Mr. Mair, of Craighua, and this animal has won first at many of the leading shows in the south and south-west of Scotland. The reserve went to Mr. Pilkington's Field Marshal, sired by Adjutant. In the female class Mr. Pilkington took first with Betty and third with Brow Duchess, Sir Mark Stewart coming second with Stately of Southwick.

JERSEYS.

The Jersey class was not so well-filled as we are accustomed to see at the Royal. This in one respect is very satisfactory, as it is better that a class should consist of a small number of show-yard specimens; rather than a great number of animals of only ordinary merit, sent merely for sale. In another respect, the lack of numbers is a matter of regret, as we fear it is due in a great measure to the fact that the English-bred Jerseys are never able to hold their own in the face of the fine and more delicately-bred island cattle. The first and second honors in the bull class were taken by Lord Rothschild's Flora's Lad and Mr. Blyth's Distinction's Pride. Cows in milk were certainly the strength of the Jersey section, though only fourteen animals came before the judges. The first prize was awarded to Lord Rothschild's Oxford Dahlia, the finest and most perfect Jersey that has been out for several years. The very fine cow Pontorson, of great celebrity, was placed second. Several commended and highly-commended cards were awarded, which goes to show that there were a lot of really worthy animals brought out.

GUERNSEYS.

Of the Guernsey class a great deal might be said, if space would permit. This breed seems to be rapidly coming to the front. The show of cows was an excellent one, as well as that of the bulls and heifers. Among the cows appeared several good ones that have never before been shown, but in most cases these failed to leave the old winners behind in the contest. The first and third honors were won by Sir F. A. Montefiore's Marguerite and Fortune. Strange to say, these two beauties have retained the same positions in all the rings in which they have appeared during last season, as well as the present one. Mr. J. Stephen's Muriel came second. The class for yearlings was a large and good one. Among the old bulls, the Express Dairy Company's Alexander the Great and Mr. Julian Stephen's May Boy came first and second, as at Gloucester Show, and after them is placed Lord Worth 3rd. In the young bull class, after a good deal of consideration Glyn's Tommy was placed before Mr. Julian Stephen's Adonis, who was first both at Gloucester and Southampton.

DAIRY CATTLE.

One of the leading features of the Royal Show has certainly been the large classes of dairy cattle brought in view. The first class has been judged for results from dairy cows yielding the largest quantities of butter. Over thirty animals were entered for it, and consisted of Shorthorns, cross-breeds, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Dexter Keries. Perhaps it will be a matter for wonder to some to know that the Shorthorns came out victorious in most instances. The cow classes and two heifers were, however, judged by the eye. Mr. W. Hollins coming first with Dairymaid, a Shorthorn cow, the second winner being Lord Egerton, with

a red Shorthorn of exceedingly nice character and a grand udder, Mr. Coke coming third, with a roan Shorthorn. The reserve cow was also of this breed. The next class was for dairy cows in milk, whose last calf was born within three months of the show. Here, again, the Shorthorns figured very well indeed. The class for three-year-old dairy cows in milk was a shorter one in numbers, yet it had three good ones as winners and an excellent reserve young cow, the first and second being taken by cross-breds, and the third by a Shorthorn.

THE BUTTER TEST.

Great interest was manifested in this section of the dairy industry, and the operations were watched with the keenest interest by breeders of Shorthorns, Jerseys and other cattle, who are interested at the present time in the absorbing question of the dairy. By practical test with the churn the prizes were awarded as follows, viz.:—For cows (1,100 lbs. and over), first, second and fourth were pure Shorthorns; third, a Shorthorn and Red Poll cross. For cows (under 1 100 lbs.), Jerseys carried off all the honors.

The average daily weight of milk in first class was 48 lbs. 8 oz. daily, and of butter 1 lb. 4½ oz. per day. In the lighter weights the results were, of milk 35 lbs. 7½ oz., and of butter 2 lbs. 3 oz. daily.

SHEEP.

The entres of sheep at Chester numbered 631, being, with two exceptions, the largest show in recent years. Speaking generally, the most noteworthy and prominent features of the section, and those by which it will live in the recollection of show-goers, were the numerous though somewhat uneven entries of Shropshires, the fine class of Cotswolds, and the interesting collection of Welsh mountain sheep. The good show of Lincolns and Oxfords was also worthy of mention.

LEICESTERS.

The famous breed of Bakewell has fallen within the past thirty or forty years from its grand position of supremacy, and has long since had to share its glories with other breeds. It was represented at Chester by thirty-six entries, and it may be fairly said that it has seldom produced better representatives. In the two-shear ram class the first prize was awarded to Mr. Geo. Harrison, second to Mr. E. F. Jordan, and Mr. T. H. Hutchinson took the reserve ticket.

The shearing class was uneven, the winners being very good, but some of the others were not really remarkable. Mr. Geo. Harrison again took first prize, also the second prize; Mr. Hutchinson came in third. In the ram lamb class, Mr. John Cheers was placed first for a useful pen, and Maskill and Strickland came second. The yearling ewes were fairly good; Mr. Harrison again carried off the first honors.

COTSWOLDS.

The Cotswolds came out in particularly good form and in very respectable numbers, the total entries being forty-two. The first prize in the aged ram class was awarded to Royal Warwick, belonging to Mr. Robt. Garne, an easy winner in his class. There were fifteen entries in the shearing class, nearly all of them quite above the average, and here Mr. Robt. Jacobs came to the front, Mr. Hulbert second, and Mr. Garne third. The last named exhibitor carried off the first and second in the ram lamb class. In the yearling ewe class the whole three prizes were carried off by Mr. Russell Swanwick, of the Royal Agricultural College Farm.

LINCOLNS.

The twenty-nine pens of this breed actually present must be regarded as a small show, considering the handiness of the locality for exhibitors. Mr. H. Dudding was the most successful exhibitor, but was closely followed in several instances by Mr. R. Wright, Mr. John Pears, and others.

OXFORD-DOWNS.

There were forty-one entries of Oxford-Downs, among which were some very superior animals, as well as a goodly number that were unworthy of very much praise. In this class there is evidently some progress yet to be made. The principal exhibitors were Mr. John C. Eady, Mr. Albert Brassey, Mr. George Adams, Mr. T. J. Green and Mr. W. A. Shafer, who is a resident of Middletown, Ohio, and is secretary of the American Oxford-Down Flock Book Association.

SHROPSHIRE.

This was indeed a magnificent display, the entries exceeding one-third of the total of all breeds of sheep, indicating clearly the progress and popularity of this sort. The successful exhibitors were: Mr. A. S. Berry, Mr. J. Harding, Mr. A. E. Mansell, Mrs. Barr, Mr. Berry, Mr. Campbell, Messrs. T. & S. Bradburne, Mr. Minton. Perhaps the most notable feature of the Shrop exhibit was the shearing ewe pen contest, in which thirty-six pens competed. Mr. T. Fenn was placed first, Mr. J. T. Napier (of Ireland) came second, and Mrs. Barr received third place. Ten other pens received either commended or highly commended tickets. An analysis of the catalogue shows that there are thirty-six exhibitors of Shropshire sheep from eight counties in England, three exhibitors from Ireland, and one from Scotland, making a total of forty exhibitors entering three hundred and eighty animals.

HAMPSHIRE.

Amongst the twenty-six pens of these sheep there are but few entries which have not been before the public more than once this season; the

sheep are good, but the competition was very restricted. Mr. Lambert, of Babraham, is the only exhibitor of a two-shear ram. Mr. Wm. Newton, Mr. F. R. Moore and Mr. Le Roy Lewis are prize takers in the order named for shearing rams. The class of pens of three ram lambs contain nine entries in their places. Mr. Newton's lot were an easy first, Mr. Lambert's second. Mr. Newton also carried away the first prize for pen of shearing ewes. Mr. Le Roy Lewis' pen came second. There were other good flocks for which there were no prizes.

SOUTH-DOWNS.

The Southdown exhibit consisted of seventy-one pens, which was almost identical with that of Warwick last year. The leading pens were brought into the ring for inspection of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who appeared to be much interested in them all, but especially in the ram which won the Duke of York's champion plate at Southampton a few days before. Mr. J. J. Coleman won the first for two-shear ram. The second prize went to a ram from the flock of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. In the shearing class the Duke of Richmond takes first prize, Duke of Hamilton second, and Mr. Coleman received third place. In the class for pens of three ram lambs, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales won with a useful lot. The three shearing ewe pen class was well filled; here again H. R. H. the Prince of Wales received the first place, J. J. Coleman second, the third prize being awarded to a pen from the flock of Sir Wm. Throcknolton, Bart. The Duke of Hamilton's ewes received a commended card, and are ewes of great merit.

SUFFOLKS.

The Suffolks being far from home came out in only meagre numbers. The winning old rams were owned by Mr. Josh. Smith, who also took second ticket. In the shearing class, the Earl of Ellesmere won the first prize, Mr. Josh. Smith coming second, who also received first prize in the ram lamb class, and was followed by Mr. Henry Lingwood. The shearing ewe class were taken in order as follows: Lingwood, Ellesmere, and Smith.

HORNED DORSETS.

Of this breed there was a small show. Mr. Samuel Kidner won first and second in the shearing ram class. In the lamb class Mr. W. E. Groves took both prizes. In the shearing ewes, a small but good class, Mr. W. J. Culverwell was awarded first and second honors.

PIGS.

In the Berkshire, Tamworth and Small White divisions the porcine display was not only satisfactory but of high merit, but the display in the Large White and Middle White divisions was quite the reverse. Mr. Ralph Smyd's Welford, which comes first in the large boar class, is in length and form of good quality. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Denton Gibson, who also came in for the reserve ticket. In the Middle White class Mr. A. T. Twentyman came first with Castleroff Deacon, who also won at Gloucester. The second prize was also won by the same exhibitor. In the sow classes Mr. Gibson, Mr. Twentyman and Mr. Nuttall were the successful competitors. The Berkshire class was a thoroughly good one, headed as it was with Mr. W. Pinnock's two first-class boars, Manor Poem N. and Manor Poem M. The first named is expected to be exhibited at Chicago, and we will doubtless hear from him again, as he is a grand animal, almost touching the ground when he walks. Mr. A. E. W. Darby's Philo, with his deep, full-shaped, thick form, made a good third winner, Mr. T. A. Atkins having reserve with Marmaduke. In the young boar class Mr. Darby was first with very fine specimens, Mr. J. W. Kimber second, and Mr. Russell Swanwick's pen being perhaps equally good, only they did not quite match. The sow classes were large and very fine indeed. The best prizes were taken by Mr. Edney Hayter, Mr. Russell, Mr. Jas. Blythe, Mr. C. A. Barnes, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Col. Blandy Jenkins, Mr. T. H. Atkins and Mr. W. Pinnock. The Tamworth breed was admirably represented; Mr. Jordan was first with a deep-set boar of considerable substance, and Messrs. Jones and Sons were second with a fine, large animal. Mr. Robt. Ibbotson won first and third in the young boar class, Mr. Thos. Clayton coming between them. In the sow class Mr. Ibbotson again came in for first place, Mr. Thos. Thompson was second, Mr. W. H. Mitchell third. The young sow pigs, with seven entries, were so good that six of them received notice. Mr. Phillips and Clayton received first and second, Mr. Ibbotson being third.

POULTRY.

The poultry section of the show increases steadily and surely year by year, and the present exceeds all previous gatherings, save only that at Windsor, which was exceptional. The numbers on the present occasion are 836. As to the quality, it is somewhat variable, and we scarcely think the chickens are up to the average, doubtless owing to the very dry weather which has prevailed this spring. In some cases the deficiency is more apparent than real, and implies that there has been a lesser development of flesh, whilst there is a sturdier frame. The table poultry made a good average display, the numbers being forty-four couples of chickens, and fourteen couples of ducklings. This exhibit was shown alive, killed and dressed on the grounds, and shown as dressed poultry.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE ROYAL SHOW.

Since we last addressed the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE various important events have been taking place in the agricultural world of Scotland. The council of the Clydesdale Horse Society have nominated, as the British judge of Clydesdales at Chicago, one of the most popular judges in the whole of Scotland, Mr. James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Weir is, without exception, the most popular judge amongst Scottish farmers. This season he has acted in one section or other at almost all of the important shows. His reputation as a man is of the highest, and as a judge he excels in selecting young, unfed stock. Animals overloaded with fat never command his admiration, and he is an out-and-out Scottish judge. That is to say, his preferences are altogether for those lines of judging which are closely identified with the Clydesdale interest. We can honestly congratulate the Exposition authorities on this appointment, and trust that they may be able to make such financial arrangements as will ensure Mr. Weir's attendance at Chicago.

A great many shows have taken place in the west and east of Scotland. The principal was probably that held at Stirling a fortnight ago. Almost all classes of stock were represented—Stirling being on the borderland between the south of Scotland and the west, between the feeding district and the dairy district, consequently there was a grand display of all classes. We had Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, as well as Ayrshires; hunting horses and roadster horses, as well as Clydesdales, and a good show of ponies; black faced sheep, along with a good representation of Border Leicesters. Then three of the principal shows in Fifeshire took place on successive Saturdays. Fifeshire is a county in which there is a great variety of agricultural labor. The example of Mr. Gilmour, of Montrave, has induced many tenant farmers to make exertions for the improvement of their draught horses. The classes of the show in this section are divided into two—one being open to all, and the other restricted to tenant farmers. It is not often, but it sometimes happens, that Mr. Gilmour is defeated in the open class by a tenant farmer, and in the class restricted to the tenants some very good animals were shown. In former years Mr. Gilmour's strongest opponent was Mr. Balfour, of Balbirnie, but for some reason or other he has this year withdrawn from competition. The Balbirnie stud was established some considerable time before the Montrave stud, and from time to time has been represented at the principal shows by some really first-class specimens. This year Mr. Gilmour is showing mainly young stock bred by himself, and got by Prince of Albion. The dairy cattle in Fifeshire are of a strong and heavy character. Some of them designated the dairy classes have strongly marked Ayrshire characteristics, but are rather heavier than the West of Scotland Ayrshires. The formation of their vessels is also suggestive that their increased weight has been secured by the use of a Shorthorn cross. Shorthorns in Fifeshire are a grand breed; not only Mr. Gilmour, but also Mr. Christie, of Dairsie, and Mr. Hill, of Langside, exhibited some fine specimens of the red, white and roan. Of course the best Aberdeen-Angus herd in Fifeshire is that of Mrs. and Miss Morrison Duncan, of Naughton. This is a very old herd, being descended from one of the oldest of the Aberdeen-Angus tribes, and both the ladies, who are the proprietors, are quite enthusiastic in their patronage of the breed. Mrs. Morrison Duncan's father was owner of the best herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the time of the first visit of the Highland Society to Inverness, somewhere about fifty years ago. The Stirling Show, to which reference has incidentally been made, was remarkable in the Clydesdale classes for the extraordinary success of the stud of Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield. He almost swept the boards with first-prize animals. Another exhibitor who showed very excellent stock was Mr. R. C. Macfarlane, of Greenburn, Blairdrummond, a gentleman who owns one of the best of the younger horses—Crown and Feather. Still another notable local exhibition was that held at East Kilbride a week ago. This is an unique gathering. The Society was instituted so long ago as 1816, and the town is one of those old-fashioned places which were once of great importance, but have been shunted into a corner by the formation of railroads and the abolition of stage coaches. It contains some of the old hostleries, which at once suggest to the onlooker a four-in-hand coach, with jaded travellers seeking rest and refreshment. But no four-in-hand comes that way now, except an occasional one during the summer on pleasure bent. For one day in the year the old town shakes itself out of its lethargy, becomes exceedingly alive, is besieged by all the travelling showmen in the country, and thronged by every country lad and lass for a dozen miles around. Kilbride show-day is a rural holiday, and has been so for many generations. As an exhibition of stock it is not without a measure of interest, but is rather a parade of animals that have already won at other shows than of young stock. This year, for the first time, Mr. Riddell sent out his famous champion mare Sunrise to grace Kilbride Show. She bears her honors well, and once more defeated a strong field. There was also a capital show of light-legged horses, including Hackneys. The town is in the centre of a very wide district, the best grazing

land in Lanarkshire, and is distant some ten miles from Glasgow, into which many of the farmers drive milk day by day. Good butter is made on old-fashioned principles by the farmers' wives, and the district is one of the best in Lanarkshire in which to spend a holiday. Naturally, therefore, the show of Ayrshires is well worth seeing, but, unfortunately, a great deal of what is called doctoring goes on. The show management is somewhat conservative, and permits a great amount of cruelty which no other show in Scotland would tolerate. It is hoped that this may soon be remedied.

The Royal Agricultural Society have had a very successful show at Chester. This Society enjoys the patronage of the upper ten in a way that ensures its prosperity no matter almost where its show may be held. This year, at the ancient city of Chester, it has been under the presidency of the wealthiest peer in England, the Duke of Westminster, a gentleman who wears very plain clothes, and owns the larger portion of the most valuable part of the city of London, and reckons his daily income, not by hundreds, but by thousands of pounds. He is, perhaps, best known to horse people as a high-toned patron of the turf, and the owner of some of the best race horses that have been seen in England within the last twenty years. If one were meeting him on a country road he would not imagine that he was a Duke. He might be excused if he concluded that he was a respectable tradesman having an afternoon walk. On one occasion it is said that the Duke entered a picture dealer's place in London. The proprietor was absent, and the assistant who waited on the Duke, being ignorant of his identity, and judging by his clothes, took very little interest in him—was, in fact, barely civil. The Duke made one or two polite enquiries, and finally left, saying: "Well, when Mr. So-and-Socomesin begood enough to tell him that the Duke of Westminster called." We will not describe the feelings of the assistant. This year, during the show week, His Grace entertained a very fashionable company at Eaton Hall, and at the general meeting in the showyard there were present, besides the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, the Dukes of Devonshire, and Richmond, and Gordon, a great retinue of Earls and Lords, Baronets, M. P.'s, and esquire galore. When one finds that in a large measure, as a result of such patronage, such attendances at the gates were secured as 21,000, 20,000 and 50,000, he may be pardoned for being sceptical regarding the alleged growth of democratic sentiment. The truth of the matter is, that as a rule no one is more eager to bask under the shade of royalty than the average political democrat. But to return to the show. As a general exhibition of British farming and live stock, the Chester meeting was fully up to the usual form of the Royal Agricultural Society. The outstanding features were unquestionably the Shorthorn, Welsh and Jersey cattle, and the Shropshire sheep. Horses of all breeds were equally represented—Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Hackneys, Hunters, Cleveland Bays, Coaching horses and ponies, being in respect of numbers and quality all very fair representations of the proportions in which the various breeds exist in Great Britain. The three distinctive Scottish breeds of Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and Ayrshire cattle were rather deficient in numbers, but very distinctly excelling in quality. In the dairy classes a novelty was introduced—a section in which there was a very large entry, and the results tested not by points in appearance, but by the weight and quality of the butter produced from the milk. The cows entered in this class were mostly Shorthorns and Shorthorn crosses, Jerseys and a very few Ayrshires. The cows were milked on the Sabbath evening at five o'clock, under supervision of the stewards. They were then weighed and classed A and B according to their weight, those making 1,100 pounds or more live weight being in class A, and those under that figure in class B. In actual weight of milk produced the best result was got from one of Sir Mark J. Stewart's Ayrshires, but as the prize was decided, not by milk, but by butter produced from the milk, the Ayrshires were out of the running, and all the prizes in the heavier classes went to the Shorthorns, and in the lighter classes to the Jerseys. In the class restricted to the various breeds the champion Shorthorn was the celebrated bull New Year's Gift, and the champion cow Mr. Stratton's Timbrel 23rd. An important feature of the Shorthorn exhibits was the success of Aberdeen cattle. New Year's Gift was bred by Lord Lovat in Inverness-shire. First prize three-year-old was Mr. Graham's Fairy King, a Booth bull bred by the Duke of Northumberland, and one of the best animals of his age in Great Britain. The first two-year-old bull is owned by a famous breeder, Mr. James Handley, and named Royal Harbinger. Lord Polwarth was owner of the first prize cow, Wave of Loch Leven, a nice animal whose sire was a Warlaby bull. The reserve champion was Mr. Robert Thompson's beautiful heifer Margareta Millicent. This is one of the best cows of the Shorthorn breed. She was a very close second to Mr. Stratton's Timbrel 23rd for the supreme honor. Several grand Herefords were exhibited, but the classes, except that for yearling heifer, were not large. Similar remarks apply to the Devons and Sussex. The Welsh cattle have undoubtedly through this show made an advance in popular favor. A gentleman bearing the distinctly Welsh name of Lord Harlech showed some grand cattle, and is a noble leader for the men of Harlech. The best cows were shown by Col. Henry Platt, whose

place in Carnarvonshire we hardly know how to spell, and do not profess to be able to pronounce. The famous Red Polled cattle from Norfolk form a good show, and the feature of the Aberdeen-Angus section is the success of Ballinalloch animals and Ballinalloch breed. This wonderful breed of cattle is going forward conquering and to conquer. The exhibits came from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and the show was one of which the breeders have every cause to be proud. The most successful exhibitors of Galloways were Mr. Leonard Pilkington and Mr. Cunningham, of Tarbreoch. Mr. Pilkington and Sir Mark J. Stewart were the only exhibitors of Ayrshires. Jerseys were in the hands of such men as Lord Rothschild, so that whatever money can do will certainly be done for them.

It is customary to say all manner of evil falsely regarding the exhibition of Clydesdales at the Royal. The prophets of evil have, however, been hopelessly out of their reckoning regarding the show of 1893. The tale was circulated on Saturday evening that there would not be above three or four in any of the classes. "A poor show" was the sapient observation. The appearance of the yard on Monday morning, however, completely belied this croaking. Not since Windsor—and before that date, not since Newcastle in 1887, or York in 1883—has there been so good a show of Clydesdales at the Royal as there is in 1893. The entries are fairly numerous; there are not more than two empty stalls in any class, in one or two cases there is but one, and in the majority of cases there are none. The judges appointed were Messrs. John M. Martin, Auchendennan, and Andrew Ralston, Glamis; but we regret to announce that Mr. Ralston was laid aside by illness, and his place was taken by Mr. John Kerr, Redham, Wigton, Cumberland, a well-known judge in the north of England. He likes a strong animal; and, on the whole, the preference all through the classes was given to such. The class, the awards in which gave rise to considerable discussion, was that of two-year-old fillies. We confess that it was not easy to follow the line taken by the judges, but they certainly gave very good reasons for their action, and were not to be moved from their positions. That being so, there is little use in canvassing the question. There was certainly no favoritism to individuals, and in most cases the method of placing of the stock could be very fairly defended. The veterinary examination, as usual, gave the Clydesdales an uncommonly good bill of health, and we did not learn that any had been disqualified by the vets. Every horse entered in the first class for three-year-old stallions appeared. A short leet was sent to the vets., consisting of the two sons of Macgregor, The MacVinnie (9318), and The MacHugh (9597), the Rosehaugh colt Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, and last year's winner, Sir Harry (9411), from Edengrove. The Rosehaugh horse has grown well, and is a big, handsome animal, with really good action. As will be remembered, he was got by Prince of Albion, out of the well-bred mare Alice Grey, bred by Mr. Waddell, of Inch, and got by Springhill Darnley, out of the well-known big mare Blossom, by Prince of Wales, that was first at Glasgow in 1883, beating the Auchendennan fillies, Alice Lee and Dina Vernon. Mr. Fletcher's horse was greatly admired last year at Inverness, where he was third, and many a year he would have been a good first at the Royal. Sir Harry is a very evenly built horse, with sweetly turned top and beautiful hind legs. His fore feet are perhaps just a trifle flat, but he moves very well, and was a favorite. He is growing well, and Mr. Graham had very good reason to expect that he would not be far away when the first ticket was handed out. MacHugh stood second at Kilmarnock to Belvidere, and is owned by Mr. Andrew Montgomery. He is the Dalbeattie premium horse, and has capital fore feet and legs, grand short fore arms well-filled with muscle, and a right good back and well-sprung ribs. His hind legs are not as well formed as his fore legs, and his color is a little light. His breeder was Mr. J. Grierson, Stockerton, and he is quite a first-class horse. The MacVinnie, in the opinion of some very good judges, was the best horse in the class. He is owned by Mr. Smith, Blaen Point, Chester, who showed some very fine stock. The MacVinnie was bred by Mr. M'Cartney, Portmarty, and was first at Dalbeattie when a yearling. He has grand fore legs and feet, a well-turned top, and is a good mover. He is, perhaps, rather light in his thighs, but there is no doubt that he is a first-rate horse. The MacHugh was put first, Sir Harry second, the MacVinnie third, and Prince Albert of Rosehaugh fourth. In the class for two-year-olds there were but three entries, and all were forward. The vets. passed the lot, and the winner was certainly not difficult to find—Montrave Kenneth, owned by Mr. Smith. He is a magnificent, big, strong horse, with broad, big, heavy flat bones and good feet. Possibly he is rather coarser in the head than one would like, but his match in many other points is more easily thought about than found. He was bred by Mr. Gilmour, and got by Prince of Albion, out of Keepsake, own sister to Newtonaids. Last year he was first when a yearling at Dalbeattie, and Englishmen should fancy him and think Mr. Smith did well to introduce such a horse into Cheshire. Lord Polwarth was second with Knight of the Garter, a useful, well-balanced kind of horse, bred by Mr. M. Craig Lusk, and got by Knight o' Lothian. The Lords Cecil were third with Curfew, by Claymore. There was but one absentee from among

the six entered in the yearling class, and all the five came back from the vets. but one. If we were going to quarrel with the judges it would be for the awards in this class. No doubt the first horse, Mr. Pilkington's Royal Standard, formerly known as The Royal Link, and winner of first at Aberdeen, Kilmarnock and Ayr, is a splendid, big, powerful horse, and for weight and substance far surpassed his opponents. Looking to his past career in strong competition it is not easy to displace him, but yet a fairly good case can be made out for the view that the second or third are to be preferred. The second, Mr. William Park's third Glasgow, Prince of Brunstane, is a beautifully balanced, sweet colt—being a late foal, he is, of course, back in size, but is a really good kind. The third, however, is a beauty. He is owned by Mr. T. Smith, Blaen Point, and is one of last year's Montrave foals. He is named Montrave President, and was never shown before. He is out of Primrose, and is therefore own brother to Mr. Wm. Taylor's colt and Mr. Douglas Fletcher's first H. and A. S. filly, Montrave Primula. His feet and pasterns are faultless, and he is another Rosemount, only of a far better color. The remaining colt of the four was Lord Polwarth's well-built, closely-coupled colt, Border Knight, bred by himself and got by Knight o' Lothian. The order was—Mr. Pilkington's Royalist colt, Royal Standard, first; Prince of Brunstane, second; Montrave President, third; and Border Knight, fourth. The female classes were better than the male classes. There were eight entries and six exhibits in the brood mare class. All six were useful, sound mares, and we have known a mare of less merit than the last of them win at the Royal. On the whole, although something is to be said for a different method of placing them, the awards were generally corroborated. Messrs. Percival, Burgh by Sands, were first with their well-known, big, prize mare, Flash Girl, by Flashwood. She was first last year at the leading Cumberland shows, and is a great handsome mare. She was got by Flashwood, and certainly does him no discredit. Mr. Thomas Smith got second and fourth prizes with two really nice mares. His second was the Prince of Wales mare Matilda, which stood first at Dalbeattie as a two-year-old filly. Her breeder was Mr. George M. Laws, Inchuey, by Airdrie, who never grudges to use a good horse. She has a foal at foot by Macgregor. Mr. Smith's fourth mare, Lady Peggy, by Master of Blantyre, was not far off being the best in the class. She was bred by Mr. M'Queen, of Crofts, and got by Master of Blantyre. Her feet and limbs can simply not be beaten, and she is sure to be further heard of. Last year she beat a strong contingent of Shires and Clydesdales at the Yorkshire, and is quite like repeating the performance. Lords A. and L. Cecil made a first-class third with their well-known mare Cynthia, the reserve champion last year, and winner of numerous prizes in the south of England. Amongst the three-year-old fillies there were several first-class animals shown. Mr. Pilkington's invincible Queen of the Roses was first. She has cleaned greatly since Kilmarnock, and is at present as formidable a competitor as any one need to encounter. Next to her was placed a new comer—at least to most of our readers an unknown mare—Mr. Thomas Smith's Crosby Queen. Mr. Brockbank bred many good Clydesdales in his time; we venture to doubt whether he ever bred a better than this. Her present owner is Mr. Thomas Smith, Blaen Point, and we somewhat incline to the belief that amongst mares of her age she would be rather a hard nut to crack. She is well-set on at the ground, and is an uncommonly good mover. She was bought at Mr. Foster's sale by Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Foster bought her at Mr. Brockbank's sale. Her sire was Lothian King, and we rather think she is the best seen amongst his progeny. The Lords A. and L. Cecil were third with the Lord Ailsa filly, Pride of Auchintoshan, looking fairly well, and Mr. Graham, of Edengrove, was fourth and highly commended with a second Crosby filly, Crosby Jewel. This is a level, thick, short-legged, breeding-like mare. Her action lacks the abandon of the second prize winner, but as a typical breeding mare she has merits all her own. Her sire was The Claimant, and her dam the high-priced Challenger mare Jewel of Parkhead. Once more a class—that of two-year-old fillies—contained eight entries. All of them appeared but one, the absentee being Mr. Pilkington's Rival Belle—a sweet filly which won at Moffat Show last year. The awards in this class were variously viewed, chiefly because of the fact that Mr. Douglas Fletcher's Montrave Marietta, which stood so well in last year at Inverness, was left out altogether, with Sir Mark J. Stewart's filly Merry Maggie, which can hardly be beaten when viewed standing; but her action is so defective that it is a sore puzzle to know what to do with her. Mr. Graham was first with his well-known Macgregor filly Royal Rose, a choice mare with excellent feet and pasterns. She is found fault with as having weak hind legs, and a deficiency in strength of thighs, but she seemed rightly enough placed first. Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher was second with a very massive, powerful filly, Alma, by Cairnbrogie Stamp, out of the dam of Prince Albert of Rosehaugh. She has grand feet and pasterns, and moves fairly well, although rather wide in front. Lord Polwarth was third with Miss Daisy, a well-known prize winner got by Knight o' Lothian, and Mr. Smith was fourth with Francesca, another daughter of the same horse, bred by Mr. Gifford, Ingliston. She is

a good mover, of fair quality. Mr. Graham was fifth with Lothian Queen, the daughter of Lothian King and the dual Royal first mare Lizzie of Inchparks. The Clydesdale class of the show was that for yearling fillies. Alike in numbers and quality it far surpassed the others, amongst the entries and exhibits being the first Castle-Douglas, first Kilmarnock, and first Ayr fillies, as well as others almost equally good. There were eleven entries, and nine appeared. Mr. W. Graham was rightly first with the first at Castle-Douglas, by Patrician, and bred by the Messrs. Shennan. She is looking very well, and has gone the right way. The Carlung filly that was first at Kilmarnock, now owned by Mr. Pilkington, was a very strong second. She, too, has fully justified the good opinions that were formed of her. Mr. Andrew McClelland, Glenturk, was third with his prime, big filly by Top Knot, which has been successfully exhibited at all the shows this season. She has good feet and legs, and a magnificent top. Mr. Smith was fourth with Red Rose, the Macgregor filly that was first at Ayr. The Marquis of Londonderry was fifth with a very sweet filly by Castlereagh, and Mr. Smith was sixth with Leezie Lindsay, bred by Mr. Picken, Torrs, and first as a foal last year.

The gentlemen who acted as judges of Hackneys are both well-known in the North—namely, Messrs. Alex. Morton, Gowanbank, Darvel, and James Griggs, South Creaque, Fakenham, the latter being the first who was introduced into Scotland as the English judge under the scheme of the Scottish Committee. There was some little grumbling about the awards, as there always is, but on the whole the work was thoroughly well done, and it was certainly not a case of giving prizes to men. The animals were winning according to the judgment of the bench, and a complete stranger led the brood mare class, and won the championship for mares with foal. This was Mr. Edward Green, The Moors, Welshpool, and the mare was Modesty (1731), a chestnut, bred by Mr. Moore Burn Butts, but, as far as we could learn, hitherto unknown to fame. But to begin with the first class—for stallions foaled in 1890, and above 15 hands. The Halewood Stud Company were first here with the first at London, Astonishment II. (3422). He was looking thinner than at London, but is a very stylish, gay horse, and was, without hesitation, awarded the gold medal as the best stallion. Mr. D. Sowerby, Hull, was second with Gentleman John, which stood third at London. He has greatly improved since then, and was quite fit to get in front of Mr. Alfred Lewis' Stylish Shot, which stood second at London. He has grown a little heavier, and does not move so well as at the earlier show. The next class, for stallions foaled in 1890 not over 15 hands, was a little larger, containing five entries, and the quality was quite good. The first prize winner was again the London first, Dr. Fred, owned by Mr. J. E. Anderton, Breeze Hill, Preston, and got by Renown, out of Coral Girl. He seems at present to threaten to grow rather thick and coarse, and can hardly be said to have improved on his London form. Mr. John Lett, of Cleveland Bay fame, was second with Hafas, got by Lord Swanland, out of Vestas, by Prickwillow. He is a good horse standing, but his movement could be improved. Mr. Joseph Wood was third with Winnal Fireaway, a black horse got by Old Fireaway, out of Heather, by Moore's Confidence. He promises to grow into a very good horse. The reserve was Mr. Haselwood's Charmer, by Cadet, a beautiful horse well named. The class which followed for two-year-olds was a splendid one, composed of fine horses, fairly numerous and choice in quality. Thirteen returned from the vets., and after a deal of trouble this was reduced to the more manageable proportions of eight. Mr. Arthur Fewson had an outstanding winner in Hedon Squire, a noble animal of great style and a faultless performer. He is regarded as the best of his age seen this season, and is not recalled by North countrymen as having been out before. There is in him every promise that he will make a champion winner ere very long. He has a deal of quality, and carries a fine riding neck and shoulder. He was got by Rufus, out of Polly (494), by Fireaway, and was deservedly reserve for the championship. Mr. Charles Mitchell, Enthorpe House, Market Weighton, owns the second horse, Enthorpe Prince. There was a long contest between this horse and that eventually placed third, Mr. Stephenson's Goodmanham Squire, a beautiful horse by Ganymede. Enthorpe Prince moves well, and gives a good show. He was second in London. His sire was His Majesty (2513), and his dam Peg (3171), by Superior. Goodmanham Squire is a grand colt that looks like making the best of the lot. He has beautiful action and is uncommonly good in the forehead, but rather lacks timber. If he comes to strength he will make a valuable sire. The reserve was Mr. W. Waterhouse's Success III., a choice chestnut, and thought by some to be the most handsome horse in the show. He is own brother to Ganymede. He was first at the Great Yorkshire last year, but did not move quite so well on Monday. Mr. Samuel Webb came next with the Vigorous colt Plenipotentiary, and a very good colt in the class was Gold Quartz, owned by the Halewood Company. He was got by Goldfinder VI., out of Anemone, by Donal Grant, and has as many Hackney points as any colt in the class, but was going rather amiss. Brood mares above 15 hands were a most magnificent show, and well worth going to see. Modesty, owned by Mr. Green, to which reference has already been made,

was a clear winner for points standing, but her position was severely criticised. She could perhaps have done with a little more action, but if she possessed that she would be invincible. Her sire was Lord Derby II., and her dam Snowdrop (324), by Denmark. A great price would not buy her, and Mr. Green, who is one of the best men to be met at a Royal Show, is entitled to be proud of his championship with this delightful mare. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was second with New York (1296), a famous prize winner and a very good animal. She has better action than the first, but lacks the Hackney points. She is rather square in the shoulder, and her neck is just thick enough. Mr. Waterhouse owns the third mare, Bury Sunflower, a beautiful chestnut, bred by Mr. John Rowell. This is a mare of a high order of merit, but rather ragged in her quarters at present, as she is nursing well a choice foal by Agility. Mr. Harry Livesey's fourth is the famous black-brown mare Agnes, which stood second at London. The judges differed hopelessly regarding the positions of the third and fourth, and Mr. Benson, of the Halewood Company, was called in to decide the tie. The positions announced are those assigned by him. Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., was fifth with Ferry Queen, a useful Norfolk mare by Norfolk Count. It ought to have been said that New York was the reserve for the female gold medal. Mares under 15 hands made a good class, but not up to the former in quality. Mr. Geo. Jackson, Bandwood House, King's Heath, was first with Minnie, a sweet little chestnut mare, but rather strong in her shoulder. She was shown in good form. She was got by Cadet, out of a mare by Hue and Cry Shales. The Prince of Wales was second again in this class with Constance (63), a strong brood mare of the harness type, got by Cannon Ball, and having foal at foot by Cadet. Mr. Temple was third with Shirley, a daughter of Cadet, of the real Hackney type, and good quality. Mr. Harry Livesey was fourth with the beautiful chestnut mare Lady Alice, winner of many prizes. She has been bought by Mr. C. E. Galbraith, and will very probably be seen at Edinburgh. She was got by Lord Derby II., and is an excellent mare of her class and size. For mare or gelding, about 14 hands and up to 15 stones, Mr. Fewson got first with the chestnut, Skidby Belle, a strong riding mare; and for the next class, up to 12 stones, Mr. Pope, Cannon House, was first with his famous Lady Isabella (2194), by D'Oyly's Confidence. She is a splendid mare of her class and type. Mr. Thomas Roberts, 41 Ranelagh Street, was second with Belle of the Ball, a roan mare got by a son of Confidence. She is a strong mare, perhaps rather more of the driving than the riding type, and of the same line of breeding as Lady Lofty, to which she bears some resemblance. Mr. Fewson was third with the bay gelding, The Masher, by Danegelt, a really good specimen, but a little down in his back. Lady Brooke was fourth with the beautiful lady's pony, Queen of the Dale.

The largest class amongst the sheep was that of Shropshires. Indeed, so large were the classes and of such quality, that in some cases quite a fourth of them were commended in some form or another. They seemed to be the only class of stock for which there was a demand from America and Canada, and several of the best pens have been purchased by Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, Ontario. He has not confined his attention to Shropshires alone, but has also bought some of the prominent prize winners among the Cotswolds and the Oxford-Downs. The third prize shearing Cotswold ram, a very smart sheep, is one of his purchases, and he also bought the first prize pen of three Cotswold ram lambs, an excellent lot, which were purchased so long ago as April. Amongst Oxford-Downs Mr. Miller has purchased Mr. Albert Brassey's first prize shearing ram, a sheep which has been first wherever exhibited this season, and has been shown pretty frequently. Another of his purchases in this section is the unbeaten pen of three ram lambs, also bought from Mr. Brassey, and yet a third purchase is the first prize pen of three Oxford-Down shearing ewes. They also are the property of Mr. Brassey, have been frequently shown and never beaten. In taking over such quality of stock Mr. Miller is reflecting credit on Canada, and his eager energy will, we trust, meet with ample reward. The first prize Shropshire ram is one of the most magnificent sheep of the tribe exhibited. His owner is Mr. Berry, Birmingham, and his victory was distinctly popular with all classes. The well-known Scottish fancier of the breed, Mr. David Buttar, of Corston, showed some choice specimens, and even in such heavy classes was able to secure honorable mention; thus showing that these valuable sheep can be bred under climatic conditions very far from being as favorable as those they are familiar with in their native district. The third prize shearing ram, in a class of eighty entries, has been purchased by Mr. Miller for exportation to Canada. This ram was very highly thought of by all with whom we conversed, and will doubtless be highly popular in Canada. From the same firm Mr. Miller purchased the third pen of three Shropshire ram lambs, an excellent lot that should be received with marked favor. The corresponding pen of ewes was also purchased by Mr. Miller, and it contained one of the best ewes in the show. But not content with this, he has secured the first prize pen of shearing ewes from Mr. Thos. Fenn, at Ludlow. This pen were also first at the Bath and West of England show, and are a really grand lot. The strong boned and

perhaps rather coarse sheep, the Lincolnshire breed, are in great favor in South America, and we met one or two buyers from that part of the world who were anxious to secure sheep of this race. Altogether the Royal Show of '93 will be remembered by all who visited it as one of the best in a long series of good exhibitions.

SCOTLAND YET.

Timely Notes.

ANCESTRAL WISDOM.

Superintendent Gregg, of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes, made a good point in stating, "I think too much of my father to do all things as he did." By this he did not mean to convey the idea that he considered his father a nincompoop, but rather that by the light of his predecessor's experience he was able to see his way clearer to improving on his practice. Too many keep on the old, well-beaten track of farming in the ancient manner, for no other reason than that their fathers did so. Of this persuasion are those that use the old dash churn, flat milk-pans, keep scrub cattle, don't take a farm paper, never attend an institute for they know it all, &c., &c.

BUYING A BULL.

This season I have seen strongly exhibited the dislike or distrust that most farmers have of what they call aged bulls. No less than three first-class Shorthorn bulls in my immediate neighborhood, ranging in age from 4 to 6 years, could not be sold in their own vicinity on account of this very foolish prejudice, but were sold to parties at a distance. In two cases parties who refused these highly-bred and useful animals are now using young scrub bulls of the poorest kind. Now, is a bull aged at 6 years? Is he not in his prime? My experience goes to prove that a bull who has not been abused when growing will beget better stock after he reaches maturity than it is possible—or reasonable to expect—for an immature yearling to do. The trouble very often arises from the fact that a young bull is generally—if not always—over-worked, and so permanently injured; hence, when he arrives at maturity he is more or less stunted. For my own part I would buy a strong, vigorous, active 5 or 6-year-old bull every time before I would buy an untried and immature yearling. Again, it is worse than folly to throw away your good, pedigreed bull after using him for only a couple of years on grade stock, and retard the improvement of your stock by using a grade bull or mongrel. If you don't see your way to buying a new bull to replace your present one—that is, if he really wants replacing—keep him on another year, or take your cows to some neighbor who has another pure-bred bull, but do not use a grade.

SCHEDULED CATTLE AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Canadian fat-cattle and "stocker" trade is now feeling the full effect of the embargo placed on them last year, and is being rapidly ruined. Among all the other remedies proposed for this state of things, I am surprised that our High Commissioner in London is not empowered to make concessions to our chief customer, England, in the way of customs duties. Events have lately proved pretty conclusively that we can't get along without the English market, and would it not be only fair—and greatly also to our own interest—to give a little to regain our prestige in the opinion of the English people, instead of always asking for more. We ask for concessions for this and for that—and what do we offer in return? Are we not like the thankless children of King Lear? We want all our parent can give us, and then we would turn her out-of-doors as a recompense. It would be politic and only a measure of justice that we should make some small return to England for the privilege of free entry into her markets. Let us take off the duties on some of her principal exports, and we would find that England would meet us more than half way. We spend tens of thousands of dollars in trying to work up a one-horse trade with the West Indies, France and Australia, and neglect our best customer, England, who is worth more to us than all the others put together.

BUSINESS POLITICS.

The farmers at last, through their association, the Patrons of Industry, are bringing their political opinions into line with business requirements. Let us hope they will vote also in the right way at every election as it comes up, and then we would have some of our burdens removed and others lightened. The Patrons' deputation that waited on the Finance Minister asked none too much, and could have asked a great deal more.

GENERAL.

Care for your horse—stable in fly-time—white-wash stables inside, and keep cool, clean and dark. Put up plenty of fruit for winter use; there is abundance of it this season, and will be very welcome when the snow is flying next January. Use plenty of oil on your machinery, and keep your knives sharp. It is easy enough to sharpen the sections with one of the numerous knife sharpeners now so common.

INVICTA.

Calgary Summer Fair.

Well, the days of the summer fair have come and gone. Certainly, if perfect weather, a good exhibit, a large, enthusiastic crowd, and an interesting programme each day so carefully arranged and varied as to pander to each individual taste, can make a success, the officers and directors of the Calgary Agricultural Association are to be congratulated on the result of their untiring efforts. Being the first summer fair held here it was somewhat of an experiment, and that the result has more than exceeded the expectations must be very gratifying to the promoters, and a good augury of the successes in store for the future.

It is a good thing to see the farmers and ranchers of this great Alberta wakening up to the fact of the good to be got from an exhibition. Next year I trust it will not be the minority but the majority who will profit by it. One very serious drawback is the distance some of the stock has to be brought for exhibition, and the limited accommodation on the grounds as yet; but before long, with better railway facilities and the expenditure of more money on necessary improvements, the Calgary exhibition, as it is the very centre of the largest ranching country in the Dominion, should be something looked forward to by all the stockmen of our country. But if the exhibit was not large it was very creditable, as every exhibit was first-class. In horses, Messrs. R. and J. A. Turner, of the Clydesdale Ranch, Calgary, showed their famous stallion, Balgreggan Hero, imported [1591] (8446), and, as might be expected, he carried off all the honors in his particular class. A description of his many good points seems superfluous, as he is so well-known, having won the first prizes and sweepstakes at the Winnipeg Industrial for the past two years, and also carrying off first prize at Toronto as a yearling. Sufficient to say he is a magnificent four-year-old bay, weighing about a ton, and that he is the horse chosen by the commissioners to represent the Northwest at the World's Fair is all that need be said. Messrs. Turner Bros. send him east in July to the Winnipeg fair, and from there on to Chicago, where we will probably hear great things of him. In the same class, as a two-year-old, Scotland's Wonder, owned by Mr. Kerfoot, of Cochrane, carried off first. He, too, is a magnificent horse, and well deserved the honors which he won. Mr. Bryce Wright had also on view his Clyde mare, Elsie, who probably has few equals in Canada. This mare has captured no fewer than seventeen first prizes in the Eastern Provinces. Mr. Bell Irvine also showed some fine Clyde colts.

In Hackneys, Rawlinson Bros. showed some beauties—Robin Adair, a grand three-year-old, and Ringleader, equally good in the two-year-old class. Both these Mr. Rawlinson hopes to take to the Winnipeg exhibition in July.

In the blood horses, Mr. J. R. Sutherland was to the front with a magnificent string of eleven—Sharper Goldust, a five-year-old stallion; May Sharper, dam Lulu West, by Sharper; Nubia, dam Lulu West, by Numidian; Cherry Ripe, full sister to Nubia; the others almost equally good. In the heavy draught and agricultural classes, the Calgary Cartage Company (Messrs. Douglas & Parlow) showed two very fine spans of each.

Mr. J. D. Shattuck, of Davisburg, Mr. R. G. Robinson, of the Elbow Park Ranch, Mr. J. McPherson, McHugh Bros., F. Price, D. M. Radcliffe, of Cochrane, and many others, also showed many fine things in horse-flesh. Mr. Shattuck is also an extensive breeder of Shorthorns, and had a very fine exhibit of 16 head on the grounds. Among them were Prince of the West (1248), a grand bull, thirteen months old, weighing 1200 pounds; Miss Temple, a beautiful prize cow, bred by Alex. Burns, Rockwood, Ont.; and Prairie Queen, another equally good. Mr. D. M. Radcliffe also showed some fine stock in this class, and Mr. Leacock some particularly fine Holsteins. Jos. McPherson and John Cowan were also extensive exhibitors in the different classes. In butter the exhibit was not a large one, but exceptionally good. Mr. D. M. Radcliffe carried off all the honors in creamery butter; his exhibit was of particularly fine quality, and something very good was also shown by A. W. Gillingham, of Trinisfail.

In the farmers' class, Mr. Trimbill, of Red Deer, Jos. McPherson and Mr. Leacock showed butter of a high quality. Unfortunately there was no cheese on exhibition. There is but one factory as yet in Alberta, and for some reason or other an exhibit was not sent in.

An abbreviation of the prize list is below:—

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

BLOOD HORSES—CLASS 1.

Section 1.—Thoroughbred Stallions—R. G. Robinson, \$20. Section 3.—Brood Mare, with foal at foot—Major Walker, \$10.

ROADSTERS—CLASS 2.

Section 1.—Roadster Stallion—J. R. Sutherland, 1st, \$15; Pepper & Parslow, 2nd, \$10. Section 2.—Stallion and three of his gets—Pepper & Parslow, \$20. Section 3.—J. R. Sutherland's Nubia, 1st, \$10; A. Wallis' colt, 2nd, \$5. Section 4.—Colt—J. R. Sutherland, 1st, \$7; A. Wallis, 2nd, \$4. Section 5.—Brood Mare, foal at foot—J. R. Sutherland, 1st, \$10; A. Wallis, 2nd, \$5. Section 6.—Pair Drivers—Pepper & Parslow, \$15. Section 7.—Single Driver in Harness—McHugh Bros., 1st, \$15; Pepper & Parslow, 2nd, \$10.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES—CLASS 3.

Section 1.—Filly, three years—J. Cowan, \$8. Section 2.—Filly, two years—J. Robinson, 1st, \$8; Gelding, two years—W. Laycock, 2nd, \$4. Section 3.—One-year-old Filly—W. D. Shattuck, 1st, \$8; W. D. Shattuck, 2nd, \$4. Section 4.—Brood Mare, foal at foot—Major Walker, 1st, \$10; Jas. Robinson, 2nd, \$5. Section 5.—Team to Road Waggon—Calgary Cartage Co., 1st, \$15; R. & C. Hooper, 2nd, \$8.

HEAVY DRAUGHT—CLASS 4.

Section 1.—Stallion—R. & J. A. Turner, 1st \$20; Jas. McPherson, 2nd, \$10. Section 2.—Stallion and three of get—R. &

J. A. Turner, \$20. Section 3.—Filly or Gelding, three years—C. Michie, \$10. Section 4.—Two-year-old Filly—W. Laycock, 1st, \$10; W. D. Shattuck, 2nd, \$5. Section 5.—One-year-old Filly—W. D. Shattuck, 1st, \$8; Bryce Wright, 2nd, \$4. Section 6.—Foal at Foot—W. Laycock, 1st, \$15; W. D. Shattuck, 2nd, \$10. Section 7.—Team to Waggon—Calgary Cartage Co., 1st, \$20; Calgary Cartage Co., 2nd, \$10.

Special prizes, \$10 and \$5—Stallion two years and under—W. D. Kerfoot, 1st; Bell Irving, 2nd. Special prizes, \$10 and \$5—R. & J. A. Turner, 1st; W. D. Shattuck, 2nd.

Special prize, best pure-bred Clydesdale or best registered Clydesdale of any age—W. Laycock. Sweepstakes stallion—R. & J. A. Turner.

HACKNEYS—CLASS 5.

Section 1.—Rawlinson Bros., 1st, \$20; Rawlinson Bros., 2nd, \$10.

Special prize of \$10—Rawlinson Bros. Ringleader. Special prize, best leaper—W. D. Kerfoot's George K. Special prize, best walking team—Calgary Cartage Co., \$20.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES—CLASS 6.

Section 1.—W. D. Kerfoot's George K, \$20. Section 2.—W. D. Kerfoot's George K, 1st, \$10; Rawlinson Bros., Daisy, 2nd, \$5. Section 3.—Saddle Horse—Kerfoot, 1st, \$10; R. & J. A. Turner, 2nd, \$5. Section 4.—Pony under 14.1—J. S. Brisco, 1st, \$7; Critchley, 2nd, \$4.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS—CLASS 7.

Section 1.—Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull—A. Naenias, 1st, \$10; D. M. Ratcliffe, 2nd, \$5. Section 2.—W. D. Shattuck, 1st and 2nd, \$10 and \$5. Section 3.—Herd Shorthorns—W. D. Shattuck, \$10.

HOLSTEINS—CLASS 8.

Section 1.—Bull—T. Laycock, \$10. Section 2.—Cow—T. Laycock, 1st, \$10; T. Laycock, 2nd, \$5. Section 3.—Herd—T. Laycock, \$10.

HEREFORDS—CLASS 9.

Section 1.—Bull—W. D. Shattuck, 1st, \$10; H. A. Muntz, 2nd, \$5. Section 2.—Cow any age—H. A. Muntz, 1st, \$10; H. A. Muntz, 2nd, \$5. Section 3.—Herd—H. A. Muntz, \$10.

GRADES—CLASS 10.

Section 1.—Dairy Cow—Mrs. Wubugatt, 1st, \$10; T. Laycock, 2nd, \$5. Section 2.—Yearling Heifer—T. Laycock, \$5. Section 3.—Heifer—D. M. Ratcliffe, \$5. Section 4.—Fat Cow—H. A. Muntz, 1st, \$10; W. D. Shattuck, 2nd, \$5.

DAIRY PRODUCE—CLASS 11.

Section 1.—Creameries in Firkins—D. M. Ratcliffe, 1st, \$15; A. W. Gillingham, 2nd, \$10. Section 2.—Fifty Pounds for Shipment—D. M. Ratcliffe, 1st, \$10; A. Gillingham, 2nd, \$5. Section 3.—Farm Dairy Crock—Mrs. S. Ray, 1st, \$10; A. H. Trimble, 2nd, \$5. Section 4.—Rolls, Prints—T. Laycock, 1st, \$10; J. Cowan, 2nd, \$5. Section 5.—Dairy for Export—A. H. Trimble, 1st, \$10; A. W. Gillingham, 2nd, \$5.

PROVISIONS—CLASS 12.

Section 1.—Loaf Home-made Bread—J. Wubugatt, 1st, \$5; Mrs. S. Ray, 2nd, \$3. Section 2.—Loaf Bakers' Bread—W. J. Halliday, 1st, \$5; W. H. Kinnister, 2nd, \$3. Section 3.—Displays Bread and Butter—Mrs. J. Wubugatt, 1st, \$5; Jos. McPherson, 2nd, \$3.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Haying.

BY H. NEWMARCH.

The saving of enough hay of first quality, I take it, is as important as the saving of a grain crop in good order. The first essentials are a good mowing machine in working order, with the knives sharp and the gearing well-oiled, a self-dump hay-rake, and a knife sharpener of some modern style. Have your racks, wagons and fences all ready for work before commencing. The best time to cut is when in full blossom or shortly after—usually in this country about the 15th to 25th July. I find a two-horse rake is preferable to a one-horse, as the two horses walk faster, and are far handier in "bunching," besides being able to take a wider sweep, and so get over more ground in a given time.

I stack on a platform made of logs laid on the ground, and then rails laid across them, thus raising the hay at least a foot from the ground, and also allowing a free current of air to pass under the hay—no hay is wasted in this way. It is a rough-and-ready adaption of the Old Country "stathel" or rick-stand.

To cut and stack fifty tons should not, in decent weather, take more than three weeks with one team and two men. I prefer to cut for a day, then rake up as soon as dew is off on the following morning and "bunch" it, and then cock it well in big cocks; then cut again, rake, bunch and cock as before. By this time, if the weather has been as before, the first lot should be fit to haul in. Haul good, the first lot you have now cut, "then go on and stack what you have now cut," "then go on mowing again." I prefer oblong stacks well-tramped, and as high as it is possible to make them; lay a couple of sticks across the apex (or ridge) of the stack, and if it has been well stacked you should have good, sweet-smelling, green hay. The sides of a track should bulge out a little, until about three-fourths up, then be drawn in regularly to a moderately sharp peak in the centre. In building your stack "keep the middle full" and well tramped, so that when it settles the sides will sink more than the centre, thus throwing the rain off perfectly. Rake down the stacks after settling a few days, and also, if necessary, pull out any ugly corners or bulges on the sides. Almost every kind of wild grass in this country makes good hay for stock, but for horses Scotch (or thatch) grass is generally considered the best, while for cows red-top carries off the palm. Skunk grass and red-root are the only two kinds I know of that are worthless. Young reeds are considered excellent for milking cows, and seem somewhat similar to green corn in taste, while old, ripe reeds are inferior to good, bright straw. Where a large quantity of hay is required the hay-loader and horse-fork can be used with economy and profit, and on level ground I have seen the Acme sweep and stacker put up several stacks in a day, with very little manual labor; but for amounts up to fifty tons, the first cost of these tools would be too great to enable the farmer to obtain a sufficient interest on his investment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

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

G. C., Butterfield, Man.:—"I have a cow with very sore teats; small white lumps come on, turn red, break and form scabs. It makes cow hard to milk. A neighbor has five cows affected the same way. Do you think it is cow pox? What do you recommend as a cure?"

[The eruption is possibly Cow Pox, or it may be caused by local irritation, as running through long swamp grass. Cow pox, though not usually a disease of a very serious nature, is troublesome in milk cows and very contagious. It is often transmitted from one cow to another by the hands of those engaged in milking. Cleanliness should be observed as fully as circumstances will permit. Bathe the udder morning and evening with tepid water, and apply after each bathing a lotion composed as follows:—Acetate of lead, one ounce carbolic acid, half an ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce; water, one quart. Feed the animal laxative food, and give morning and evening in mash, for one week, hyposulphite of soda one ounce. Milking tubes should be used while the teats are very sore.]

GASTRITIS.

B. B., Elm Creek, Man.:—"One of your subscribers here is desirous of getting some information regarding a sickness which carried off a number of his calves, and advice as to what he should do with similar cases in future. The calves when born were to all appearance in perfect health and strong, but as soon as they got their mothers with them they scoured badly. Laudanum and the white of eggs were both tried, without the least sign of success. Their eyes sank in their heads, and their noses became icy cold. Some of them dropped off within twenty-four hours, others lingered on as long as three days."

[The first milk of the cow after calving contains a substance called colostrum, which acts as a natural purge to the calf, and in the cases which you have mentioned there appears to have been a superabundance of that agent, or of some other irritative substance. Change the food of the cow, and give in one dose the following laxative:—Epsom salts, twelve ounces; saltpetre, half an ounce; cream tartar, four ounces; treacle, half a pint; dissolve in one quart of hot water. Give the calf, according to age, from two to six ounces each of raw linseed oil and lime water; tincture of opium, two to four teaspoonfuls. This dose may be repeated in eight or ten hours, if necessary. If diarrhoea is persistent, give every two hours until it stops from two to four tablespoonfuls of the following mixture:—Tincture of catechu, tincture of opium, tincture of rhei, of each one ounce; chalk mixture, three ounces. If there is evidence of much pain, apply rugs wrung out of hot water to the abdomen.]

INFLAMMATION OF BURSA PATELLÆ.

O. L. McCULLOUGH, Miami, Man.:—"My yearling colt has been lame since last fall, and has a swelling in front of the stifle joint extending from the joint about five inches down. I blistered him in the winter, which reduced the swelling somewhat, and he was not so lame; but has since been worse, on account of having been run down and thrown by dogs. Please prescribe a cure."

[Apply blister as follows:—Mix together biniodide of mercury and cantharides of each one drachm; vaseline, one and a-half ounces. Rub the whole well in to the enlarged part; let it remain for forty-eight hours, then wash off and apply vaseline or lard to the blistered surface. When the blister has acted, turn the colt loose in a roomy and well-ventilated box stall. Give iodide of potassium, twenty grains morning and evening, for ten days, in bran mash. Repeat the blister in two weeks, or as soon as the skin is in proper condition.]

ANSWERED BY DR. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO.

YOUNG HORSE WITH SPLINTS.

EASTMAN SPRINGS:—"I have a young horse rising four years old with a splint on each fore leg, which are not very large, and do not cause any lameness."

[You must consider yourself fortunate that nature is so kind to your horse as to deposit the osseous material without trouble. Do not work your animal for a few weeks, and unless he goes lame do not interfere with the splints. To cause absorption of the enlargement, apply an ointment composed of biniodide of mercury, one drachm, and two ounces of lard. Apply a dressing to each splint, and no doubt removal of the enlargement will take place. This will not produce a blister.]

GARGET IN MARE.

BENJ. BLAKNEY, Albert, N. B.:—"I bought a mare in foal last April; when the foal was born, it sickened and died in twenty-four hours. The mare had a good supply of milk, which I tried to draw. The nipples commenced to swell, and in a short time broke just below the flank, and discharged a very thick, curdly, yellow matter; they then healed, only to break in another place. I wish to know what you call it, and how to treat the complaint."

[This disease is seldom seen in the mare, and is known as Mammitis or Garget of the Udder. The symptoms are so well described that I need not repeat them here, although you do not mention that progression is painful to the animal. She will, no doubt, be seen to walk with her hind limbs wide apart, and seldom, if ever, lies down during the progress of this complaint. All the symptoms of inflammation should be read in a former paper on the subject, for here we have inflammation that has terminated in suppuration of the lymphatic glands. The abscess should be opened as soon as they are seen to become soft after hot fomentation, and so long as gangrene does not take place you need not fear any fatal results. Apply a stimulating liniment: Olive oil, two ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; water of ammonia, one ounce; water, four ounces. Give some alterative powder composed as follows: Nitrate of potash, two ounces; sulphur, two ounces; resin powder, two ounces; ginger, one ounce; licorice root, two ounces. To be well mixed, and a tablespoonful put twice a day in animal's food, which should be of a nourishing character.]

BARREN MARE.

H. BRYANT, Hamilton:—"I have an old favorite trotting mare, seventeen years old, which I cannot get in foal. She has been covered three years following, and takes the horse regularly every three weeks. Can you advise me any treatment likely to succeed?"

We have received so many enquiries as to the cause of sterility in mares that the following will be read with interest. Successful fecundation in the mare is the rule, as the result of coupling the male and female sexes at a certain period. Only those who are actually engaged in the breeding business, or are brought in contact with those, can comprehend the anxiety of owners of favorite animals to obtain some of their progeny. The intercourse, to be effective, depends upon the due performance of the act of copulation and conception by the female. This is not always the case, particularly in the mare; we may see copulation and expect conception, only to be disappointed in not seeing results. It may depend, as in the above case, in organic disease and old age combined; overfed or underfed animals do not readily breed together, the male may be infertile, fat animals are especially unfruitful; excitable, vicious mares are less likely to breed than those of a kind disposition. Chronic disease of the mucous membrane lining the vagina is a very common cause; usually the fluid discharged at frequent intervals is of a white, glutinous and odorless character, or it may be sour smelling and known among veterinarians as chronic metritis. Flexion of uterus and cervix is not uncommon; in these cases the os uteri is turned to one side, and during copulation it would be pressed to that side so as to entirely obstruct the passage of the uterus.

The most common cause of all, especially in virgin mares, viz., those that have never had a foal, is that the cervix or neck of the womb is too rigid, and the opening into it is too small to allow of impregnation. Various instruments have been devised to dilate the opening; the best that has been brought under our notice is Dr. C. C. Lyford's, of Minneapolis, U. S. A., who has devised an instrument for dilation of the cervix and its retention in that position, and is called a dilator and impregnator for mares. The directions are plain, explicit, and should be closely followed. To adjust and place impregnator in position pass the left hand, well oiled, into vagina of mare; with one finger open passage of the os uteri. Being satisfied that the passage through the cervix is all right, pass the impregnator, with dilator guarded by left hand, into position, which should be retained until the dilator is withdrawn; the end with its attached string should hang outside of vulva. The stallion may now be allowed to cover the mare. By no means allow the impregnator to remain in longer than five minutes after service. Upon withdrawal of impregnator the cervix immediately contracts, closing the os uteri so completely as to allow of little chance of the escape of the seminal fluid. The proprietors of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have purchased, and placed at the free disposal of their numerous readers, a complete set of these expensive instruments. They are in the care of Dr. Mole, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, who is answerable for their safe custody. All applications for loan should be made to him direct. A small deposit to guard against loss or injury will be demanded, and returned on receipt of instrument in good order, after defraying usual express charges.

Miscellaneous.

MILDEW OF THE GRAPE.

AMATEUR:—"Last year I was unfortunate enough to lose nearly all my grapes with what seemed to be mildew. It would be a boon to myself and others similarly troubled if the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would give a remedy."

[The various mildews and rots of the grape are the most serious diseases with which the grower has to contend. The black rot caused by the fungus (*Laestadia Bidwellii*) is the most destructive and

widespread of the maladies affecting the grape. Downy mildew, brown and grey rot are all caused by a single fungus known as *Peronospora viticola*. When this fungus attacks the leaves it causes downy mildew; when found on the fruit, giving it a light brown appearance, it is called brown rot. And again, when attacking the young fruit, covering berries and stems with a grey-white mould, which arrests their growth at once, causing them to shrivel, dry grey rot is the term applied. Powdery mildew (*Uncinula spiralis*) attacks the upper side of the leaves, and is seen in meal-like patches on the young shoots and fruit. These patches continue to increase in thickness, and until they cause the cracking of the berries and render them susceptible to the attacks of other rot agencies. Spraying with copper compounds in some form has been found to act as a preventative to the above fungus diseases; but to insure success, our inquirer should have begun the treatment before the growth started in the spring, as advised in the first issue of the ADVOCATE for April; still, even if it has been neglected in the earlier stages, much can yet be done to stay the ravages by spraying with either the Bordeaux mixture or the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution, as recommended in that issue. As the downy mildew (*Peronospora viticola*) has been very severe in Ontario some years, and doubtless in the one referred to, we give the following from Prof. Craig:—"As a rule, it is first noticed on the fruit when about half formed, presenting a downy and frosted appearance, which gives place to a greyish-brown in later stages. Beginning with one or two varieties in the vineyard, the disease, if allowed to run its course, will spread rapidly, attacking other varieties which were at first exempt. It usually affects the leaves and wood later in the season, sometimes, in the case of early varieties, after the fruit has been gathered. For treatment the vines were sprayed with the following mixture:—Carbonate of copper, two ounces; ammonia, one and a-half pint; water, twenty-five gallons. As soon as the mildew made its appearance on the vines, two applications and the removal of all diseased berries had the effect of checking the spread of the malady, but at the same time demonstrated, when compared with former experiments, that the proper line of treatment leading to complete success lies in the early application of the remedy. The following is the course of treatment planned for our vineyard:—1. All prunings, leaves, etc., to be carefully burned. 2. When the vines are uncovered in spring, spray them, including the trellises, with a simple solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol), one pound to fifteen gallons of water. 3. Spray with the ammoniacal copper carbonate, using the formulæ already given, soon after the fruit sets; make two or three applications at intervals of ten days or two weeks, as the necessities of the case seem to demand. 4. Remove and destroy all diseased parts of the fruit and foliage.]

PEPPERGRASS.

FRANK WOODCOCK:—"Will you kindly tell me what this weed is called, and what damage it is likely to do on the farm."

[The large, branching plant is a member of the cross family (cruciferae order), and is called Peppergrass or *Lepidium Intermedium*. It is a common weed in Ontario and the eastern United States, but is not very troublesome. It is certainly not very useful or ornamental. This province has experienced the evil of letting weeds grow until they become troublesome without noticing them. Whether it will become a dangerous weed if let alone, I do not know, but we cannot afford to try the experiment. If it should be adapted to Manitoba, it will spread rapidly on account of the vast number of seeds each plant produces. It is best to regard all new weeds with suspicion, and eradicate them while we can do so without much trouble.]

Legal.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

SUBSCRIBER:—"Last spring I hired a farm laborer for five months, and after the man worked for me for one month and eleven days of the time he told me he had been offered better wages than he agreed with me for, and saying also he was sick and unable to work any longer. He then left and commenced next day to work for another man, where he has continued to work at the same kind of work. He demands from me, through his lawyer, a settlement at the same proportion of wages as was agreed upon for the five months (that is, for one month and eleven days). Will you please answer:—(a) Has he a right to his wages for one month and eleven days at the rate he demands? (b) Can he be compelled to put in his time?"

[ANS.—(a) Provided the man left your employ without just reason, as, for instance, being discharged by you, or leaving by your consent and approval, or because of being ill-treated or abused, or by reason of your refusal to pay wages due to him under the contract, but simply because of getting a better offer of wages, or because he would prefer to work for another person, etc., then the man is not entitled to collect from you any wages whatever for the work done during the one month and eleven days. He, having entered into a contract for five months, is required by law to work out his time before the law will assist him to recover anything for his wages. (b) You cannot compel him to work out his time with you. Your remedy on this branch of the case is only an action against him for damages sustained by you by reason of his quitting you.]

President James Elder's Address.

[Delivered at the late Meeting of the M. C. F. I., Brandon.]

Gentlemen,—Allow me to congratulate you upon the success of this, the second annual meeting of the M. C. F. Institute. I am very much pleased to see so many representative farmers from all over the province. I say representative farmers, because I claim that wherever an institute exists the very best farmers within reach are members of it. This I look upon as one of the most encouraging features of the institute. Sometimes societies are formed on the impulse of the moment by a class of men who are ever ready to catch at anything new or novel; such societies usually exist for but a brief time. But when we find a society composed of the solid, intelligent, thinking, practical farmers of the country, that of itself is a guarantee of its permanency, and the final accomplishment, however slowly, of its objects. And allow me also to congratulate you upon the progress made during the year, first, in the increase of the number of institutes from seventeen to twenty-five, and second, in the interest manifested in many of the meetings.

Since the organization of the institute we have had the benefit of eminent services from the Dominion Government, rendered by such gentlemen as Professor Robertson, Mr. Cornet and others, and last, and (with all respect to the others) most valuable of all, Mr. Bedford, than whom there is not a man in Canada more respected, or who is listened to with more attention by the farmers of Manitoba. Although often overtaxed with work, Mr. Bedford has never failed the Central Institute in the hour of need, and has rendered us services the value of which we can not estimate; and "how ever crowns and coronets be ren," I trust that Mr. Bedford's services may long be retained as Manager of the Experimental Farm at Brandon.

Next, allow me to congratulate you upon enjoying the services of a most efficient secretary. Mr. Leech has proven himself, not only efficient, but energetic, and I have to confess that much of the work which should have been done by me has been done by Mr. Leech, and one of my regrets at closing my presidential year is parting company with such splendid fellows as Secretary Leech and Vice-President Bedford.

For all the members of the executive I cherish the most kindly feeling although distance has rendered the service of most of them unavailable, and I would suggest that in future the general business of the institute be entrusted to a committee of three, rather than a quorum of the whole executive.

I have so been much pleased with the expressions of satisfaction with the general work of the local institute. It is the testimony of every farmer that he never attends a meeting without deriving a benefit; such being the case, the influence of the institute in improving the system of farming throughout the province must be great. But whilst there is much cause for congratulation, there are also some things which we regret. First, I would say that I regret my own inability to do all that I would have liked to do during the past year.

The work of the institute demands that the president should devote a great part of his time to it, and to do that he would require to be possessed of more wealth than I am blessed with. I have a family to support from the proceeds of the farm, and unless the farm receives close attention I am afraid the family will come to grief. During the past six months my physical health has been such that I have felt the strain of attending to the farm and other duties to be all that I was able for, and consequently I have found it necessary to decline many invitations to visit local institutes.

Another thing which I regret is the lack of interest manifested by many farmers in an institution organized for their own especial benefit. Some think they know it all; others are contented to run on in the old rut; others are afraid lest the institute, in removing the disability under which the farmers labor, may inflict wounds upon the party idols to which they have bound themselves.

Another matter for regret is our failure to accomplish for the people all that we wished.

The object of the institute is not only to improve the systems of tilling the soil, but every question, commercial or political, which affects the well-being of the farmer, should be a legitimate subject for discussion, and if our constitution does not allow it the sooner the constitution is amended the better. I know there are those who object to this broad view of institute work, but who are they? They are either politicians who fear the power of a united, intelligent farmerhood, or hidebound partisans who would rather grind under unjust burdens than endanger the power of their party idols by insisting upon their removal. Such people would fain muzzle intelligent discussion, and, instead of helping their fellow-farmers to calmly weigh the great questions at issue, are continually ready to cry Fire! Fire! Treason! Disloyalty!

But I am glad to know that the great mass of the intelligent farmers in the province are sufficiently independent to pay no attention to these self-seeking politicians and hidebound partisans, and to in future support those principles which tend to their benefit as a class; whilst asking for nothing which would be unfair to others, they refuse any longer to be made the burden-bearers of the favored few.

One thing which we asked during the past year was a reduction of the freight rates. We object to the C. P. R. Co. building up fortunes from a road built almost entirely by the people's money, but the concessions granted are but trifling.

Another thing that we asked for was the removal of the duty on binder twine, coal oil, machinery, &c., and you know how generously we were treated in this matter.

Another thing we asked was representation on the grain standard board. In this matter we were simply passed over. But disappointments have not come to us only from the Dominion Government and the C. P. R. Co.; we have been equally disappointed by the Manitoba Government, the Government which claims credit for our creation.

A deputation waited upon the Minister of Agriculture and asked for certain amendments and more liberal treatment in order to the more effectually carry out the work of the Institute. We were very kindly received by the Minis-

ter, and left him feeling assured that all we asked would be granted, but to our surprise the session of the Legislature passed without a single thing being done. Our Dominion Government, our Manitoba Government and the C. P. R. Co. claim to be doing great things for immigration, but I firmly believe that nine-tenths of the expenditure is sadly misspent money. If the C. P. R. Co. would spend less on planning advertisements and charge less for moving the farmers' produce; if the Dominion Government would pay off the horde of well-paid immigration puffers, who are simply having a good time at the country's expense, and instead of taxing the farmers for the benefit of their political retainers, would give the farmer cheaper goods and a chance to live; if our Local Government would help the Institute in its efforts to improve the condition of the farmer, and spend less on the Chicago Exposition, they would do a thousand times more for immigration than they are doing now. The letters home of prosperous, contented settlers would accomplish tenfold more than all their advertising put together.

I trust that the officers of next year, undaunted by our want of success in the past, will go forward courageously and determinedly, regardless of party allegiance, and insist upon justice being meted out to the farmer; and then, and not till then (with the improvement in the system of farming which the Institute aims to effect), may we hope for true prosperity and immigration upon sound principles.

I regret that such remarks, as these should be published throughout this province, aye, and beyond the limits of this province, but the responsibility rests not with the humble individual who utters them, but with those who are responsible for the condition of affairs which has created the widespread dissatisfaction of which these remarks are only the expression.

I thank you for your attention. I thank you for the honor of your Presidency during the past two years, and I trust that my successor will receive from you the same courteous treatment which I have received all over this province.

The Executive Committee of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association met in the Secretary's office, 361 Richmond street, London, on Saturday, July 1st. There were present President Geary, London; Hon. T. Ballantyne, Stratford; A. Patullo, Woodstock; A. F. MacLaren, Windsor; J. S. Pearce, London, and J. W. Wheaton, Secretary.

Very favorable reports were received from the parties in charge of the dairy school work, carried on at four factories in the west during April and May, showing that substantial and lasting work had been done, and that the efforts of the Association to improve the quality of our early spring cheese were being appreciated by western dairymen. Grants of \$100 each were made to the Western Fair, London, and to the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, to be given in prizes for cheese shown at the exhibitions this fall. The grant to the Industrial is to be put with similar amounts from the Eastern Dairymen's Association and the Dairymen's Association of Quebec, and \$200 from the Industrial, the whole to form a purse of \$500 to be given in prizes to be competed for by members of the three Dairymen's Associations.

The small exhibit of cheese from Western Ontario of 1893 make, sent to Chicago for the June competition, was the subject of much discussion. It was felt that through ignorance of what was required, or through being too careless about the matter, the western dairymen had not in any way sent a representative exhibit of cheese made this year. While Quebec sent over a number of lots of this year's make, and received twenty medals, Ontario only sent forward one lot of this season's make, and consequently only received one medal for cheese made during 1893. Arrangements were made to have some of the prominent dairymen visit the factories in the west, to select cheese and get the factorymen to forward lots to Ingersoll, where they will be submitted to a final selection before being sent forward to Chicago. The probabilities are that no further exhibit will be made from Canada till September, when an extra effort will be made to send forward the finest goods from our best factories, so that once more Canada may carry off all the laurels as the producer of the finest cheese made on this continent.

The month of June has been an exceptionally good month for the production of milk. There has been an abundance of grass and rich pasturage, which have been freshened by frequent and copious showers of rain, and consequently the supply of milk at most of our cheese factories has never been as large. The indications at present are that July will also be a good month for the dairyman. Notwithstanding all this increase in production, the price of cheese is exceptionally good, and the bulk of June make will go off at considerably over nine cents per lb. The shortage of the make of cheese in Great Britain, and the tendency on the part of some of our cheese buyers to buy up for storage, besides the improved quality and increasing demand for our Canadian cheese across the water, have been the chief factors in keeping up this comparatively high price.

The farmers who have sown peas, and oats, and other fodders, in order to have supplementary feed for their cows during the summer, must not form the idea that it will not be needed this year. We have our usual dry, hot weather of August before us yet, when all such succulent feeds will do excellent service in enabling the cows to keep up the supply of milk while the pasturage is dry and scorching.

The Apiary.

TRANSFERRING.

In the ADVOCATE for June 15th a correspondent criticises the instructions given by me in the issue of May 15th to a subscriber, who wished to know how to get extracted honey from a few colonies of bees which he had in box hives. After carefully reading what Mr. Ferguson has to say, I can see no reason to change or modify my position in the least. While much he says about transferring is true, it fails to affect in any way the advice criticised. He seems to forget that I was advising a novice and not an expert bee-keeper, and in his haste to make a criticism contradicts himself. I might have given some such instructions as his to an experienced hand and head, but no inexperienced hand could carry them out. I advised the box-hive man to let his bees swarm as usual, putting the swarms in the new movable frame hives, and in twenty-one or twenty-two days from the first swarm, when the combs would be entirely free from brood, to transfer comb and bees to the new hives; and by extracting the honey from the combs he would have no difficulty. Mr. F. says the combs will, it is true, be free of brood in twenty-one days, but that a number of young queens will have hatched out and swarmed "with considerable loss to the owner, unless he is vigilant, etc." Now, what I am quite unable to understand is, how any more young queens than usual would be hatched out in the old hive in consequence of using a movable frame hive for the first swarm from it instead of a box hive; how they would be any more liable to swarm a second or third time in consequence of that new hive for the first swarm; or how the proprietor would be any more liable to "loss" from swarms in consequence of that new hive; or how any more "vigilance" would be required in dealing with a second swarm just because the first had been put in a "patent hive"! There is something here either very deep or very absurd, and I incline to the latter hypothesis. Mr. F. probably knows as well as I do, that the box-hive bee-keeper does not have his queens clipped, and hence has to hive his swarms, whether first or second, in the old regulation way. In this way he hives his first swarms, his second, and his third, if he has any; and for the life of me I cannot see how taking a new departure and putting the first swarm into a movable frame hive is going to interfere with his doing the same thing with the second, should it come out, or how his liability to "loss" is going to be increased thereby! He can hive as many swarms as may come out after the first, the same as he has always been doing, only using different hives; and when the twenty-one days are up, he can transfer the old colony just as I directed, and with infinitely more prospect of success than there would be in following Mr. F's advice.

The next objection made is that there will be too much honey in the combs twenty-one days after swarming for transferring; and that "honey presents a much greater obstacle to transferring than brood." I deny this; it does not. The honey may be extracted from the combs, which I advised "Subscriber" to do; but brood cannot be extracted. And if brood be present in the combs in all stages—as it certainly is when the first swarm issues, and at the time Mr. F. advises the transferring to be done—the novice is sure to make a very bad batch of it. When the first swarm issues the combs are full of brood and honey, and no beginner could begin to extract the honey at such a time. He would throw out larva and honey promiscuously, and have a fine mess! Even the professional is doing wrong when he attempts that, except in case of necessity, and there is really no necessity in following that plan of transferring. But in twenty-one days after the first swarm, when the combs are entirely free from brood, the honey may be extracted readily.

The largest cheese factory in Canada, if not the largest in the world, is in the county of Middlesex, and about seventeen miles from the city of London. This factory last season made 250 tons of cheese, and its output the present year will be upwards of 300 tons. The milk supply for this quantity is received within a radius of three miles around the factory. The amount of money brought into this small district and divided among the eighty or ninety farmers who patronize this factory is from \$50,000 to \$60,000 every year. This extensive business is located at Harrietsville, Ont. The farmers interested in this concern have no reason to complain very much of hard times, when their other farm operations are supplemented so largely by the cheese factory.

Now that fly time is approaching, and the cows are excited and worried by these pests, and also during the dry, hot, muggy weather of July and August, particular attention should be given to airing the milk and exposing it to the atmosphere, so as to eliminate bad odours and overcome the bad results arising from these causes, and incident to this time of the year.

Says Mr. Horsfall, a very extensive milk-producer for the London market: Albuminous matter is the most essential element in the food of the milk-cow. "Any deficiency in the supply of this will be attended with loss of condition, and a consequent deterioration in the quality of her milk." Mr. Horsfall never omits pulse, i. e. horse-beans or pease, from the rations of his milk-cows.

THE QUIET HOUR.

One of These Days.

One of these days it will all be over,
Sorrow and mirth, and our loss and gain,
Meetings and partings of friend and lover,
Sunshine of pleasure and cloud of pain;
One of these days will our hands be folded,
One of these days will our work be done,
Finished the pattern our thoughts have moulded,
Ended our labors beneath the sun.

One of these days will the heart-ache leave us,
One of these days will the burden drop;
Never again shall the hope deceive us,
Never the hindrance our progress stop.
Freed from the chill of the vain endeavor,
Winged with the power of endless life,
One of these days we'll forget forever
All the defeats of the earthly strife.

One of these days we shall know the reason
Haply of much that perplexes now;
One of these days in the Lord's good season,
Seal of His peace shall adorn the brow,
Blessed when brought out of tribulation;
Lifted to dwell in the Lord's own light,
Happy to share in the great salvation,
Well may we watch through the passing night.

One of these days the darling faces
Vanished here from the household band,
Haunting yet our familiar places,
Wooing us yet to the better land,
Smiling then in the light of heaven,
Once again will be all our own,
One of these days 'twill to us be given
To stand with our darlings before the throne.

Patience then our cross we'll carry,
Joyously onward daily fare;
What though the word of the King may tarry,
One of these days He will want us there,
One of these days! Some pearl-bright morning!
One of these days! Some golden noon!
Or the evening gray, or the midnight warning!
Even so, Lord, come late or soon.

Come, beloved, and find us serving,
Come, we cry with our longing soul,
Come to save from our faithless swerving,
Come to touch us and make us whole,
"Till he come!" 'tis our song and story;
One of these days its thrilling chord,
Echoing through the immortal glory,
We shall lift to our risen Lord.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

A Sunny Face.

Wear it. It is your privilege. It has the quality of mercy; it is twice blessed. It blesses its possessor and all who come under its benign influence: it is a daily boon to him who wears it, and a constant, ever-flowing benediction to all his friends.

Men and women, youth and children, seek the friendship of the sunny-faced. All doors are open to those who smile. All social circles welcome cheeriness. A sunny face is an open sesame to hearts and homes. By it burdens are lightened, cares dispelled, sorrows banished, and hope made to reign triumphant where fear, doubt and despondency held high carnival. Your own life will be sweetened, your own hopes quickened, your own joys heightened by your perennial, heaven-lighted, sunny face. Get the glow and radiance from such nearness to the throne as God permits to His own. Bring from a holy and divine communion a face luminous with light, and let it glow and shine on all around.

A little child on the street of a great city, wishing to cross at a point where the surging throng and the passing vehicles made the feat dangerous to the strong, and especially so to the weak, paused, hesitated, and then asked a sunny-faced gentleman to carry her across. It was the sunny face that won the child's confidence. Childhood runs into the arms of such.—Toronto Gazette.

Gems from Philips Brooks.

We are holding every doctrine of the Christian faith more firmly than in any century preceding; and there is not a doctrine that men will not hold more firmly in the next century if they become possessed of the enthusiasm of humanity.

Great is the power of a life which knows that its highest experiences are its truest experiences; that it is most itself when it is at its best. What a piece of the man was for that shining instant, it is the duty of the whole man to be always.

Go to, ye rich men, and learn how a rich man ought to live. When Jesus said to the rich young man, "Go and sell all that thou hast and give to the poor," he had simply found a man who did not know how to be rich.

In every age there have stood forth the Church's ministers, now with one sort of ordination, now with another: but all successors of the apostles in the nature and spirit of the work they had to do.

Sweet and Wise.

To those depressed, discontented, or sorrowing, looking out upon a dull and threatening sky, there may come as a ray of sunlight this wise, sweet saying, of one who was neither rich nor learned, save in faith and that insight which is given to those who lovingly rely upon a higher power. An aged pair, known for their contentment, affection, and happy Christian lives, were asked, as they spoke of many joys that had been their portion: "Have you, then, had no clouds in your sky?" And the wife replied: "Clouds? Why, yes! Where else could all the blessed showers come from?"

FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Port of Pleasant Dreams.

I sailed in the good bark Fancy
Down the still, deep river of Sleep,
From the land of bleak December
To a port that the sunbeams keep;
While the glad winds followed after,
And sang with a happy zest,
And I heard them croon o'er the infant moon
As it lay on the night's broad breast.

And the port of the good bark Fancy,
A port that the sunbeams keep,
Is called Pleasant Dreams; like an opal it gleams
O'er the strange, dark river of Sleep.
There, flushed with the wine of laughter,
The voyager sings queer songs,
And, borne in a car of the sunset,
Rides off with the elfin throngs
Up, up through the rosy Cloudland,
Where the round little mist-men stay,
To the stars bloom in the cool, soft gloom
Of gardens far away.

There are none too poor for a voyage
To this port that is centuries old;
Where hunger o'er find a banquet,
And poverty revels in gold;
Where, robed in the garb of morning,
The earth in new beauty glows,
And the amulet of the summer
Is worn on the heart of the rose.

Off from the fields of sorrow,
To the brink of the river of Sleep,
Wan tollers come, and, restful,
They sail on its water deep;
Till clear through the gates of Sundown
The past, like a beacon, beams,
And Love, sweet mariner, anchors
In the port of Pleasant Dreams.

THE STORY.

How Seth Caught the Salmon.

BY WILLIAM MURRAY GRAYDON.

Down on the lower Susquehanna lies the little village of Marsh Run. It consists of scarcely a score of houses, all told, and a diminutive railway station, where a few of the Northern Central accommodation trains stop daily. But to the enthusiastic anglers in the big city up the river, who occasionally drop business for a day at their favorite sport, Marsh Run is a name to conjure up sweet and pleasant memories. The waters in the vicinity abound with bass and salmon, and more fish are caught here during the season than at any other point for miles along the Susquehanna. If you go down there now and ask the landlord of the quaint old Inn where you can find a guide to the best fishing localities, he will promptly put you in charge of Seth Stevens, a tall, sun-bronzed lad of eighteen, with an honest and attractive face. Seth will take you to the spots where the gamey bass and salmon do mostly congregate, and if you give him a little encouragement to talk, when the boat is pulled under the shady side of an island at the noonday hour, for lunch, he will probably tell you, in a very modest way, the story that I am about to relate.

Until two years ago only one man in the village carried on the occupation of a guide to fishing parties. This was Jake Bambery, and he had a monopoly of his profession, as he doubtless regarded it. He was about thirty years of age, and was by no means prepossessing in appearance, but his knowledge of the river was perfect, and he had a confident manner that took well with fishermen. He charged a high rate for his services, and managed to subsist in this way all the year around, though the fishing season lasted from the first of June until about Thanksgiving Day, provided wintry weather did not set in before the latter date. There were others in the village who knew the river well, and might have earned a few welcome dollars had they chosen to do so, but to tell the truth, they were afraid of Jake Bambery. He had a quick temper and a revengeful nature, and had often threatened to "fix" anyone who set up as a rival guide.

Meanwhile, during the half dozen years that Jake was sole administrator to the wants of fishing parties, Seth Stevens, then a mere lad, was learning every rock and channel of the river, and every hole where the biggest fish could be found. Seth was the oldest of three children. His father was foreman of a big planing-mill two miles up the river, and made fair wages. Seth went regularly to school, but during vacation time he was allowed to indulge to the full his bent for fishing and boating. Young as he was, he became a skilled adept with the rod, and frequently brought home big strings of fine beauties. At the age of sixteen his knowledge of the river and of the fishing-grounds was fully equal to that of Jake Bambery. If not superior, indeed, as some professed to think. Just at this time, strangely enough, two events happened which dealt in a rather peculiar way with Seth's destiny. In the first place the city fishermen began to complain, quite openly, that Jake Bambery's rates were extortionate, and what was still more serious—that he was not so successful as heretofore in finding the best fishing-grounds. Then, while the villagers were commenting on this piece of news, tidings came of a different sort. Mr. Stevens was brought home from the planing-mill, crushed and mangled by the fall of a heavy log. His injuries were not of a necessarily fatal nature, but the doctor declared that he would be confined to bed for several months, and that he would require nourishing food and careful nursing. The poor wife was in despair. Three growing children had to be clothed and fed, and what little money was in the house would soon be gone. She could earn none herself, for her sick husband would require all her care and attention. And how could she procure him the food and dainties which the doctor had prescribed?

In this time of trial and trouble it was Seth who came to the rescue. "Don't be worried, mother," he said sturdily. "I have a way to earn money. I will take fishing parties out on the river. I know as many places as Jake Bambery, and I won't charge more than half as much. This is only the end of June, and the fishing will last away into November."

Seth's parents did not quite approve of this determination; they were afraid of incurring Jake Bambery's enmity. But the lad had a staunch friend in Abram Lock, the innkeeper. "I'll stand by you," he said, "and if Jake Bambery attempts to do you all injury he'll get more than he bargained for. It won't be taking the bread out of his mouth, either, for there are more parties wanting to come down here than he can attend to. He often writes and tells them to wait a day or two until he can go with them. You're sure of having plenty to do, lad. Don't worry about that, and for knowing where to find the fish, I'll back you against Bambery anytime."

Thus encouraged, and with the added approval of his parents, whom Abram Lock easily talked over, Seth lost no time in carrying out his plan. He fortunately possessed just the kind of boat for the purpose. It was long and broad, with plenty of sitting room. He knew where to get all sorts of bait—crabs, helganites, stone-cattfish, lamprey-eels, and worms. By the innkeeper's advice he concluded to ask two dollars and a half per day for his services, whether the party included one or three. Jake Bambery's charges were just double that.

An advertisement in two of the city papers brought a ready response, and Seth found himself launched on his new career. In the first week he spent three days on the river, and earned seven dollars and a half. The weather was fine, and, as Abram Lock had predicted, both guides had plenty to do. They took their patrons to different parts of the river and thus avoided any unpleasantness that might have resulted.

At first Jake Bambery seemed stunned by this unexpected blow at his monopoly, and contented himself with scowling at Seth whenever they met. Then he began to threaten and bluster, but Seth wisely refused to enter into any discussion. Abram Lock kept his eyes and ears open, and getting wise of the situation he interviewed Jake Bambery with such effect as to bring that individual down a peg or two from his warlike attitude. The innkeeper was the only man in the village whom Bambery thoroughly feared and respected; and Seth being a protegee of his he knew it would be wiser to let him alone. Bambery still looked on Seth with malice at his rival, and made sneering and disparaging remarks about him, but from open hostilities the contest narrowed down to one of skill and supremacy in locating the best fishing-grounds; and here Seth was on an equal footing with his enemy.

For a month all went well. The water remained in good condition, and parties of fishermen came almost daily to Marsh Run. Seth found himself earning an average of ten dollars a week, and the money brought comfort and happiness to his home. Bambery made even more, for he stuck doggedly to his high prices and received what he demanded from many of his old patrons. He was still regarded by some as the better guide of the two—more from his age and experience than from any personal demonstration of the fact.

But by and by when the hot, sultry days of August came, and the river sank lower in its stony bed, the fishing grew very poor indeed, and the skill of both guides was thoroughly taxed to provide their patrons with even mediocre sport. The bass and salmon seemed to have a surfeit of all kinds of bait, and nothing new would tempt them.

One morning at early dawn Seth pulled a mile down the river to a grass-bar where crabs could be taken with a scoop-net. He had an idea that these would prove the most likely bait, and he wanted some particularly, since his best patron, a banker named Jenkins, was coming down from the city in the five o'clock train.

But crabs seemed scarce on this occasion, and not meeting with his usual success, Seth jumped into the boat and pulled toward an island that lay parallel with the grass-bar at a distance of several hundred yards. In the centre of this channel was a very deep hole known as the "Blue Pool," from the peculiar tint which the rocks at the bottom gave the water. This pool was two or three hundred feet square, and even at the present low stage of the river its depth was ten or twelve feet.

While pulling across the surface, Seth happened to look over the side of the boat, and his heart thrilled with excitement when he saw a monstrous fish lying on the bottom. He could not believe his own eyes at first. He checked the boat, and looked again. Yes, the fish was a reality. It was a great salmon, the largest he had ever seen. It was lying motionless, with its nose up stream, and seemed to be fully three feet long. Seth contemplated the monster for a little while, and then he pulled swiftly up the river. He had changed his plans entirely, and no longer wanted the crabs.

"I have just enough time to dig a few lamprey-eels," he reflected. "Mr. Jenkins must have that salmon, and won't be happy if he gets it? It's the biggest fish that was ever seen in this river. My crack! wouldn't he make a rod bend?"

While thus absorbed in thought, Seth pulled hard at the oars, and was soon at the river a quarter of a mile below the village. He pushed up a few yards, and taking an old spade from the hollow log in which he usually kept it, he began to dig on a patch of clay and sand. Suddenly he discovered that someone else was digging close by. He parted the bushes and met the scowling, inquisitive gaze of Jake Bambery.

"Hello! diggin' lampreys?" asked the latter, surlily.

"Yes," replied Seth, turning back to his work.

"Goin' to ketch salmon?"

"Going to try," said Seth, briefly. An alarming idea had suddenly struck him.

"Say, have you been down about the Blue Pool this mornin'?" pursued Jake.

"Yes, I pulled across it," replied Seth, and as he resumed digging he heard Bambery gather up his spade and pail and depart.

Seth worked hard, and dug a dozen lampreys in ten minutes. "I see through it!" he muttered. "Jake Bambery knows that salmon is there, and he suspects I know it too. Well, we'll see which of us gets the fish. I only hope he won't get it before I do. His boat is up at the village, anyhow."

What his rival intended to do, Seth better understood when the early train arrived. A big, fat man stepped off the car, burdened with rods and bait kettle, and was hustled off to the river by Bambery, who had been waiting for him. Mr. Jenkins was on hand, too, and Seth hurriedly and eagerly related his momentous discovery.

"Ah, that is truly a great piece of news," exclaimed the angler. "I must have that fish, my lad. Did you see the fellow whom Bambery took in tow? That was Doctor Hockman, one of the most noted fishermen in the city. I must beat him at all hazards."

"We must hurry, then!" replied Seth, "for I am sure Bambery knows the salmon is there."

They lost no time in getting to the shore, and while Mr. Jenkins prepared his tackle, Seth pulled lustily down stream. Bambery and his companion were some yards ahead, and as their boat was lighter, and Bambery was a muscular rower, they gained steadily. It was evident from the start that their destination was the Blue Pool, and so it proved. The doctor had his line in, and had already trolled twice across the hole when the other party arrived. Bambery shot a furious look at Seth, but the doctor accepted the situation more gracefully. "So you're after that salmon too, Jenkins?" he exclaimed. "Well, the better man of us will likely get it."

"Exactly," assented Jenkins; "we'll fight our battle peacefully, doctor."

Well, the record of that day can be briefly told. Seth and Bambery pulled their respective boats backward and forward, while the two patient anglers trailed the bottom with bright-colored spoons, from which dangled the seductive lampreys. The water had become a little clouded, and the great fish could not be seen. About ten o'clock Jenkins had a strike, and for a moment the line was tight and the reel sung merrily. Then the triple hook flew back—empty.

Bambery smiled maliciously, and Doctor Hockman, it must be confessed, looked relieved.

Half an hour later the other side had their inning. The doctor actually hooked the fish, and struggled with it for five minutes, until his reel was nearly empty. Then the monster leaped clear out of water, twenty yards below, and wrenched itself free.

There was little chance of doing anything more that day, but both men fished patiently until sunset. They caught some smaller fish, but did not get another strike from the big fellow. By mutual consent they returned to Marsh Run, and went home on the evening train.

"I'll be back to-morrow, and the next day, and the next, until I get that fish," whispered Mr. Jenkins to Seth as he boarded the train.

Doctor Hockman must have made a somewhat similar communication to Bambery, for both anglers returned on the morning train, and went down to the pool with their guides. This was Tuesday, and all day they trolled backward and forward without getting a strike.

On Wednesday precisely the same programme was carried out and with no better success. The fish was still in the pool, for the anglers had a glimpse of it occasionally. All the village was excited over the matter now, and on Thursday quite a group of anglers came down from the city, whence the fame of the monster salmon had spread. They were warned off the pool, however, by Jenkins and the doctor; the spot was really too small for more than two boats.

Two important issues were at stake. In the first place it was a question of supremacy between Jenkins and Dr. Hockman as to which was the most skillful angler; each claimed the title, and was justly proud of his record. On the other hand Seth and Bambery perfectly understood that whichever of them assisted in the capture of the fish would be the most patronized

and popular guide hereafter; the village shared this understanding and discussed the matter freely.

The chances of catching the fish were supposed to depend on the kind of bait used. Salmon are very capricious, and must be pampered in their tastes like children. Seth exhausted all the natural species of bait with which he was acquainted, and Brambery did likewise. Then Jenkins and the doctor tried artificial lures, but with no better success. When the sun went down on Friday evening the big fish had successfully withstood every temptation. The indications were that he would continue firm.

With indomitable courage the angler resolved to make another attempt on Saturday. But before the morning train arrived Abram Lock sent for Seth and had a brief interview with him, as a result of which the lad greeted Mr. Jenkins with unusual vivacity.

"I have a new bait for you," he said. "I won't tell you what it is now. It has often succeeded where everything else has failed, though."

Mr. Jenkins was inclined to be sceptical, but Seth's enthusiasm was contagious, and he began to feel actually hopeful as the boat brought them nearer and nearer to the pool.

Bambery and the doctor were ahead, as usual, but both men began to fish at the same time. Seth pulled to and fro across the centre of the pool, the same course, and more than Bambery followed pretty much entangling the lines. The two rows once there was danger of entangling the lines. The two rows exchanged black looks, but the anglers kept in good temper. It was a hot, sultry morning, and for fully two hours the trolling was patiently kept up.

"Hello, how about that bait?" suddenly exclaimed Jenkins. "It's about time to try it. This artificial thing I have on the hook is of no more account than the others."

Seth uttered a surprised exclamation. "I forgot all about it. Here, toss me your hook."

Mr. Jenkins partially reeled up his line, and dropped the glittering spoon on Seth's knee. He looked on curiously as the lad swiftly drew a green object from his pocket and impaled it on the triple hook.

"There you are," exclaimed Seth, tossing the spoon into the water. Then he took the oars again, while Mr. Jenkins quickly ran out his line.

Straight for the centre of the pool Seth now pulled and just then Bambery happened to head in the same direction. Naturally the boats crossed, and as the lines were performing the same operation, Jenkins' rod was almost jerked from his hand, and his reel began to whirr merrily.

"Hurrah, I've got him," he cried, springing to his feet.

"You mean I've got him," shouted Doctor Hockman from the other boat, as he tugged excitedly at his reel; his rod was curved like a willow switch.

"Your line has become tangled with mine," exclaimed Jenkins; "the fish is on my hook."

"I tell you it's on mine," persisted the doctor angrily. "If you make me lose that fish you'll repent it."

Here the war of words ceased, for the big salmon was running away with the contents of both reels at terrific speed. The rods were bending, as though they would break. Seth and Bambery expressed their partisanship by scowling at one another. Involuntarily they pulled the boats closer together.

"Ah, what a monster," cried Jenkins. "My reel will soon be empty. It is impossible to check him."

Just then the strain slackened, and he thought he had lost the fish. But something quite different was the cause. The doctor's line had snapped near the tip of the rod, he cried, shaking his fist excitedly at Jenkins.

"You villain, you will pay for this," he cried, shaking his fist excitedly at Jenkins.

Bambery shared his patron's anger, and fiercely tugged at the oars. The result was that the two boats collided forcibly.

Jenkins and Seth were thrown to one side, and before they could prevent it their craft tipped clear over. Jenkins lost his rod in the plunge, and when he came to the surface he struck for the upturned boat and pulled himself out on the water.

When Seth bobbed above water his first thought was the rod, and seeing it gliding swiftly down stream he swam after it with muscular strokes. He was lightly clad, and was perfectly at home in the water.

At the lower extremity of the pool was shallow water, and a bar of ripples. Here the salmon turned and headed for deep water again. This operation took some little time, and Seth managed to grab the rod at the head of the ripples. Facing up stream, and bracing himself in water waist deep, he began to draw the monster in. It was a hard task, but the line coiled around the reel, inch by inch. Jenkins, drifting slowly along on the upturned boat, cheered the lad from time to time. Bambery and the doctor held aloof, offering neither aid nor hindrance.

The fish came closer and closer, tugging, plunging, and breaking the surface of the river. Twice it ran far out with the line, but Seth skillfully brought it back, and at last he had the exquisite pleasure of seeing the great fish roll wearily toward his feet. No landing net was available, and when the monster was fairly within reach he made a grab for it, and lifting it out of water hugged it to his breast with both arms.

Jenkins was near the spot now, and it was the work of a moment for him to plunge into the shallow water and turn the boat right side up. As both climbed in, holding the salmon between them, Bambery and the doctor rowed alongside.

"Whose hook was the fish on?" asked the latter.

"Mine," replied Jenkins. "Look, your line was caught on my spoon."

The doctor was too greatly disappointed to accept his defeat gracefully. He muttered a few inaudible words, and then made a sign to Bambery who immediately pulled the boat up stream.

"Seth, what bait was that you put on my hook?" asked Jenkins a little later, when they were rowing for shore.

Seth laughed. "It was a head of green oats," he replied.

Abram Lock told me to try it. An old fisherman once told him it was good for salmon when everything else failed."

"Well that old fisherman was right," exclaimed Jenkins, fervently.

Of course the villagers were greatly excited over the capture of the salmon. It was indeed a monster, weighing very nearly eleven pounds. Seth was justly given much of the credit, and as a result he had more business than he could attend to during the rest of the season. His father recovered and went back to work in the fall, while Seth attended school during that winter.

The following spring Jake Bambery moved to a town thirty miles down the river, and Seth had the guide business all to himself. He often spends a day or two on the water with his old friend, Jenkins, but they have never taken another eleven-pound salmon from the Blue Pool.—The Cottage Hearth.

THE SENSIBLE COURSE.

Teacher—What is the meaning of one-twenty-fifth?

Little Boy—I don't remember.

Teacher—If you had twenty-five children visiting you, and only one apple for them, what would you do?

Little Boy—I'd wait till they went, an' then eat it myself.

Several years ago, a London Hebrew, Abraham Solomon, painted a stirring picture, "Waiting for the Verdict," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. The artist, not being a Royal Academician, entitled to annex R. A. to his name, had his painting "skied." All the pictures contributed by that august fraternity were, as usual, hung on the line. Thomas Landseer was in ecstasies as he beheld the thrilling scene depicted on the canvas, and exclaimed: "There is Solomon in all his glory, but not R. A.'d like one of these!"

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES :-

The inclination to live beyond our means seems to be one of the evils of the day, and what calamities it leads to—mortgaged farms, harassing debt, interest unpaid, sleepless nights, uneasy minds, and a feeling of depression over all. Can all the luxurious living compensate for such misery? Then comes the end—the mortgage foreclosed, the home sold and passed into stranger hands, and all the labor of a lifetime gone. How much of this state of things are we responsible for, my dear girls? Have we never indulged in luxuries we felt we could not afford in food and raiment? Or did we protest as strongly as we might against the purchase of a costly piano which our limited knowledge of music did not justify; or that flashy top buggy, easy and stylish to drive in, but a decided extravagance? Now, is not peace of mind and a balance at the bank far better than the indulgence of all our appetites and fancies? And we must face the fact that debts contracted must be paid, though the credit system is very alluring. It would be well to know just what you have to spend, and spend nothing more; go without if you have not wherewith to pay. Let us live within our means; wear print dresses if we cannot get woollen; go without gloves if we cannot pay for them; wear a sun-bonnet rather than a hat we cannot pay for; in fact, show the true spirit of independence by getting just what we can afford; and always remembering a day comes when old age or disease will render us unfit to labor. How sweet to feel we have laid by enough to keep us the rest of our days without tasting the bitter draught of dependence. Spend what money you have to spare in necessities, and go without luxuries rather than get them on credit. Would that all my nieces could realize the freedom this course of action would ensure them, for debt in any form is simply slavery, grinding slavery.

P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "Eccentricities." All communications to be in our office by the 7th of August.

Fashion Notes.

Elaborate gowns are out of place, but a simple, neat looking dress made of gingham, print, or any other washing material, is serviceable for summer wear, and the styles are so varied—from the reefer-jacket to the surplice waist. All or any can be easily laundried, which is the object to be attained when making them. Sometimes the shoulder yoke is made of another color or covered with coarse lace. The bell skirt is not the best cut for washing-dresses, the round skirt is better, square all around, hemmed on the edge, and the top fitted to the waist by small gores as far around as the arm seams. The light-wear jersey undergarments are most acceptable for summer wear—easily washed, and need not be ironed—thus doing away with much sewing machine toil and lessening the Monday's wash. Gloves of a most comfortable texture are to be had in all shades, cool, and do not cling to the hand when warm, with deep cuffs to protect the wrists from sunburn, and the very low price recommends them to the general wear at once. Sailor hats are much worn for knock-about hats and are often trimmed stylishly with flowers, and worn with a veil. Sunshades and parasols may be had in all colors and in all styles to match any costume.

Our Library Table.

Hall's Journal of Health; \$1.00 per year, N. Y.—The leading article upon Cholera is worth the year's subscription alone. All the rest is equally valuable.

Good Housekeeping; \$2.50, Springfield, Mass.—Our old friend keeps abreast of the times in all topics domestic, and it has become a necessary article in our household.

Our Animal Friends; \$1.00, N. Y.—This is especially a child's book, and every number inculcates lessons of humanity to boys and girls.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine; \$5.00 per year, Pa.—This month's number is especially good—the finished story by our Canadian author, Gilbert Parker, is one of his best efforts in fiction.

The Household; \$1.00, Boston.—From cover to cover there is nothing that is not of use and interest to the busy housewife.

Jenness Miller's Illustrated Monthly; \$1.00, N. Y.—This useful publication is all that it claims—a reform dress journal. Women can dress comfortably, cheaply and healthfully by following the directions given from time to time in its articles on dress reform.

A girl in a Maine village, who made her home with her aunt, was often disturbed (says the Lewiston Journal) by evidences of the old lady's indifference to everything but the welfare of her own material possessions. One day, in going down cellar for some butter, she tripped and fell heavily quite a distance. The maiden aunt rushed to the door, and peering down into the darkness, called out sharply: "D'ye break the dish?" "No!" thundered back the niece, for once thoroughly aroused: "No! but I will!" and she shivered it with hearty good-will against the cellar wall. The old lady was so shocked by this dramatic exhibition of malice that she took to her bed and kept it for a week.

Suggestions for Breakfast.

Few women realize the importance of a good, well-cooked breakfast for men before starting on a day of toil. By good, I do not mean luxurious, but food plain, wholesome and nutritious. The average breakfast is a slap-dish affair, cooked over the first fire, some of the food overdone, some the contrary, but with a hurried feeling that it must be served as soon as possible. If porridge be served it will not boil in less than one hour; this can be steamed the day before when the fire is going for cooking dinner, and enough can be steamed to last several times. Toast will only take a few minutes, as it is better served as soon after making as possible. Bacon should be fried over a slow fire, or it gets hard. Scrambled eggs over a slow fire also, or scorching will spoil their delicious flavor. Pancakes must be carefully mixed, their ingredients properly measured to ensure success, and then cooked over a moderate fire. Potatoes require a full half-hour to boil, and one hour to bake. Raised bread and buns are better made the night before, as they are sometimes slow to rise, and they are just as nice warmed over, or split open and toasted. Pop-over gems and Graham muffins can be made within the hour—the oven will be the proper heat when you have them mixed. Fish of any sort should be fried over a slow fire in plenty of fat, and before dishing the hard outer skin removed. Tea, coffee or chocolate must not be hurried—the water must be boiling for all of them. Never draw tea with any but boiling water, and infuse for twenty minutes. Beefsteak will cook on a hot pan in twelve minutes, keeping it turned constantly. Dish on a hot dish with a pat of butter under it. Rice cannot be boiled under half an hour, and steamed it will require one hour over a good fire. Apples will bake in half an hour. Milk will boil in ten minutes. These are a few of the simple, wholesome dishes that can be readily prepared, and what a difference the proper preparation does make. A few sprigs of parsley, mint, celery, carrot or beet leaves around the breakfast dishes make so much difference in their appetizing appearance. I have not mentioned the large variety of cold meats that can be sliced thin, nor the left over chicken that can be dipped in batter, and fried in a covered pan with hot fat. We have all the materials for the most luxurious living within our control, for no first-class hotel could furnish more than mentioned here. One or other should be selected for breakfast the night before, then there is no delay in the morning. Lay your table neatly while the fire is getting warm, if you have to do this yourself, then when all is ready the breakfast can be brought in hot and tempting. Have your pitcher of milk or cream in a cool place over night. The appetites produced by fresh air and a night's refreshing sleep will want no appetizer to do justice to the breakfast you have set before them.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Honorableness in School.

BY REV. NEWMAN SMITH.

Honesty among pupils is one of the possible school virtues. And honesty in study is a preparation for honesty in life. There is such a thing as honest study, and also there are habits of shirking lessons, inattention, and making believe to know, which are not honest habits. Then there is a still finer virtue even than honesty; or rather I should say the homely, substantial virtue of common honesty is capable of taking on a finer quality, as good iron may be tempered into bright steel. Honesty, when it is tempered and brought to its finest quality, becomes honorableness. The honorable man lives clear above the ways of the low-browed man who is just honest enough to keep his business under cover of the law; and the honorable boy at school will not be content just to edge along under the rules. School life offers many opportunities for tempering the soul to high honorableness. A boy can learn to be honorable in all things with other boys and towards his teachers, never telling an untruth, never taking a mean advantage, never speaking a base word, never hurting one weaker than himself. In school life one can gain a wholesome spirit of good comradeship, learning not to be shut up in himself, but to live heartily and happily with others. Opportunity also is afforded in school life for the exercise of pluck and determination, for gaining that strength of will which men and women need so much to acquire in order that they may live worthily. To give up a school task half-mastered, to fail of putting all the child's will into the child's work, is as cowardly in the boy or girl as it would be cowardly for a man to be afraid of standing up for the right, or for a woman to hesitate to make a sacrifice of her ease in the service of love.

And if we are to have brave men—and God knows how much the world needs them—we must put value on child courage in standing up to the tasks and the duties of school life. It requires moral courage sometimes for a youth at school or college to keep himself clear from questionable customs; to refuse to join in anything unseemly; to risk giving offence rather than laugh at the coarse jest or listen to the vulgar song; to follow alone, if need be, the low, clear voice of duty and pure home love; and to do under any temptation the one right thing. But the making of men is in such valor of soul.—The Educational Journal.

Management of Lamps.

To insure a good light the burners of petroleum lamps should be kept bright. If they are allowed to become dull the light is uncertain, and owing to the absorption of heat by the darkened metal, smoke is the result. Once a month place the burners in a pan, covering them with cold water, to each quart of which a tablespoonful of washing soda should be added, and also a little soap. Boil slowly for one or two hours, and at the end of this time pour off the blackened water. Then pour enough boiling water into the pan to cover the burners, adding soap and soda in the same proportions as before. After boiling again for a few minutes, pour off the water, rinse the burners with clear hot water, and rub dry with a soft cloth. The burners must be perfectly dry before the wicks are introduced.

Should the wicks become clogged with the particles of dust floating in the oil and new ones not be desired, they may be boiled in vinegar and water, dried thoroughly, and put back in the burners. If wicks have done duty all winter they should be replaced by new ones in the spring. Nickle burners may be boiled as well as brass one. Time spent in the care of lamps is never wasted. A perfectly clean lamp that gives a brilliant light is a great comfort. What is more cheerless or depressing than an ill-kept lamp, which gives forth an unsteady, lurid, sight-destroying flame? The paper roses, guelder roses, and chrysanthemums so popular for decorative purposes are admirable for placing in the lamp chimneys to keep out the dust during the day, and the wicks should be turned a little below the rim of the burner to prevent exudation of the oil.—The Housewife.

Puzzles.

1-DECAPITATIONS.

I am a small animal. Change my first and I am a covering for the hand. Change again, and I am part of a verb. Divide me, and I am part of a horse's harness, and a number. THOS. W. BANKS.

2-CONUNDRUM.

Why did he do it? Two farmers were working one fine spring day, One seeding, one putting a gate post down, When there happened to pass along that way A man who lived in the neighbouring town. "Why do you put that post there, friend?" The farmer answered, " 'Tis very plain, I put it here for the very same cause That my neighbour yonder sows his grain." ADA ARMAND.

3-PUZZLE.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, 20, 22, is "destitution" or "scarcity of food." My 10, 14, 23, 24, 5, 15, is a building dedicated to Christian worship. My 16, 7, 9, 8, 11, is a milk farm. My 18, 19, 21, is a small bed. My 12, 13, 6, 25, 17, are small fishes found abundantly on coast of New England. My whole is a true saying. LILY DAY.

4-CHARADE.

My cousins dear, how diligently You work to aid the Dom, I pray you toil still harder yet And be a FIRST of Uncle Tom.

May others join our happy sphere, As for this year it is late, But you need not fear if you are in The good LAST ADVOCATE.

And now the summer days are long, I hope you will advantage take, And write to-day to Uncle Tom, E'en send just one for ENTIRE sake. ADA SMITHSON.

5-DIAMOND.

My first is in "malapert," My second is "obscure," My third is "between two hills," Thus far you can see clear. My fourth is "a person" we all know, My fifth is "a kind of plant," My sixth is "a bag" for a liquid, My seventh is a "consonant." ADA SMITHSON.

6-CHARADE.

A puzzler new is PRIME us, called T. W. Banks In writing of him I wish to be frank; That he will soon appear LAST in the front rank, Is the opinion of I, a puzzling crank.

'Tis plain to see he has true puzzling genius; And TOTAL being prosy or making a fuss, A welcome I give him among us, And wish him every success. H. REEVE.

7-DECAPITATION.

Oh, yes! you bet it is fine, The photo group of this puzzling band; With "Uncle Tom" right in the middle, That he is noble, one look will you tell.

In this group there be Ladies six, very comely and fair to see; A Lily rightly named, one Flossie, Two Adas, a Clara, and a pretty May.

But of us boys least said the better, You TOTAL two extremes always go together; This group no exception to the rule, LAST, boys, 'tis so, don't kick like a mule. H. REEVE.

Answers to 15th June Puzzles.

- 1-Although. 3-The letter S. 2-M E T A L 4-Inalterable. E L A T E 5-Sour, our. T A S T E 6-There—three. A T T I C L E E C H

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to June 15th Puzzles.

Oliver Snider, Addison Snider, Josie Sheehan, Geo. W. Blyth, I. Irvine Davitt, Ada Smithson, Morley Smithson, Joshua Umbach, Lily Day, A. R. Borrowman, Henry Reeve.

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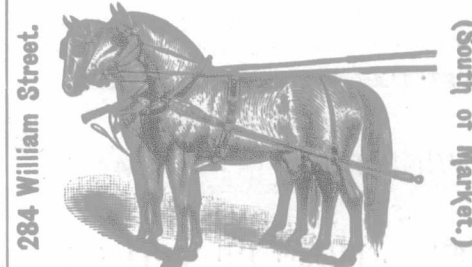
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STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. Hayter Reed, Indian Commissioner Regina, N. W. T., desires to hear from all who have Highland cattle to dispose of. His advertisement may be seen in another column of this paper.

We lately had the pleasure of inspecting J. E. Smith's Brandon barn and some of his thoroughbred stock. A very handsome Clyde colt, having three crosses of old Prince of Wales, was shown us. He is a horse all over, and, if no accident happens, should develop into a world-beater. Mr. Smith has on hand several useful-looking Shorthorn bulls. Write him for particulars.

Huston Brothers, of "Hazel Green Stock Farm," Pipestone, Man., have established a Clydesdale horse and Berkshire pig ranch on the above-named farm. At head of the stud are:—Protection [1617], three years old, weight, 1,700 lbs.; sire, Morris Ranger [121] (8850); dam, Rose [1554]. Ontario Type [125], four years old, weight, 1,900 lbs.; sire, Windsor [547] (2509); dam, Nellie of Manitok [26]. They have also a number of good brood mares.

In the course of a business letter, Messrs. Ridout & Percival, of "Hazel Hill," Solisgrith, write us as follows:—"We have sold all our spring litters of Large Yorkshire pigs, and have had very satisfactory reports from all our customers. We find the ADVOCATE a splendid advertising medium, as most of our patrons mention it. We have cows due to farrow again soon, and should like you to change our advertisement a little; mention that we are now booking orders for summer and early fall pigs at greatly reduced prices."

E. J. Reid, of Souris, Man., has just received from England 24 shearing ewes, 2 shearing rams and one 2-shear ram. They arrived in good condition and without loss. They were selected by E. Goodwin Pierce, of Shrewsbury. The two shearing rams are first choice from the flock of Mr. W. Ward, of Shorwardine, near Shrewsbury; the 2-shear ram was bred by K. Williams, and the ewes are the pick of a flock of 180, bred by E. J. Frank, Beslow, Shropshire. Mr. James Wells, of Virden, also got out 10 very fine shearing ewes along with those of Mr. Reid's.

On June 30th, 1893, Wm. Goodridge, of Oak Bank, brought into our office a beautiful bunch of timothy and red clover, the former measuring 36 inches, and the latter 21 inches.

Prize lists of the Brandon Summer Fair, to be held on July 25th and 26th, have come to hand. Very liberal prizes are offered, and, of course, the society will spare no effort to make the show a success. One of the oldest and most extensive carriage businesses in Winnipeg is that carried on by Mr. Edward Boyce, whose show rooms, situated on James street, always contain a complete assortment of vehicles, comprising the most useful and latest improved styles. On account of his constantly increasing trade he found it necessary to secure more room and enlarge his premises, and has therefore, within the last few months, built a new manufactory on Ross street, where he has competent workmen employed, and where any person may get repairs neatly and quickly done. We feel sure that those desiring to buy a new rig, or to have an old one repaired, will find their orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to, and the work of such a character that they will be pleased to place their future orders with him.

THE HORSEMEN'S VERDICT. The list of horses insured by the Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Co., of Des Moines, Ia., published in Clark's Horse Review, is a striking illustration of the success that has attended the efforts of this corporation to do business upon business principles, and in an open, straightforward manner. This splendid table, containing the names of many animals of note, is a universal testimonial of esteem from the horsemen of the great West. A system of insurance that embodies all the good features of life insurance and does away with the objectionable, that charges a moderate, fixed rate for the privilege and pays its losses in full is bound to be successful and popular, and it is by this system that the above-named corporation has acquired the rank it now holds as one of the leading insurance companies of the West and Northwest.—Clarke's Horse Review.



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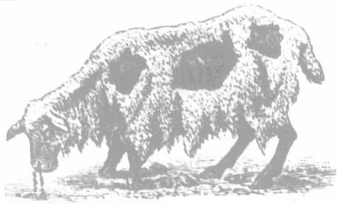
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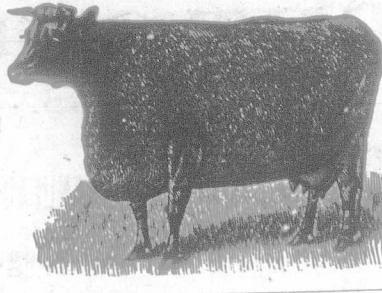
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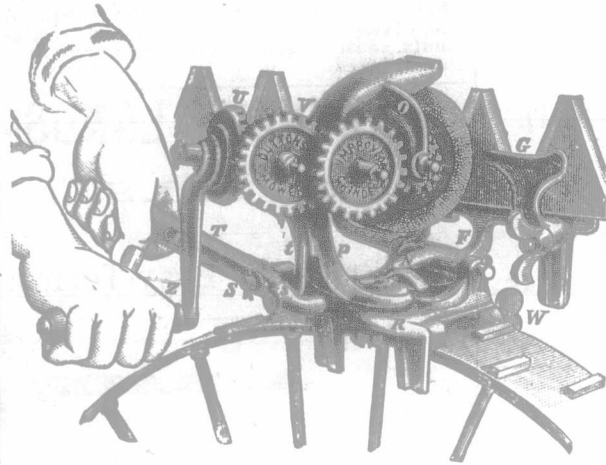


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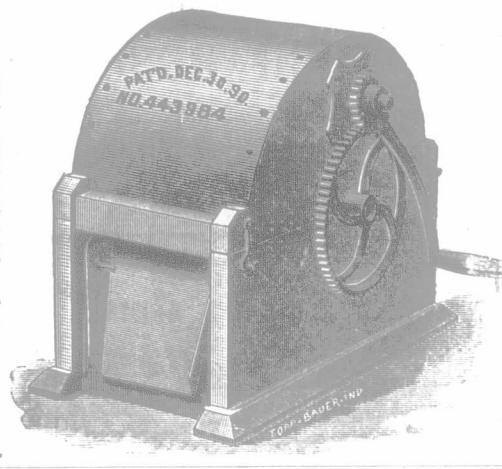
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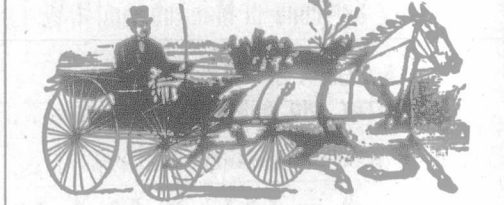
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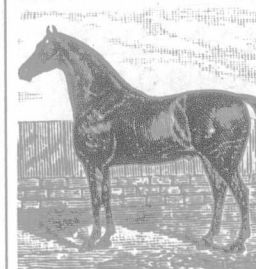
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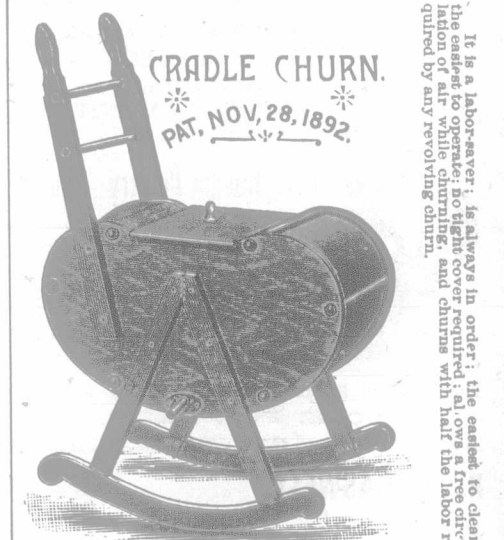


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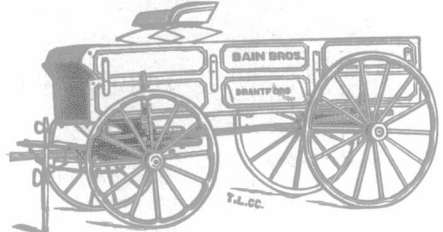
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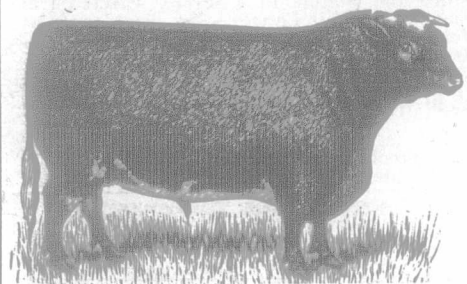
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ABERDEEN HERO, Their sire. Also some nice

Young Heifers, From one year old up. Prices to suit times. 322-2-y-om

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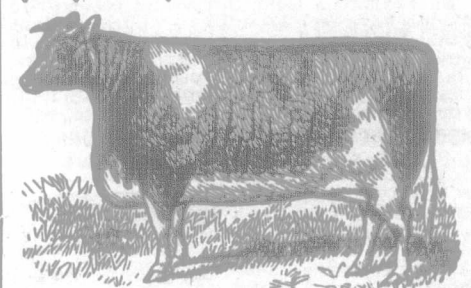
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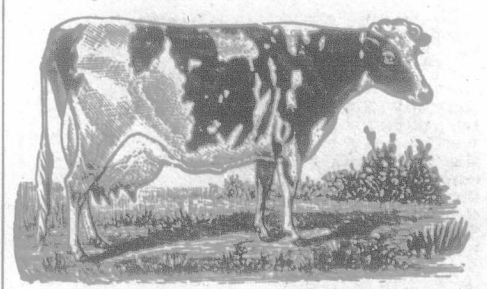
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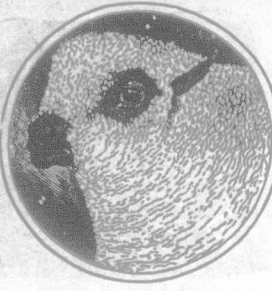
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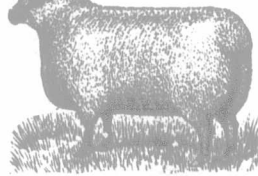
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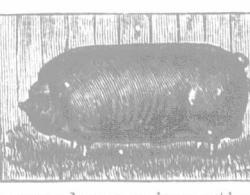
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Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co. Ont.** 327-y-om

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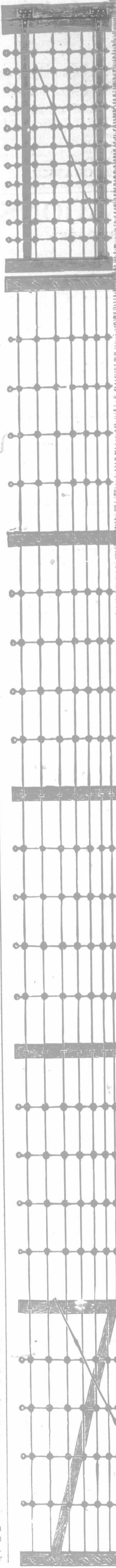
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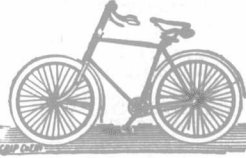
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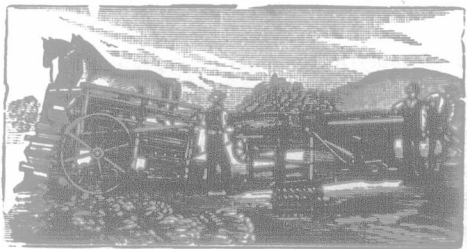
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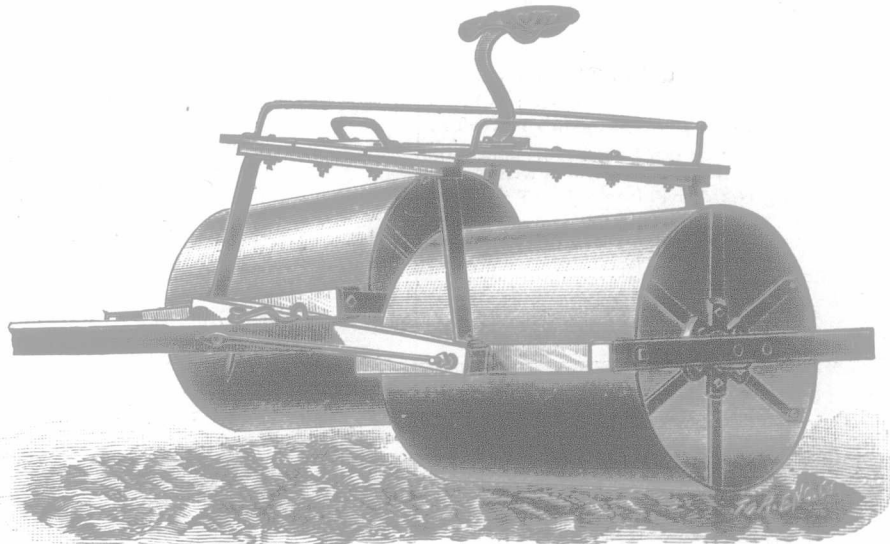
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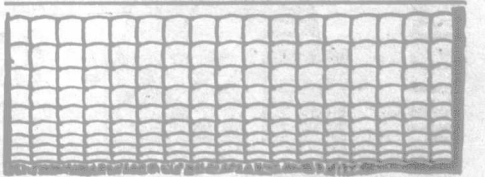
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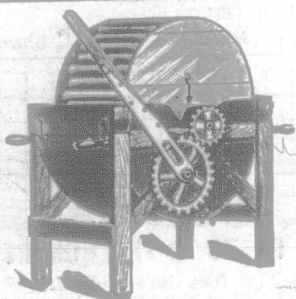
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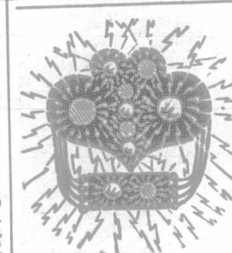
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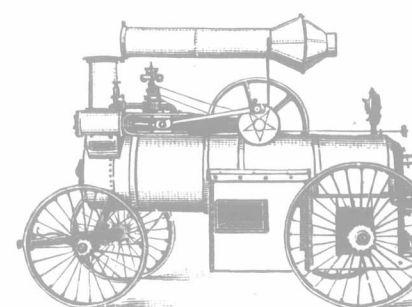
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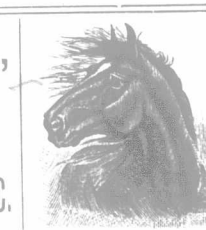


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