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"TOUCHSTONE," A FAMOUS ENGLISH THOROUGHBRED HORSE,
OWNED BY THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

Mr. L. G. Jarvis has been appointed in charge of the new poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Secretary J. W. Wheaton, of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, announces that the annual convention will be held at Stratford on January 15th, 16th and 17th.

Joseph E. Stubbs, LL. D., President of the State University of Nevada, has been made also Director of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, vice Stephen A. Jones, resigned.

Major H. E. Alvord has accepted the presidency of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma. He has also been offered the presidency of his Alma Mater, Norwich University, Vermont.

Mr. E. G. Lodeman, instructor in horticulture at Cornell University, has sailed for Europe, to study the diseases of grapes in France and Italy, and the methods of treating these diseases there, by spraying and otherwise. He will spend the summer among the European vineyards.

Prof. Collier, in Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station report:—"In no other way can the corn crop be so economically harvested, and both grain and stalks be so well prepared, almost regardless of the vicissitudes of weather, as in placing it, when at its maximum food value, promptly in silo, where, until consumed, it requires no further care and expense."

Do not feed the cows, that are giving milk, straw and allow idle horses to eat all the hay. It is also poor economy to feed young cattle and horses hay at the beginning of winter and have to feed dry straw during the warm spring months. Fresh straw is relished in the early winter, while nothing but shear hunger will induce stock to eat it in the spring season. When one has a supply of both clover and timothy hay, the former will do much better service to all kinds of stock in the spring months.

A few years ago the Dominion Government made strenuous efforts to boom two-rowed barley, but it has not proved a success in the barley districts of Ontario. The "Prize Prolific" (the variety distributed by the Government) was certainly too late in maturing to be of any use in this country. There are much earlier varieties. (See Experimental Farm reports in *ADVOCATE* of December 20th, 1893, and January 5th, 1894.) We shall be pleased to hear the opinions of any who have experimented with any of the barleys.

In a recent issue of *Cosmos*, M. Laverune makes some interesting statements concerning the use of bread. In early historic time, men were not familiar with the preparation of wheat flour, which we call bread, and to-day there are whole populations entirely ignorant of its use. In the vast empire of China, for example, containing a quarter of the human race, bread, as we understand the term, is used in one Province only. The bread-eaters are still a minority in the world. No more than five hundred millions of persons habitually consume wheat bread. Even in Europe, great numbers of the people who eat bread are reduced to use an inferior article made of coarse cereals and pulses, and indifferently prepared.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the article on "Flax and Two-rowed Barley," by Mr. Wallace, Niverville, which appears in this issue. Certainly, flax at \$1.00 per bushel, and yielding twenty bushels per acre, looks much more profitable than wheat at present values. Last year flax dropped to 70 cents, the lowest price reached for several years. This year, on account of the almost total failure of this crop in the States and the removal of the duty by the U. S. Government, American buyers have come in and forced the price up sky-high. In the *ADVOCATE* of February 5th last, we drew special attention to this crop, and recommended it as a profitable substitute for wheat, suggesting that it be tried in a small way at first. Flax does well on new breaking, sown any time before first of June, but, as it comes away slowly at the start, should only be sown on very clean land where old land is used. The difficulties mentioned by Mr. Wallace in harvesting, and subsequent handling, are very real, and we should like to hear from any who have had experience with this crop. Mr. Wallace's suggestion that the experimental farms make some tests with flax is a good one, and should, we think, be acted upon.

Our Illustration.

We take pleasure in bringing before the attention of our readers, as a first page illustration in this issue, an excellent portrait of the famous old-time English Thoroughbred horse, "Touchstone," bred by the Marquis of Westminster, in 1831. He was a brown horse by Camel, out of Banter by Master Henry, her dam Boadicia by Alexander, out of Brunette by Amaranthus—Mayfly, by Match'em—Ancaster Starling. Not only was he a handsome horse of typical conformation, very "breedy" in appearance, but a race-horse as well. The records of his day give the following list of his winnings on the turf for five years, the Cups and Plates being given by their value in specie:—In 1833, £50; in 1834, £2,675; in 1835, £1,200; in 1836, £1,040; in 1837, £450. Total, £5,475.

Between 1838 and 1843 he stood at Moor Park and Eaton, his service fee being 40 guineas per mare.

The following were some of the principal winners got by Touchstone:—Auckland, Ameer, Audry, Blue Bonnet (winner of the St. Ledger), Cotherstone (winner of the Derby), Celia, Dil-bar, Fanny Eden, Gaiety, Jack, Lady Adela, Orlando, Phryne, and Rosalind.

His stock first came out in 1841, as two-year-olds, when they won amongst them, in public money, £300; in 1842, £9,530, and in 1843, £20,454.

Our portrait is reproduced from an old steel engraving.

Cheeky and Dishonest.

The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* has almost become case-hardened from seeing its pages pilfered and its productions appropriated holo bolus without any credit being given. We long since ceased to notice a good deal of this petty larceny, in consideration of the good that might follow the further spread, even though very limited in extent, of such information, the circulation of these periodicals being usually small and spasmodic. There has come to our notice this month an instance too glaring and barefaced to be allowed to pass without censure—there are times when patience ceases to be a virtue. We refer to a cut in the *St. Louis Journal of Agriculture* of October 4th, under which appear the words "Group of Oxford-Down Sheep from the flock of T. B. Evans, Geneva, Ill., breeder and importer." The editorial article referring to the illustration is headed "Pure Oxford-Down Sheep," and claims that the illustration was "from life." Those who have on hand the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* of July, 1889, will see the original from which the cut referred to has been reproduced. It is actually a faithful representation of a group of Shropshires, then owned by the Hon. John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin, Ontario, consisting of the ram, Prince of Wales, and seven of his get, that won the handsome silver cup offered by the English Shropshire Association, for competition at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. In order to carry out the deception, a little of the wool was removed from the faces of the sheep in the illustration. Although the utter dishonesty of such an action is itself deserving of exposure, we consider the misrepresentation to the unsophisticated Missourians, by not only appropriating our Shropshire illustration, but labeling it "Oxford-Downs," a still more disreputable procedure on the part of any breeder or editor, and which should not help them in their future dealings with the public.

By this time all the food for the coming winter is housed or put in safe keeping, except, possibly, some of the roots, which will be in by the end of this month. When this is all done, a farmer generally feels satisfied that his stock will fare well till grass comes next spring. That will be quite right in many cases, but there is sometimes danger of a shortage, caused, perhaps, by waste in feeding, or the waste may come from cold and draughty stabling, which will demand a more liberal supply of food to keep the stock from failing. There is an easy and practicable way out of this difficulty. Tanned felting or building paper can be bought very cheaply, and the amount of tacks and lath to fasten it to a wall will not cost much. Two men, in two rainy days, can line up a large building. The effect will far exceed your expectations. Some old stables get a supply of sawdust between the siding and lining; but this is a troublesome method, and has the effect of harboring mice and rats. Tar paper will last for years, and its tarry odor is wholesome. The writer recommends it from his own experience with an old clap-board stable five years ago.

"The Country Around Emerson."

One of our staff, who recently visited the above district, spent a few days driving in the country around the town of Emerson, and was surprised to see the large and excellent grain-growing facilities this portion of Manitoba affords. North of the town is a range of territory surveyed into river lots, running two miles from the river east and west, most of which is cultivated. These river lots are much wider than those in the vicinity of Winnipeg, affording the settlers a better opportunity to cultivate them to advantage. Extending beyond the two-mile frontage, the regular square survey prevails, and many of the settlers owning river lots have purchased sections in rear.

Seven miles north of Emerson, on the west side of the river, is the farm of Messrs. Thos. C. and Walter Scott, being composed of ten chains river frontage, running two miles back and a quarter section in the immediate rear. Over eighteen years ago Mr. Thos. C. Scott emigrated from Ontario with his family and settled on this property, and has since farmed it, growing principally wheat.

The farm is now operated chiefly by his son Walter, who, besides growing grain on an extensive scale, has forty-three grade Berkshire swine, and is laying the foundation for a good herd of milch cows, headed by a neat Ayrshire bull, Albion—1699—bred by Caldwell Bros., Orchardville, Ont., and the pure-bred cow Jennie—562—. Besides these, he has a few young Ayrshire heifers of good promise.

A noticeable feature is Mr. Scott's system of feeding his swine. In the centre of two large pens there is built a feed hopper into which dry grain or chop is put and descends by spouts on each side to the base, which is divided into small racks of equal size, around which the pigs gather and feed. These racks are so constructed that only one pig can feed in each allotted space, and no food is wasted. Separate water troughs are placed in the pens. At the time of the writer's visit Mr. Scott was feeding whole barley, and his pigs were thriving well.

Driving north-west, a short distance from this farm, the frame-work for an extensive cheese factory was noticed, the machinery for which is now ordered and will doubtless be in active operation next summer. The farmers in the vicinity are preparing for it by purchasing milch cows.

West from here, about six miles, is the village of Letellier, which is surrounded by an extensive area of grain-producing land, most of which has been under cultivation this year and produced a very satisfactory return per acre.

Many patches of flax were noticed, and, in the opinion of farmers, this is a profitable crop, selling at \$1.10 per bushel.

South of Letellier, in the Marair district, is the farm of Mr. Edward Davis. Running south and west, almost surrounding house and stables, is a pleasing grove of maple and cottonwood trees. Whilst affording a good shelter, this grove adds a very attractive appearance to this prairie farm. Mr. Davis informed the writer that nine years ago this now handsome little forest was taken over by him from St. Vincent in a single buggy, having purchased these trees when young and small plants from a Crookston nursery. To any farmer living on the prairies of Manitoba, having doubts as to whether his farm can be sheltered or not, if they will seek and accept the advice of Mr. Davis as to planting and care of trees, this doubt can quickly be removed. A nice herd of Shorthorns, Poland-China and Berkshire swine can also be seen on this farm. Mr. Davis is also a large grain grower, and it is his opinion that corn can be grown to great advantage.

Farther south-east, and not far distant from Emerson, is the large farm of Messrs. D. Fraser & Sons, the most extensive breeders of Poland-China hogs in the Province. At the late Winnipeg Industrial, Poland-Chinas from this farm captured many prizes and were easy winners. This firm are also notable stock feeders, having won prizes for fat stock. They also own a large herd of Shorthorns.

East from Emerson a short distance is the cheese factory lately owned by J. E. Thompson, an illustration and description of which appeared in the July, 1892, issue of the *ADVOCATE*. This factory is now operated and managed by a nephew of the former owner, who, besides handling the milk from a large herd of cows kept on the farm on which the factory is built, is supplied daily with milk from farmers living in the near vicinity who keep cows.

A short drive farther east and south the farm of W. J. Young, the well-known Manitoba Holstein breeder, is reached. This herd is too well known to readers of the *ADVOCATE* to require any mention here. A section of choice farming land is embraced in this farm. Mr. Young has a good frame house and large barn and has done considerable tree planting. The trees appear to be growing well and in a few years will afford shelter to his buildings, besides adding a beautiful and homelike appearance to the place. A row of gooseberry and currant bushes were noticed on each side of the road entering to Mr. Young's house.

Perhaps some people think I am a fertilizer crank. I have written much on the subject. How could I do otherwise when good superphosphates have doubled my potato yield, as this year; more than doubled my wheat yield, as this year and often before.—W. I. Chamberlain.

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Contributors and Enquirers—A Request.

Persons sending enquiries for our "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS DEPARTMENT," or letters or articles for publication, will oblige us by always giving their Post Office, and Province or State, together with name plainly written, in order that no mistakes may arise. In several letters we have lately received this has been overlooked.

It is a good thing to remember that a few drops of turpentine will quickly drive maggots out of flesh wounds. A quill through the cork of the bottle in which it is kept, makes it convenient to use.

Wheat as a Stock Food.

In another column we give space to a letter from a reader, "F. J. S.," on the above topic. There has never been any doubt as to the value of wheat as animal food: but not until within the last two years would the price of that cereal induce even the consideration of putting the feeding of it into practice. There have always been, however, here and there an exhibitor of pure-bred stock desirous of obtaining the greatest possible growth at a given age who never thought of leaving wheat out of the ration. Considerable quantities of wheat have been fed by men whom we deem prudent, to all kinds of stock, but especially to horses and sheep. Such a practice would not have been indulged in for any length of time had it not been paying, but it did pay, and some of the persons who know its value to-day are not lamenting the low price of wheat (from a selfish standpoint). We mention this to show that its value for the purpose of inducing early maturity was recognized long ago by live stock men of high standing.

The present market value of wheat, as compared with other cereals, has caused very many to place that grain on their bill of fare, and, according to the results of experiments conducted at almost every experiment station on the continent, and also by private individuals, confirms the old idea that wheat, as a stock food, has a value more than its market price at the present time. Corn is and has been the great pork and beef producing food of the West, and as far east as it could be obtained at a reasonable figure; but while corn will produce about fourteen pounds of pork for one bushel fed, wheat has shown its ability to increase a growing pig's carcass about seventeen pounds for the same quantity fed. For mature stock in the process of finishing for the block, corn is said to make a better showing, but, where there is a demand for bone and muscle as well as fat, wheat takes the lead in increasing live weight. The great objection to pure corn feeding is that it increases the fat at a much more rapid ratio, as compared with flesh and frame, than the best interest of development will warrant; hence the proneness of corn-fed animals to disease and sterility. Wheat has no such bad effect, as the very elements necessary to build up muscle, etc., predominate sufficiently to cause the most vigorous development. The following table shows the digestive component in 100 pounds of the grains with which Canadian and United States feeders are most familiar, with their nutritive ratio:—

| NAME. | Prot'n | | Carbo-hydrates | | Fat. | | Nutritive Ratio. |
|---------------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|------|--------|------------------|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Ratio. | |
| Wheat | 9.3 | 55.8 | 1.8 | 1:6.4 | | | |
| Corn | 7.1 | 62.7 | 4.2 | 1:10.1 | | | |
| Oats | 9.1 | 44.7 | 4.1 | 1:5.9 | | | |
| Peas | 18. | 56. | .9 | 1:3.2 | | | |
| Barley | 8. | 58.9 | 1.7 | 1:7.9 | | | |
| Corn Ensilage | 1.0 | 10.19 | .54 | 1:11.4 | | | |

According to numerous experiments, a ration with a nutritive ratio of about 1.7 gives the best results in dairying; therefore, dairy stock feeding on ensilage can have as a grain ration a mixture of wheat and oats to good advantage, as the nutritive ratio will then be about perfect.

In a carefully prepared bulletin on "Wheat as a food for growing and fattening animals," by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the following statement is given regarding its analysis:—

"Wheat contains practically the same amount of protein or muscle-forming element as oats, and both wheat and oats contain 30 per cent. more protein than corn. On the other hand, wheat only has about one-half as much fatty matter as corn or oats. In carbo-hydrates the position is about half-way between corn and oats. Protein—that is, the albuminoid constituents of grain—goes to build up the albuminoid tissue of the animal body, of which the muscles are the most prominent part; but it may also be changed into fat. The fat in the animal body comes, therefore, both from the fat and protein of the food which is eaten. The carbo-hydrates sustain the heat of the body, and must be present in sufficient quantity, or the more valuable fat which has already been assimilated will be used for this purpose. Young growing animals require more protein than older ones, and also more than fattening animals, in order to supply material for building up the muscles, tendons and other albuminoid structures."

It is the tendency of the age to demand pork and beef considerably before the mature stage has been reached; therefore, the wisdom of using wheat in the production of pork and beef. In the grain ration for milk cows, wheat has been found to form a valuable adjunct, as the composition of the valuable part of milk is largely fat and albuminoid in its nature.

While corn is receiving our attention as compared with wheat, we do not wish to leave our

Ontario coarse grains out of consideration. Barley, at 35 cents and less, can well be fed in addition to other grain, but the present price of 40 odd cents per bushel, puts it out of reach as compared with wheat at present quotations. In certain cases, peas, too, could well be sold to buy wheat for feeding at the present market values, though the time and labor involved would need to be carefully reckoned. Oats have always a place on every stock farm, but with the present price of wheat, a combination of the two should be used in preference to either of them alone.

For horse feeding, wheat has a high value, as has been found by the experience of many in the last six months. Some claim to have had good results from feeding it whole and dry, while others advise boiling or soaking it, to get all there is in it. There is one thing certain, that when the excrement shows perfect grains, the mill-stones or a few hours in water would greatly improve its condition for feeding. We notice "F. J. S.," in his article on "75 cents for wheat," advocates grinding it fine for horses. While that may be done with advantage when fed mixed with moistened cut feed, or boiled or pulped roots, we think it would be a much better plan to have it rolled along with oats or alone, as in such a case it may be fed to good advantage with any other food, and if fed alone no evil result could follow, except given in too large quantities. When finely ground, horses object to its sticky nature, as it forms a pasty mess in the mouth, and is also inhaled, causing the animal to blow and cough a great deal of it out of the manger, and over everyone who comes near; while rolled wheat is relished by all stock, and even should some of it pass the mouth unmastered, it is in good form to be acted upon by the juices of the stomach and intestines to be perfectly digested.

For hog feeding, grinding or rolling seems to be very satisfactory to those who have given them a trial. To those who prefer feeding grain dry, we would say, get it rolled, as then it will be relished, and the waste caused by blowing it about will be very little. Our preference is for a few hours' soaking.

For cattle feeding, very fine grinding is not so advantageous. Our best feeders seldom feed one sort of grain alone, or without being mixed with coarse fodder. There is a great deal in furnishing animals with a palatable ration, and this is most readily secured with a mixture. For slopping milch cows, finely ground wheat gives good satisfaction. To its use with ensilage we have already referred.

For sheep feeding, wheat should be coarsely ground or rolled, and mixed with whole oats. A Western sheep raiser who recently called on us, stated that his plan was to allow his fattening lambs or sheep to help themselves to whole wheat or wheat screenings, from a trough arranged to just allow a very slow stream to fall before the sheep as they partook of it. This gentleman is perfectly satisfied with his plan. Another instance is given by a Shropshire breeder, of our own Province, whose lamb discovered a leak from the granary, where he made regular quiet visits, and ate the slow stream of wheat as it fell. The result was one of the most thrifty and rapid-growing lambs he ever owned.

There are precautions to be observed when one is commencing to feed wheat. It is a well-known fact that when full-fed horses are changed from old to new oats, they are liable to attacks of indigestion, colic, and founder. Such a radical change, as from oats to wheat, requires more caution than a casual observer would imagine. For this reason, wheat should at first be fed in small quantities. A good way is to commence by adding a little wheat to the oat ration, which should be decreased accordingly. The ratio of wheat to oats can be gradually raised until the desired proportions are arrived at, which should take from two to three weeks. The same sort of precaution should be taken with all other kinds of stock, but especially with sheep.

While we bring before the public the above facts regarding the value of wheat as a stock food, we do not claim that wheat should have a large place in the acreage of our Ontario farms simply for stock feeding purposes, but while we have access to 50 cent wheat we are foolish to omit it from the ration. While wheat growing has many good features which have been referred to by "F. J. S.," there are prospects of a considerable reduction in the acreage sown on this continent. If, through the adoption of improved methods, the average yield of what is sown be increased (as it can be), this reduction may resolve itself into a boon. While the future must be looked to carefully, the present is what concerns our readers most seriously. Large quantities of wheat are being fed now, but with Mr. Van Horne's famous "\$2 a bushel for wheat" prophecy in mind, it is idle to speculate regarding the effects of wheat feeding upon the world's market prices.

We will be pleased to receive from our readers the results accurately stated of their experience in feeding wheat.

While whitewash on the walls of the hen-house inside gives light and renders the house cheerful, it is cheap enough to use on the outside as well. If those who do not care to use paint will use whitewash on the outside, they will be surprised at the neat appearance it will impart to the hen-house and fences. It may be washed off some by the rains, but that should be no obstacle to its use, as it is easily and quickly applied.

Flax.—Two-Rowed Barley.
[BY WM. WALLACE, NIVERVILLE.]
FLAX.

The present low price of wheat, which on an average crop barely furnishes a livelihood to the farmer of the Northwest, compels his attention to the question, whether there is any other crop that he can profitably grow as a substitute? In the Mennonite Reserve, flax has this year been cultivated with great success, and is at present being marketed in large quantities at Gretna, and other points, at one dollar per bushel, at which price, on an average crop, the return per acre is double that from wheat.

The fact that this crop cannot be satisfactorily harvested by the ordinary implements on the farm is a drawback, which stands in the way of its being more generally cultivated. The binder does not make a good job of it; while if the mower is used, the horses, mower and rake, in passing over the portion of crop that is cut, trample out a considerable proportion of it, and altogether make rather slovenly work. Probably the best implement for the purpose is a self-delivery reaper of the Walter A. Wood pattern, which delivers the crop in bundles, leaving a clear space for the passage of the implement in cutting the next bout. The purchase of an additional expensive implement is, however, a serious consideration.

If those of your readers who have been growing flax, would give the result of their experience in cultivating and harvesting it, the information would be eagerly welcomed by many. And in this connection, it may not be out of place to suggest that this crop might be made the subject of experiment at Brandon and Indian Head.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

This crop has been tried in Manitoba, and grown with success, but its cultivation has not extended, because there is no market here for it. Good samples of this grain are always in demand in England, at high prices. The 1893 barley crop of England averaged several shillings a quarter higher than the wheat crop. This implies a very high price for the best malting samples. These often range from 40s. to 45s. (shillings) per quarter of eight bushels. That is about twice the price of wheat there. It is, therefore, evident that if we can grow the necessary article, there is a pretty wide margin for freight and other expenses. That we can grow it, has been amply demonstrated at the experimental farms, and by many farmers throughout the country, while the samples which have been shown at the Exhibition in Winnipeg have been such as would command a high price in England.

The soil and climate here are well suited for its cultivation, more so than in the Old Country. This year, for instance, the barley crop there, which was a heavy one, has been so lodged and discolored by rain during harvest, that a large proportion is unfit for malting purposes, and the brewers must draw their supplies from Germany and other foreign countries, at high prices.

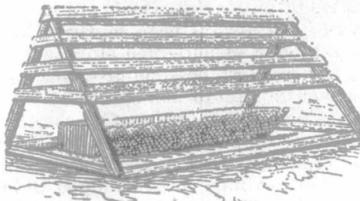
The grain should be plump and full-breasted, and of a delicate, pale yellow color, and weigh about fifty-four pounds per bushel. It should, therefore, be sown early, as soon as danger from frost to the young plant is over, say during the first week of May. It should be sown with the drill, on well cultivated land, so that the sample will be uniform. It should not be cut on the green side, as is customary with six-rowed barley here, but be allowed to ripen, and then cut immediately, as it will gradually darken in color thereafter. If put up in small, round stooks with head sheaves, slight showers or heavy dews will not injure the color. If treated thus, in an ordinary season, a good malting barley, suited for the English market, will be the result. But now comes the rub. How are we to establish the market for it? To do this, a strenuous effort should be made by all who are interested in the cause of agriculture in the Northwest. We would especially draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, and of the Central Institute, to this subject; and as the question of freight is of vital importance in connection therewith, if the C. P. R. would co-operate with these authorities, an outlet for this product would be established, and a stimulus given to its production that would go far to mitigate the depression caused by the ruinous prices now ruling for wheat.

A Model Fair.

Says the Farm, Stock and Home:—"The Minnesota State Fair of 1894 must go on record as the most wholesome and successful in the history of the State. The President of the Society, Col. John H. Stevens, sustained by several members of the Board of Managers, succeeded in keeping the grounds free from gambling devices of every character, as well as the sale of spirituous liquors, thus giving the lie to the claims of all former managements that 'receipts from these privileges are necessary to the success of a fair.' At this writing it is claimed the receipts are more than ample to meet all expenses. The attendance was good every day, the arrangements were nearly perfect, with the exception of one day, the weather was delightful, and the special attractions offered were such as to please all classes."

Feeding Young Pigs.

The accompanying illustration shows a plan by which young pigs, as soon as they begin to drink and eat, may do so without interference from their mother. It consists of an open frame which is placed over the trough. This frame should be made



of hardwood, and securely fastened to the floor or ground. An opening from six inches to nine inches should be left all around at the bottom. The trough should be secured exactly in the centre of the frame, so as the sow cannot reach it and turn it over. The length of the frame and trough will depend upon the size of the litter being weaned.

An Interesting Summary.

Following is the result of tests of fodder corn grown in 1894 on the Experimental Farm, Brandon, North Dakota Flint again heading the list. Conditions:—Sown after corn; ten loads of manure plowed in in the fall. Sown on May 21st with a press drill, drills three feet apart, plants one foot apart in the drill, also in hills three feet apart each way. Kept clean with a breed weeder and one-horse cultivator.

Cut on Sept. 5th and immediately weighed.

| VARIETY. | Tassel. | Silk. | Early Milk. | | Late Milk. | | Glazed. | Ripe. | Height. | Yield per acre, Green. | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|------|---------|-------|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | | In Drills. | In Hills. | Tons. | Lbs. | | | | | |
| Longfellow | July 31 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 25 | 70 in. | 18 | 740 | 12 | 200 | | |
| Rural Thoroughbred Flint | Aug. 23 | Sept. 3 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 23 | 65 " | 15 | 140 | 10 | 680 | | |
| North Dakota Flint | July 25 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 23 | 65 " | 13 | 400 | 11 | | | |
| Angel of Midnight | Aug. 1 | " | " | " | 59 " | 12 | 640 | 10 | 240 | | |
| Compton's Early | July 27 | " | " | " | 69 " | 12 | 200 | 7 | 300 | | |
| Smut Nose | " | 29 | " | 23 | 67 " | 10 | 1,340 | 9 | 1,800 | | |
| Pearce's Profile | " | 27 | " | 23 | 62 " | 9 | 1,800 | 7 | 300 | | |
| Gold Medal Dent | Aug. 2 | " | " | 17 | 61 " | 9 | 1,140 | 7 | 300 | | |
| Livingstone's | " | 1 | " | 17 | 64 " | 8 | 1,600 | 7 | 1,400 | | |
| Mitchell's Extra Early | July 20 | " | " | 17 | 71 " | 4 | 1,900 | 4 | 1,900 | | |

NOTES.

Corn, in common with all fodder crops, has suffered severely by the past summer's drought, and the yield is below the average, but it is still sufficiently large to make it the most profitable of all fodder crops, and should be more generally cultivated, especially on the lighter soils of the Province.

Owing to the very warm, dry summer and open fall, a large proportion of the ears ripened on an early sown ten-acre field of North Dakota Flint. About thirty bushels of this was saved for seed, and, if wintered safely, will be sown next year, with the expectation that it will produce in time an earlier ripening strain of that variety.

It will be noticed that the Longfellow corn gave the largest return of fodder, but it is somewhat later than the North Dakota Flint.

Rural Thoroughbred Flint, the next in productivity, is a popular ensilage corn in the East, but is altogether too late for this Province. Taking everything into consideration, the North Dakota Flint is still the most promising variety for this section.

Mitchell's Extra Early, the earliest of the varieties tested for fodder, gives too small a return for this purpose, but is as early as the Native Squaw corn, with larger ears, and should replace it for table use.

It is noticeable that sowing in drills gave the best returns in every case.

Dairying in Manitoba.

BY JAS. ELDER, VIRDEN, MAN.

The first thing to do would, of course, be to select a suitable farm. But as the object of these papers is to assist those who are already located, it would only be wasting time to go into a description of an ideal dairy farm; and, moreover, it would be apt rather to dishearten than encourage. We would rather say that although an ideal farm would no doubt be an advantage, let it be remembered that the greatest successes have not been made in the most favorable circumstances. Desirable as a choice, well located farm is, far more desirable are the indispensable requisites of energy, forethought and sound common sense.

Every man, then, having to make the best of his circumstances and location, the first thing will be to select his cows; because, whether he intends to perpetuate his herd by raising his heifer calves or by buying from other people, he must at least buy his first stock.

And this is no easy task. It is not less difficult to select a good dairy cow than to select a horse. In fact, personally, I would rather undertake the latter. One may often find a man willing, for a good price, to sell his best horse, but very seldom indeed will he find a woman willing, at any price, to sell her best cow, and herein she shows her wisdom. Besides, there seems to be just as much disposition to misrepresent the merits of a cow as those of a horse.

As to the breed for dairying, the Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Durham, and even scrubs, have their advocates; but for dairying, I would not invest in a thoroughbred cow of any breed. In the first place, thoroughbreds cost too much. 2nd. A thoroughbred is more delicate than a grade, and expects to be pampered. Some of our thoroughbred stockmen attempt to deny this, but to the observant man it is of no use. There is an old saying, and a true one: "Half the breed goes down the throat."

No. Thoroughbreds we must have, in order to keep up the supply of males to use on our grade cows. But to the dairyman I would say (with the exception of a bull), give thoroughbreds a wide berth. If you have extra care or extra feed to spare, grades will as a rule give a much better account for it.

For my own part, I would much prefer a Short-horn grade. We had a fair share of experience in Ontario, and with one exception, our best cows had at least two crosses of the Shorthorn, and were large, showy cows, with wide hind-quarters, roomy bellies; large, but not fleshy udders; front-quarters not so full, necks long and fine; smooth heads, with fine horns, wide between the eyes, long muzzles and wide nostrils. Such cows will milk well till twelve or fifteen years old and then dress 600 lbs. of beef. Not only have we found cows of this kind give best results in the pail, but when we remember how many of our cows miss breeding or meet with accidents, the beefing quality is a very important item.

How is a man to get such a herd? Not very easily. If a man has plenty of money and good judgment, he can buy them up. But much as I appreciate the importance of "going into dairying," yet, considering the financial condition and limited experience of the great majority of our farmers, I would say, make an effort to get a half-dozen good young heifers of the type I have described. Breed them to a good thoroughbred Shorthorn bull of a milking strain, raise all the heifer calves, and in a few years you will have quite a herd of choice cows. And in the meantime you will be gaining experience and fitting yourself and your premises for the successful prosecution of dairying.

My reason for advising to purchase heifers is because one is far more apt to get a selection from a man's herd, for the very good reason that the farmer has not tested them. Here let me say, avoid buying heifers which suckled their mothers. Experience has shown that the tendency is not in the direction of making good milkers.

In raising the heifer calves, they need not necessarily get new milk for more than a couple of weeks at first; they can be wintered on chaff with the addition of a little chop, and turned to the herd in summer. It seems to be the opinion of dairy-men that it is not best to feed young heifers too liberally, or to allow them to get fat till they have had their first calves.

To some this may seem a slow way of getting into business. Well, dear reader, if you have the means and experience necessary, go into it on a larger scale, but remember I am writing with a pretty intimate knowledge of the condition of the great majority, and I know that if the policy I am indicating had been practiced during the past ten years, it had been well for Manitoba to-day. I repeat, I advise this gradual increase policy, not only to avoid incurring debt, but that the farmer may appreciate and provide for the needs of the business as it increases, and thus avoid the misfortune of being suddenly brought face to face with unforeseen difficulties.

And one of these difficulties will be in the matter of housing. I care not how good the cows may be, or how well fed, if they are not kept comfortable the best results will not be obtained. Not only must they be kept warm during the winter, but they must be protected against the cold fall and spring rains.

As to material for housing, that will be a question of economy and will be decided largely by circumstances. Where stone is plentiful and the farmer is in a position to build a permanent structure, that is certainly the cheapest material. But a sod house

can be made to do very well for a good while, and it is remarkable how warm a house can be made of even one ply of shiplap, covered with tar-paper and straw. The great difficulty in this Province is to secure heat, dryness, ventilation and light combined. Upon this point I would refer the reader to the address delivered by Mr. G. H. Greig, at the annual meeting of the Manitoba C. F. Institute, held at Brandon, in July last, and which will appear in the *Bulletine* now in process of publication.

Next to these essentials, have it convenient for both feeding, watering and cleaning. A little ingenuity exercised in the construction of the building will secure this with little or no extra cost. This would not only contribute to personal ease and comfort, but would insure regular attention to the wants of the stock, which under other circumstances would often be neglected. Mark that throughout these papers I am not advocating the expenditure of money which men may not have, but the use of brains which we all possess.

Timely Notes for October.

SHELTERS.

The early cold storms this autumn are driving home the argument that more barns and sheds are required on most Manitoba farms. On 23rd September we had a miserable, cold rain all day, and those unfortunate cattle and horses that had to stay out all day in that storm lost several pounds of flesh each, which loss, on say fifty head, would go a good way towards putting up a rough shed in which the animals would be comfortable enough on such days. A good strip of timbered land is well enough so far as it goes, but still a rough shed, open to the south, and wind and water-tight on all other sides, with large racks and mangers, would be a great economy on most farms. Apparently the C. P. R. and lumber dealers are realizing the necessity of cheapening lumber, which is so essential in this cold climate. For rough work or temporary buildings "shiplap" is the most economical, and can be put on by any one who can drive a nail. In most places good timber is scarce, but poplar can be used for posts, by peeling it and then charring the butt-ends before using. In the same way, white poplar pickets can be made to last four or five years instead of the usual two, if they are charred before being driven. A necessary corollary to sheltering is early commencement of feeding; to keep the fat on the animals is far easier than trying to replace it when once removed by exposure to severe weather and chilling rains. Especially the milking cows and the calves require extra care in the fall. Don't let them out to pasture in the early frosty morning, chilled and with empty stomachs. A feed of good hay early every morning will be a good investment.

"GOING INTO DAIRYING."

I hope Mr. Elder, of Virden, will give us, as promised, his articles on dairying, for, though I have been dairying for some years in this Province, and am in it "for keeps," yet there are many things to be learned by us all, and no one should be "too old to learn." If I may venture to give a hint to Mr. Elder, may I ask how he would secure good milkers and humane help? That is my chief difficulty, and I find the need of such help emphasized by everyone. A kick or a blow from a careless man will spoil the cow's yield for that milking—perhaps for two or three days. Another need is cheap and convenient stables, and the securing of good customers.

A PARTING SHOT.

Mr. Flavelle, in his counter-blast in your last issue, ignores my assertion that the Yorkshire is a dear pig to feed. Instead, he goes on to tell us what the Danes receive for their cured meats, etc. I believe the Yorkshire meat is as good as the Poland-China, but I would rather keep the latter. I usually sell my pigs half fat—the buyers want them that way; and if I wanted to get Yorkshires even "half fat," they would require more food than the Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, or the Berkshires, and I can get any of these breeds long and lean enough by suitable feeding and selection. The editor hits the *crux* of the difficulty by saying the "individual characteristics" of animals must be considered. Give me an extra cent a pound for Yorkshires, live weight, and I'll keep them; but as long as other breeds pay me better, I mean to keep them—that is all.

GENERAL.

To Advertisers.—Put a price on your goods advertised; a few do it now; why not the majority? It would save time and bring more enquiries, besides giving readers some idea of the probable cost of the article or animal advertised.

Lay in your stock of bran early. It should not be more than 60c. per cwt. when wheat is 40 cents, or below even that figure.

Oats and bran make a fine ration for good milk.

Use up the small potatoes in the fall; boiled and mixed with shorts or middlings, they are a cheap and excellent fattening food for pigs.

Kill off all the old roosters; crowd on the youngsters, so as to be ready to kill before winter sets in. "INVICTA."

Ploughing by Steam.

At the Lowe farm, near Morris, Manitoba, the combined steam plow and thresher, invented by Mr. Stephenson, is now at work. The plows are ten in number and are drawn by a traction engine. There is a threshing outfit attached, and as the machine goes along men throw sheaves of grain on it; the grain comes out at the sides and the straw is carried forward to feed the fires in the engine. It is described as a wonderful invention, and is capable of plowing two acres an hour.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

LAXATION OF THE PATELLA.

G. W. V., Prince Albert, Sask. :—"I have a four-months-old colt of Percheron stock, that went wrong about a month ago. She has a soft enlargement directly over the stifle joint, and the small wedge bone that should fit tightly into the stifle, does not work right; the cords seem too loose, as the joint does not throw back until the leg has got further back than is proper; then the joint comes to place with a crackling sound."

[The following liniment applied to the joint will probably prove beneficial: olive oil, five ounces; turpentine, two ounces; strong liquid ammonia, one ounce; mix. Apply once daily by judicious friction with the hand, until the skin becomes quite sore, and then discontinue the application until the scuff becomes dry and easily scrubbed off by the hand. Repeat, until the enlargement and peculiar action of the joint disappears. Keep the colt in a roomy, well-bedded and comfortable stable.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

BLOODY MILK.

SUBSCRIBER, Oxbow :—"A cow of mine gives bloody milk—sometimes out of one teat, sometimes out of two, and sometimes all her milk is more or less colored, and then for a week or so becomes apparently all right again. There are no lumps in her udder. She has been thus affected all summer. Please prescribe?"

[This condition of the milk is due to a morbid state of the mammary glands. The causes are usually of a constitutional nature, and are sometimes very difficult to remove. Give the cow a dose of purgative medicine, consisting of: Epsom salts, one pound; calomel, two drachms; ground ginger, four drachms; syrup, half-a-pint; dissolve in one quart of hot water and give in one dose. Follow this up by giving morning and evening in mash, for ten days: nitrate of potassium and bicarbonate of potassium, of each two drachms.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

INJURED HEIFER.

OLD MANITOBIAN :—"I have a Jersey heifer, six months old, that was taken sick about three weeks ago. She was perfectly well one night, with a good appetite and in best of condition; the next morning she had her back humped up, tail uplifted, and blood exuding from the valva; refused her feed, and gradually got very costive and bad in her water. So I kept her in the stable, fed on warm mashes (as much as she would eat), and dosed with Epsom salts and nitre. She shortly began to swell at the valva, and I began to realize that she probably had inflammation of some kind, in which case I had been giving her poison instead of medicine; but I got her bowels moved by injections. Finally, she appeared to get a little better, so I turned her out into a nice pasture of second growth wheat. But after a few days, I noticed she was looking worse again, and had ceased to ruminate, so I brought her in again. Her dung is now very fetid, and she is continually straining, and has nasty shiny-looking matter coming from the valva all the time; her appetite seems to be going entirely, and she only lives on a little fresh milk. Her coat is very staring, although the eye looks fairly bright; but still she will not ruminate, and the flanks are quite pinched in, excepting when she is straining, which she is doing continually. I must tell you, I have a two-year-old Jersey bull with the cattle all the time, and I have thought that he may have raped her, as it seems as if the stomach or something had been misplaced, as there is a round weight about the navel, pressing down on the stomach. So I am keeping a bandage round her body to support it. If you can help me at all, you will very much oblige."

[Judging from the sudden appearance of the symptoms, it is evident that an injury was the cause of the ailment, and you are probably right in your conjecture regarding the infamous conduct of the bull. The severity of the symptoms indicate that the affection is of a serious, if not fatal, nature. It is possible that the vagina has been lacerated, and that severe inflammation, and probably gangrene, has been the result. We fear that at this late stage, treatment would prove ineffectual. You may, however, wash out the vagina three times daily, with tepid soft water, using a syringe for the purpose, and, after each washing, inject four ounces of the following lotion: sulphate of zinc and carbolic acid, of each two drachms; tincture of opium, four ounces; water, one pint. Give internally, three times daily, in three-fourths of a pint of warm beer: hyposulphite of soda, two drachms; powdered gentian, one drachm; syrup, two table-spoonfuls.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

LAMED FROM BRUISED FROG.

H. DOAK :—"I have an entire horse that has been lame since last winter in one forefoot. About a month ago it gathered and discharged considerable matter, and seemed to improve, but now it is as bad as ever. When he stands he keeps the foot projected on the ground ahead of him. If he bruised the frog of foot would it make him lame?"

[From the length of time that your horse has been lame, I am inclined to think that you have a bruised heel or festering corn, which has undermined the sole and made its way out through the soft tissues of the frog. Get a shoeing-smith to pare the sole and frog down to the sensitive structures, then

dress with some oxide of zinc ointment. This will soften the horn and allow any matter that has accumulated between the sole and frog of foot free exit. Report direct if the treatment is successful. DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Ont.]

RICKETS IN YOUNG PIG.

ARTHUR SIMPSON :—"I have a pig six months old which has been ailing two weeks. I notice that the nose, throat, gums, are swollen, and very tender, so that he cannot eat hard food; he is also lame in all his legs, fore one's the most; he breathes hard and with the mouth open; in fairly good condition; eats soft food very well, but not a great amount. Please inform me through your valuable paper the trouble, cause and remedy?"

[I am inclined to think from your description that your pig is suffering from "Rickets," due to an insufficient quantity of lime salts in the bone. The bones generally are softened; the ends of the long bones are enlarged, giving rise to the lameness; as a result of these alterations, the bones become deformed and their growth arrested. It is due to improper feeding, to the use of food devoid of calcareous matter (or earthy material), such as Indian corn, etc. Treatment: Give a mild aperient, say half-an-ounce of powdered jalap, placed in his food; then place a quantity of bone dust, ashes or crushed egg shells within reach. For diet, plenty of milk mixed with oatmeal, shorts, and pea meal. A small piece of unslaked lime placed in the trough once a day will be advantageous.]

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

THREE GARDEN QUERIES.

R. J. H., Binscarth :—"1. Can cauliflowers be kept, and how? 2. How can celery be kept in an ordinary cellar? 3. Can strawberries be planted any time before freezing up?"

[1. Cauliflowers may be kept for a considerable time by pulling up the roots and hanging head down in a cool cellar. 2. Celery may be kept in any ordinary cellar, buried in sand; put in bunches, roots and all. 3. Best time for planting strawberries is the early part of September. If planted later, they should be watered and protected from frost by a light covering of dry hay or straw.]

WORKS ON POULTRY.

GERALD MARTINDALE, Barnsley :—"Would you oblige by telling me which you consider to be the best works on "Poultry," giving prices, inclusive of postage. Also, the price of the back numbers, bound, of the *ADVOCATE*?"

[Probably, "Poultry Culture," by I. K. Felch, \$1.50, and the "American Standard of Perfection," \$1.00, would best answer your purpose. There are several very elaborate works on poultry, such as L. Wright's "Illustrated Book of Poultry," \$5.00, and another edition, with colored plates, \$12.50, any of which can be obtained through this office. Bound volumes of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* can be furnished, postage paid, for \$2.25.]

CREAM SEPARATOR.

SUBSCRIBER, Barnsley, Man. :—"1. What is the best kind of cream separator now to be had in Canada? 2. Where can it be obtained? 3. Would it pay to bring one from the States? 4. What is the duty on cream separators? 5. At what figure can the best hand separator be bought for cash?"

[1. We do not know of any one separator that is better than all other separators; there are several manufacturers whose machines are good, each probably having some important advantages over others; for instance, one machine may run lighter or have greater capacity, and yet require more skilful handling. 2. Consult our advertising columns. 3. We do not think it would, as the freight on a single machine would make it cost too much. 4. The bowls are free; the rest of the machine is charged a duty of 27%. 5. \$90.00 is the lowest cash price of any hand separator we know of in Manitoba.]

SQUEALING HOGS.

SWINEHERD :—"I have been feeding a lot of hogs that appear to do a remarkable amount of squealing at meal time, and have been told that this is a sign that they are 'poor feeders.' Is that the case?"

[Our reader means by "poor feeders," that these pigs consume a great deal more food than some others to make a pound of gain. A good many have that impression regarding "squealers," but it is not necessarily correct. As practical and careful an investigator as Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, who has gone very exhaustively into the subject of hog feeding, makes this statement in one of his official reports upon the very point raised by our correspondent: "We have found that our best gains came from hogs so anxious at meal times for their food, that they would show their greedy appetite by squealing." What have our readers found?]

RYE FOR GREEN MANURING.

JETHRO JULL :—"1. Would you please inform your numerous readers if there is any difference between fall and spring rye, and if fall rye can be sowed to advantage in the spring with clover and leguminous crops for ploughing down; or would it be advisable to sow rye in the fall and sow vetches or clover on top of same in spring, harrowed in; or if rye better be sowed by itself, and at what time; for if sown in the fall vetches will not be sufficiently advanced by the time rye loses its succulent properties?"

"2. As we want to weed out our poor dairy cows, would you please inform me respecting a cheap Babcock Tester?"

[1. Wherever fall rye will grow well it is preferable to the spring sort for any purpose, as its longer season of growth induces a much better branched and deeper root than spring grain can obtain, which makes a stronger plant. It should have been sown before Oct. 1st, but will do fairly well sown as late as Oct. 15th in a favorable season. If sown thin or winter killed to any extent, a light seeding of a leguminous crop, as vetches, should make a fine combination for ploughing under. Clover would not make growth enough to plough under along with rye. We recommend rye for ploughing under for no other reason than to improve the mechanical condition of the soil, and to smother out weeds, as it is not an atmospheric feeder, and, therefore, just returns to the soil what it has withdrawn. Rye can, however, be made use of by feeding off by sheep or cattle in the spring, and then the land may be seeded with peas or vetches, to be ploughed under or fed off. If the mechanical condition is to be improved, the crop should be ploughed under. There is no more essential difference between fall and spring rye than there is between fall and spring wheat.

2. A good Babcock Tester for farm use can be obtained all complete, with half a gallon of acid, for about \$6.]

Institute Work in Manitoba.

The season for holding institute meetings to best advantage is now very near, and it will be wise for the Secretary of each local institute to call a directors' meeting immediately, for the purpose of mapping out the winter's work. Remember that forethought and system in this, as in other work, is essential to success. At this meeting estimate the number of meetings likely to be held; make a list of suitable subjects, and select from the membership one or two best adapted to write a paper on each subject so listed. Don't attempt to force this pre-arranged programme upon the meetings, but simply introduce it when any regular meeting is not prepared to name a subject and essayist for its next meeting. A sure method for killing institutes is to make no arrangements for a programme to interest and instruct those who come to the meetings. A good paper, or address, is pretty sure to lead to a profitable discussion, and every farmer can, from such discussion, get some new idea or hint as to a better method in some line of work, which is an improvement on what he has hitherto practiced. Don't expect too much of the Executive of the Central Institute in the way of sending out lecturers, but endeavor to better develop local talent.

The report of the last Central Institute meeting is about ready for distribution, and is a creditable volume. It will be found to compare very favorably with such reports from Provinces and States where institute work has long been established; indeed, it is doubtful if many of the papers and addresses have, on the particular topics dealt with, been excelled in any institute or on any platform.

Those reports are free to every member of an institute, and should be carefully read by all.

Let the secretaries endeavor to work up a good membership roll early in the year; people will work better for the success of the institute if they have a pecuniary interest, though it be only to the extent of 50 cents. No good member of a good institute will ever regret the investment.

The Secretary of the Central Institute, Mr. R. E. A. Leach, Brandon, will always be found ready to supply information as to the work, or assist in organizing institutes where there are none.

Sheep for Export.

A lot of over 900 sheep arrived in Winnipeg from Nichol's ranch, near Medicine Hat, on Friday morning. Seven hundred head of these were sold to Gordon & Ironside for export, and the balance were purchased by Cowles & Co. for the local market. This is the inauguration of a new feature in the Western stock trade. Up to the present season we have been bringing in sheep from the East to assist in supplying the local market, but now there is a surplus, and prices have been depressed owing to pressure to sell. Shipments will relieve the overstocked local markets. The immediate cause of the surplus this year is the result of the large quantity of frozen mutton brought in from Eastern Canada last winter. A much larger quantity of frozen mutton was brought in from the East last winter than is usual, with the result that the market was overstocked and prices were greatly depressed. Several hundred carcasses of this frozen mutton are still held in cold storage in Winnipeg. The placing of Australian mutton in the Pacific coast markets has also assisted in the decline in prices here. The Western ranches formerly shipped sheep to the coast markets at very remunerative prices, but prices there have been greatly reduced also, so that the market there is not so profitable for the ranchers than it is the Winnipeg market. However, at present prices a sheep can be sold for a profit in any more Australian market than the Winnipeg market, and as prices in Manitoba are so low, it is probable that the shipment in of sheep from the East will not be able to now prove profitable.

The Dairy Department of the Winnipeg Industrial.

The wretched management, or rather complete lack of management, that prevailed in the Dairy Building, at the late Industrial Exhibition, was apparent to everyone who entered it. Much of the print butter in the new glass-sided refrigerator was so placed as to be difficult to see at all, and the tub butter placed on the tier of shelves, must have just been set down as it was brought in, without any regard to class or section; and being guarded only by a railing, the public were allowed to sample each tub at pleasure, digging out "chunks" with their thumb-nails, or jack-knives, completely disfiguring the exhibits, and rendering them unfit for sale. As to the cheese exhibit, where most of the mistakes seem to have occurred, there being so few entries altogether, it surely might have been looked after. In plain English, this whole department was simply valueless as an educator to the public, and even the efforts of the judge to make it of some benefit, to the exhibitors at least, was so little thought of by the management, that the score cards so carefully and skilfully filled out by the judge, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, were simply left lying in the Dairy Building, and in all probability would have been there yet, had not the judge (in company with the writer) happened, some days after the Fair, to revisit the Dairy Building, and finding the score cards scattered over the floor, gathered them up, with the remark that he would see that they were properly distributed to the exhibitors. The Exhibition Board cannot be blamed for this state of affairs, as they placed the management in the hands of the Director, who represents the Manitoba Dairy Association. Surely, if this Association has any regard for the interests it is supposed to represent, it will relegate the man who has shown such gross incompetency, to a back seat, so far as its affairs are concerned. And, if this Association cannot find within its membership someone more able and willing to look after the dairy interests, it had better not have a representative on the Industrial Board. We append the final deliverance of the Prize List Committee on this dairy muddle, as it will be interesting reading to many of the exhibitors:

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

"The Prize List Committee reported recommending: That a second prize be awarded to John Todd, in class 43, for buff Plymouth Rocks of 1894; that a diploma be awarded Beaudry & Rensault, in class 61, for exhibit of ground chicory, and that J. M. Perkins be awarded a diploma for his exhibit of seeds.

"That Mr. E. Welte be allowed \$5.00 compensation for loss of time acting as judge in class 61, sections 33 to 39.

"The committee have made a very full investigation of certain alleged irregularities in connection with entries in the dairy products class at the recent exhibition, particularly as regards exhibits from cheese factories and creameries, under the control of Mr. S. M. Barre. After collecting all procurable evidence, they gave Mr. Barre an opportunity of appearing before them and explaining his position.

"As a result of considerable dissatisfaction, owing to alleged unfair competition at the first two exhibitions held by this Association, it was provided that an owner of more than one creamery or cheese factory may make a separate entry in any section, for each of his creameries or factories, the entry to be made in the joint names of the owner and maker in each case, but only one entry to be allowed to each maker in one section.

"At the recent exhibition, in class 50, section 1, colored factory cheese, an entry was made in the name of the St. Anne cheese factory, in the handwriting of Mr. Barre, and entries were also made by D. W. Shunk, of St. Anne, and by Julia Shunk, his wife. Mr. Barre informed the committee, in answer to questions, that this factory is owned and operated by him, Mr. Shunk being employed as cheesemaker. The entry in the name of the factory was improperly made, the names of the owner and maker not being given. Shunk had no right to a separate entry, as maker, and the committee are satisfied his wife had no right to enter, as all of the exhibits made under the three entries referred to were undoubtedly the product of the factory. The making of three entries from one factory was a flagrant violation of the rules, and such attempts to secure a monopoly of the prizes require to be severely dealt with. An entry was also made in the name of the St. Agathe factory, which was also improper, as this factory is also owned by Mr. Barre, and the entries should have been in his name and that of his cheesemaker. The judge awarded the first prize to the exhibit bearing the entry number of the St. Anne factory. This cheese was subsequently recognized by J. H. Ross as having been made by him at the St. Francois Xavier factory. Mr. Barre admits this to be the case, and says that the cheese was sent him to be placed on exhibition, and that the St. Anne factory ticket was put on it in error. The entry for the St. Francois Xavier factory was properly made by J. H. Ross, who gave the name of Mr. Barre as owner of the factory, and the committee recommend that the first prize be paid for that exhibit. They recommend that the second and third prizes awarded to Julia Shunk and the St. Agathe factory respectively, be not paid, on account of the improper entries made.

"In class 50, section 3, 3 white cheese, three entries were also made from the St. Anne factory,

in the same way as in class 50, section 1, and the committee recommend that the second prize awarded to D. W. Shunk, be not paid, on account of improper entry.

"In class 50, section 3, 3 stilton, the cheese awarded the first prize had on a ticket with the entry number of J. H. Ross. Mr. Ross saw the cheese during the exhibition, and stated they were not his. Mr. Barre has made a statutory declaration, stating they were made by Mr. J. G. Boulton, of Russell, and the committee advise that the prize be paid to Mr. Boulton. The cheese entered by Mr. Ross was not on exhibition. He says he sent them to Mr. Barre to be placed there, but they were not received at the Dairy Building.

"In class 50, section 6, 3 firkins of butter made at any creamery, entries were made in the names of A. Lambert, Otterburne, and C. Mignault, Jolys, both in Mr. Barre's writing. Mr. Barre admits that these creameries are operated by him. The entries should, therefore, have been made in the joint name of himself and the maker in each case. The committee recommend that the prizes awarded Lambert and Mignault be not paid on account of improper entries.

"The committee recommend that the attention of next year's Board be called to the irregularities detailed in this report, with a view to steps being taken to prevent a recurrence, as the committee feel that if such violations of the rules are allowed to pass unnoticed, much harm will be done to the exhibition, and dairymen will be discouraged from exhibiting. It is manifestly unfair for one factory to make three entries of the same article under different exhibitors' names, and if such a practice were allowed there would be an end to genuine competition, and a consequent lack of interest in the exhibition.

"Your committee recommend that in the case where the prizes are withheld the entry fees be returned."

Some Suggestions for Winter Creameries.

BY J. A. RUDDICK, OF THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S STAFF.

The indications are that there will be quite a large number of the cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec converted into creameries for the coming winter, and it is possible that some of our experience during the last three seasons may be of service to those who will have charge of fitting up these factories for the manufacture of butter.

When the buttermaking is to be carried on in the ordinary cheesemaking room, it is usually found most convenient to have the receiving vat placed on the floor, the same as for cheesemaking, and therefore on the same level as the separator. In fact, it is not often practical to have the vat elevated high enough to allow the milk to flow direct to the separator, and, such being the case, some means must be employed for raising it to the proper height.

Three different plans have been tried, viz.: pumping, dipping, and the ejector or steam jet pump. In all cases a small, intermediate vat of say 10 or 15 gals. capacity is used, and this is placed high enough so that the feed for the separator is taken from it.

I like the ejector plan best. A pump is very hard to keep clean; there is too much labor involved in dipping the milk, and, besides, the feed is apt to be irregular, owing to the variable height of milk in the intermediate vat. A No. 2 X. L. Ejector, made by the Penberthy Injector Company, of Windsor, Ont., will raise sufficient milk to supply any of the large-sized separators, and by placing a globe-valve in the suction pipe, just below the ejector, it can be regulated so as to give a uniform and steady supply. While lifting the milk it will also raise the temperature 20 to 30 degrees, and I consider this latter feature a big advantage, as it does away with the necessity for using a heater or keeping a large body of milk heated to a high temperature in the vat all the time the separating is going on. It is not a good plan to do all the heating in the receiving vat when there is any quantity of milk, for it is apt to get a little old or stale, and the flavor and keeping quality of the butter injured accordingly. When the ejector is used it is not necessary to heat the milk in the vat higher than 60 or 65 degrees and it will take no harm at that temperature. The style of ejector named is so constructed as to be easily disconnected, the inside parts drop out, and the whole thing can be thoroughly cleaned.

On account of the dampness which is apt to prevail in these winter creameries, I would advise the use of iron pulleys rather than wooden ones made of pieces glued together. The moisture causes the glue to soften and the pulley comes apart. For the same reason it is also better to use rubber belting than leather, for dampness is hard on leather belts. Rubber is the cheaper of the two, but care must be taken that the edges do not rub against anything, for it will wear quickly in that case.

All unnecessary escape of steam should be avoided, for a very small leak, if continual, will create a lot of moisture in a room.

Of course, if the room is warm enough and properly ventilated, there will be no trouble with excessive dampness.

Feeding for Fat and Lean Pork.

The great bulk of the sharp discussion that has been going on for a considerable time in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE between pork producers and packers has been that of breed against breed, as to which yields the greatest amount of lean to fat meat proportionately. We cannot, however, afford to ignore the effect of feeding when we have the same end in view. Experiments conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station show clearly that the sort of food fed to hogs materially effects the proportions of fat to lean meat in the dressed carcass.

Three lots of pigs, of three each, 100 days old at the beginning of the experiment, were fed from Dec. 15 to March 22 (98 days) on the following rations:—Lot I. Two-thirds shorts, one-third cornmeal. Lot II. Cornmeal only. Lot III. One-third cornmeal, two-thirds sweet skim-milk. The following table gives the main results of the feeding:—

| | Cornmeal. | | | Shorts. | | | Skim-milk. | | | Weight beginning. | Gain. | Food required for 100 lbs. gain. | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | | | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| Lot I. Shorts..... | 272.7 | 545.3 | ..... | 145 | 162 | 168 | 337 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| " II. Cornmeal..... | 942 | ..... | ..... | 146 | 202 | 486 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| " III. Skim-milk..... | 638 | ..... | 1,962.3 | 142 | 239 | 266 | ..... | 821 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |

Herewith are given photo reproductions taken from report V. of the above mentioned experiment stations, showing cross-sections of carcass of a pig from each lot, the cut being made between fifth and sixth ribs. Not only are the relative proportion of fat to lean, and the size of the muscles shown, but the lighter and darker shades of the lean meat

Hogs That Are Hogs.

It has been frequently stated that the use of a *nom de plume* when writing to the press is a proof that the writer is either overwhelmed with modesty, or that he has no faith in his arguments or assertions, or that he has more than one object in view in writing; and further, that the contents of such a letter as that written by "Invicta" are of little value without the name of the writer, since readers of it are unable to form an idea of the knowledge and *bona fides* of the anonymous writer. All this may be true or not, but I do not, as a rule, trouble myself with the literary productions of those who make strong assertions, and then have not the moral courage to stand godfather for their adopted ones.

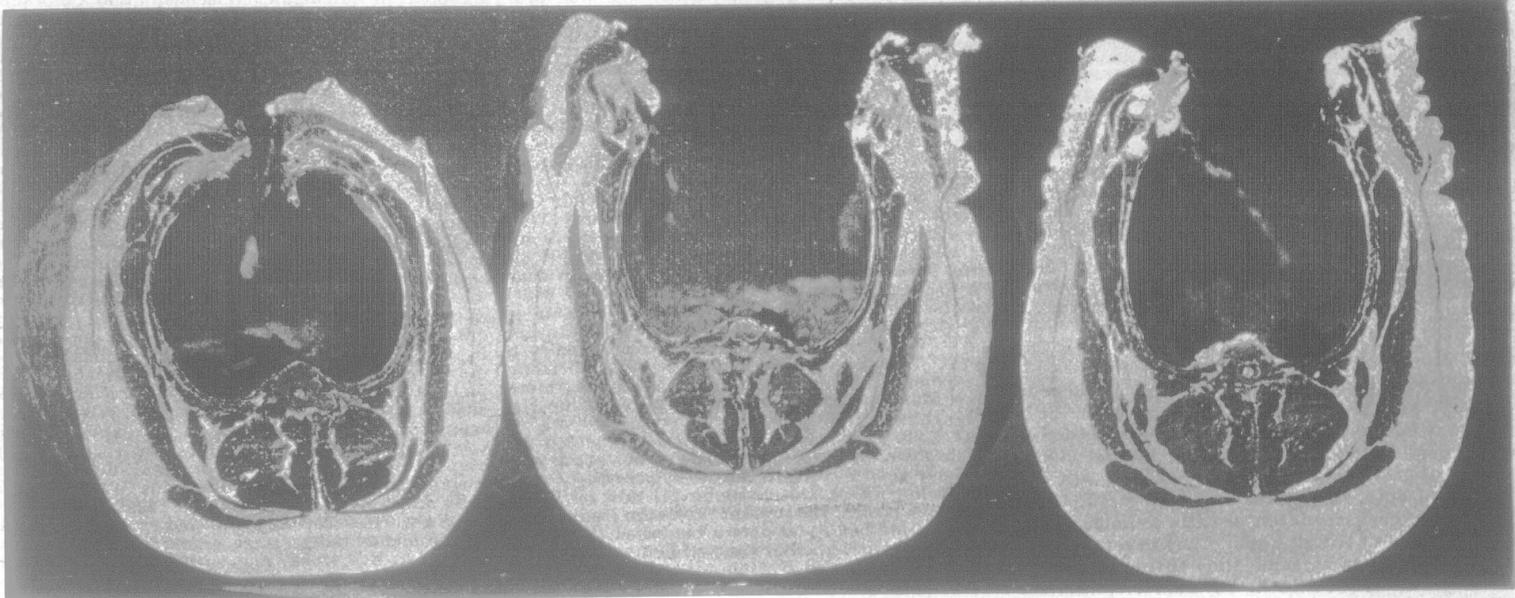
"Invicta" is very irate with Mr. J. W. Flavelle for daring to suggest that an improvement might be made in the bacon pigs from Manitoba, and fairly mad with that gentleman for pointing out the manner in which the bacon pigs in other districts have been vastly improved. "Invicta" proceeds to make assumptions which Mr. Flavelle's letter clearly proves to have no foundation in fact, and the latter further gives some facts which, if "Invicta" studies with an open mind, may, perhaps, prove of benefit to him.

Might I ask "Invicta" to give us, for the benefit of your readers, the extent of his experience with the Yorkshire grades, and under what conditions he acquired that vast experience which warrants that rather strong assertion of his, that "every other breed's grades are more profitable." This detailed information which we pray "Invicta" to give us, is the more necessary since his opinion is one not generally held by breeders and feeders of pigs in almost every other part of the world, than in the limited area of the Province of Manitoba. If desired, I can give a list of some thirty-six colonies

Our Scottish Letter.

The first fortnight of September has been a remarkably fine time. Harvesting operations are very general, and there has been an almost complete cessation of rain, with continuous sunshine, and much grain has been safely housed without receiving any wet. This is rather an unusual experience in this part of the world. Sometimes "the rain, it raineth every day," and when we have such a spell of sunshine we begin to marvel at our good luck. Barley will not be a good sample, as the previous wet weather had spoiled it; and wheat has during the week, from September 1-8, been selling at a lower average than has been reached in this country for over 200 years. Previous to the days of foreign competition, 1894 would have been regarded as a season in which farmers could have secured substantial profits; now, however, all this is changed, and whether the season be good or bad makes very little difference, as the foreign imports equalize the values. Generally the aspect of affairs for purely cropping farmers is not reassuring, but to those engaged in stock-raising some prospect of earning a little money is presented.

September is a favorite month with stock-breeders who are having public sales, and this season the sales which have been held are unusually interesting. The great rival breeds—the Shorthorn and the Aberdeen-Angus—have been somewhat numerously represented in the sale rings, and prices for the latter have, in one or two instances, been phenomenal, while even the cheapest lots have sold at values which leave some profit, or at least no loss. Looking at the sales which are past, one is disposed to regard the representatives of the blackskins as making the better show. Amongst them there were fewer weedy cattle, and prices did not in any case go so low as they did in the case of some



FED SHORTS. FED CORN-MEAL. FED SKIM-MILK. Cross-sections over the heart, showing amount and distribution of fat and muscles in hogs fed on different diets for ninety-eight days.

are easily noted. The muscles of the hog fed on shorts appear dark, indicating the deep red color of the lean meat, while that of the corn-fed animals appeared very light colored and bloodless. The milk-fed hogs gave an intermediate colored meat. Milk and shorts each increased the weight of liver and kidneys over that produced by feeding cornmeal. Regarding the strength of bone, there was a decided difference resulting from the different foods. Where the most milk was fed, the bones were the strongest. Shorts made a strong bone, but not quite equal to that produced by milk. The actual difference of bone between the corn and milk-fed hogs was one-sixth. If the bones of the corn-fed hog are less strong than they should be by one-sixth, and these hogs are used as breeding stock, what fatal changes may be produced in a few short generations.

Easter Veals.

A trifle over five months and Easter will be here, with a demand for choice meat. Fairly well bred calves of any of the beef breeds, if real fat, at five or six months old will bring almost as much in the city markets as an ordinary steer at one and a-half years. Now is the time to commence getting them ready. In fitting veals, it will pay to allow them new milk for three or four weeks. Skimmed milk can then take its place, with the addition of linseed meal porridge, fed sparingly at first, and increased as the calves become accustomed to it. As soon as they learn to eat, pulped roots and ground wheat and oats, mixed with oil-cake and fed twice daily, all they will eat up cleanly, will hurry calves along at a rapid rate. Sweet clover hay should be before them almost constantly, but should be changed twice daily. Calves should be kept separately in box stalls at least five or six feet square, and always dry, sweet, and well bedded. By keeping them separate, they cannot suck one another, and each one will always get its own share of the food given.

or countries to which I have shipped my Improved Yorkshires during the last thirty years, and it is a most curious fact that in those countries which have imported the greatest number and for the longest period, there the Improved Yorkshire is most in demand at the present time. It is not that the Improved Yorkshire has fulfilled its mission in countries of one particular climate, but I have shipped them to the East and West Indies, to South America, to every country in Europe, save Greece, to New Zealand and Australia, and the demand for them not only continues, but is gradually increasing. Of what avail, then, is it for "Invicta" to record his very small experiences, and that one experiment which is recorded in the D. G. Experimental Farm Report for 1893, and which can be of little value—even if all the circumstances under which it was carried out were, as I have no doubt they were, duly considered—since both are directly opposed to every-day facts.

If "Invicta" will comply with my modest request and sign his name to his letter, then your readers and I will have much pleasure in giving his opinions and statements that consideration which they will then deserve. SANDERS SPENCER. Holywell Manor, England.

It is reported that the Illinois Milk-Condensing Company of Elgin, Ill., has recently contracted with the dairymen of that section for their milk supply for the coming six months. They pay twelve cents a gallon for the months of October, November and December, and eleven cents for January, February and March. At the condensing factory it is said 250,000 quarts per day were contracted for, and at the bottling factory 80,000 quarts. At Carpentersville and Algonquin the company pays the same price. The former place uses about 250,000 quarts daily.

of the Shorthorns. The sales of the latter have been confined to one or two select herds, and apart from Lord Polwarth's, which were really a very nice lot, the red, white and roan seem to have been rather over-bred. The purchase of cattle on pedigree alone is a bad business at any time, and breeding them on pedigree alone is equally unsatisfactory. No one needs to keep a clearer head than the breeder of fine stock. It is very easy to become bigoted on one strain of blood, and the moment that happens, the fate of a herd is sealed. At the local shows this season around Underley, where the celebrated Bates herd of the late Earl of Bective long found a home, not a single pedigreed Shorthorn of that race was to be seen. As general purpose cattle they are useless, and farmers who have to cater for a dairy market have no desire to have anything whatever to do with them. The last fortnight has seen some "weedy" cattle on the Booth side of the house brought under the hammer, and there are also weeds among the Aberdeen Shorthorns. The truth is, this is the great general purpose breed of the world—taken all in all, the best breed in the world; owes very little of its pre-eminence to the foolish patrons who have treated it as though it were a fancy article and not a useful all-round dairy and beef-producing cattle. Like the thoroughbred race of horses, the best and the worst of its kind are to be found in the Shorthorn breed. The best beef cattle in the world, and the best milking cows in the world, are more likely to be found in the Shorthorn ranks than elsewhere [NOTE.—Stated as a general proposition, it would convey the impression that special purpose breeding and development rest upon a fallacy. But the practical experience of thousands of American dairymen, and the results of the great World's Fair milking trials, do not bear it out. There is no questions whatever that either the beef or milk function of cattle may be abnormally developed at the expense of the

other, but that each will simultaneously reach its highest degree of perfection is neither in accord with theory or practice.—Ed.), and the worse cattle one cares to look at are also Shorthorns. It is a mad world, but there are some things about which wisdom never will be learned.

The results of the sales may be summarized in this way: The highest average and the highest individual prices were made for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and not in Scotland, but in the north of England, was the best sale held. At Bradley Hall, near to Newcastle-on-Tyne, the herd of Mr. Owen C. Wallis was dispersed. Seventy-four averaged £51 19s. 9d. each, and one yearling heifer was sold for £210. Eight yearling heifers drew an average of £77 6s. 1d., and an equal number of two-year-old heifers, £73 17s. 10d. A heifer-calf was bought by an English gentleman at £60 18s., and ten of them drew £32 13s. 1d. At Auchorachan, in Glenlivet, during the first week of the month, a splendid sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was held, and the fine average of £38 14s. 6d., for forty-two head, has to be recorded. The top price was £301 10s., paid by an Irish gentleman, for Boaz of Balairdalloch, the first prize yearling bull of the breed at the late H. & A. S. Show, at Aberdeen. At Lord Polwarth's draft sale, held at Mertoun, on the day after the above, the first prize yearling Shorthorn bull at the same show, named Imperial Gold, was sold at £86 2s., for exportation to Buenos Ayres. At Alloa, near to Stirling, the well-known Booth herd of Shorthorns owned by Messrs. A. & A. Mitchell was dispersed, with the result that forty-eight cattle drew £32 3s. 4d. apiece. A bird's-eye view of the fortnight's sales may be obtained from the following table:

| SALE. | NOS. | BREED. | AVERAGE. |
|---------------|------|------------|----------|
| | | | £ s. d. |
| Bradley Hall, | 74 | A. A. | 51 19 9 |
| Auchorachan, | 42 | A. A. | 38 14 6 |
| Alloa, | 48 | Shorthorn, | 32 3 4 |
| Mertoun, | 46 | Shorthorn, | 26 9 6 |
| Tochinea, | 35 | A. A. | 22 9 1 |
| Morlich, | 12 | A. A. | 22 1 0 |
| Byres, | 58 | A. A. | 18 13 6 |
| Kingcausie, | 72 | Shorthorn, | 18 4 5 |
| Dringhouses, | 47 | Shorthorn, | 18 1 11 |
| Rosehaugh, | 42 | A. A. | 17 1 0 |
| Collithie, | 51 | A. A. | 16 18 5 |

It would be easy to analyze the above table, and one could write on the lessons from it at great length, but, *cui bono*, the figures speak for themselves, and all that we need add is that Bradley Hall, Alloa, Byres, Kingcausie and Collithie were dispersed, the others were only draft sales. This has to be borne in mind when looking at the figures.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Horse Bean in Manitoba.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg:

DEAR SIR, I have pleasure in replying to your enquiry re the common Scotch or horse bean. It is true that I sowed half an acre of these along side of some English tares (both imported by me) in the spring of 1889, which, you may recollect, was our year of drouth. The tares never appeared, but a half crop of beans made fair growth, commencing to flower at about a foot high. They never got further, however, as at same time there appeared a small black beetle which, in numbers, literally covered each plant and made quick havoc with leaves and blossom, even the stalk showing deep traces of this destructive pest.

The following season I imported eight cents' worth, at a cost of two shillings for postage, and this small parcel of beans I dibbled in, in an experimental garden plot. Eighteen hundred and ninety was a moist spring and the plants started well, coming though one of our light May frosts unharmed. Again, at the period of flowering, my old enemy appeared, but this time I met him with air-slacked lime, when a few heavy dustings with this sent his beetle elsewhere and enabled me to harvest a couple of pounds of very nice beans. The following season I had a similar experience, but the patch fell to the lot of Jack Frost sometime in September, who claimed them for his own.

From my somewhat limited experience of horse bean growing in Manitoba, I arrived at the conclusion that, experimentally, and in small and carefully tended patches, this bean can be successfully raised, but, in face of the raids of the beetle pest, the price of lime, and the high winds which sweep the prairie throughout the season, not to mention early autumn frosts, I very much doubt if a field crop of this most valuable legume could be raised with any certainty, much less to pay, in this part of the world. This, however, is not a matter of wonder, as even in Scotland the bean is by no means a reliable crop, and frequently proves a failure there.

I do not know if the common Scotch or horse bean is the variety referred to by your correspondent, W. D. J. Middlesex, in your issue of 20th of September, as he speaks of "English horse beans." Perhaps he has been trying a variety called the "tick bean," which is sown in the straw, more prolific than the Scotch and grows largely in England than the northern variety. If so, W. D. J. might better ask me to send him a more fortunate experience with the Scotch variety, unless, as he indicates, he is satisfied to give up "experimental" work. Yours faithfully,

C. H. MACWATER, Glenora, Man.

75c. for Wheat.

BY F. J. S.

A considerable portion of the Province of Ontario is well adapted for the growing of wheat. In such sections farmers properly desire to continue its growth, if such can be done with profit. Apart from the grain, the quantity of good straw and chaff is a strong incentive to its growth, the latter being an especially fine adjunct to a winter's bill of fare. Not only so, but wheat (we speak of fall wheat) is a decided advantage in a rotation, is an evener of labor and one of our best crops for holding in check weed growth, and eventually a helpful adjunct to the manure pile. But the present price for wheat does not warrant its growth if the grain is to be sold.

But there are other uses for wheat. We notice in a late Toronto Globe that "really choice cattle for shipping are hard to get," and also read "common veals, \$1.50 to \$2.50; choice veals, \$5 to \$6; common hogs, slow sale; prime animals, \$5 per cwt. on foot." On reading this, we remember that wheat is worth fifty cents per bushel. Therefore, it would seem that some farmers choose two losses, cheap grain and cheap stock, when it is possible to combine the two and have at least one good profit.

THE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENT

with wheat as food for stock are worth some consideration. The Central Experimental Farm offers valuable data on this line. Corn ensilage and frozen wheat pitted against three other excellent rations in the production of beef gave not only a greater increase, but a much cheaper, the cost of feeding per day being least with the wheat, and the daily increase much the greatest, cost of ration considered. The quality of the frozen wheat beef was pronounced "particularly excellent." In short, wheat is a cheap and effectual food for beef production. We grant that every experiment might not show equally favorable results for wheat, but we would remember that Ontario farmers grow better wheat than was used in this case. Experiments at the same station, on the feeding of frozen wheat to swine, confirm the results obtained by many farmers. Frozen wheat (ground and soaked twelve hours) was worth 73 cents per bushel, fed to swine, when they were worth 5 cents per pound, live weight. We met a farmer the other day who averred that he had made a dollar per bushel of all his wheat by feeding it to swine. An American farm paper is responsible for the statement that "At 5 cents per pound (live weight) for hogs, \$1.00 may be made of one bushel of wheat." Certain it is that intelligent Americans now know that wheat and corn will make more and better pork than corn alone. Less than four pounds of wheat will make one pound of pork (on foot), but, as a rule, more than four pounds of corn are required to do the same thing.

O. E. F. experiments with wheat as a food for milk cows, while in one case did not show particularly good results, in the other gave fairly good returns for wheat fed. As wheat is now ten cents lower per bushel, the present profits on feeding this cereal would be to that extent increased. However, we think that the above experiment would have been more valuable if some other grain or grains had been fed in conjunction, as wheat is decidedly too carbonaceous a fodder ever to fill requirements for milk cow rations. In connection with oats, wheat has never failed to give good satisfaction as a grain ration for milk cows, and with butter at 25 to 30 cents, as at present, wheat may be sold for at least 75 cents.

As a food for horses, the value of wheat is well known. It is more especially valuable for heavy horses and horses at slow work, and may profitably take the place of one-quarter of the oats—weight for weight.

As a food for poultry, wheat cannot be over-estimated, and many farmers might very profitably sell a goodly portion of their crop in this way. In the face of the present price of wheat, and of agricultural stringency, it is really astonishing that poultry raising does not more rapidly grow.

HOW TO FEED WHEAT.

Feed wheat ground fine to horses and milk cows. To swine, coarsely ground wheat will give better results, and feed it dry in winter and soaked in summer (twelve to twenty-four hours). For poultry, whole wheat is preferred. For fattening sheep, coarsely ground wheat is, perhaps, best, mixed with ground oats or other grain.

Do not feed wheat alone, if you wish to get its full food value. It is a carbonaceous fodder, and, with few exceptions, such fodder always give better results when fed with some albuminoid and fat-giving foods. Oats, bran, oil-cake and like foods are suitable adjuncts to rations of wheat.

For butter and cheese, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, if fed to the proper class of stock, wheat is proven, both by experimental stations and the individual farmer's practice and experience, to be worth at least 75 cents per bushel.

As a general rule, farmers attempt to do too much, and do not always do it well. Farmers' farms are too large, and should be made smaller in order that there may be a better exhibition of husbandry. In some portions of our country farmers are apt to look too much after their fields and allow the weeds and grass to grow in their front yards.—Senator David B. Hill.

Potatoes.

The exceedingly wet spell in the early spring, followed immediately by almost continuous drought, was most unfavorable to the potato crop in the eastern portion of the Province; and the dry season throughout the whole West has caused a light crop. The quality, however, is good, fine, large, smooth tubers being the rule; and although the acreage, according to the Department of Agriculture, has increased very slightly—it being given at 10,000 acres in 1892, 12,387 in 1893, and 13,300 in 1894—yet there will be a good quantity available for export. Already some shipments have been made from Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg to Chicago. Owing to the drought, blight, dry rot and other causes, the crop in the States is almost a failure; and as the duty has been lowered to fifteen cents a bushel, there is a good prospect for a profitable market for all the potatoes Manitoba can spare being found south of the line. The price of potatoes seldom drops below 25 cents a bushel, and certainly at that figure, they are a much better paying crop than wheat, besides being a most useful crop to clean land. It is a wonder more attention is not paid to the cultivation of this valuable crop. At this writing, potatoes are bringing 35 cents in Winnipeg.

The following quotation from the Orange Judd Farmer will be of interest in this connection:

"Prices of potatoes are uneven and unsettled, with a general tendency to firmness and toward a leveling up to the higher range of quotations. The bids made to growers in the United States range from 30 to 85 cents per bushel, and in Canada, 25 to 60 cents. The surplus potato shipping sections of Arcostook and northern New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, are considering bids of 35 to 50 cents, but are disposed to hold for 50 to 65 cents, and the latter seems to be the least that will be accepted in Michigan, Wisconsin and Colorado. The belief that sound potatoes will be worth 75 cents to \$1 a bushel at the farm, before March, is more pronounced in the sections last named than on the Atlantic seaboard, where competition of potatoes from the Provinces is feared, since the new tariff reduces the duty from 25 cents to the rate of 15 cents, which prevailed prior to October 6, 1890. Canada can certainly spare several million bushels—just excess enough to influence Eastern markets, but imports from Scotland, Ireland or Europe must be light, unless prices go to a figure here that will prove attractive to our importers and cause an under consumption of potatoes in those countries. While very cheap ocean freights thus complicate the situation on the Atlantic coast, it remains to be seen whether the railroads will so reduce rates westward as to interfere with the otherwise assured certainty of a small supply actively demanded at good prices in that region. These influences affecting the movement are likely to have more than usual effect on the future of prices, while abolition of reciprocity may reduce our exports to the West Indies, which region has taken most of our exported potatoes during the two past years. The corn and hay crops are short, and any general deficiency in certain kinds of farm produce tends to sympathetically affect others. On the other hand, there seems to be a world's crop of wheat and rye ample for all requirements, unless large quantities are used for feeding to live stock, and so long as public grain reserves are as liberal as at present, this will do much to relieve the shortage in potatoes. The low price of wheat and rye in England and Europe is not without effect on the potato market there.

"To complete this feature of our investigation, and to enable intelligent growers and dealers to survey the field for themselves, we add a table, showing present market prices of potatoes at a great number of points:

| TOP QUOTATIONS, CHOICE POTATOES, SEP. 22. | | | |
|---|----|---------------|----|
| [In cents per bushel of sixty pounds.] | | | |
| Augusta | 45 | Baltimore | 50 |
| Boston | 55 | Cincinnati | 75 |
| Springfield | 60 | Toledo | 70 |
| Hartford | 80 | Columbus | 75 |
| Albany | 53 | Memphis | 85 |
| Toronto | 60 | New Orleans | 80 |
| New York | 80 | Milwaukee | 85 |
| Buffalo | 80 | Detroit | 60 |
| Pittsburg | 80 | Chicago | 68 |
| Philadelphia | 75 | Minneapolis | 65 |
| | | San Francisco | 48 |

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman thus eases himself on the tuberculosis question:—"Isn't it time to stop boasting of our 19th Century civilization and progress? It's an age of lunatics. Speculators and capitalists have gone mad for money, workingmen on strikes, and the swish of the old cow's tail in fly time sings to the ear of the patient milker nothing but tuberculosis. What utter foolishness! If we were to try and stamp tuberculosis out of the human race in the same manner the cow people are doing, who would be left? Well, just enough to start a Noah in the task of re-peopleing the earth. A doctor, who had seen many a corpse dissected, told me that it was hard to find one without traces of tuberculosis, and yet very few had died of it, or even been seriously injured thereby. Why not use common sense. Kill the seriously affected animals. Stop in-and-in-breeding. Give more pure, fresh air; keep cleaner. Don't force things quite so hard and fast in breeding and feeding; and then let in plenty of God's great microbe killer, the sunlight. Four-fifths of the consumptives could be cured if they and their fool friends had a little sense, and would use it; but they haven't, and no more has the cow and her fool friends."

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Best corn-fed beef steers, \$6.15; best Montana grassers, \$4.90; best heavy hogs, \$5.50; best light hogs, \$5.25; best sheep, \$3.75, with muttons good enough to export at \$3.25; best lambs, \$4.25. These prices are lower all along the line than two weeks ago, especially on hogs, which declined \$1.25 per 100 lbs., much to the surprise even of the packers, who were exerting every possible influence to break the market. The tendency in the hog market lately has been to narrow the range of prices between good and common stock. Buyers say that with the improvement of the average quality of the hogs they can get satisfactory droves of medium priced hogs without competing so strongly for the few fairly heavy hogs offered.

There is usually a powerful effort made by the packers to lower prices for hogs just before the opening of the winter packing season—now Oct. 1—but this year, when the conditions seemed most against them, they made a more successful raid on prices than for many years, considering the suddenness and extent of the decline. The stocks of provisions were very light, and the home and foreign demand was good, but prices for provisions on the Board of Trade were manipulated, and the price of hogs was forced down in accordance. One of the strongest arguments the packers have used was the depression in cotton values in the South. They claim that this has practically cut off for this year what has been a very large demand for bacon and salt and smoked meats.

Wheat is not the only depressed staple of this country. Cotton is also at hitherto unheard-of low prices. Cash cottons recently sold at \$5.80, the lowest price ever made. The cotton quotation, like the wheat, is about one-half of what used to be considered an average price. However, there is an ever-present law of compensation at work, and the cheap cotton is making cheap feed in the South, and the chances are that farmers who are fixed for taking advantage of it, will make money on converting cotton-seed meal and hulls into beef.

The reports of a large number of Western correspondents on wheat feeding show that farmers, to a large extent, have tested the value of wheat (when ground) as food for all classes of stock, and are using it freely and deriving benefits from its use that are surprising. Many of the correspondents who have made scientific tests state that one bushel of wheat, when ground and properly fed, is equal to one and a-half bushels of corn, and, as this is a year when it will be used to a large extent, it is apt to revolutionize the stock-feeding business.

The number of very young Western pigs being forced on the market is still very large. Correspondents generally report large numbers of young hogs, with small supplies of fat, heavy porkers.

Chicago received 3,334 sheep in one day recently, and 27,000 on another day within a week. The free wool business seems to be turning the heads of sheep owners, and they are scrambling to "clean out."

Fall Care of Sheep.

It is not uncommon, and especially now that the sheep trade is quiet, to turn the ram among the ewes and trust to luck. In many cases the results of such a course may be all right, but not always. There is a risk of being minus a crop of lambs the following spring. A much better plan is to house the ram each night, so that a feed of grain may be given him, and when turned out in the morning he should be carefully observed by the shepherd for ten or fifteen minutes. This may seem, to a great many, too troublesome, and to such we suggest an easier plan, that will at least prevent a total failure. The ram should in all cases have his breast painted, and for this purpose red ochre mixed with lard answers well. If painted once in three or four days, the served ewes can be detected. As soon as the flock have all been served, a fresh ram should be turned in, having his breast painted blue. It will soon be seen whether the first used ram was to be depended on or not. There are almost always a few ewes in a flock that will not breed from one ram, but will in the case of another. Such ewes will be saved a barren year by the plan outlined. All the ewes that retain the red color, and received no other, will be known to lamb earlier than the others, and in keeping track of pedigrees the sire of every lamb is known. If a third ram is to be used, the color of the paint on his breast may be black or some other dark shade.

When the pasture fails in the autumn, a few acres of rape makes a splendid substitute, but when this is not to be had, a daily grain ration should be given, composed of oats and bran, or oats and wheat, and a small feed of clover hay in the morning. Ewes treated in this manner will go into winter quarters in splendid form to suit their pregnant condition, and, if allowed plenty of outdoor exercise, liberal but plain food, a dry shelter, free from draughts, will bring forth a high percentage of vigorous youngsters.

The matter of parasites is a consideration one cannot afford to ignore. Flocks that have not had a thorough dipping during the spring or summer season will be almost certain to contain in their fleeces a lot of ticks, and in some cases, little lice. There are several well-known preparations, either of which should be used before the cold weather comes on, but even after that time it may better be done than left till spring.

The Toronto Cheese Awards.

Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have long favored judging cheese without any score of points being adopted; but when that is required, it seems to me proper to fix on a standard of quality upon as definite a basis as possible, taking (as a maximum of perfection) the number ten as highest for each point of quality, because a small number is more easily applied in making the decisions upon the degrees of merit in each point of quality. Judges do not determine the relative value of the points of quality, but they compare the degrees of merit in each competing exhibit, and make the score in accordance with the result. This can be done with greater accuracy and less trouble by placing score labels on each exhibit, as soon as passed upon. By this the judge can easily recompare and revise the scores of the highest in his final examinations, and be absolutely certain of the correctness of his awards. Permit me now to make a few remarks in answer to the strictures of the critic in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. When your critic avers that "taste is included in flavor," and that texture comprises richness, firmness, soundness and keeping qualities, he discloses the fact that he has not fully considered what he states, else he lacks the perspicacity to comprehend it; because the three first points of quality in cheese: taste, flavor and richness, are each distinct qualities, and perceptible by taste, smell and palate; whilst texture is solely determined by sight. Further, his statement that prizes were awarded to softer specimens than the typical Canadian product, is simply fiction. I venture to assert that not one award was made to an exhibit which did not possess sufficient firmness and solidity, though many stiff exhibits, with weak, neutral or off flavor, were passed over. Unless the critic is afflicted with chronic big-head-ism, examination of the prize cheese could not fail to convince him. He ventures on supposition that I, being accustomed to American cheese, etc., leaned toward soft made cheese. I have long been conversant with the leading varieties of cheese made in England, Scotland and Canada, and although Canadians have been much improved since I first officiated as a judge of their product, twenty years ago, yet there is much to be done before the Canadian cheese can be reckoned as the type *par excellence* of fine Cheddar cheese: not until the Industrial directors, at Toronto, lead the way and succeed in making their cheese show an educational institute, by giving object lessons at their annual meetings, in cutting up the prize cheese in every class, to teach exhibitors and makers what their finest cheese really are, and in having an expert judge in their presence compare the prize cheese with the medium and inferior grades, and point out the merits of the one and the defects of the other, explaining to exhibitors the causes which operate to produce the defects and the means requisite for correcting them, etc., etc. It was too much to say that I had never seen a finer exhibition of cheese. Among the exhibits there were many specimens of poor quality, both of the soft, and stiff, hard types; and when these disappear from the show boards, and all are fine (as the exhibits of cattle and sheep already are), then the mission of exhibitions will be attained (yet still must be maintained) and the present typical few will have elevated the many up to the level of those who now stand on the top shelf. There is certainly a way to do this, and I hope that the will will pervade the Industrial directorate to follow up, with spirit, their already splendid achievements.

Rome, N. Y., Oct., 9th. ROBERT MCADAM.

[NOTE.—No doubt, as a dealer, Mr. McAdam has handled a great quantity of States cheese, but, on the admission of Americans themselves, it is, in several particulars, inferior to the Canadian product. The wonderful sweep made by Canadian cheddars at the World's Fair, and their growing popularity in England, shows that, though perfection may not yet have been attained, we are on the right track, and, as already intimated, we do not propose to be switched off by the setting up of any lower standards. The spirit of Mr. McAdam's letter, and a discourteous expression or two, disclose a weakness in his reply to the fair but perfectly frank strictures which, after careful examination and mature consideration, we felt in duty bound to publish regarding the Toronto Industrial cheese awards. We entertain the same opinion still, and find no fault with Mr. McAdam for adhering to what he believes was a correct judgment on his part. We find that our view has the hearty concurrence of the best cheese experts of Canada, who examined the winning exhibits. It is not in the interest of Canadian dairying that a premium should be put upon the making of cheese which are not best suited to our foreign trade, on which the whole industry rests. With regard to the divisions on the score card used, our view was based upon knowledge of the methods adopted by our best Canadian judges in examining cheese. As regards flavor and taste, there are not seven out of ten of our expert cheese buyers who, in examining cheese in a factory, will ever *taste* it. True, there is a distinction between the two, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if the flavor of a cheese is all

right, there will be nothing objectionable about the taste; while, on the other hand, if there is anything wrong with the taste, it is always shown in the flavor as well. For these reasons, we think the two should be included under that of flavor, and that it is not necessary to have the two divisions. As regards the four points of quality we placed under texture, we admit that there is a slight distinction between them, but submit that it is wholly unnecessary to make so many divisions, and that a fully satisfactory test of a cheese can be made under the one heading. It seems very difficult to us, however, to draw a distinction between soundness and firmness, in judging cheese. If cheese is firm, it ought to be sound, and *vice versa*. It does appear as if Mr. McAdam, in order to carry out his theory of ten points of quality with a maximum of ten to each one, has had to create imaginary divisions so as to make up the number. We entirely disagree with him when he states that texture is alone determined by sight. We speak of "silky" or "rough" texture in cheese. Now, it is impossible to tell whether a cheese possesses either of these qualities by sight alone. It can only be told by taking a piece of cheese and squeezing or rubbing it between the fingers. Mr. McAdam states that the three first points of quality in cheese are "taste, flavor and richness," but he fails to recognize this in his score card. According to the score card, they are all first points of quality. Style and neatness (to our minds, fifth points of quality) are given a maximum of ten, the same as taste, flavor and richness, which he states are the first points of quality. We quite agree with Mr. McAdam's remarks, that the use of a score card is the proper method of judging cheese, but it is upon the kind of score card used that we differ. The one used by him is, to our minds, "complicated" and "cumbersome," and we think that a simpler one, similar to that used at the World's Fair, would enable any judge to pass a correct judgment.

We would heartily endorse what he says in regard to giving object lesson by cutting up prize cheese and explaining the different points in quality to exhibitors and others. This is something that the managers of our leading dairy exhibitions should consider and endeavor to make practical.]

Wheat for Hogs and Steers.

The following testimony, regarding the feeding of wheat to steers and hogs, is furnished the Kansas State Board of Agriculture by Mr. G. W. Clawson, of Ellsworth Co.:

"In November, 1893, I put on a full feed of wheat about eight hundred head of Pan Handle Texas steers and fed them for a period of four months. These steers were from ranges where they were unused to grain of any kind. They were fed a mixture consisting of about 60 per cent. corn and 40 per cent. wheat, chopped or ground coarsely on a horse-power grinder. I have had, for the last eight years, experience covering the same months each year in feeding about the same number and quality of Western steers. During the prior feeding seasons I fed entirely corn, usually shelled. My experience in feeding the mixed food was highly satisfactory, both as to the quickness of time in which I could get the animals to rightly take hold of the food and also as to the results obtained, and I have no hesitancy in saying that steers fed on a mixture of wheat and corn, in about the above proportions, will gain pounds a great deal faster than on corn alone. During the season I fed 9,000 bushels of wheat of my own raising in this country. About half of this was fed to cattle, as stated; the remainder was ground coarsely and fed direct to hogs in the nature of slop. Careful experiments showed that a bushel of dry corn put on fourteen pounds of pork, and a bushel of wheat ground and fed as slop made seventeen pounds. I am this year feeding on the same farm, 16,000 bushels of wheat; 4,000 bushels of this was of my own raising and 12,000 bushels were purchased locally at prices ranging from twenty-eight to thirty-seven cents per bushel, or at an average price of thirty-five cents.

"I had on the Kansas City market a short time since a carload of pigs fattened entirely on wheat, which brought \$8.10 per hundred, and averaged 249 pounds. These pigs never knew the taste of corn. I have, at this time, more than 1,600 head of hogs of my own raising—fattening hogs, pigs of all ages and descriptions, stock hogs and breeding hogs—and during the last ten months I have fed no corn whatever, nor do I expect to as long as I can buy wheat at or about the same price as corn. All ages and stages of hogs appear to thrive better on wheat than on corn. Mine have been entirely free from disease. Where a bushel of wheat, costing thirty-five cents, puts on seventeen pounds of six-cent pork, there can be no question of the profitability of wheat feeding. For feeding wheat to hogs, I advise grinding the grain coarsely, soaking it, and using as a slop. I have fed some dry, whole wheat to hogs, but feel confident that, owing to defective mastication, better results can be obtained by grinding and soaking. I consider wheat superior to corn as a food for hogs, and that a bushel of wheat will put on at least 10 per cent. more in weight than a bushel of corn."

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON.

My mother tells how the fowls on her father's farm had no regular abiding place, but roosted under a wagon-shed, lived on corn, drank at the brook in summer, and went without water in winter. They usually stole their nests under sheds or in the pawpaw grove; consequently she was occasionally promised an egg to eat, if she would watch and hunt them. When biddies sat untimely, she threw them head over heels down hill to the shallow brook—certainly not pleasant for the hens. My father tells, likewise, of a neighbor's boy, in his youth, who confidentially said: "I am so glad the teacher is coming to board at our house, because when there is company I have a whole egg to eat." How the poultry industry has come forward since then! The annual egg product of the United States, according to official reports, advanced from fifty-five to ninety-eight million dollars' worth in the ten years preceding 1880, over three-quarters of a billion dozen eggs being produced in 1889. Except the bonanza farmers, one of whom laughingly told me he didn't want to talk about anything less than a hundred dollars, everybody wished to know more about poultry and do better. People begin to realize the value of having their next meal running around on its own legs, taking care of itself till wanted, as contrasted with a beef or swine carcass, part of which must be taken by the neighbors or pickled. The older a country and the more its economy of space, the more does poultry come forward to replace larger stock, till it is true that even the crowded City of Paris itself is a great poultry-raising centre.

The location of hen-houses was a popular subject at Institutes. One lady said her father dug down, on the level, to form a warm, cellar-like house, but the water had stood two feet deep in it, and a pet Cochon did drown. The experience with my own houses was such that I understood her case. My first one was built right on level, at edge of a barnyard. Though all above ground, it was troubled at certain times by water leaking in, till we banked pretty high—so high, indeed, as to rot the sills. Then, wisdom learned, my second house had its location graded up before the building was put there, and the latter is perfectly free from a damp bottom. I told the lady, if they had graded up a knoll high enough that the bottom of hole, dug into this knoll, could still have been above general surface of land, probably no trouble would have followed. Rainfall upon just a knoll is comparatively little and runs off quickly. Where, however, there is hard pan not far below the surface, I know of a fine dwelling house, on a previously improved lot, with cemented cellar which sometimes has water, that cannot sink through that hard pan down into the earth, collect and then filter even through its cement. I had supposed a "dug-out" in any side-hill would be a fine hen-house for the cold West, and was taken to see three successful places. They were in sandy, apparently unstratified knolls, one so small an elevation as to be just right height for the purpose. I noticed the top of each cave or "dug-out" was raised above remainder of its knoll, and graded, like a tent or hip-roof, to slope in all directions. One had close on each side of house, a wooden drain running from top to bottom of hill. Unfortunately, I could not see any of those excavations complained of, some of which were said to be in dry soils. One failure was in a river bank. The top of bank probably went off on a level with surrounding country. Such a location or a large hill would get full benefit of rainfall, and if there were impervious strata, the water would run along them and come out on the sides. I found every one who had tried taking for the hens a corner of his barn, commending that plan, as does Mr. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. If a shed, for a scratching place, is thrown out from barn, and is built quite high, in summer the movable roosts, which I always recommend, could be moved out there, and an airy roosting room thus secured, so near the cozy one of winter that the biddies would not feel strange. The room proper, in barn, could then easily be both laying and sitting department. I found a man and his daughter very successful with poultry in one corner of a basement under barn, on a side hill with south exposure, where the hens worked in bedding and manure thrown out, and did well without a scratching shed. This beautiful barn had its basement made dry by tile drainage. As the hay was pushed down from above, only as needed, the hens did not soil it, though given free range of the whole basement stabling. If feared that they may soil hay, no communication between hen-house corner and remainder of barn need be had. A lady told me she got no eggs last winter, except from one pullet that insisted on living and laying in the shore-barn, and gave an egg nearly every day for weeks. "Move all the hens into your hay-barn," I said. "Oh, my husband will not let me," she said. "He is afraid his horses might get lice." "Do not have lice on your hens, then," I continued. "or, better yet, coax hard for other barn and separate poultry quarters." "Thought I had not find in Michigan the sassafras of Mich., the elder of Wis., or the persimmon of Ill., all with aromatic qualities in some places, and onions, turnips and carrots, all surely flourish everywhere. A few persons had not heard

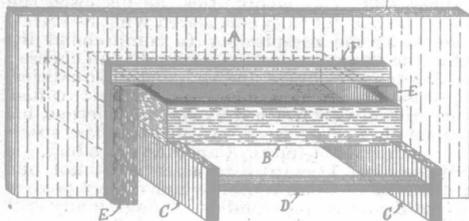
of the hum or Persian chamomile, so good to apply on fowls themselves; hence, after inquiries as to whether it was a mixture or home grown, I learned to mention that it is of foreign growth, bought already prepared at drugstores. Our druggist tells me Dalmatian insect powder is the same thing.

This past dry season, I chopped many herbs, like catnip, horsemint and dandelion, and stirred them into puddings. Our melon rinds thrown near hen-house were eaten to the green, and the cores and parings of our pie apples, chopped up, disappeared entirely. Our spare cucumbers were also utilized; that is, large ones, such as persons would not eat.

Water Trough for Poultry-house.

BY A. T. GILBERT.

In designing a poultry-house, considerable thought should be given to the water supply, and its arrangement for the convenience of fowls, so that they may drink, regardless of the apartment they occupy. The accompanying illustration will



give the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, who contemplate building a poultry-house, an idea of how to construct and arrange the same so that the fowls may drink when inclosed in either roosting or feeding room.

In reference to the sketch submitted, A represents a part of partition of poultry-house which separates the sleeping apartment from feeding room; B is water trough, with galvanized sheet-iron lining. For 50 fowls, the trough should contain about 900 cubic inches of water; consequently, its inside measurement should be 3x10x30 inches. C are two pieces of board for the support of trough, and are notched out 1/4-inch, as shown, to keep the trough in a central position; their size should be 1x6x24 inches, and they should be securely nailed to E and partition A. D are perches for fowls to mount when they desire to drink, and are cut to proper lengths and nailed to C, as shown. E represents four pieces of 2x4-inch scantling, 18 inches long, and nailed properly to the partition, where shown; they are merely for the support of pieces C. F are pieces nailed to both sides of partition over trough, as shown, and should be cut 1x6x40 inches.

That which is represented on one side of the partition is an exact counterpart of what is on the other side.

The trough should be constructed out of good dry pine, and then taken to a local tinsmith and have him prepare a good water-tight lining, and then press it into position, nailing the same to top edges of trough with inch finishing nails. Those in my poultry-house are about the size of the above, and the smith's charges were 50 cents each.

The top of trough should be 18 inches from the floor, thus preventing the busy fowls, in their search for food, from scratching litter or dirt into it. Care should be taken to allow space enough for removing trough from its seat, so that it may be cleaned, as more or less dirt will accumulate in time.

Something About Ducks.

[Continued from page 392.]

The breeding ducks that are to be kept over require a comfortable shelter quite as much as other classes of fowls, and their houses should always be kept well supplied with clean bedding. Since the early market is best, it is imperative that the breeding ducks begin to lay early. To induce early laying, feed well. A well-fed, well-cared-for duck will begin laying early in February, or even in January, while one which is chiefly skin and feathers will not begin till late in March or in April. For winter feeding, ground grain is preferred to whole. Small potatoes boiled soft, mashed, and stirred thick with coarse meal, makes one of the best of feeds. Ducks require plenty of gravel in summer; in winter, pounded oyster shells are mixed with their soft food, and they eat it with avidity and it is good for them. The shells seem a most excellent substitute for gravel, if, indeed, they are not superior to it. It is hardly possible to give too much. For green food cabbage is the best; they should have a feed of it at least once a week. Turnips, chopped moderately fine, are next in value, but do not equal cabbage. Green food, gravel or oyster shells, ground grain, and a comfortable house, are, then, the essentials to winter care of ducks. Their supper may consist of whole grain.

The drawback to profit in duck raising is the number of male fowls that must be kept over, one

drake to three ducks being the usual rule. Breeding stock should not be allowed to get too old, as the old drakes are apt to get ugly. It is a wise precaution to keep them away from the ducklings.

The feathers of the duck are not as valuable as those of the goose, and since the forty-pound feather-bed has been superseded by the hair mattress, neither geese or duck feathers have been in great request. Most breeders now never pick their ducks, not believing the returns worth the trouble. Sometimes the down is taken from the breast, but it ought always to be left for winter protection.

Ducks thrive much better when kept in small flocks. If you have a hundred, they will do better if divided in two flocks of fifty each. They are less liable to disease, and there is not the crowding for food, in which some get too much and others go hungry. Avoid frightening them. They huddle in a heap when scared, piling on top of each other, and as they are heavy fowls, the result, though not at once apparent, is seen in lame legs and wings. Handle a duck gently, and never carry it by the legs with the head down, for they are easily injured, and a hurt fowl stops taking on flesh.

Use every means to keep them growing rapidly, for in rapid growth and an early sale lie the profits.

Ducks should never be killed till the crops are empty, which will be in eighteen or twenty hours after the last feed. The French method of killing by stabbing in the mouth is preferred by some; others cut the throat, instantly suspending the fowl with the head down to drain the blood. Dry picking is the only practice with ducks, and is the best method with all poultry designed for a city market.

With ducks, as with all other fowls to be raised for profit, it is best to start with a distinct breed and keep it pure. In-breeding must not be carried too far without the introduction of birds not akin to the flock. The Pekin, as I have before stated, is the best breed; it is hardy, a quick grower, and gives a large carcass.

But duck raising is no "snap." Like any other business, brains and hard work must be active partners. And before "going in for ducks," it is highly important to find out whether you will have a market at paying prices after your ducks are grown. Poultry literature is very seductive reading. Ten thousand ducklings, weighing five pounds each, and sold at twenty cents a pound, looks a mighty easy way to earn \$1,000. It is—on paper. I have had the curiosity to watch the market for this class of poultry for some weeks now, and am inclined to think that duck culture is being "boomed" just as present. No doubt prices are high in New York City early in April and May, when the poultry supply is somewhat limited and the spring chicken has not attained his pinfeathers, but thirty cents a pound—a figure often named in connection with the output of these big breeding establishments—is a price for a very short time only, and only obtainable by those near at hand, who can watch the market with both eyes. In Boston, in July, ducks were quoted at 14 cents retail; in Detroit, the same month, they were on a parity with chickens, at eight cents. Though there may be money in ducks at low prices, because of their quick maturity, good weight and comparative immunity from disease, it isn't "big money"—only moderate profits to the ordinary grower. He who goes into the business expecting more, and led thereto by the overdrawn accounts of the newspapers, is going to be badly disappointed, to the best of my belief.

Elevator Capacity of Western Canada.

A table showing the storage capacity of the elevators on the various lines of railway in Western Canada, which has been compiled by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, shows the following totals:—

| | BUSH. |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| C. P. R. Main line..... | 7,415,700 |
| C. P. R. Deloraine branch..... | 1,166,000 |
| C. P. R. Glenboro' branch..... | 631,000 |
| C. P. R. Emerson branch..... | 147,000 |
| C. P. R. Souris branch..... | 642,000 |
| C. P. R. Stonewall branch..... | 31,000 |
| C. P. R. Other branches..... | 26,400 |
| Grand Total C. P. R..... | 10,050,100 |
| G. N. W. C. R..... | 84,000 |
| N. P. R..... | 561,500 |
| M. & N. W. R..... | 651,000 |

Grand Total..... 11,355,600
In 1891 the grand total was 7,628,000 bushels, and in 1892 was 10,306,800 bushels.

The daily total capacity of flour mills is 8,270 barrels, and oatmeal mills 190 barrels per day.

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 172 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Erwin F. Smith says: "At present peach yellows seem nearest allied to that phenomenon in plants known as variegation. It is now recognized that variegation in many plants is a disease manifesting itself in stunted growth, imperfect assimilation, hastened development, and feeble vitality. Moreover, in a number of variegated plants, e. g., jasmines and abutilons, this condition is transmissible to healthy stalks by budding or grafting, in the same way as peach yellows. The difference in these cases appears to be one of degree rather than kind."



DEACON BATES' AWAKENING.

A STORY OF FARM LIFE. BY MRS. C. M. LIVINGSTON.

Mrs. Bradley had come up to Berkshire with her husband and many others to attend the annual convocation of their church. While she rested in her room after the morning session, she heard a conversation which interested her, between two men on the veranda just under her window.

Through the half-open blinds she recognized one of them as Deacon Bates, a sturdy farmer delegate, who had shown much good sense in the few words he had spoken upon one of the resolutions in the business meeting.

"Whether farming can be made to pay or not depends a good deal upon the sort of wife a man has," Deacon Bates was saying, and this was the sentence which arrested Mrs. Bradley's attention.

"If he has to run the farm and the house too, and depend upon her help, he can't lay up anything. One of my neighbors is in that fix; his wife don't know how to work herself; she trusts everything to help, and she spends her time gadding about. Things go at sixes and sevens; their butter and poultry are the poorest in the market. I am sorry for him. I believe I've got the best wife in the country, myself," he went on, tipping back his chair against the house and clasping his hands over the back of his head; "she beats everything there is going for work. She tends to everything herself; is up at daylight, and sometimes before, and her butter is tip-top; we get the biggest prices going. She's a splendid cook, too; I never meet so many home to get good victuals, now I tell you. Well, the fact is, she is as smart as a steel trap at anything she takes hold of. She makes all her own clothes and most of mine, and boards the farm hands, and once in a while takes some city boarders. I never would have been so forehanded if it hadn't been for her. And she's always at home, summer and winter; I don't believe she's been off the place, only to go to church, this twenty years."

"Poor drudge!" Mrs. Bradley exclaimed to herself, as the dinner-bell put an end to the conversation. It so happened that in the course of that summer Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, wishing to find comfortable quarters for a few weeks in the country, near enough to the city so that Mr. Bradley could go in and out conveniently, were directed to Berkshire and to the house of Deacon Bates.

It was not until she was seated at the tea-table in the cool dining-room of the Bates family one July evening, that Mrs. Bradley identified the deacon as the man with an extraordinary wife. Mrs. Bates did not look in the least like the busy, bustling worker, Mrs. Bradley had pictured. She was a small, pale woman, with gray hair and wistful brown eyes. Her low spoken words were few, and her manner apathetic, as if life had lost its flavor, if it ever had any.

During the next few weeks Mrs. Bradley had opportunity to prove that Deacon Bates had spoken truly of his wife. Her house was a model of neatness, her "victuals" were truly delicious, and each day she turned off an amount of work, assisted only by one other pair of hands, which was truly incredible. "A working machine," Mrs. Bradley thought, as she watched the treadmill round of skimming milk, churning, baking, dressing poultry, washing, ironing, cooking and washing dishes, beginning at sunrise and not by any means concluded at sunset.

Sometimes in the twilight the tired woman rested a few minutes, then Mrs. Bradley, pitying the narrow life, would try to awaken her interest in an article in the newspaper, or a bit from an amusing book; but the weary listener usually nodded in the midst of it.

One evening after tea, as Mrs. Bradley wandered about the place, she came upon Mrs. Bates, who was out under the apple tree engaged in picking chickens.

"You are at it early and late, aren't you?" Mrs. Bradley said as she watched the swift fingers travel over the plump chicken. "I heard that you were perfectly remarkable, but I had not imagined that one so persistently industrious existed."

"You heard that of me?" Mrs. Bates exclaimed, with more interest than she had ever before displayed. "How could you?"

"It was when the convention was held at Berkshire. I happened to overhear your husband sounding your praises." Mrs. Bradley hoped that at last she had found a key to open this closed heart, as a gleam of surprise flashed for an instant on the worn face of the farmer's wife, so she exerted all her powers of pleasing; she praised the flower garden, remarked on the fine chicken, and admired the luxuriant vine which clambered over the woodhouse; but Mrs. Bates seemed absent-minded and less inclined to talk than usual. There was silence for a minute while she worked as if her life depended upon getting done at a certain moment. Mrs. Bradley was just thinking how useless it was to try to get anything out of such a wooden woman, when suddenly Mrs. Bates, without lifting her eyes from her work, jerked out a question.

"Mrs. Bradley, I should like to know—would you mind telling me what it was Daniel said that day up to Berkshire?"

"Who? Mr. Bates? Oh, he said he had the best wife in the whole country?"

And then, searching her memory, Mrs. Bradley gave a faithful report of what she had heard.

It was curious to note the effect of her words in the light which came into the sad eyes, and the faint flush which stole over the faded cheeks.

"Did Daniel say that?"

The wistful tone and the starting tear were pitiful to the other woman, who affected not to see or hear anything. She broke off a spray of flowering currant, and said, as she tucked it in her belt and moved away—

"Yes, he did, and I quite agree with him." And then remarked to herself, "Poor creature, she has a heart, after all!"

It was an hour later, when Mrs. Bradley all done, came and sat on the piazza, that Deacon Bates, his chores all done, came and sat on the upper step. He was a man of much shrewd intelligence, who read his weekly religious paper from end to end, and liked to discuss an article or a doctrine with a bright woman like Mrs. Bradley. His wife was still busy in the kitchen, as the rattling of milk pans occasionally testified.

Mrs. Bradley's thoughts followed the tired worker; her kind heart longed to make the weary life of this woman different. If only somebody would speak a few plain words to her husband, she reflected, and get his eyes opened.

"Why not do that yourself?" said her inner voice. Sheshrank from that, though, telling her conscience that perhaps she would sometime if she got a good opportunity.

The deacon, taking off his hat, ran his fingers meditatively through his gray locks, and opened up an article he had read that afternoon on the comparative merits of a trade or profession, compared with farming.

"In my opinion," he declared, after descending at some length upon the subject, "the farmer has the best of it every time; it's a healthy, independent sort of life, and he doesn't have to work like a slave the year round. In the winter he can get time to tinkered at odd jobs, and do a sight of reading besides, if he's so disposed."

Then Mrs. Bradley could not resist saying— "And the farmers' wives? They, too, have a good rest in the winter—fairly idle, aren't they?"

"Oh, no; there's plenty of work, but it isn't hard. In the fall, after the berries are put up, comes the drying of apples and tallow to fry out. When all that's done, there's a lot of sewing and knitting and carpet-rags. My wife makes her own carpets, and my clothes and the boys', all but our Sunday coats. Then it takes a lot of cooking to keep three or four appetites going, and we don't have any help in the winter, usually."

His listener could scarcely keep indignation from her tones as she replied— "Is it possible that all this is added to the work of the summer? I do not wonder that according to statistics a large proportion of the women confined in lunatic asylums are farmers' wives. It is a dreary life, making a woman into a perfect drudge."

"Well, I don't know," the farmer answered musingly; "we must earn our bread by the sweat of our brow. The Bible says that work's good for us. I guess it is, and a wise provision of Providence. I don't know as it's any worse for women than it is for men."

"But it seems to me that the lot of the farmer's wife is less desirable than that of her husband. According to your own account, she has less leisure, and then she seems to have more variety in her work, and it is relieved by small pleasures. In summer it is mostly out of doors; then he jumps into his wagon and is off to town two or three times a week on errands; and his neighbor often happens along and leans on the fence and talks. At noon he takes a nap in his chair or reads his paper a few minutes; but according to my observation, a farmer's wife is a drudge. She seems to have no time for these little rest places, and the consequence is, all is dreary and monotonous. It is no wonder she loses her mind and has paralysis, for her work is never done."

Deacon Bates sat silent for a minute, while he thoughtfully stroked the gray stubble on his chin, then he said slowly,—"I'd no, maybe it's so. I never thought about it in just that way."

Mrs. Bates came around the corner of the house just then, and took down some clothes from the line in the side yard. Her husband watched her mechanically as she folded and placed them in the basket.

"Your wife is a marvel to me, accomplishing all she does," Mrs. Bradley said as she watched her; "but she looks worn; she will break some day suddenly, I fear. It would make a wonderful change in this house to have her busy hands and feet still forever, wouldn't it?"

The deacon turned and looked at Mrs. Bradley half wildly, as if such a thing had never before crossed his mind. Then he got up, strode over to the line just as his wife was about to lift the basket of clothes, and taking it from her, carried it into the house. She followed amazed.

Not since the first years of their married life had "Dan" offered to do any of her work. What had come over him? When Deacon Bates had anything special on his mind he was wont to betake himself to the orchard. He went there now and sat down on a low, gnarled limb, and leaning his head against a tree, tried to think over the tormenting words Mrs. Bradley had just spoken. They nettled him. He told himself she ought to mind her own business. But, after all, he had himself to blame. By his confession his wife was a hard-worked woman. It was too humiliating! He had prided himself on being kind to animals, and considerate toward help.

Was it possible he had been cruel to his own wife? It must look so, or a good woman like Mrs. Bradley would not have spoken as she did.

The deacon was a good man. He was not going to spare himself now that his eyes were getting wide open. He went back over the years when they first came to the farm, when "Cynthy" was young and bright. She used to talk and laugh then. What had changed her into the silent woman she now was?

"If her busy hands and feet should be still forever!" What awful words! He had no more calculated on any change of that kind than that the old eight-day clock which had ticked on for forty years should suddenly leave its place. And then, that dreadful thought about farmers' wives becoming insane. He had read enough to know that melancholy is one species of insanity. What if that state should be slowly coming upon his wife, for certainly she grew more silent and sad year by year.

It must be that she did work too hard, for when he came to think it up and tell over to Mrs. Bradley all the work she did summer and winter, it was more than he had supposed. How could she get any time for reading or going out? And now that he thought of it, she never went anywhere, except to church, and not always there, because often she was too tired. How different it used to be! Once she frequently went to town with him, and they occasionally took tea with a neighbor or drove in to the sewing-society.

But of late years work had been so pressing that there had been no time for going or inviting company. He had just gone on buying more land and more cows and employing more men, so adding to her labor, while she had but the one helper they used to have when the farm was small. And, as if this was not enough, he had encouraged her to go on taking summer boarders occasionally, as she had herself suggested long ago, one year when the crops had failed. And he pretended to think she did it all because she loved work so much. That was all stuff. He had seen her stand in the door and look after him, when he rode off to town on a pleasant afternoon, and he had heard something like a sigh just as he started.

The dear patient woman had not complained or said sharp words; he wished she had, then maybe her pig-headed husband might have seen things as they were. The truth was, the love of money had taken possession of him, and he had sacrificed everything. He had not even hinted to his wife that she must spare herself, and he had forgotten to speak words of praise.

He hated himself! For, although he had been mean, selfish and grasping, he still loved the wife of his youth. What would all the money and land he had scraped together be to him when he had laid her in the old burying-ground? The sturdy farmer, as he sat there thinking these sharp truths in the gathering shadows, realized for a moment, the desolation of going on without her. He bowed his head and prayed with all his soul that he might be forgiven, and that he and his wife might go together, hand in hand, down the hill to the gate that leads out of this life to life eternal.

The darkness had settled down when Deacon Bates got up and went into the house. He had gone over everything, had reconstructed affairs on a new basis and made several plans. He would have no difficulty in carrying them out, for his word had ever been law in his own house. If he had suggested anything, it must surely be done, and this not on account of tyranny, but because of the old-fashioned reverence for her husband as head of the family which Mrs. Bates had always maintained, and instilled into the minds of her children.

"Father knows best," was her unvarying decision.

It was not like Deacon Bates to say much about his good resolutions, but to proceed to put them in practice as rapidly as possible. There was no light in the sitting-room when he entered but that of the moon which streamed in at the long window. He thought the room was empty till he caught sight of his wife asleep in her chair. Her mild, pale face upturned in the white light sent a pang through the heart of the self-convinced man. He went over to her and laying his hand on her head, said—

"Come, mother, you'd better not wait up for the boys; I'd go right to bed if I were you."

He continued to smooth her hair as he said it, and Mrs. Bates presently sat up straight and wondering. It was long since her husband had lost the habit of bestowing little endearments; he used often to do this very thing in the old days.

"Was Daniel going to die?"

The next morning, soon after breakfast, Mr. Bates went away in his spring wagon, returning in the space of two hours with the strong, capable girl who assisted them on extra occasions, announcing to his wife that Sophia Mills had come to stay till the "heft of the summer's work" was over, "and mind you keep her busy," he told the astonished woman, "and you got some time to rest."

In the afternoon Mr. Bates drove to town, and as Mrs. Bradley had the day before said she wished to match some worsteds, he took her along, taking occasion to say as they were well on their way—

"I'm much obliged to you, Mrs. Bradley, for giving me a hint about my wife, last night. I have been as blind and dumb as an old bat. But 'nough said. Things'll be different. Now I want to ask another favor. I wish you'd pick out a dress for my wife—a nice one that'll do for best. I'm going to take her out West to see her sister when the crops are all in. She don't know a word about it yet."

Mrs. Bradley was delighted; she would be glad to help. What would he like? "Oh, you must settle that; something sort o'ladylike; black, I guess; and get some of that soft, white stuff such as you wear, to go round her neck, and some ribbons and all the trimmin's."

A more dazed woman than Mrs. Bates could not be found, when her husband, that night, after everyone else had gone to bed, presented her with a roll of handsome black cashmere.

"And, Cynthy," he said, "you must have it made up nice, like Mrs. Bradley's, with some ribbon a frutterin' in the wind."

"What's the matter with you, Dan!" his wife asked anxiously. "Whatever does all this mean?"

"It means, little woman, that I've been an old brute. I've let you slave yourself 'most to death with not a mite of fun thrown in. Now it's going to be stopped. I'm going to take care of you the rest of the way. What would you say now to takin' a trip out West next month to see your sister Hannah?"

It was too much. Mrs. Bates could only cry and cry as if she would never stop, while her husband murmured as he stroked her hair— "Women are curious. I looked for you to laugh instead of cry, Cynthy."—The Home Queen.

Only Poachers in Disguise.

An amusing incident occurred lately at a Scotch Lunatic Asylum. It appears that a harmless patient, who had received an injury to his head in an affray with poachers, when employed as gamekeeper, was employed doing odd jobs on the estate outside the lodge gates. The office of chaplain to the asylum having become vacant, about half a dozen selected candidates were requested to attend before the Committee of Management on a certain day and hour.

Sandy's delusion at occasional times was that he was still looking after his employer's preserves, and the fit, unfortunately, came upon him at the time the clerical candidates were boldly advancing along the road leading to the asylum. Sandy immediately seized a big stick and advanced to meet them, and, after several parleys and remonstrances, he made them beat an ignominious retreat, waving the stick in a threatening attitude, and threatening dire vengeance if they returned.

In the meantime the committee postponed the business, owing to the unaccountable delay, and matters were only explained after the lapse of four hours, when the reverend gentlemen returned to the asylum escorted by a posse of county policemen. Poor Sandy's perambulations were curtailed for the future, but he took an inveterate hatred to the cloth, and declares to this day that they are only "poachers in disguise—every one of them!"

Catch Words.

Nearly everybody is familiar with some of the many catch-words with which the English language abounds, but these three have not often come under our notice, "Reeking," "Desiccated," "Lurid." Ask your friends what they understand by them.

"Reeking?" one will say. "Why, reeking means dripping with moisture, soaked with wet."

Another will say that it means "slippery, slimy; as with filth." "Reeking with filth. Having a pungent, unpleasant odor."

Note his surprise when you tell him that "reeking" means: "Smoking, steaming." A chimney can reek. When a horse reeks with moisture, it is because its flanks smoke and steam. Jean Ingelow writes:

"No flame did flash or fair blue reek
Rose up to show me his place."

That is the surest catch-word of the three. "Desiccated" is pretty good, though. Nine out of every ten will instantly say that the word means, "Chopped up in little bits." In this word, as in "reeking," the process of change from the real meaning can be traced. Anything very wet would reek in frosty weather, so the wetness was assumed to be the real characteristic of reek.

Pretty much the only article in common use to which the adjective "desiccated" is applied, is cocoanut prepared for use in cakes and pies. It is chopped up in small bits. But it is chopped up that it might be thoroughly dried, and "thoroughly dried" is the only proper meaning. "Lurid" is a word a little better known. Ask a man what color lurid is, and he may answer correctly, but the chances are that he will say "red, flaming orange, or bright yellow." Of course, lurid means smoky or dull color. London fog is lurid; thick, suffocating smoke is lurid. Lurid and livid are almost synonymous. "Lurid flames" are flames almost choked with smoke. A lurid sunset is not a brilliant one, but one dull and gray and cheerless.

A judge, joking a young lawyer, said—"If you and I were to be turned into a horse or an ass, which would you prefer to be?" "The ass, to be sure," replied the lawyer. "I've heard of an ass being made a judge, but a horse—never."

Here is a story which Baron Dowse, the celebrated Irish judge, once told:

"I was down in Cork last month, holding the assizes. On the first day, when the jury came in, the officer of the court said:

"Gentlemen av the jury, ye'll take yer accustomed places, if ye please."

"And may I never laff," said the Baron, "if they didn't all walk into the dock."

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

The approach of winter leads us to inspect our wardrobes with a view to ascertaining our needs for the coming season, and the prevailing hard times will render us more content with the possibilities of making over whatever is already contained therein. It is really wonderful how much can be done by a little care and ingenuity, and how garments, which are now hopelessly out of date, may be evolved into those which will give to the wearer the comforting assurance that she is well and suitably dressed. By "well dressed" I do not mean the wearing of expensive clothes—the simpler these are the better for the ordinary affairs of everyday life. But the fact of their being simple, or even made-over garments, is no reason why they should not be pretty and attractive, and a few hints and suggestions in this respect may be found useful.

Begin by looking through the trunks, boxes, closets and bureau drawers, and collect all of the garments "left over" and trimmings on hand. It will take some thought to realize their best possibilities, the advisability of dyeing, turning, combining, etc., which will have to be gone through before the new garments will be developed.

There are several good manufacturers of dye who sell their goods at ten cents a package, but there is a difference in their results; that is, one brand of dye is more satisfactory than all the others in black, while another excels in red, etc. You can find out these details from your druggist. Be sure that you purchase sufficient dye for your goods. Divide it in equal proportions, half and half. Then divide your goods in the same way, testing your accuracy for weighing the material. If the same



Fig. 1.

quantity of water is used, and the goods remain in the same length of time, they will all be exactly the same shade. One reason why some dyeing is so frequently a failure, is that it is done in such a careless manner, resulting in as many shades as there are pieces. Fix your dye, then take a sample and time its immersion by the clock. When it has arrived at the proper depth, you can dye the goods exactly like it by proceeding the way I have directed you. In making over, dyeing is very useful in bringing into harmony things that could not possibly have been used together if left in their normal colors.

To renovate clothing, first remove all dust with a whisk broom. Spots may be taken out of dark goods with a hand-brush dipped in equal parts of ammonia, alcohol and water. This will brighten as well as cleanse. If the goods are very much soiled, it is better to wash in water with soap bark, and rinse well; press on the wrong side between newspapers when nearly dry.

Benzine is useful in renovating grease spots. These may be removed from silk by a soft flannel, from velvet with a fine brush.

Here is a formula for a cleaning fluid for general use in renovating woollen clothing: One pint of deodorized benzine, one-half drachm sulphuric ether, one drachm alcohol, and a little cologne. It can be used on light colors as well as dark. This mixture is not expensive; twenty-five cents will pay for a quart.

Shining places can be removed from black cloth or silk by sponging with white vinegar. Dry in the shade slowly and do not iron.

The cream cashmere can be made with the same duty for two summers can be made into a profit. Made and made into a waist for afternoon or evening wear. These separate waists are for the most part the prevailing fashion has so much to recommend it as this one. Silk, woollen goods, and even cotton, can be made into waists and worn with a tucked skirt.

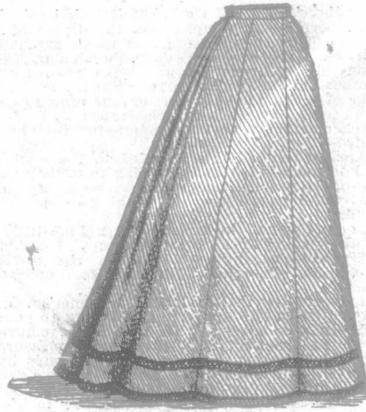


Fig. 2.

have their reasonable time and place in which to be worn, and afford many pleasing variations of costume.

In Fig. 1 we have quite a striking arrangement of black velvet on a white nun's veiling for house wear. The yoke, collar and corslet are of the velvet, with a fall of creamy lace from the lower edges of both yoke and corslet. Bands of ribbon velvet, three inches wide, encircle the fitted lower sleeve. The same is arranged in a V pointing upward parallel to the yoke and corslet, with rows running parallel to this on either side that reach from the yoke to the under-arm seam. The back has four bands of velvet close together at the waist line and radiating to the yoke.

Black satin or velvet, or, in fact, any color in these or in moire, are effective on plain colors for such a bodice. The lace may be omitted and the result will still be pleasing.

This same waist may be made up in different ways to suit the taste of the wearer. A very pretty one, cut from the same pattern, is made without the velvet, and has a yoke and belt of pica lace, with bands of insertion lace to match on the sleeves. The lace is black, and over white satin of a very open pattern, the waist being of tan cloth. The yoke is outlined with black satin ribbon, drawn in and bunched up at intervals. Rosettes of the same finish the opening of the corslet, and are set on each band of lace on the sleeves.

The ever popular leg-o'-mutton and balloon sleeves still continue in favor, but many varieties are shown for dressy waists in slashed effects, or daintily trimmed with lace and rosettes of ribbon.

The new six-gored skirt, given in Fig. 2, will be found suitable for wearing with a waist of different material or as part of a winter suit. It consists of a front gore, first and second side gores and the back gore. The fold of the goods is used for the centre of the front and back gores, while the side gores are cut with the front edges on a straight edge of the goods. An interlining of canvas or grass-cloth should be sewn to the skirt lining, eighteen inches deep. After the inner lining is sewn to the lining, the material is basted to the gores and the seams closed. A binding finishes the lower edge, and the upper edge has the centre back gathered on each side of the opening. A belt of the required size is made and the skirt sewn to it, allowing a little fullness across the front and sides in place of the usual darts. Moire, or satin ribbon running down the seams, on each side of the centre, finishing below the knee with a rosette, forms a pretty trimming; the other seams being treated in like manner, but without carrying the ribbon so far down.

Capes promise to be as generally worn as jackets, both far autumn and winter, and the design for a girl's cape, given in Fig. 3, will be found a good one for school and general wear, and is in the same style so popular for ladies.

If the storm cape is desired, use the large cape and hood, omitting the smaller cape. By omitting the hood, you have the double cape with the turn-over collar. Two straps of the goods are made and tacked to the shoulder darts; these are crossed over the bust and fastened to the waist at the back. These straps aid in keeping the cape in position



Fig. 3.

over the shoulders when not buttoned. Striped or plain serge lining is used for this cape, also surah and satin, and when a pretty, contrasting color is selected, the lining of the capes and hood makes quite an important feature in its construction.

Those who intend buying new dresses will probably be interested in knowing what is shown in fashionable goods. Camel's hair fabrics come in stripes, solid and blended colors, and one variety shows a heavy nap, all being well liked.

Hop-sacking opened the way for a return of the basket and canvas weaves, in close and loose mesh. Serges and diagonals have a heavy twill, and, though the solid color is offered, as a matter of course, the two-toned color combination grows in favor. Those in gold and dark brown, navy blue and gold, or dark green and navy blue are attractive.

There seems to be no end to the variety of wool fabrics, and while some are very expensive, proportionally, all are reasonable. Whip-cords, chevots and tweeds commend themselves by their serviceableness. Tailor cloths are velvety in their smoothness, but many object to their weight. Light, in comparison, and suitable for early fall, is the wool sateen, exquisitely woven, shown in plain colors, or finished in self-colored dots. It combines admirably with another fabric.

Grograin silk and the corded varieties, so long out of general service, are shown in fall goods. Moire antique, satin-striped, plain or brocaded, and satin-striped grograin are among the heavy silks.

In millinery, broad effects are sought after in trimming hats and bonnets, each side being trimmed alike, as shown in Fig. 1. Beaver will be worn as last year, with velvet and satin for dressy occasions, while small-crowned jet bonnets, profusely trimmed, but less pronounced than in summer, continue in favor.

In felt hats, square or low crowns will be more generally worn than high ones. Brims are of moderate width, variously shaped, and some are allowed to droop in pleasing manner. Birds and wings are largely used in trimming, and jet adorns everything, being fashioned into flowers, leaves, sprays and fanciful contents of many sorts. Moire, satin, and velvet ribbon, piece velvet, velvet flowers as roses, violets, geraniums, all hold place as accessories, whether in contrasting or self-colored hues.

MINNIE MAY.

The Care of the Aged.

Many of us have the care of aged people, and whether they be parents or friends only, they need a great deal of care, and special care, too. The chief points to be considered for their comfort are moderate digestible food, sufficient warmth, and an even, quiet life, free from trouble.

The chief of the three is the food. While all fixed dieting is bad where it can possibly be avoided, a few hints can be given that may prove of value.

The older a person is, after fifty, the less food he requires. Luigi Cornaro, who lived to one hundred, though of a feeble constitution, took twelve ounces of solid food and fourteen ounces of fluid daily during the latter part of his life; and his most severe illness was caused by his increasing his allowance, through the continual entreaties of his friends.

Very little animal food is required, and though in many respects false teeth are a great boon to the aged, they may lead to too great a consumption of animal food. The food of the nursery is the best in old age. Bread and milk is a capital diet. Milk agrees with nearly all.

Hot milk with a little prepared food forms an admirable drink at night, and can be kept warm in a hot water jug covered with a cosy. Fruit is wholesome, if ripe or well cooked; fat is also good, as cream or fresh butter. Warm food is very suitable, and all meals should be regular, and excesses avoided.

As to clothing, it should be both warm and light. Fur is an admirable material, and the underclothing should be of wool. A sealskin waistcoat is useful, and the feet and hands should be well and warmly clad. An eiderdown quilt on the bed is a good covering, for no aged person should be suffered to get cold in bed.

I will here specify some erroneous ideas current with regard to old people:—

1. That the aged require rich and very nourishing food.
2. That early rising is good for them.
3. That cold baths invigorate them; whereas, they are fraught with imminent danger, and are often fatal.
4. That continual medicines and dinner pills are needed to digest the food; whereas, instead, less should be eaten.
5. That their rooms should be hot; whereas, they should be cool, but not cold—65 to 70 degrees.
6. That a fixed diet should be rigidly adhered to; whereas, variety is often essential.

Two o'clock a. m. is the hour when most deaths take place; then the temperature of the body is lowest, and its powers feeblest. The warmth of the bed is of great importance in old age. A warm bath should be taken every day, with plenty of pure soap to keep the skin supple and soft. It is better for old people, who have the opportunity, to winter in a warm climate, but if they cannot, they should shut themselves up in a well-warmed house at this season. All habits of old people should be respected, and not lightly altered.

Whatever causes exhaustion should be forbidden. Early rising is therefore bad.

"From London to London."

I do not know what sort of a place London, Canada, may be in the month of September, but I do know London, England, and I can confidently state that of all seasons in the year that is the one in which she appears in her least attractive guise.

But to realize more strongly the difference between London in "the season" and London out of it, one has only to take a stroll in Hyde Park between the hours of three and five.

Each year sees an increase of American visitors to London, and I hear that the custom is growing of American ladies doing their shopping over here, instead of devoting themselves to Paris, as used to be the case.

There is a lull just now in the world of fashion. Late autumn and winter novelties are not yet being displayed, but softly-blended shades and mixtures will probably be the favorite wear.

Infant's Knitted Belt.

An immense amount of illness might easily be prevented, both in childhood and in later life, if only people would wear what are known as "cholera belts."

Mrs. Brown (nudging Mr. Brown, who snores with his mouth open)—"William! you'd make less noise if you'd keep your mouth shut!"

Heard in the Music Shop.

The assistant in the music shop was dozing in his chair, waiting for customers, when he heard a faint consonance of musical tones.

"You are only a quadruped," remarked the organ to the piano.

"Get a stop on yourself, will you!" said the piano; "you are always blowing."

"You are too close kin to be quarrelling," ventured the music-box.

"We'll wind you up in about a minute," grumbled the organ. "It takes a crank to do that," whistled the flute.

"That beats me," rattled the drum, as it joined in the fray. "Two heads are better than one, if both are sheep's heads," twanged the guitar.

"Here, it's time for you to slide out," squeaked the violin, reaching for the trombone.

"Hold up," thrummed the harp. "You think you are very smart because you have a bow, don't you?"

"My opinion of you," rasped the violin, turning fiercely on the harp. "is that you are only a sort of lyre, anyhow; and with this Wagnerian outburst, such a wild discordance arose that the assistant fell out of his chair, lit on the cat, asleep in the sun, and raised so much fuss that a policeman came in to see who was taking a music lesson at that hour."

When I Was a Girl.

Aunt Clarissa wears her snow-white hair In the fashion of long ago. With three little curls each side her face, Arranged in a spiral row.

She gowns herself in a skimpy frock That is fearfully short in the waist, But opens her eyes at my high-out sleeves, And thinks them devoid of taste.

You'd think the girls, in Aunt Clarissa's time, Were angels from top to toe To hear how grimly she lectures me When I chance to mention a beau.

But I found her reading a letter once; It was tied with a ribbon blue; The writing was dim and blurred by time, But I know 'twas a blithe-dove.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1-RIDDLE.

I paint without color, I fly without wings; I people the air with most fanciful things; I hear sweetest music where no sound is heard; And eloquence moves me, nor utters a word.

2-HALF-SQUARE.

- 1st. Endeavor of the soul to speak. 2nd. Resting on. 3rd. To cover with grass. 4th. A preposition. 5th. A letter.

3-NUMERICAL.

Whole, a wise sentence. My 5, 7, 17, 2, 36, is famous. My 10, 13, 14, 21, 15, found in every animal.

4-CHARADE.

I used to take the ADVOCATE, And the puzzle column PRIME, While into the SECOND of fancy Have I wandered many a time.

Answers to Sept. 15th Puzzles.

- 1-A pair of snuffers. 2-Spies-pies. 3-Palm Sunday. 4-Z E B R A E Q U A L B U R N T R A N G E A L T E R

The prize winners for best answers to puzzles for the last three months are: 1st, Henry Reeve; 2nd, Charlie S. Edwards.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Children's Crusade.

Have you heard the wonderful story Of what happened so long ago, Away in the Rhenish country, In sight of the Alps now?

Children's Work.

"Do not, because you can do so little for others, do nothing. Look around you—first in your own family; then amongst your friends and neighbors—and see whether there be not some one whose burden you can lighten, whose care you may lessen, whose pleasures you can promote, whose wants and wishes you can gratify.

"Now I Lay Me."

Golden head so lowly bending; Little feet so white and bare; Dewy eyes, half shut, half open—Lipping out her evening prayer.

Opportunities.

There is always someone to smile at; somebody to whom a book, a flower, or even an old paper, will be a boon. These small attentions will open the way to confidence, will make it possible that in need these friends will give you opportunities to help them, which, unless you had shown thoughtfulness and regard for them, they would never have done.

The Best That I Can.

"I cannot do much," said a little star, "In making the dark world bright; My silvery beams cannot struggle far through the folding gloom of night;

A child went merrily forth to play, But a thought, like a silver thread, Kept on winding in and out all day.

So she helped a neighbor's child along, Though tired her own small feet; And she sang from her heart a little song Her father thought so sweet;

25 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers

Mailed to
THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Gives you FREE by mail your CHOICE of the following Books and Pictures:

- MODERN HOME COOK BOOK, -
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- Large List of Standard NOVELS, -
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NONE BUT ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS RECEIVED.

TEMPLETON'S PINK POWDER

FOR RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Testimonial from the Wife of John Creigh, J. P.

CALGARY, Oct. 21st, 1893-
 Templeton Pink Powder Co.:

Dear Sirs.—For some time I have been very much troubled with rheumatism in my feet and knees. The rheumatism I consider inflammatory in its nature; at least the doctor told me so. I have also been very much troubled with neuralgia, and have used several remedies, but of no avail. At last my daughter wrote me from Ontario to try Templeton's "Pink Powder." It gave me rapid and sure relief. I recommend Pink Powder whenever I hear of any one being troubled with rheumatism or neuralgia. Three boxes cured me.

Yours truly,
 MARIA CREIGH.

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of \$1.00 Per Box, 6 Boxes, \$5.00.

J. G. TEMPLETON, CHEMIST, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

—OF PURE-BRED—

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP,

Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m., at lot 30, con. 13, London Tp. Shorthorns consist of Royal Chief = 19269 =, sire Indian Chief (imp.) = 11108 =, dam Imported Mary Ann of Lancaster 14th = 5173 =. Red bull calf, calved Jan 5th, 1894, sire British Chief = 11243 =, dam Imported Wimple = 5233 =; and three other young bulls equally well-bred; also twelve registered cows and heifers. The heifers got by British Chief = 11243 =. Lincoln—ten ram lambs, eight shearing and aged ewes, ten ewe lambs. Also nine head of carriage and roadster colts and fillies.

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

20-a-om BY M. CONWAY,
 Mammoth Dispersion Credit Auction Sale

—AT THE FARM OF—
 HON. M. W. ELPHINSTONE, NEWDALE,
 ON M. AND N. W. RAILWAY.

650 Sheep and Lambs (first cross Shropshire and Leicester), handsome Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, and 76 Cattle, of which 50 are cows, varying from 1 to 8 years old, some remarkably well bred, and all good cattle. The steers are mostly 2 and 3 years old.

BUSHFIELD, the Celebrated Imported Irish Thoroughbred Hackney or Saddle Stallion (imp. 1890), by Umpire, out of Lady Newman, has some of the best English blood, and is the heaviest horse of his class in Canada (sorrel).

34 Exceedingly Well Bred Young Horses and Mares.

The usual Farming Implements, Household Furniture, etc.

I am favored with instructions from the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, who is leaving for England, to sell at auction, without the slightest reserve, the above named goods and chattels, at his farm, near Newdale, eight miles from Strathclair, on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November, commencing at ten o'clock a. m. sharp.

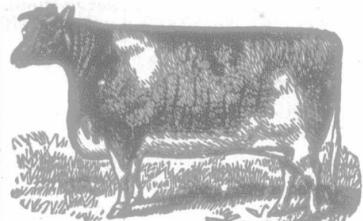
TERMS OF SALE—\$10 and under, cash; over that amount, credit will be given until the first day of January, 1896 (nearly 12 months), on furnishing approved joint notes, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or ten per cent. off for cash.

The Hon. M. W. Elphinstone has made arrangements with W. H. Barker, Esq., general manager of M. and N. W. Railway, for a special train to leave Newdale at 10 a. m. on the 2nd train, which leaves Portage at 10:15 a. m. for Winnipeg at 9:05 on Thursday morning, the 2nd.

Send for Catalogues to
M. CONWAY,
 AUCTIONEER,
 260 & 262 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Spavins, Ringbones, etc. Cured by Dick's Blister.

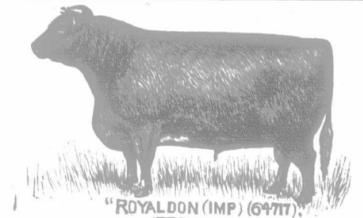
Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.



PIONEER HERD of SHORTHORNS
 WALTER LYNCH, Prop., Westbourne, Man.
 Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 14-2 y-m

THORNDALE STOCK FARM
 MANITOU,
 JOHN S. ROBSON, Proprietor.

SHORTHORN CATTLE
 A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Write for particulars. 10-2 y-m



"ROYALDON (IMP) (64717)"
 THOMAS SPEERS, Lake View Farm, Oak Lake, breeder and importer of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Large Berkshire Pigs, offers for sale at moderate prices some exceedingly well-bred cows, bull calves and young heifers; also some choice young Berkshire Pigs. Oak Lake Station and P. O. on C. P. R. Visitors welcome. No business, no harm. Write for particulars. 13-1 y-m

STEEL BROS.
 Brandon, Manitoba,

BREEDERS of AYRSHIRE CATTLE
 Choice Young Stock For Sale. 64-2 y-m

GEO. CRAIG & CO.

522, 524, 526 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.



GEO. CRAIG.
 THE MAMMOTH DEPARTMENT STORE
 Of the Canadian Northwest, in Winnipeg.

Business building requires duty thoroughly and well done for both Buyer and Vendor. The interests of both are closely linked together. The success at least of a store can't well be permanent without good staying powers. Perhaps one of the most important in a store's success is "confidence"—that is, your confidence in its ability, general facilities and integrity to do a little more even than it promises; in a word, never to disappoint the public. Therefore, whether seated at the counter or receiving orders to fill from outside, perhaps hundreds of miles away, should make no difference. The growth of this now large business, established in this city only about eight years ago, upon the "No Credit, Small Profit" basis, is also another factor for its success. The Letter Order part receives special care. The aim is—Once a Customer, Always One. It's in the buying, too, that the success of this or any store's corner-stone—the superstructure of a business—depends. They realize more and more each year; thus, by the turn-over of, say four dollars, instead of one, it is obviously clear that the greater the sales for cash, the relative expenses are less. Thus this store claims and does give greater values, by a good percentage, than if you bought at local places. Give Craig's a trial order, and see. In this issue we quote heavy, all-wool flannel, 15c.; flannelette, 5c.; extra heavy, 10c.; shirtings, good, 10c., 12c.; grey cottons, heavy, 5c., 6c., 7c.; all-wool Kersey checked flannels, 25c.—you generally pay 35c. for as good quality; table oil cloth, 25c.; yarn, 40c.; 200-yd. cotton spools, 25c. dozen; 4 papers pins, 10c. Good Boots and Shoes—Good plough boots, \$1. Men's Suits Clothing—\$15.00 of clothing to sell in two months. Order a suit, save \$4.00 to \$5.00. If not as good at \$10.00 as generally sold at \$14.00, shall refund the money. Dress Serges, all wool, 40 in., all colors, at 25c. Dress Goods Department is crowded with grand values. Good corsets from 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c.; choice at 75c. to \$1.00. All-wool white, 6 lb. blankets, \$3.00. Carpets—Tapestry, 25c., 35c., etc.; Brussels, good, 75c. First-class window blinds, upon best spring roller, with nice dado, 50c. Good heavy, all-wool tweed, 35c.; choice 50c. to 65c. When in the city, shall be pleased to see you, and post you on prices and get acquainted. Your interests are ours, remember that.

Yours faithfully,
 Geo. Craig & Co.
 14-y-m

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK FOR SALE

—A THOROUGH BRED—

Shorthorn Bull Calf

(A BEAUTY). TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL IN COMPETITION WITH 6 OTHERS.

ALSO A NUMBER OF

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

THOS. GREENWAY,
 13-1 y-m Crystal City, Manitoba.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

—OF—

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The Prize-Winners of the West.

Females of all ages, also young bulls for sale at bottom prices. Nearly all the most popular families represented. The diploma bull Perna 3rd's Clothid at head of herd, whose eight nearest female ancestors have butter records that average 22 lbs. 4 oz. each in seven days.

Also Breed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs.

Address—
 11-m W. J. YOUNG, Emerson.

D. FRASER & SONS,

Emerson, Manitoba.
 Breeder and importer of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-Bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young Stock for sale. 9-y-m

"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM

DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR.

Treherne, BREEDER OF Manitoba.

Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire and Red Tamworth Swine.

A grand lot of young pigs in April and May at low prices. Orders now being booked. Correspondence solicited. 77-y-m

PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

FROM IMPORTED STOCK.

I offer my two Stock Rams, one and two shear old, for sale cheap. Apply

MANAGER LAVALLAN STOCK FARM,
 19-m WESTBOURNE, MAN.

RAMS FOR SALE.

3 imported two-shear Shropshire Rams and 10 Ram Lambs of imported stock. Will sell cheap.

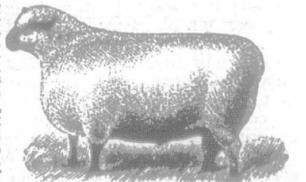
MRS. E. J. REID,
 19-m SOURIS, MAN.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 183, Brandon, Man.,

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

My stock of Breeding Ewes consists of two hundred selected from the best flocks in England. The pen of Shearling Ewes that won the champion prize over all England were out of a flock of forty that I bought from Mrs. Barr, of Odsone Hall. My rams are by the same sire as the Champion Ram, and out of ewes sired by the dam of the Champion. I have spared neither time nor money to put together the best flock of sheep I could buy in England, and for size, quality of wool and uniformity of character, cannot be surpassed. Shearling Ewes and Rams for sale at moderate prices. Carload lots on hand. 38-2 y-m



REGISTERED

IMP. LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS

I send out nothing but the best. Made a clean sweep in thoroughbred pigs last fall at Fort QuAppelle, Indian Head and Regina fairs. Prices low. Address.

B. WOOLHOUSE,
 Loon Creek, N. W. T. 67-m

HENSALL FARM

Shropshires and Berkshires.

JAS. ELDER, Virden, Man.

Young pigs for sale. As the proprietor intends going into dairying, he will sell off the lot of Shrops cheap. Some are imported. 65-tf

R. J. MITCHELL,
 POLSON AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

BERKSHIRES

AT REDUCED RATES.

4 fine young Sows, and Pigs of high-class breeding now on hand. 61-y-m

POLLED-ANGUS CATTLE. :-: TAMWORTH PIGS.

Young Bulls and Heifers from imported stock. Spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs not related. Prices low.

J. D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man. 16-y-m

S. A. COXE, Veterinarian,
 DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES.

Office and Infirmary:

58-2-y-13 BEAUBIER STABLES, BRANDON, MAN

W. A. DUNBAR
 VETERINARY SURGEON,
 15 1/2 Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.

Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to

TELEPHONE 56. 25-2 y-m

BOUNDARY ST. POULTRY YARDS

A. WILLIAMS,

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

FIRST-CLASS POULTRY

Winner of prizes wherever shown. S. C. B. Leghorn Chicks; Light Brahma Chicks; Pekin Ducks for sale now cheap. Orders promptly attended to personally. 67-y-m

ALL MY PRIZE-WINNING BREEDING

Pens of Turkeys, Ducks, Rocks and Wyandottes For Sale at low figures.

Must be sold this month to make room for young stock. Write for particulars.

Also a grand lot of young stock, cheap.

M. MAW,
 61-y-m Winnipeg, Man.

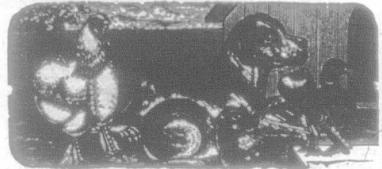
PRAIRIE POULTRY FARM.
WHO CAN BEAT THIS OFFER?

10 tries B. Leghorns.....\$ 4 00 per trio.
6 " L. Game..... 5 00 " "
8 " B. Rocks..... 4 00 " "
7 " L. Brahmas..... 5 00 " "

This is as good stock as there is in Manitoba. Give me a trial; if I don't suit you I will return your money.

H. K. ZAVITZ,
18-m Lock Box 143, Carberry.

H. A. CHADWICK, St. James, Man.



High-class poultry for sale. Send stamp for catalogue. 16-y-m

CARMAN POULTRY YARDS.

Light Brahmas, S. C. Leghorns, P. Rocks, Houdans, and Boar Hounds, for sale at all times. Write to

J. B. JICKLING,
CARMAN, MAN.

REID'S POULTRY YARDS

Has for sale Light Brahmas, Black Minorcas and Golden Wyandottes, also Second Prize B. B. Red Game and Second Prize White Wyandotte Cockerels.

ADDRESS—THOS. REID,
293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg.

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS.

Has for sale 200 early chicks, also some fine 1-year-old birds in Wyandottes, Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, and Pekin and Rouen Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys, also Rabbits. The above includes several prize-winners at Winnipeg Industrial, and will be sold cheap to make room. They are first-class stock. Good chance to secure winners for the coming fall fairs. Write

S. LING, WINNIPEG. 10-y-m

24-STANDARD VARIETIES-24

Our yards contain nothing but the first-class, high-scoring, premium, and egg record stock. Our birds were winners at all the leading shows, including World's Fair, Chicago. This is where you can find what you want. Health, vigor and purity guaranteed. Price list for stamp.

AUSTIN POULTRY FARM,

AUSTIN, MAN.
A. E. SMITH, Mgr. W. JONES, Prop.
63-y-m

100 Grand Pekin and Aylesbury DUCKS FOR SALE.

\$2 to \$3 per pair. Write to
A. M. MATHESON, BRANDON, MAN. 19-m

MODERATE PRICED GUNS for the FARMER



A Good Single Barrelled Br. L., \$ 5.00
A Fine " " " 10.00
A Plain Double " " 9.00
A Good Top Snap " " 12.00
A Fine Top Snap " " 15.00
Fine English Double Barrelled Br. L., \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.50.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF

GUNS OF ALL GRADES & CARTRIDGES & GENERAL SPORTING GOODS.

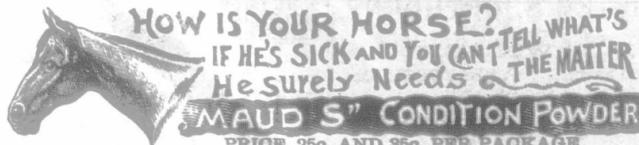
FINE GREENER GUNS:
Bland, Remington, Pieper.

Loaded Shells are so cheap this season that it hardly pays to load yourself. Write us for prices and save money.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.
62-y-m Winnipeg, Man.

BEAVER M'FG. CO., Galt, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN.—Several of our patrons have your "Herbageum" on sale, and we feel sure you would find it advantageous to place an advertisement for it in our publication here. Knowing the value of "Herbageum" from many users, as well as having used it ourselves, we shall be pleased to carry an advertisement for you. **THE WILLIAM WELD CO., Lt.**
Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 5th, 1894. 19-y-m



How is your horse? IF HE'S SICK AND YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT'S THE MATTER He surely Needs MAUD'S CONDITION POWDER
PRICE, 25c. AND 35c. PER PACKAGE.

We offer to mail for 10c. a regular 25c. package to anyone who wishes to try them before purchasing a supply.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Ltd.), MONTREAL.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS ARE NEVER WITHOUT RICHARD'S PURE SOAP
IT LASTS LONGER & GIVES BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OTHER SOAP ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN WATERS OF MAN. N.W.T & B.C.

Peirce's Harness

Goes all over the country and gives satisfaction everywhere. If no one in your district has a set, and you want to buy one, drop us a line, mentioning this advertisement, and we will make it worth your while to introduce our goods. Every article hand-made and of best stock.

PEIRCE'S HARNESS MANUFACTORY
278 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Cheapest House in Manitoba.



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

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to your nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates. Steamers leave Halifax every Saturday.

ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Passenger Agent, C. P. R., WINNIPEG. 37-y-m

BEAUBIER HOUSE,
PAYNE & Co., Proprietors, Brandon, Manitoba. TERMS: \$1.00 PER DAY.

This is one of the best Hotels, and guests are always made comfortable. Farmers and the public will find it satisfactory in every particular. 12-2-y-m

50,000.

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

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

IN MAKING A PRESENT one desires a good and suitable article at a low price—something that will look well, last well, be useful and surely please. We meet these conditions. We sell Silver-Plated Hollowware, such as Tea Sets, Ice or Water Pitchers, Castors, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, etc. Silver-Plated Dessert and Table Knives; Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Dessert and Table Forks, Sugar Shells and Butter Knives, in both Triple-Plate and Unplated White Metal. Waltham, Elgin and other American and Swiss Watches, and a desirable line of Mantel, Cabinet, and other Clocks, in Walnut, Oak, and Nickel. We ship with privilege of examination before paying for them. Send your address and receive from our wholesale Catalogue, with cuts, descriptions and prices.

THE SUPPLY COMPANY,
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO



AUTOHARPS
5-Bar, for \$5.

Others in proportion. MOUTH-ORGANS FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS. ALL CLASSES OF STRINGS, SMALL GOODS, MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS. **J. FRANK GRUNDY,**
58-y-m P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN.

HIDES AND WOOL

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR HIDES, - SHEEPSKINS - AND - WOOL

Consignments Solicited.

JOHN HALLAM, Prop., HARRY LEADLAY, Man.,
TORONTO. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.
298 Ross Street, - - WINNIPEG.

When writing please mention this paper. 67-1-m

EMPLOYMENT!

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

T. W. DEE & CO.,
18-y-m CLEMENT'S BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. J. B. Jickling, a rising poultry breeder of Carman, Man., advertises poultry and boar hounds for sale in this issue. See his advertisement. Mr. Jickling won many prizes on his poultry at the recent Carman fair.

Among poultry-men, Amos Williams, Winnipeg, has been a very successful prize winner on birds shown by him. He reports having some fine single comb Brown Leghorns, and Light Brahmas, both cockerels and pullets, and a few prize-winning Pekin ducks. See his ad. in another column and write him for particulars.

W. T. Burns writes this office from his farm near Birtle, in terms of highest praise of the excellent results obtained by him from eggs purchased from Harvey Callander, Hartney, whose ad. appeared in these columns. Mr. Burns' fancy is the Brown Leghorn, which he considers by all odds the most profitable breed for the farmer.

NOTICES.

Waghorn's Guide, issued every month, contains accurate railroad time-tables, including main lines and branches, post offices and mail and stage routes, and a great amount of other useful information—convenient size to carry in the pocket.

Now is the time of year when the washing of flannels has to be done, and everyone knows how they shrink unless properly washed. Use warm water that you can bear, your hand in, rub as little as you can help and use good soap—Royal Crown is good soap.



TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS EAST.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH STEAMERS FOR EUROPE, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

AUSTRALIA

FROM VANCOUVER.
SS. Warrimoo.....October 16
SS. Arawa.....November 16

CHINA and JAPAN

FROM VANCOUVER.
Empress India.....October 15
Empress Japan.....November 12

LAKE - STEAMERS

FROM FORT WILLIAM.
Athabasca.....Sunday
Alberta.....Thursday
Connecting Train from Winnipeg Saturdays and Wednesdays at 12.30 o'clock.

W. M. McLEOD, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. CARTER, Depot Ticket Agent, or to

Robert Kerr,
General Passenger Agent.

STOCKMEN

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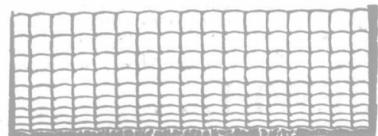
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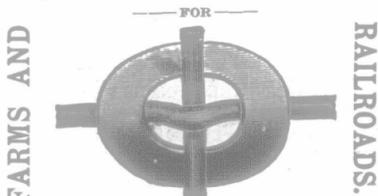
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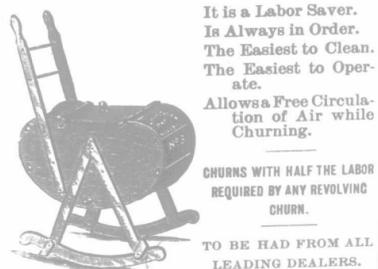


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STOCK GOSSIP.

Write to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

The twelfth annual meeting of the National U. S. Swine Breeders' Association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, November 29th, 1894. This is a very important meeting, and taking place while the Fat Stock Show is in progress, should have a large attendance of breeders. The programme will include papers and addresses by leading breeders and writers. J. G. Springer, Springfield, Ill., is the Secretary.

At the last agricultural show held at Nelson, New Zealand, one of the most interesting contests was for the special prize offered by Messrs. Nelson Bros. for the best pen of sheep suitable for freezing. The competing pens consisted of the following breed and crosses: Border Leicester and Lincoln, Lincoln and Shropshire, Lincoln and Merino, and Merino. The judges awarded the prize to the Lincoln-Shropshire cross, though Mr. Nelson considered the Border Leicester-Lincoln cross the best. The winning sheep averaged seventy-two pounds. The Border Leicester-Lincoln cross sheep averaged sixty-two pounds. The Lincoln-Merino sheep averaged fifty-seven and a-half pounds, and the Merinos sixty-four and a-half pounds. Neither the Lincoln-Merino sheep nor the pure Merinos were considered as of good quality, the latter being regarded by the butchers as quite unfit for the English markets. The ages of the competing sheep were not given.

GREENLANDS STOCK FARM.

Mr. C. C. Cleveland, the popular member for Richmond, in addition to being connected with the large Leather Belt Manufacturing Co. of J. L. Goodhue & Co., finds time to give a considerable share of his attention to the improvement of live stock. With this object in view, he erected a large and substantial barn and cattle stables, which should serve as an incentive, and also as a guide for others to go and do likewise. The farm is conveniently located in the town of Danville, on the main line of the G. T. R., and about midway between Montreal and Quebec, where Mr. Cleveland has gathered together a choice collection of Short-horn cattle, Standard-bred horses, and Chester White swine. About a year ago he made a draft of a number of very fine animals from the herds of S. Pearson, Meadowvale, and Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, and to these he has added both by purchase and breeding, until now he has the foundation of a superior herd of Shorthorns. This herd is headed by a young thirteen-months-old son of Wimple of Trafalgar, and got by imported Tothills. He is a very fine animal for his age, thick, and well-fleshed, and should be of great service in this herd. The five-year-old cow, Wimple of Trafalgar, portrayed in the ADVOCATE some time ago, still carries a great wealth of flesh, though she is suckling a fine bull calf by H. I. Elliott's imported Cruickshanks bull, King James, of the well-known Maid of Promise family. Another excellent animal is Bracelet, by Waterloo Warder, imported. She has a very fine bull calf, Chief Warder, by Indian Chief. The young stock are all of a vigorous, growthy sort, and give evidence of good feeding, and being with careful handling. The latest addition to this herd is Ashburn Belle, by imported Man-at-Arms. She was purchased from Mr. H. I. Elliott, Danville, and will be a valuable addition to the herd. The swine kept on this farm are of the Chester White breed, of which the foundation was obtained from Mr. E. D. George, Putnam. Mr. Cleveland has been very successful in the breeding of these, and by this means has been the medium of distributing them throughout the Eastern townships, and all over Quebec.

AYRSHIRES AT SPRUCE HILL FARM.

A short time ago one of our staff had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Messrs. A. McCallum & Son, Danville, Que. The Messrs. McCallum have been breeding Ayrshires for a number of years, and by careful selection, skillful breeding, and strict attention to business, this firm has become favorably known as reliable breeders. The farm is situated about a mile and a-half from Danville Station, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway. The herd numbers sixty-eight animals, and are mostly of their own breeding. At the head of the herd is the fine yearling bull, Derby, got by the well-known bull, Silver King, and out of Derby of Petite Cote, imported, which was sired by Traveller, so it will be seen that he traces back to this celebrated bull on both sides. He is a very superior animal, and won sweepstakes as a calf at Sherbrooke. Among the cows we noticed especially Derby of Petite Cote, a four-year-old matron. She has very highly developed milk veins, and will give fifty pounds of milk per day, for several months at a stretch. This cow was imported in dam, and is from imported Derby. So, in addition to his individual merit, it will be seen that the stock bull is of the right milking strain. Lady Gray, a cow that Mr. McCallum considers his best, from the standard of milk production, is six years old, and should be good for a number of years yet. Another choice cow is Blossom, one of the four cows that took the prize for both quantity and quality combined, at the Sherbrooke Exhibition. Sybel is another of the above quartet. In the field we noticed a cross between a Jersey cow and an Ayrshire bull, which showed the points of a dairy cow almost to perfection. We were informed that she was a wonderful producer, giving a large flow of high-testing milk for a long season, and scarcely the inferior of the best cows in the herd; and, as proof of this, we might mention the fact that she won the first prize of \$20 at the Provincial Exhibition, Quebec, as best grade on the grounds. As an evidence of the satisfaction which stock from this herd has given, we have only to mention the fact that in one county alone, that of Compton, eleven of his bulls have been purchased the past season. Berkshires of the deep, long type, are also bred to a considerable extent, but for producing pork for the packers, Mr. McCallum prefers a cross between a Berkshire and a Yorkshire. Owing to the push and energy of Mr. McCallum, backed by other representative farmers there, he has erected on his farm a public creamery, which is giving good satisfaction to the patrons.

THE NEW
Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.
THE BEST MADE ON EARTH. So said the Judges on Vehicles at the **WORLD'S FAIR,** Who awarded us a **GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA** Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because **Van Allen's Patent Giant Arms** Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined **MALLEABLE IRON,** Warranted as strong, more durable and lighter running than Steel Skains. These Giant Arms completely revolutionize the building of wagons. Our 3-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is **WARRANTED STRONGER,** Though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 4-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast iron arm wagon, and less in price.

THE DEMAND for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 15 per day, we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Send in your orders early.

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CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

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