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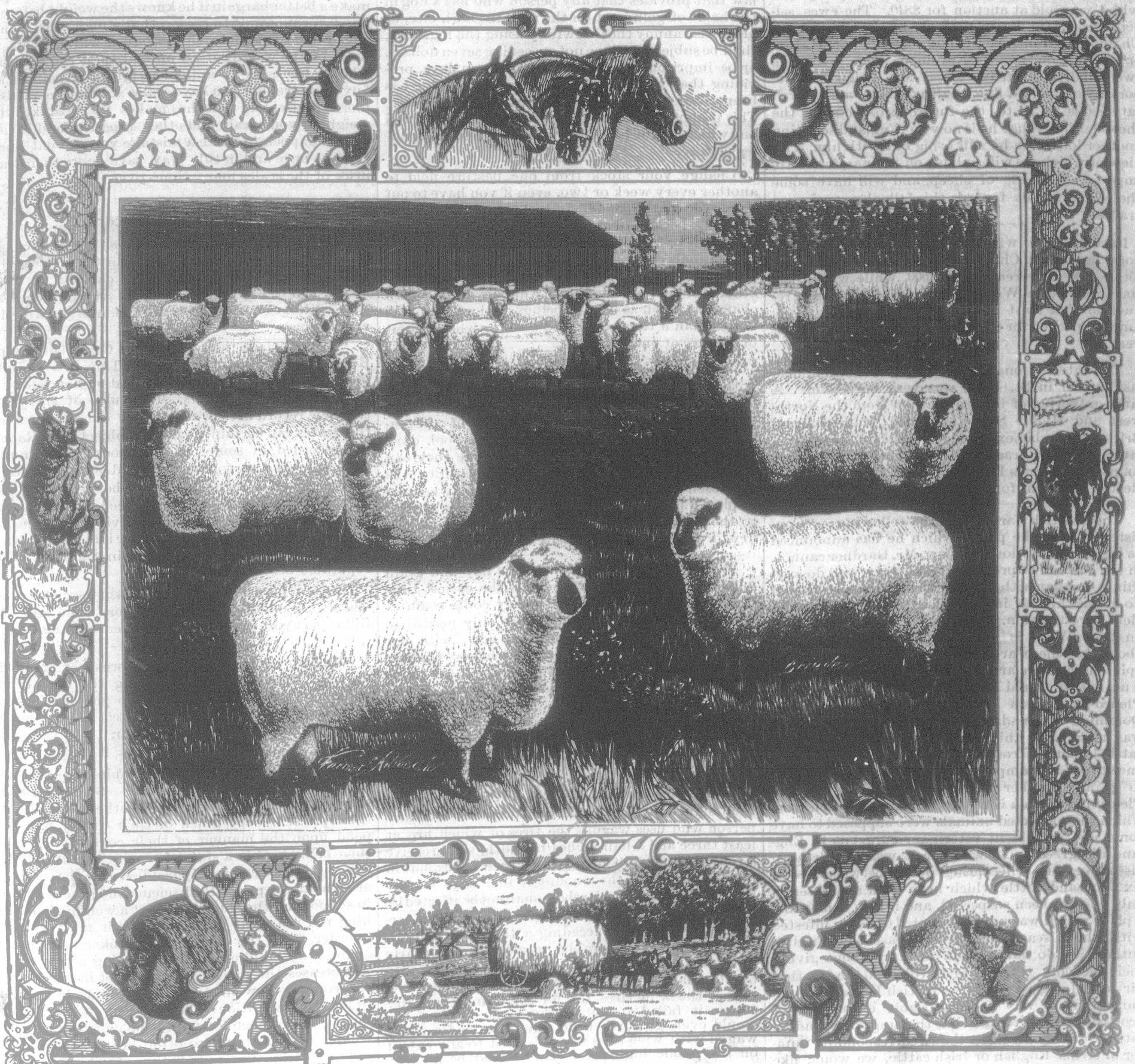
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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VOL. IV. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 5, 1898. No. 49.



A FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,
THE PROPERTY OF J. A. S. MACMILLAN, BRANDON, MANITOBA,

J. A. S. Macmillan's Shopshires.

Sheep-breeding is one of the industries that has not as yet received, in Canada, anything like the attention its importance merits. Thousands of acres of the lighter rolling lands appear especially adapted for sheep pastures, and even on the heavier land sheep thrive well and are not subject to any of the diseases so common in other countries. It is almost needless to say, that when properly managed, sheep rearing is a very profitable business; the price of mutton being high, feed very cheap, expensive buildings not necessary, and no great amount of manual labor being required, this is bound to become one of our leading industries. As in all other branches of live stock husbandry, great importance attaches to the quality of the stock raised, hence the necessity of using only pure-bred sires.

In order to meet the growing demand for pure-bred stock, Mr. J. A. S. Macmillan, of Brandon, imported last fall a flock of pure Shopshires, consisting of two hundred ewes and three rams, a draft from which forms the handsome engraving on the front page of this issue. Mr. Macmillan made his selection from some of the most celebrated flocks in England; such as Mr. Mansell, of Spinal; Mr. Inger, of Thorpe; Mrs. Barrs, of Odstare Hall, and others. The best ram, Odstare Edgar, bred by Mrs. Barrs, is full brother to her champion ram, sweepstakes winner in all leading English shows last year, and which was sold at auction for \$840. The ewes selected from Mrs. Barrs' flock are by the same sire as Champion. Full particulars of this importation appeared in our issue of November, 1892. From the two hundred shearing ewes, Mr. Macmillan reports two hundred fine, healthy lambs, and so well satisfied is he as to the future prospects of the sheep business that he is now in England selecting another lot which he will bring out with him, a review of which we will publish on their arrival. He imports all breeds of sheep, and will have some choice pure-breds for sale this fall, also some good grades.

In comparison with a year ago, the number of hogs packed at Chicago from March 1st to June 15th show a decrease of 450,000, while within the last three weeks Western packing has shown a reduction of at least twenty-two per cent. from the number packed for the corresponding period of last year.

The International Reciprocity Convention, held last month in St. Paul, was very successful. A large gathering of influential men from the Northwest and Middle States, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, expressed themselves strongly in favor of closer trade relations between the two countries. James Fisher, M. P. P. for Russell, was elected president for the ensuing year.

The Scottish Farmer has the following:—"Consistently with the policy which he has announced as his determination to follow, Mr. Gardner cannot, in the absence of proved disease, very well do anything else than withdraw the slaughter order, should no disease appear in Canadian cattle after a sufficient investigation. The whole question will turn on this, What is a sufficient investigation? and about this there are likely to be nearly as many opinions as there are parties." The above is quite true, but we would like to state a few facts: First, Pleuro-pneumonia has never been known in the Dominion of Canada. The first time that anything was heard of it, this disease was brought over by cattle imported from England. Measures were at once taken to stamp it out, and it was never allowed to go any further than the quarantine station. Pleuro-pneumonia is not known in the section from which the suspected animals were supposed to have come, and prominent veterinary surgeons in England disagreed as to whether it was the dreaded disease or not. This spring, out of between five or six thousand cattle which have been slaughtered, only one has been suspected, and it also came from a place which was never suspected of being infested with the disease, and in this case the English authorities do not seem in a hurry about giving their decision. In view of all this, and the fact that Sir John Leng stated in the British House of Commons that it was the invariable experience of Scottish farmers to find that the lungs of Canadian cattle were far healthier than a corresponding number of either English or Irish cattle, we would like to respectfully ask our contemporary what would be a sufficient investigation.

New Trees for the Brandon Experimental Farm.

Mr. Bedford has recently returned from a trip to Rat Portage, whither he went to select a supply of hardy evergreens, Eastern Ontario evergreens having proved very disappointing. He brought back with him two thousand trees, including balsam, jack pine, red pine, white pine, tamarac, black and white spruce, mountain ash, Labrador pea, maple leaf cornus, etc. Many of these are new to the farm and will be watched with interest to see how they succeed.

Keep tools bright and sharp. Never work with a dull hoe, or in fact any other tool, for it is a waste of labor. Always take a file to the field with you.

Take advantage of slack times and wet days to put the fences in good order before the pastures get bare. Poor fences and short feed make breachy, unmanageable animals.

Farmers are frequently advised to leave salt in the field within reach of their stock at all times. This is very good advice, but still the old-fashioned way of carrying out the salt as often as it is needed will give equally as good results, and has this advantage that the average farmer will visit his animals oftener in the busy times than if he knew that they had plenty of salt, and will be on hand if any are injured in any way and thus know them better and can see just how each one is doing.

The Connecticut Legislature has just passed a law that provides that any person who has a dog in the habit of going out on the road to snarl, bite, or otherwise annoy those lawfully using the highway, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding seven dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than ten days, providing that written notice regarding the dog has been given to the owner by a justice of the peace. This is another step in advance of this country, and one which might be copied with good results by our legislature.

Change your stock from one pasture field to another every week or two, even if you have to put a fence down the middle of the only field and put the stock backward and forward through the gate, for it will be found to pay well for the extra trouble. The animals cannot tramp over the whole area at once, and while they are feeding in one field the other will be freshening up. Animals appreciate a change as much as human beings, and will do much better than if they could feed over the whole extent of pasture at once.

Watch the sheep and see if they are troubled with attacks of the gadfly, the parent of the grub in the head. Some years they are more numerous than others. One of the best forms of prevention is to allow the sheep access to a cool, dark shed or a piece of dry woodland where they can find plenty of dust to thrust their noses into. In the absence of the above conditions it may be wise to plow a furrow across the field. If tar is applied to the nose often enough that it will not become dry, it will prevent the attack of the insect.

When our fathers cut all their hay and grain with the sickle, harvest time was the easiest time of the year for the horses, for they could roam at will in the pasture field, and were only needed to draw the crop to the barn; but now, with our mowers, horserakes, tedders and heavy binders, this is all changed, and from being the easiest time it has become the hardest. While the farmer has his work made lighter, he should not forget his faithful servant, the horse, and not as some farmers do, begrudge him the extra feed and care necessary to enable him to stand the added strain in the hot summer months.

The Wide Tire Bill of New York, which has just been signed by the Governor, provides that any person who uses wagons the tires of which are at least three and a-half inches in width, shall receive a rebate of one-half his assessed road taxes, but in no case to exceed the amount of four days' statute labor. The right to such rebate shall not be affected by the use upon the roads of buggies and carriages carrying a weight not exceeding a thousand pounds. New York is considerably in advance of Ontario in respect to this subject. A bill was brought into our legislature some time ago to aid the introduction of the wide tires, but for some unaccountable reason it failed to get through the House. We would even go further and offer a bonus for every wagon with wide tires which is used to any extent on the public highways. This would be a cheap way of improving the roads, for the wide wheels act as a roller, and instead of cutting up the road will render it firmer and smoother.

Canadian Cheese at the World's Fair.

The judges on cheese decided that each exhibit of cheese that scored 90 or over should receive a medal. The total number of single exhibits of cheese was 667. Of this number Canada sent 162, which were gathered from 110 different factories. When the judging was finished it was found that out of the 135 medals awarded, Canada had no less than 126, and also that 31 exhibits scored higher than the highest cheese from the United States factories. The honors were divided among the provinces as follows: Ontario receives 60; Quebec 52; New Brunswick 1; Nova Scotia 2; Prince Edward Island 2. Of the present year's cheese twenty lots from Quebec received medals, while only one medal went to cheese manufactured in Ontario in 1893.

Farm Scales.

Nearly every farm product is sold by the pound; if the farmer has a set of farm scales, he is rendered independent of the middleman. They will often pay for themselves in a winter by enabling a farmer to tell those of his cattle that are making a profitable gain from those which are not paying for their feed. These should be sold to the butcher at once for what they will bring. A few minutes will be sufficient to do the weighing, and the weights can then be easily compared with those of the previous month, and animals which have not made a paying increase removed to make room for better ones. In selling animals alive the farmer can always make a better bargain if he knows the weight beforehand, for it stands to reason that a man who is engaged in buying and weighing stock will be a better judge of the weight of an animal than the farmer who seldom sees an animal weighed. Again, if a buyer knows that you have scales at home he will be more particular that he makes no mistakes in weighing your grain and other produce, and if he should happen to make a mistake you can put him right at once and in this way save more than the price of the scales many times over.

Canadian Sheep Record.

The American Sheep Breeder has the following kind words to say for the Canadian Sheep Record, in noticing the fact that sheep entered in this record will be allowed to compete at the World's Fair without the need of registration in the American Records:—

"Mr. Garland has added the Canadian Sheep Record to the list of registers. This new record includes Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown, Oxford and Hampshires. The rules of entry to this new record are so strict that our breeders in the States can certainly raise no objection. Rams not recorded in some English flock record must have at least five top crosses, and ewes four top crosses; each of such sires must be bred by a reputable British breeder of that breed to which such animal belongs, and satisfactory evidence given to prove that each of the above-mentioned sires was purely bred and has been used in the flock of a reputable breeder."

The second yearly meeting of this society convened in London, Ontario, a short time ago. A full report will be published in an early issue.

We believe that there is some prospect of a dog show at Montreal this fall during the exposition week. This will be good news to the fanciers in that section, who were disappointed in not seeing their pets out in full force last year.

There is a great difference of opinion as regards the usefulness of lightning rods. Some consider them of no use whatever, while others are loud in their praise. Very much of their utility will depend upon the manner of their construction and their being kept in a state of repair. The little light things that are commonly peddled over the country are dear at any price. Both science and practice unite in supporting the statement that a well-made lightning rod is a great protection, but it must be kept in order, for if the conductor is broken or hanging against the building, instead of being a protection it increases the danger tenfold; yet in going over the country how many lightning rods do we find in just this condition? The current should be conducted several feet down into the moist earth. The complaints which are so often heard about lightning rods being of no use in time of trial, are chiefly due to either a neglect in keeping them in repair, or because some of the cheap, worthless ones have been purchased.

A Winter Show.

The rules which govern the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show are published in this issue, also the prize list, which is liberal and should bring out a very fine display. Last year the exhibition of sheep and pigs was the finest ever seen at a winter show in Canada or America, eclipsing anything of the kind ever held in Chicago. This winter the exhibit will be finer than last year, especially in the sheep and swine departments; we hope the cattle department will also be superior. One clause in last year's regulations prevented some of the best breeders and feeders from exhibiting. This clause is now cancelled. The result will be a larger and better display. Last year there were but four classes for pure-bred swine, this year there are six, yet the prizes have not been decreased in any class. The Tamworths had a half class last year; this year they have a full class. We would be glad to see a winter show held in Winnipeg; a start ought to be made in this direction soon. No doubt the Railroad Companies would assist in such a venture. In order to carry out such a scheme a live stock association should be formed with branch societies, one for horses, one for cattle, one for sheep, and one for swine. A dairy section might be added, also one for poultry. As several societies now exist, it only remains to organize others; when all are organized delegates should be elected from each body, say the president and secretary. These delegates should compose the central body, and be the connecting link between the several kindred societies. Such an organization would bring about results that separate organizations or separate individuals never can. The agricultural department of the government should send a representative as a member of the central body. At present the live stock and dairy societies in Manitoba are not receiving the aid from government that sister societies in Ontario do. The time has come when several useful bodies should be founded in Manitoba. A Horticultural society is needed.

Manitoba at the Imperial Institute.

Canada Gazette, of June 1st, contains the following:—Manitoba has bestirred herself to good purpose, and she has her reward in the interest excited among visitors by the evidence of her natural wealth. She profits, too, by the dilatoriness of the Maritime Provinces, and has been justly given temporary use of a part of the space. The famous Red Fyfe and other grains are well shown in large quantities in bags open to the inspection of all comers, and very highly they are commended, while the curators have erected tasteful trophies of grain, wheat and prairie grasses upon the walls. The well-known rolled oats and oatmeal of the Nairn mills at Winnipeg are also well represented, and should lead to business here. There are bags of excellent flour from Messrs. Ogilvie and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company—why does not this last-named enterprising concern send a model of one of its elevators?—a few mineral specimens and a few samples of the spruce and tamarack found in prairie bluffs. Sport is well to the front. The photographs of farm life on the prairie are good in their way, but when the Provincial Government realizes what an excellent impression intending emigrants gain from large, clear pictures of prairie homes and farms in their various stages of development it will make the walls of the court far more attractive. Two of the finest pictures of prairie farming ever seen in this country are the two colored panellings, representing threshing and harvesting scenes, which Mr. Archer Baker, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has lent, and which are much appreciated features. There are also, of course, some Indian curios. Why does not the Dominion Government send over an exhibit to illustrate the progressive Indian farmer—the type of Indian who won prizes at the agricultural shows in the Northwest last year? We have had more than enough in England of the nerveless basket-making native and of his nomadic and scalp-loving ancestry. The North-west Territories has a very inadequate display as yet—indeed, it can hardly be said to have any display at all. The government at Regina, and the Boards of Trade of Regina, Calgary, and other centres, should see to this.

The shortness of the hay crop, especially in Great Britain and France, will doubtless increase prices in this country. A late telegram from England states:—In London the omnibus companies are wondering what they shall do for fodder. The price of hay is rising by leaps and bounds. It is already 50 per cent. higher than last year or the year before. One bus company has sent an agent to Australia with power to purchase up to £25,000. Speculations have been open on a big scale in foreign hay, and large purchases have been made in the United States, Canada, and even in Russia. Ten carloads of pressed hay were shipped from Milverton, Ont., June 19th, for England via New York, by Mr. R. Honey, of Mitchell. It was put up in bundles averaging 140 pounds. This makes a total of 25 car loads, or over 300 tons, shipped from this neighborhood during the past few weeks; \$5.50 to \$6 per ton was paid.

The hay crop in Ontario is above the average in yield; the quality cannot be foretold at this date, but if the weather continues favorable it should be good.

The Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show.

A meeting of the Show Committees of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, convened in the Royal Hotel, Guelph, Thursday, June 15th, 1893. The Agriculture and Arts Association was represented by Messrs. Jas. Rowand, M. P., Dunblane; J. Sissons, Barrie; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. Rawlings, Joshua Legge, and H. Wade, Toronto, Secretary. The Swine Breeders' Association by S. Coxworth and J. E. Brethour. The Sheep Breeders' Association by Richard Gibson, J. Jackson and F. W. Hodson. The Guelph Fat Stock Club by John I. Hobson, Jas. Miller and John McCorkindale.

After the preliminaries were arranged, the following rules and prize list were adopted:—

GENERAL RULES.

- 1.—Entries must be made on or before November 20th, by application to the Secretary, at Toronto, who will furnish blank applications on which to specify exhibitor's name and address, with age and description of animal offered.
- 2.—All animals shown in the pure-bred classes, and also in the sweepstake classes for pure-breds, must be registered in Canadian records, or well-authenticated English and American records. All animals in the pure-bred classes under one year, when not otherwise specified, must have been bred by the exhibitor. In the grade classes statements naming the number and kind of crosses must be given at the time of making the entries, when possible.
- 3.—The following fees will be charged, and must accompany applications for entry, for which accommodation will be provided:—For each head of cattle, \$2.00; for each sheep or hog, \$1.00; for pen of sheep or swine, \$1.00 per entry, where not entered in former classes; for each pair of fowls or chickens, 25 cents.
- 4.—Every animal must be entered for competition, giving the name of the breeder and owner, and each animal must be shown in its class.
- 5.—A card will be furnished the exhibitor at the time of making the entry specifying the class, the number of the section, and the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to the animal during the exhibition; but, in the case of sheep, pigs and poultry, the card must be attached to the pen or coop.
- 6.—Diligence will be used by the officers of the Board to prevent injury to or loss of property, but they will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

ANIMALS.

- 1.—No animal can be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except for adequate cause, and then only on the order of President.
- 2.—Stock must be in the stalls or pens on Wednesday, 6th of December, at 10 o'clock a. m.
- 3.—Cattle must be well halter-broken; no vicious animal will be admitted.
- 4.—Butchers' stock only will be eligible to compete for premiums; animals that are to be used hereafter for breeding purposes will be excluded from competition. This rule shall not apply to animals shown in the pure-bred sheep or swine classes.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

- 1.—Awarding committees will consist of one judge for each class or classes.
- 2.—Awarding committees will commence examination on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th December, at 3 o'clock, and continue until awards are completed.
- 3.—No person shall act as judge of any lot in which he may be interested as an exhibitor, the agent or employee of an exhibitor, or otherwise.
- 4.—No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium, but no premium shall be withheld merely because there is no competition.
- 5.—In case of protest notice must be given to the Secretary before or during the examination of the animal or article protested; or within four hours after the close of said examination, a written statement setting forth the reason for protesting must be filed with the Secretary on the day the notice is given, and a deposit of \$5.00 left with the protest, and forfeited if the protest is not sustained.
- 6.—In all cases where protests are entered for improper or malignant purposes, the Board will exclude the party protesting from exhibition for two years thereafter.
- 7.—Any exhibitor who shall tear off a premium ribbon, or authorize another to do so, in the presence of the Judges, or shall otherwise insult the Judges, shall forfeit the premium and be excluded from competition.
- 8.—The Judges are instructed to award premiums to such animals as present the greatest weight in the smallest superficies—taking into consideration age, the quality of flesh, and its distribution in the most valuable portions of the carcass. This rule to be applied to special prizes also, unless other conditions are given.
- 9.—Judges are instructed that if they have good reason to believe that any exhibitor, by false entry or otherwise, attempts to deceive the Committee or the public, and obtain an award by misrepresentation, they shall report the fact at once to the Secretary of the Department, who shall report the same to the Directors, who may expel such exhibitor for fraud for at least two years.
- 10.—The entry books must be returned by the Judges of each Department to the Secretary as soon as the awards in each are completed.
- 11.—Great care must be exercised to preserve the Judges' books, and the awards must be entered as above in a plain, legible manner in the proper place, as the premiums will be paid on authority of these entries only.
- 12.—Judges will be particular to observe the following:—Red Ribbons are designed for first premiums; Blue Ribbons for second premiums; White Ribbons for third premiums; and reserve Green for fourth or commended.
- 13.—Decisions of Judges shall be final, and no appeal will be considered, except in cases of fraud and protests.
- 14.—Objections to a person serving as Judge must be submitted to the Secretary in writing before the Judge enters upon his duties, and give good and sufficient reasons therefor.
- 15.—Any exhibitor attempting to interfere with Judges during their adjudications will be promptly excluded from competition.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- 1.—The Stock Show Committee will have charge of the gates and tickets and permits.
- 2.—All bills against the Management must be made in detail; and all bills contracted during the show, or in immediate preparation thereof, must be certified by the officer on whose order the service or material was furnished, and must be approved and signed by a majority of the Stock Show Committee before they can be paid by the Treasurer.
- 3.—The Stock Show Committee will make, on the requisition of heads of departments, any necessary purchases of material (except forage), and employ any service required.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

- 1.—The Superintendent will have charge of the Building and Police. The Superintendent will designate the hours of delivery of feed, forage and bedding for animals on exhibition, which can be obtained on application to him at reasonable rates. Stalls and pens must be cleaned before 8 o'clock a. m., and again between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m. each day.

ADMISSION FEES.

- 1.—Tickets, admitting one person each day, 25 cents. Tickets admitting children under twelve years of age, 10 cents.

PRIZE LIST.

(Cattle to be on the ground Wednesday, December 6, at 10 a. m.)

CATTLE.

- Class 1.—Shorthorns. Pedigrees to be produced.**
- SECT.**
1. Steer, 2 and under 3—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
 2. Steer, 1 and under 2—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
 3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
 4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
- Class 2.—Herefords. Pedigrees to be produced.**
1. Steer, 2 and under 3—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
 2. Steer, 1 and under 2—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
 3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, \$10; 2nd, 5.
 4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10.
- Class 3.—Polled Angus. Pedigrees to be produced.**
- Same as Herefords above.
- Class 4.—Galloways. Pedigrees to be produced.**
- Same as Herefords above.
- Class 5.—Devons. Pedigrees to be produced.**
- Same as Herefords above.
- Class 6.—Grades or Crosses of any Breed.**
1. Steer, 2 and under 3 years—1st, \$25; 2nd, 20; 3rd, 10; 4th, 5.
 2. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10; 4th, 5.
 3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
 4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
 5. Heifer, under 3 years—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
- Class 7.—Championship Prize.**
1. For the best fat animal on the ground of any breed or sex. Silver medal by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

SHEEP.

- Class 8.—Long-wools. To include Cotswolds, Lincoln and Leicesters.**
1. Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
 2. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
 3. Three ewes, under 1 year—1st, \$25; 2nd, 20; 3rd, 15.
 4. Three wethers, under 1 year—1st, \$25; 2nd, 20; 3rd, 15.
 5. Five sheep, under 2 years old, bred by the exhibitor—1st, \$30.
- Class 9.—Oxfords, Hampshires and Shropshires will compete in this Class.**
- The sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.
- Class 10.—Southdowns, Horned Dorsets and Merinos will compete in this Class.**
- Here also the sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.
- Special Prize offered by American Southdown Association, for Ram and Ewe recorded in the American Southdown Records.
- Grand Sweepstakes.**
- Pure-bred wether, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor—\$20.
- Pure-bred ewe, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor—\$20.
- Special prize given by American Southdown Breeders' Association.
- Class 11.—Grades and Crosses.**
1. Ewe, 2 years old or over—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 2. Wether, 2 years old or over—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 3. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 4. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 5. Three ewes, under 1 year—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 7.
 6. Three wethers, under 1 year—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 7.
 7. Wether, any age—\$10.
 8. Ewe, any age—\$10.

SWINE.

- Class 12.—Berkshires.**
1. Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 2. Barrow, 9 months and under—1st, \$10; 2nd, 6; 3rd, 4.
 3. Sow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 4. Sow, 9 months and under—1st, \$10; 2nd, 6; 3rd, 4.
 5. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by the exhibitor—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 7.
- Class 13.—Poland-Chinas.**
- Prizes and sections the same as Class 12.
- Class 14.—Yorkshires.**
- Prizes and sections same as Class 12.
- Class 15.—Chester Whites.**
- Prizes and sections same as Class 12.
- Class 16.—Tamworths and Jersey Reds.**
- Prizes and sections same as Class 12.
- Class 17.—Suffolks, Essexes, Victorias, and other small breeds.**
- Prizes and sections same as Class 12.
- Sweepstakes.**
- Pure-bred barrow, any age or breed—\$15.
- Pure-bred sow, any age or breed—\$15.
- Class 18.—Grades and Crosses.**
1. Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 2. Barrow, 9 months and under—1st, \$10; 2nd, 6; 3rd, 4.
 3. Sow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
 4. Sow, 9 months and under—1st, \$10; 2nd, 6; 3rd, 4.
- Class 17.—Sweepstakes for Hogs.**
1. Grade hog of any age, breed or sex—Silver medal.

A List of Judges Appointed.

- PURE-BRED CATTLE.**
- A. J. Thompson, Toronto, Ont.; alternate, Alderman Crawford, Toronto.
- GRADE CATTLE.**
- Henry Thurlow, Fergusdale, Ont.; alternate, J. Alison, Galt, Ont.
- CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE.**
- Jesse Dun, Toronto, Ont.
- LONG-WOOL SHEEP—CLASSES 8 AND 11.**
- John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; alternate, Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; second alternate, Jas. Petty, Hensall, Ont.
- MIDDLE-WOOL—CLASSES 9 AND 10.**
- A. Simenton, Blackheath; alternate, S. Lemon, Kettleby; second, John Conworth, Paris, Ont.
- SWINE—CLASSES 13 AND 16.**
- James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; alternate, James Main, Milton.
- CLASS 12.**
- James Main, Milton; alternate, James Anderson, Guelph.
- CLASSES 14 AND 15.**
- J. E. Brethour, Burford.
- POULTRY.**
- James Murton, Guelph.
- SUPERINTENDENT.**
- Herbert G. Wright, Guelph.
- The Agriculture and Arts Association pay all prizes in the Cattle Department. In the Sheep and Swine Departments the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and Dominion Swine Breeders' Association each subscribe \$500 towards the Prize List in these divisions, and the Agriculture and Arts Association \$375 to each division. The total cash prizes offered for sheep are \$875; for swine, \$875; for cattle, \$600. The list for poultry is not yet arranged, but it is understood the prizes offered this year will be twice as large as those offered last year.
- The Guelph Fat Stock Club furnish a building and all accommodation for the exhibits. Entry blanks and full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont.

Canada's Great Fair, 1893.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL—NEW STABLES AND CATTLE SHEDS, ETC.

Visitors to the Great Industrial Fair, to be held at Toronto from the 4th to the 16th of September next, will find that great improvements have been made on the grounds during the present year—in fact, about the most important to the farming community that have been made since the exhibition was started fourteen years ago. An inspection of the exhibition grounds at present would almost convey the idea that a world's fair was to be held at Toronto this year, from the immense amount of lumber piled around the grounds and the number of men employed there.

Over \$100,000 is now being expended in the erection of new stables, new cattle sheds, new barns and a complete system of drainage, etc. The stables and cattle sheds will be of the most modern construction. Visitors to the fair will be able to pass through the centre of each building in a passageway twenty feet wide, and view the horses and cattle on either side with the greatest comfort; and as every building will be connected by covered archways, all the stables and cattle sheds can be visited without going out of doors, except when passing from one range of buildings to another. There will be accommodation for 900 horses and 700 head of cattle, and the horses will stand sideways to the visitors—an entirely new feature, and introduced, we believe, for the first time, and which will undoubtedly be a great improvement on the old plan of exhibiting them. The new stables and cattle sheds will cover the whole of the ground formerly occupied by the old horse ring and the old sheds, except a small portion which has been left as a judging ring.

The prize list has been published, and is now being distributed. It has been considerably added to this year, one important feature being the provision of a class for standard-bred trotters. In addition to the valuable prizes offered by the association for dairy products, \$500 in special prizes are offered for cheese by the exhibition association, the Eastern and Western Ontario and the Quebec Dairymen's Associations. These, extra prizes, in addition to the regular prizes, will undoubtedly bring out the largest exhibit of cheese that has ever been made in Canada, and will excite keen competition between the members of the associations named. Special prizes have also been added for pens of Canadian-bred Cotswolds, Shropshires and Southdowns. The prizes for Dorset Horned sheep have been increased, and the Suffolk class for pigs has been reinserted with a full list of prizes. Several special prizes are offered by Live Stock Associations. A full class has been added for Guernseys, and prizes have been added to the Durham and Ayrshire classes for "Cow and two of her progeny."

Already the applicants for space at the coming exhibition are more numerous than in any previous year at this date, and include many exhibits that were prepared for the World's Fair, but which the owners at the last moment decided could be exhibited with greater benefit to themselves at Canada's Great Fair. The exhibition this year is being extensively advertised in Europe, and there will be more visitors at the Toronto fair this year from the Maritime Provinces than in any former year. Information from this section of the Dominion is to the effect that most of those from the Maritime Provinces and the eastern part of Canada who intend visiting the World's Fair will delay their visit in order to take in the Toronto exhibition on their way. There is every indication, therefore, that the Industrial this year will again excel its predecessors.

The new grand stand, which was erected last year, has received its finishing decorations, and the basement has been laid with granolithic pavements, and the buildings surrounded with granolithic walks. Visitors to the fair this year will see the most complete stand on this continent. The old stand, with the booths under the same, has been removed, and the view from the main building of all the central portion of the grounds is unobstructed. The building and large refreshment tent formerly occupied by Houlgrave will also be things of the past, it being the intention of the Association to provide first-class restaurants and lunch counters under the new grand stand to take the place of these. The annex will be converted into a music hall, specially for the exhibit of musical instruments, and vocal concerts will probably be given at certain hours each day.

Manager Hill is busy arranging his programme of special features, which he is determined shall this year be more interesting and entertaining than ever. He has spent a week at the World's Fair seeking more particularly features that would be of special interest to visitors to the Toronto fair.

All entries for the exhibition in the manufacturing department and live stock have to be made by the 12th of August, agricultural products 19th August, and poultry by the 26th August. Applications for space should be made at once.

Cattle Men Appeal to the Government.

An important meeting of the executive committee of the Canada Live Stock Association was held June 29th, protesting against increasing the inspection fees for cattle at Montreal at a time when the trade is suffering from adverse circumstances, and the following was passed:

"That whereas the port of Boston and other American ports are free from all fees, be it therefore resolved that this association protest against the action of the Government in advancing the inspection fees for cattle for export, and that a deputation be appointed to proceed to Ottawa and endeavor to have the whole inspection fees removed, as well as all harbor dues and other obstacles to this important and much abused trade."

It was also resolved, "That a committee be appointed to wait on the Minister of Railways and show the exorbitant charge made by Canadian railways in freight on cattle as compared with rates on American railways, and that the Minister be respectfully requested to have the rates on Canadian roads so adjusted that our exporters and shippers may be on an equal footing with those of the United States."

"That the executive head of the live stock trade, in consideration of the manner in which the exporters are hampered by exorbitant railway and steamship charges and expressive fees by the Government, would advise the trade to abandon shipping in the meantime, as they cannot compete with American neighbors."

Our live stock interests should be fostered and extended, not handicapped. Agriculture is in need of every assistance that the Government can give it. At every turn we see the need of a thoroughly practical man as Minister of Agriculture—one who knows the needs of the farmer, and sympathizes with him in his difficulties. Until such a man is appointed, the portfolio of agriculture at Ottawa will not be of service to the yeomanry of Canada, but the reverse. The farmers of Canada have a right to ask why a man like Sir John Carling was displaced as Minister of Agriculture and a lawyer appointed to succeed him. Mr. Carling has served the farmers to good purpose; we never heard that the Hon. Mr. Angers did. He was appointed because he had served the party well, and thus party politics steps in and usurps a position that should be held by a practical, independent farmer, who would devote himself and his staff to advance the agricultural interests of the country both in detail and at large. We do not doubt the present incumbent's ability or integrity, but a man to fill his position satisfactorily must have been an educated and successful farmer. Who would dream of appointing a farmer public analyst, no matter how successful as a farmer? It is equally ridiculous to appoint a lawyer Minister of Agriculture.

Binding Twine.

Mr. John Hallam, 83 to 85 Front street, Toronto, writes us under date of June 24th:—"The Central Prison, by starting a binder twine factory and the farmers' binder twine factory at Brantford have succeeded in breaking down the monopoly, and now, for the first time since binder twine came into use, by the action of the Central Prison industry it is possible for the farmers to get their twine at reasonable prices."

It is computed that about 6000 tons, or 12,000,000 lbs. of twine, are used in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest. The saving on this line alone to the farmers is upwards of three hundred thousand dollars.

The binder twine manufactured at the Central Prison is pure Manilla, and runs over six hundred feet to the pound. It is as good as the best in the market, and we claim that it will give better satisfaction than any other twine.

It will stand a breaking strain of about 120 pounds. This factory has been the cause of breaking down the monopoly, and the farmers should find it to their interest to patronize the Central Prison binder twine. I am prepared to execute orders at the prices advertised by the Government, viz.: 8½ cents per lb. for carload lots, and 9¼ cents for less quantities.

A determined effort is being made to discourage the manufacture of twine in the Central Prison; farmers should stand by the authorities in this matter, and not allow capitalists to crush this industry out.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have a unique scheme to further the rebuilding and settlement of the North West. When a settler in the western wilderness wants to go back to the eastern provinces to get married, the railroad sells him a round trip ticket at the usual rate, having a "matrimonial stub" attached. On presenting the return coupon, a stub, and a marriage certificate, the road furnishes free transportation for his bride to their western home. Young men who have either their own or their country's good at heart should lose no time in taking advantage of this offer.

Our Scottish Letter.

A MONTH'S REVIEW.

The month of May is always an interesting part of the year to those having to do with Clydesdale horses. The travelling season then begins, and entire horses are on their rounds. Breeders are anxious to know how they are being received, and rumor makes free with many a horse's reputation. So far there has been little of this during 1893, but shortly we shall know the best and the worst of the business. The foaling season is also in full swing, and the success or failure of each distinguished mare is eagerly looked for. Losses have, as a rule, not been heavy this season, but there have been sufficient to cause us to remember that horse breeding is a lottery, and, with the best intentions and pre-arrangements, mishaps will occur. Amongst notable arrivals are colt foals out of Moss Rose and her daughter, Montrave Maud, that from the former being got by Prince of Albion, and from the latter by Macgregor. Several good mares have foaled to the Balmedie Royalist, and Flashwood is this year in great favor. Sales have been fairly numerous at home. There is always movement, and the best horses and mares always command a ready market. The foreign trade, however, continues dull, and, except to the continent of Europe, there is little exportation. The United States and Canada are a blank and doing nothing for us.

All the shows with which we have been accustomed in May have been duly held. The county meetings at Alexandria for Dumbartonshire, Hamilton for Lanark, Paisley for Renfrew, and Campbeltown for Kintyre, and Stirling for its own county, have been well attended, and the character of the stock has been sustained, and in some few cases improved upon. But apart from these larger events quite a unique show was held at Galston in Ayrshire, on Saturday, 8th May. The object of this show is primarily to foster a spirit of emulation amongst the tenantry of the Duke of Portland, who owns most of the land in the neighborhood; but it is open to all breeders in the parishes where the Portland estates are located. The institution of these shows is part of the estate policy of the Duke, who believes in making himself thoroughly acquainted with all the tenants on his wide properties, which extend to many acres in Caithness, Ayrshire, Northumberland and Nottingham. Undoubtedly, however, the greater part of the Duke's princely revenues comes from the ground rents of a portion of modern Babylon, London, but he is not one who spends it all there, and numerous are the methods of spending open to him on his estates. He is very popular with all his tenants, and they each wish him long life and happiness. A son and heir has lately been born to him, who bears the courtesy title of Marquis of Titchfield, in connection with the event there have been great rejoicings and presentations. Ayrshires and Clydesdales have been the principal exhibits at all the shows hitherto held, and Galston, held in the very heart of the Ayrshire district, was certainly no exception. Captain Steel, of Burnhead, a famous breeder of dairy cattle, won the championship with a notable cow named Wee Maggie, and McGregor Alston, Loudounhill, won the Clydesdale cup with the beautiful mare Heather Bell, a daughter of Prince of Wales and a Darnley mare. She is a noble specimen, and has gained many prizes heretofore. Black-faced sheep are also present at all of these meetings, and are highly popular and useful in all parts of Scotland. Captain Dempster, of Ladyton, was a prominent exhibitor at Galston, and is the owner of the champion ram of the breed this season, The Macgregor.

Dumbartonshire is one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in Scotland. Stretching along the north bank of the Clyde for about twenty miles, it contains many thickly populated industrial centres. The famous ocean flyers, the New York and the Paris, were built in Dumbartonshire, and the district in which they were built, Clydebank, is also the seat of Singer's Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company's Scottish factories. Then, in the vale of the Leven, a tributary which flows from Lochlond into the Clyde, there are many very large dyeing works, and the county town of Dumbarton is a famous shipbuilding centre. The natural consequence of the condition of things described is that there is a great market for dairy produce in the county, and Ayrshire cattle abound in large numbers. The best stock, as a whole, is that of Mr. Thomas Kerr, Rosneath Home Farm, on the outlying peninsula between the Gareloch and Lochlong, the chief proprietor of which is the Duke of Argyll. In respect of Clydesdales the county does not now enjoy so favorable a reputation as in the days when the Amherdman stud was in its glory—that is, during the years from 1872 to 1884. At the same time there are probably a greater number of good Clydesdales in the county than there were in these years. The average is higher, and several very good horses have travelled, leaving first-rate stock. Mr. Riddell's first farm, Kilbowie, is situated in the Clyde valley, and he still holds it. This gives him a title to exhibit at the show, which he generally does to good purpose. This year by far the best mare at the show, Rhoda, the beautiful daughter of Darnley, is owned by him. She was easily the best Clydesdale exhibited. The first three-year-old mare, Lass o' Leven, by Top Knot, is a grand sort, and Mr. John Macdonald, Boquhanran

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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- 1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance: \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contractors furnished on application. 4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once. 11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above. 13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. 14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper. Address—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONTENTS.

241—Illustration. 242—J. A. S. Macmillan's Shropshires; New Trees for the Brandon Experimental Farm; Editorial Notes; Canadian Cheese at the World's Fair; Farm Scales; Canadian Sheep Record. 243—A Winter Show; Manitoba at the Imperial Institute; The Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show. 244—Canada's Great Fair, 1893; Cattle Men Appeal to the Government; Binding Twine; Our Scottish Letter. 245—Our monthly Prize Essays; Chatty Letter from the States. 246—Agricultural Exhibitions; Annual Institute Meetings; Economic Farming; Enquiry re Poultry. 247—Timely Notes for July—No. 1; How I Dehorn My Calves; Brandon Summer Show; A Horse Breeder's Association; Experience in Cross-Breeding; June Crop Report; Does the Present Tariff Benefit the Farmer? Duroc-Jersey Swine; The Dominion Swine Record. 248—Dorset Horned Sheep; Calgary and Surrounding Country. 249—Notes from England; The Depression in Wheat; Plans for Piggyery; Veterinary. 250—Miscellaneous; Legal Questions and Answers; Some Notes on the Value of Butterfat in Cheese 251—The Ninety Days Test; Mrs. Ida E. Tilson; Artificial Eggs; Poultry on the Farm. FAMILY CIRCLE—252. QUIET HOUR—252. MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT—253. UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT—254. STOCK GOSSIP—255. NOTICES—255. ADVERTISEMENTS—255 to 260.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication. 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling. 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not. See section 11 and four following in publisher's announcement above. Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the author, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal) and that of one new yearly subscriber accompanied by two dollars. A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "Haying;" stating time to cut and describing best and most profitable method of securing a crop of 50 tons or more. Essay to be in this office by July 5th. A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "Harvesting;" describing best and most profitable method of cutting, stooking, stacking and threshing say 100 acres of crop. Essay to be in this office by Aug. 5th.

Dalmuir, exhibited several useful mares. Black-faced sheep and Border Leicesters are eagerly grown in Dumbartonshire, and the show of both was a very fine one. Mr. James Lumsden, of Arden, exhibited the best of the former, and Mr. Middleton Campbell, of Camiseskan, had the principal prizes for Leicesters.

The Lanarkshire show has many points in common with the Dumbartonshire gathering. Ayrshires and Clydesdales are equally popular and predominate in both; but Dumbarton fairly beats its neighbor for sheep. Clydesdales, however, are still bred to good purpose in their native shire, and this year the show was well up to the average. The first prize winners were Mr. Robert Renwick's young mare Lady Ann, by Lord Erskine, in the brood mare class; Mr. Robert Murdoch's celebrated black mare Duchess II., amongst the yeld mares; Mr. John Craig's fine daughter of Loyalist, Sonsee Lass, in the class of three-year-old fillies; Mr. W. W. Galbraith's magnificent two-year-old filly by Gay Windham, out of Zeynab, which was first at Glasgow; and Mr. James F. Murdoch's beautiful yearling filly by Darnley's Last, an extra good one, which he lately bought from Mr. James Lockhart, Mains of Airies. For the championship there was a keen fight between these animals, but eventually the yearling filly won, the tie being between her and Mr. Galbraith's two-year-old filly. Mr. Johnston, Lochburnie, gained first prizes for colts, his two-year-old being Prince Grandeur, and his yearling Vanguard, by Flashwood.

An important sale of Shorthorns took place at Edengrove, Cumberland, on the 18th of May. Mr. W. Graham, the proprietor of Edengrove, is an enthusiastic lover of the dairy Shorthorn, and his stock having outgrown the bounds of his farm he cleared out a lot. Most of them were cows of some age, and there were no fancy prices, although otherwise the return was very good. Nineteen cows, three years old and over, made an average price of £31 0s. 7d.; three two-year-old heifers, £35 14s.; five yearling heifers, £24 19s.; two yearling bulls, £22 11s. 6d.; two two-year-old bulls, £55 2s. 6d.; two aged bulls, £47 15s. 6d. Mr. John Thornton acted as auctioneer, and altogether the sale was highly successful.

In England we have had during May a plethora of dairy excursions and discussions. The British Dairy Farmers' Association rusticated in Somersetshire, and appear to have enjoyed themselves. Papers were read, dairies were inspected, shows were visited, farms were surveyed, and dinners were eaten and digested. Some of the papers read and all of the discussions were beneficial and interesting. A fortnight later was held the annual show of the Bath and West of England Society at Gloucester. This was one of the best conducted and most attractive shows we ever attended. It was very strong in everything relating to the dairy excepting dairy cows, and one readily appreciated the importance of one of the papers read at the dairy conference on the subject of dairy cattle, when he surveyed the pens at Gloucester. Possibly an American would designate the bulk of them as scrubs, and certainly there is vast room for improvement in stock in the west of England. On the scientific side the Bath and West is probably in the van of agricultural societies on this side, but in regard to stock its work is before it. Only in sheep of the Down type, and especially of Shropshires, does it excel, and we met some Canadian buyers of Shrops amongst the pens of the breed. The display was certainly very enticing.

Paisley show, on the first of June, gathered up what was best in Renfrewshire. The character of the exhibits was the same as in Lanark and Dumbarton shows—that is, the same classes predominated. The leading exhibitor of Ayrshires was Mr. Alexander Young, Castlehill, Eaglesham, a gentleman who bestows great attention on this class of stock. Clydesdales are always an extra good show at Paisley. There are so many leading breeders in the vicinity of the town, that nothing else could be looked for. Mr. C. Watson's well-known mare, Flower Girl, by Knight Errant, was first among the brood mares, and the same owner's Flower of the Forest, by Barney, was first among the yeld mares. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., was a good first with a fine three-year-old mare of good size by MacNeil, and Mr. W. Stewart, Thirdpart Hall, was first with a two-year-old filly by Prince Gallant. Mr. W. S. Park was first with a very nice yearling filly by Prince Alexander, out of a Darnley mare, and in competition for the championship this filly was winner against all the others named. Mr. Park also gained first for a group of three yearlings got by his horse "Royal Signet," in one of the most promising of our younger sires. In the colt class he had similar good fortune, the first prize two-year-old colt being his Prince of Erskine, by Prince of Albion, out of the same dam as the yearling filly. Mr. W. Clark, Nethules, was first for a promising yearling colt by Mains of Airies, which has been in the prize list at leading shows this season already. Prince of Erskine gained the championship as best colt of any age. Sheep of both the favorite breeds seem to be better in Renfrewshire than in Lanarkshire. Border Leicesters are zealously cultivated by various breeders, and of course the picturesque blackfaced breed is in high favor on the hills. Light horses, and especially Hackneys, are much in favor both in Lanark and Renfrew at this time. Mr. Johnston, Lochburnie, is bringing down many fine horses from England, and a good sale is being experienced for them.

Amongst local exhibitors of repute are: Mr. Andrew Hunter, Braehead House, Cathcart; Mr. W. W. Galbraith, of Croftfoot, Gartcosh, and Mr. A. H. Boyle, Kelvinside, Glasgow. All of these gentlemen own splendid Hackneys, Mr. Hunter having in Lady Lofly possibly the choicest driving mare in Great Britain to-day.

Kintyre, in Argyshire, is one of the best agricultural districts in the West of Scotland. It was long famed for horse-breeding, but latterly, if it has not gone back, other districts have shot far ahead of it in this department. The show of this year, however, would seem to promise that lost ground was to be recovered, and the young stock of this season give good hope that Kintyre will yet lead and not follow. The whole of the prize-winning yearling fillies, except two, were got by Sir Everard, Mr. Taylor's magnificent, big, handsome horse. The first yearling colt was owned by Mr. David MacGibbon, and got by The Diamond; the first yearling filly by Mr. Angus MacDonald and got by Sir Everard; the first two-year-old filly was owned by Mr. Dickie, Killeonan, and got by Killermont; the first three-year-old, a really good beast, was from Mr. J. M. Hall, of Killean, and was got by Mr. Riddell's Cairngorin. The first yeld mare was Mona, owned by Mr. William Maxwell, Baraskomill, and got by Old Times 579. She is a grand big mare, and was awarded the championship. The first brood mare, Mary of Moy, was owned by her breeder, Mr. A. McNair and was got by Bonnie Prince. In Kintyre horses bred after the manner advocated by the late Mr. Drew have been more generally used than in any other part of Scotland. One or two of them bred fairly well, but, on the whole, the results of using them have not been very satisfactory. They certainly have not done any better than pure-bred horses, and the disadvantage in using them has been very great. Mr. MacGibbon, the Argyre chamberlain, is a supporter of Mr. Drew's views, and it is mainly through his influence that so many horses of this class have been in use. He is perhaps the most popular factor in all the West of Scotland. Being a practical farmer he thoroughly understands what a farm needs, and under his management the estates have been greatly improved. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Letter From the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.)

June has been a very disappointing month in the live stock trade. There were several causes, but the most prominent were two. First, the money scare that swept over the country affected all branches of trade; and second, the feeders seemed to anticipate good markets in May and June. When the May markets were not as good as expected they saved them until June, and that made a glut for the sixth month.

Late prices for cattle, hogs and sheep have been the lowest of the year. The distillery cattle were all gotten rid of at fair figures—\$4.70 to \$5.40, largely about \$5.00; but owners did not feel entirely satisfied. Unless there is a substantial improvement in the monetary situation, the slop feeders will not be inclined to put up many cattle this next fall.

The general demand for feeding cattle, however, is very good in the western country, and some sections that have not been in need of buying young cattle in ten or fifteen years have lately been sending in orders.

The hog situation is quite perplexing to everybody. At present the packers are making big money, but the difficulty of getting accommodation from the banks has compelled a good many of them to forego the apparent profit of \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head in cutting and curing hogs.

The sheep market has gone to pieces very badly. The June receipts at Chicago were nearly 60,000 head per week, and the quality was about the meanest on record. Reducing prices at the rate of 25c. a slice seemed to be no inducement to buyers, because they claimed they could not use them. Plenty of sheep at the close of the month were selling to city butchers at \$1.50 @ \$2.50. Sales were decidedly the lowest of the year on all kinds of sheep. Among the sales were inferior to medium sheep at \$1.00 @ \$3.50; good to choice, \$4 @ \$4.80; Texas, \$2.50 @ \$4; poor to fancy lambs at \$4.50 @ \$6.50.

I. S. Byers, Aurora, Neb., sold here a load of choice 1582-pound Polled-Angus cattle at \$5.50; a load of 1555-pound Herefords at \$5.40; one load grade Shorthorns, 1468 pounds, \$5.25—all his own feeding.

Good cattle have lately been selling at about \$4.75 @ 5.25. Hogs sold the latter part of June at about \$6 @ \$6.50, or \$1.00 @ \$1.25 higher than a year previous.

DEAR SIR,—We have very great pleasure in stating that the results of our advertising in your valuable paper have been most satisfactory. The enquiries and correspondence, together with the business resulting from our advertisements placed in your hands from time to time, fully justify us in saying that the money so invested has brought us good returns. Judging from the class of correspondence that we have had from these advertisements, we should say that you have a very intelligent and superior class of readers, and have much pleasure in recommending parties to a liberal patronage of your columns, JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., Seed Merchants, London.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

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

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

Annual Institute Meetings.

ELKHORN.

At the Elkhorn annual meeting all the officers of the previous year were re-elected by acclamation. Wm. Wood, president; John Middleton, vice-president; A. M. Bradford, secretary and treasurer, and delegate to the Central Institute.

CARBERRY.

The Carberry Institute was organized on June 6th, and the election of officers resulted as follows:—C. Turner, president; J. McDonnell, vice-president; D. McEwan, secretary-treasurer; G. R. Black, J. G. Barron, James Whaley, John Slemmon, R. McCullough, directors; Dr. Shaw and W. G. Rogers, auditors.

MELITA.

Annual meeting of Melita Farmers' Institute was held on June 9th. A paper on summerfallowing by J. S. Thompson was read. Officers for the ensuing year are:—President—W. B. Underhill; Vice-President—J. S. Thompson; Secretary-Treasurer—John Williams; Directors—R. M. Graham, J. T. Lennox, A. M. Campbell, A. E. Thompson, George Armstrong, Thomas Hope; Auditors—C. M. Caughill, A. D. Wheeler; Delegate to Central Institute—John Williams.

DENNIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 1.

Above institute held its annual meeting in Virden, and after the reading and adoption of the annual report and financial statement, which showed the organization to be in good financial standing, the election of officers took place and resulted as follows:—President—James Elder; Vice-President—J. H. Proctor; Secretary and Treasurer—George H. Healey; Directors—W. McDonald, Burge, Ivens, P. McDonald, McIvor and Steven; Auditors—Power and Whiteford; Delegates to Central Institute—James Elder and Wm. McDonald. After which the following resolution, moved by George H. Burge, seconded by K. McIvor, was unanimously carried:—Resolved, that this institute desires its delegates to use their best endeavors while attending the annual meeting of the Central Institute, to secure the reduction of the tariff and railway rates, and to use their best judgment in the matter of grain standards; and further, that they urge the Central Institute to press the question of Tariff Reform on the Hon. Mr. Foster, on the occasion of his proposed visit.

BRANDON CITY

Held their annual meeting on the 10th June. There was a large meeting, 83 members being present. T. M. Percival was elected president; J. M. Roddick, vice-president; R. E. A. Leach, secretary and treasurer; Messrs. Vantassel, Fred Smith, Kennedy, J. A. Lowe, Keble and Henderson were elected directors; H. Nichol and Rob Smith, auditors; and Mr. S. A. Bedford and Postlethwaite delegates to the Central Institute. Mr. Middleton moved the following resolution, which was seconded by J. E. Smith and carried unanimously:—"That all railway companies operating in Manitoba be respectfully asked to reduce the freight rates on wheat 5 cents per bushel to Fort William and 10 cents to Montreal.

NIVERVILLE.

Annual meeting June 12th. William Wallace re-elected president; John Harrison, vice-president; R. W. Greig, secretary-treasurer; A. Wittick, J. Wade, C. Harrison, J. Christie, Max Wallace, H. Street, Directors; J. R. Marsh and John McVicar, auditors; and George H. Greig, delegate to Central Institute. A resolution favoring tariff reform, reduced freight rates and equal representation of farmers on the grain standard board, was moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Alex. McVicar and unanimously carried, and the delegate instructed to urge the importance of these reforms upon the Central Institute. The sum of \$25.00 was then voted to purchase agricultural books to form the nucleus of a library.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Annual meeting held on the 17th June, when the following officers were elected for incoming year:—President—Thomas Sissons; Vice-President—Wm. McCowan; Secretary-Treasurer—W. C. Graham; Directors—A. Springsteen, A. Grant, John Wishart, Wm. Kitson, D. E. McDonald, Chas. Braithwaite; Delegates to Central Institute—Wm. Kitson and W. McCowan. The delegates were instructed to bring the subject of closer trade relations before the Central Institute, and to consider the advisability of sending a delegate to the Reciprocity Convention to be held in Duluth this fall.

Economic Farming.

[A paper read by President James Elder, of Virden, at the Central Institute Convention, Brandon.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Had I not known that our secretary was too amiable a man to do the like, I would have thought it a piece of sarcasm upon his part to allot to me a subject which was discussed only a year ago by a gentleman of such eminent qualifications as Prof. Robertson.

Knowing him, however, to be an honest soul, I am willing to give him credit for being actuated by the desire to give the public a view of the question from two sides, viz.: College and Farm Scientist and Farmer—Professor and Clodhopper.

ECONOMIC FARMING.

Is there such a thing? "Well, I should think so," says one. "I should like to know what other kind of farming there can be," says another. And another says:—"If I practice any more rigid economy upon either farm, family or myself, there will be nothing left to practice on." And yet, after all, I question if there is one tith of the economic farming practiced that we suppose there is. There is a false economy which is really a kind of extravagance.

The word economy is a very common one—one the compulsory practice of which is by far too common to be pleasant, and yet it is one the meaning of which is very often misinterpreted by those who feel themselves by far too familiar with it.

When I look in the dictionary, I find the meaning given to be: thrifty management, frugality, arrangement, regulation, system. But when we look about us we find the evidently understood meaning to be: save, pinch, spare, starve, slight; and we find hundreds practicing the last-defined economy who are total strangers to the former.

For instance, we find one man, who, to save the expense of setting a tire, will allow his wagon wheel to go to pieces. Another, to save the price of feed, will allow his horses to run down till they can only do a half-day's work in a day. Another, to save the expense of a tool, will spend more than its price in the course of a year borrowing it from a neighbor; and another, to save the expense of good seed, will sow dirty or inferior grain. Another, to save feed, will keep his pigs eking out an existence for twelve months, and have them no larger than they should have been at the end of six. And all this is done with the idea of economy. Truly, that is the economy of pinch, spare, starve, save, slight, but it has no connection with the other and more intelligent definition.

No; in farming, as well as in any other branch of business, a wise expenditure is often the very best economy. And first of all I would say, it is a wise expenditure for a farmer to see that he has sufficient force to do his work—enough horses to get his crop in in good time. But, says one, I have not the money to buy horses. Well, then, I would say, crop less. I believe that one of the greatest drawbacks to the Manitoba farmer has been attempting to accomplish too much. Men of moderate means have been lured by the reports of some of our bonanza farmers to attempt far more than they had the force to accomplish, and the result has been that they have either run themselves in debt to secure the necessary force, or they have been satisfied with only half-doing what they attempted. As a rule, both have been failures. Neither can be called thrifty management. Yes, economic farming means sufficient force to do well what ever is done. The true test of a man's farming lies much more in the bushels per acre than in the number of acres sowed.

Next, having secured sufficient muscle force, there should be sufficient feed force to keep the muscle force at its best. There is a temptation often to sell the feed off too bare, but this is false economy. A horse which is kept in good condition is not only capable of doing more work than a poor one, but he is much less liable to sickness and better able to stand it when it comes. And just here we think some farmers fail to practice economy. Quite a number draw hay ten to fifteen miles and feed this to their horses during the winter, thus wearing out their horses drawing their own feed. We believe that a more economic system is to grow tame hay to feed to the horses during the summer, and feed them straw and oat sheaves in the winter. This plan we have followed with great satisfaction for the past seven years.

Economic farming not only demands sufficient force, whether that force be muscle or feed; it also demands the judicious expenditure of that force.

And certainly it is not a judicious expenditure of force to sow dirty seed, or clean seed on dirty land. A piece of land may just as well produce 30 bushels of wheat as 20 bushels of wheat and 10 of weed seeds. It costs no more to harvest or draw to market; the difference only comes in when the elevator man deducts the shrinkage. And yet there are hundreds of rigid economists (?) who are thus "spending their money for that which is not bread, and their labor for that which satisfieth not."

The same principle applies to stock-raising. Many, under the plea of economy, are using mongrel sires and raising stock of inferior quality, which give a comparatively unsatisfactory return for the food consumed. I notice this very distinctly when I sell off well-bred Berkshire pigs and replace them by stockers of inferior, though by no means scrub quality. The difference in the feeding properties is really surprising.

In no department is this more apparent than in horses. This Province is afflicted with a surplus of scrub stallions, whose cheap terms secure them

patronage, and whose inferior quality does not strike the inexperienced eye because they do not appear alongside the better ones, and everybody knows that a fat horse always looks well when he is alone. It would be a wise economy for the farmers to reject this class of horses altogether.

Economic farming demands perseverance. A great drawback to many farmers is the habit of changefulness. When pork is dear they rush out and lay in a stock of brood sows, intending to go into pork raising on a large scale. But before their first litters are ready for the market pork comes down in price, and then they sell out the whole thing in disgust; and to mend matters they generally sell them in poor condition, thus losing in two ways.

I notice that the men who succeed are generally those who decide upon a definite course and stick to it, and when the market raises they get the benefit of it.

In conclusion, economy demands that the farmer should buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. It is wretchedly poor economy for the farmer to pay 25 or 40 per cent. more for his clothing, farm necessaries or machinery to a Canadian than he can purchase them for from an Englishman or an American. The cry about building up a grand nationality and increasing our population has frizzled out entirely, and it now appears, as it really always was, a mere cry of politicians for their own advantage, some of the most ardent of whom are now helping to build up a grand nationality across the line.

I need not stop here to discuss the question of commercial liberty for the farmer. That subject was discussed very freely during the past winter, and a most unanimous verdict given upon it.

Neither do I need to stop to resent any imputation of party politics. Those who know me best know that I am not bound to any party. I have grown to abhor politics, as I hate sneaking, self-seeking policy. Party politics are the curse of our country. It is but a science by means of which a great mass of people are gulled into voting against their own interests.

I speak for no party. I speak for the farmers of Manitoba. I seek the prosperity of the men with whom I have cast in my lot—the men who are really what they are flatteringly called at election times, "the bone and sinew of the country," and who I hope to see rise in their might and show that they possess some of the brains of the country as well.

What I would like the farmers of Manitoba to do is to be true to themselves, and then they cannot be false to anyone, because no one has a right to ask what is unjust to the farmer. And how are we to be true to ourselves? By practicing what we have been preaching during the winter.

We have declared for commercial liberty. We have declared that party politics have nothing to do with our demand. Let us show that we are honest in both of these declarations.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Foster is coming up into this Province ostensibly to find out the sentiments of the people upon this question. If he is honest in this, and asks the opinion of the farmers, let us be honest too, and give him our sentiments with no uncertain sound. Don't let us be so bewildered by a display of official pomp as to give a false impression. If we do, and fail to get our rights, the fault will be ours. But if Mr. Foster comes up here only to be banqueted, to wave the old policy, and to ask counsel of everyone except the farmers, then let him go, and let us at next election time adopt Nelson's watchword, "Manitoba expects every farmer to do his duty."

This, sir, is no party question. It is one which touches the very root of "Economic Farming." It is a question which concerns every farmer, and every farmer's wife and child, in this Province. There is such a thing as sparing at the faucet and wasting at the bung-hole, and that is a fair picture of the farm economy which spares the horse feed, spares the children's clothes, spares the home comforts, and spares the church subscription, in order to tumble the hard-earned dollars into the pockets of monopolists.

No, sir! Politics to the winds! Give us justice, fair play, liberty, and we are satisfied.

Enquiry re Poultry.

"Inquirer," Neepawa, asks for information as to the true color and markings of thoroughbred Silver-laced Wyandottes, and also the proper color of the newly-hatched chicks.

[This being a cross-breed (according to Felch), it appears very difficult to breed them true to color. The chicks at first are different colors—some almost black or slate color, others yellow with greyish marks. Even when pullets grow up rightly marked there seems to be a tendency in them to become lighter in color as they grow older. We regret we cannot give space this issue to describe the full colors and markings of this beautiful variety of fowls. "Enquirer" had better procure a good poultry book. Poultry Culture, Felch, is good, and can be furnished through this office. Price, \$1.50.—ED.]

President Van Horne says:—"The company have the plans all prepared for the new elevator to be erected at Winnipeg, and just as soon as the crop prospects warrants it we will go ahead with the construction, which I anticipate will be in a very few weeks' time."

Timely Notes for July—No. 1.

CHEAP POWERS.

I have followed with much interest the discussion in the *ADVOCATE* of small threshing outfits and tread-powers, and I, for one, want more light on the subject of cheap, portable and easily operated machinery. The windmill is alright when the wind blows, but is not movable. The tread-power is movable, and for most light work is preferable to the sweep-power. The sweep-power is more powerful, and I believe easier on the horses, but not as handy nor convenient as the tread-power. But I think a small portable gasoline or coal-burning engine, or rather a small engine on wheels that can be hauled from one part of the barn or farm to another is preferable to either tread or sweep-power, or windmill, and I think will be found considerably cheaper. They are advertised in many different styles in the States papers, but I don't think they keep such small ones in Canada. There is another point on which I hope Mr. Marples, of Hartney, will enlighten us, and that is the cost of the tread-power, etc. The cost is generally the great barrier; the question of operating a machine is usually easily solved. Most of these machines are so simple that anyone who can operate a binder can easily work them.

COST OF A POUND OF BUTTER.

At a recent dairy meeting in Wisconsin a very suggestive method of estimating the value of feed was enunciated. A cow whose food cost nine cents a day was able to make only half a pound of butter per day, while when her feed was increased so as to cost twelve cents per day the butter yield was one pound per day. In the first case it took eighteen cents to produce a pound of butter, and in the second only twelve cents. Putting it in another way, take ten cows fed in the same manner as in the first instance, it would cost ninety cents per day to make five pounds of butter, while ten cows fed in the second style would cost \$1.20 per day to make ten pounds per day. Selling the butter at twenty-five cents per pound, there would be a gain in the first instance of thirty-five cents per day to pay for the labor of attendance, interest on capital, etc., while in the second there would be a gain of \$1.30. The moral from this would be to feed your cows up to the limit of their capacity for production, and to keep an exact account of cost of food, etc., required to produce a pound of butter. In this respect there are some very suggestive figures in the dairy commissioner's report.

THE EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST.

If we only have good weather this year, I think we shall have a first-class exhibition in Winnipeg. The prize list is vastly improved in many ways, especially in giving prizes to native-bred animals. Why are cattle ages calculated to 1st September, 1893, and horse ages from 1st January? Why not calculate both from same date—1st January? I hope all breeders who have good pigs or cattle, horses or sheep, etc., will enter, and not be deterred by the fear of encountering the former winners, like Lister, Turner, Lang, Oughton, etc. Our ambition should be to try and beat them this year, even though they may have proved victorious over our exhibits in the past.

GENERAL.

One thing I consider we want in every home, and that is a washing machine. Let us examine the different ones on exhibition at the fair, and buy the best. A wringer, a sausage machine, butter-worker, carpet-sweeper, and several other little conveniences for the "little woman at home" will also be in order.

Rear all the chickens possible this month. There are still carloads imported from the east, and we should keep all this money in our own country.

The goose is a much neglected bird here, though our townpeople buy them largely from the dealers who import them frozen from Ontario. There is no domestic fowl easier to keep and rear than the goose. It is hardy, long-lived, and will eat anything—from grass to the wife's favorite geraniums, or from grain to frogs—but keep them fenced out of your crop.

Turkeys we find highly profitable; the bronze are the best and easily saleable. Keep the harrows going on your summer-fallows.

How I Dehorn My Calves.

As there has been a good deal of discussion the last few years about dehorning cattle, allow me to give my experience in removing the horns.

Two years ago this spring I bought a five-cent stick of caustic potash; after moistening the end of it I rubbed thoroughly the heads of three calves. The result was that this spring I found that two of them had not the sign of a horn, the third one has only two short stumps. The two that have no horns were only about a week old at the time of the application, the other one about three weeks old. Since that time I have bred from a red polled bull, and have no need to try the experiment again. This is the most simple and effective remedy I know of. The caustic should be applied when the calves are about a week old, or before the horns have begun to form. I only gave mine one application, but two no doubt would be surer. The treatment gives the subject very little or no pain, and cannot be classed as cruel or inhuman. A five-cent stick is sufficient or thirty or forty calves.

Brandon Summer Show.

Brandon Agricultural Society hold their annual summer fair on July 25th and 26th, and although we have not yet received a prize list, we feel confident this society will uphold the reputation they have already gained of having the best exhibition outside of Winnipeg. The Brandon district is especially strong in draught horses.

A Horse Breeders' Association.

As intimated some months since in the columns of the *ADVOCATE*, we think the time has arrived when the breeders and importers of heavy draught and light-legged horses, other than trotting and racing stock who already have an association, should form an association to look after and forward their interests and for mutual benefit all round. If only one meeting a year could be held, much might be accomplished. A representative could doubtless be got on the Directorate of the Winnipeg Industrial, to see that the interests of this class were not neglected. Suggestions could be made to all agricultural exhibitions as to classification in prize lists, etc., and names of suitable judges could be submitted to the various agricultural societies. And if the society were properly organized and energetically officered much and lasting good should result. More especially, we think, do the horse interests require looking after now, when the horse market is flooded with ordinary horses and only the very best fetch anything like a decent price. What say the breeders to holding a meeting some afternoon or evening during the Industrial Exhibition? Cattle breeders and the Poultry Associations, and also the Dairy Association, are to hold meetings during this week, and the exhibition directors promise to have part of one of the buildings fixed up for the accommodation of meetings of this kind.

Experience in Cross-Breeding.

On account of the tendency to develop undesirable variations, the best authorities on cross-breeding agree that it should not be practised without a definite object. It is held further that existing breeds of cattle, by way of example, furnish all that can reasonably be desired, and that energy would be misdirected in seeking to multiply them; but to assume this would be setting a limit to the possible achievements of the breeder in the future, and after a candid study of the past who will say that the pinnacle of perfection has been reached? Most men will be content to seek improvement by the selection of individuals best suited to their purpose within the old breeds and by feeding and care, but others are more ambitious and will strike out upon new lines. A Pennsylvania correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman recently gave the results of some ten years' experience in breeding dairy-cows, laying as the foundation good high grade and pure-bred Jerseys that gave him rich milk, the butter globules of which were large, yellow, hard and uniform. The Ayrshire breed commended itself to him for vigor and hardiness, together with a large and persistent milk flow. To combine these three qualities would mean an ideal dairy cow, and with that object in view he crossed his Jersey heifers and cows with a splendid Ayrshire bull whose dam had a record of about 10,000 lbs. of milk in ten months. With the results of that cross he reports himself more than pleased. They are handsome animals and most promising milkers, both as regards quantity and quality. He has sold some sixty animals thus bred, which without exception have proved themselves about the finest stock ever introduced into that locality. The bulls resulting from the cross are conceded to be not only fine looking, but perfectly satisfactory, and this breeder makes the further claim that their progeny unites the good features of both the original breeds. If this be true he has certainly succeeded in making one of the most remarkable "nicks" on record. Time will tell.

June Crop Report.

The Manitoba crop bulletin for June has been issued, and can be had by any one applying to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for a copy. It is most satisfactory, showing a steady increase all along the line. The weather from all parts of the Province is reported very favourable for spring work and for growth, and only in part of the Red River Valley was there any complaint of its being too wet.

Stock generally is reported to have wintered well; in some cases there was considerable loss, owing to a lack of hay and feed having been put up for the cattle.

Young pigs seem to have come very delicate in some districts, and considerable loss is reported.

There has been sufficient farm labourers for the spring work, but if the crops turn out anything like as well as they now promise, some extra hands will be required to harvest it.

Arbor day being very wet was, unfortunately, not generally observed.

Following is a comparative statement of the averages under crop for the years '91, '92 '93.

| | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Acres under Wheat..... | 916,664 | 875,990 | 1,003,640 |
| " " Oats..... | 305,644 | 332,974 | 388,529 |
| " " Barley..... | 89,528 | 97,644 | 114,782 |
| " " Potatoes..... | 12,705 | 10,003 | 12,387 |
| " " Roots..... | 6,301 | 17,498 | 20,919 |
| Acres Fallowed for crop of..... | 205,232 | 250,255 | 274,588 |
| " " Fall plowed for crop of..... | 509,138 | 325,717 | 473,410 |

Does the Present Tariff Benefit the Farmer?

The Montreal Witness in a recent issue says:—"Bread has never been so cheap in England within the memory of man as it is at the present time, when the wheaten loaf of four pounds is supplied by contractors to great institutions at two pence half-penny—that is, a little over a cent a pound. That is a good deal cheaper than in Canada, whence people export both wheat and flour to Great Britain. It is said that Minneapolis flour can be obtained in the ports of Great Britain at as low a price as Manitoba flour can be obtained in Montreal. That is probably partly because Minneapolis flour in the British markets finds a competitor in the Manitoba flour, which has a monopoly of this market, or at least is protected by a duty. The farmer gets little or none of the benefit of the duty, for the price of wheat is governed by the price paid in the British market for the surplus which is sold there. No. 2 Chicago wheat, for delivery in July, was quoted yesterday as low as 60 cents. There is no one bold enough now to set a limit to the possible minimum price of wheat. All predictions of that kind have been utterly belied."

Duroc-Jersey Swine.

BY TAPE BROS.

The origin of the Duroc-Jerseys cannot be positively traced, and was evidently unknown to the earliest historian of the hog; they have been traced back over half a century, but earlier than that little is known of them. Joseph B. Lyman has the credit of first calling them Jersey Reds. He was agricultural editor of the New York Tribune at the time and resided in New Jersey. In discussing the merits of the red hog of New Jersey, he called them "Jersey Reds." Previous to this, they had been simply called red hogs. Mr. Lippencott, of New Jersey, was the first man to advertise the hogs as Jersey Reds. Clark Petit's history of Jersey Reds states that in 1832 there was a pair of red hogs shipped to Salem, N. J., but does not state who was the exporter or importer.

Durocs was undoubtedly the name given them by Isaac Fink, a prominent farmer living near Saratoga, N. Y. He named them after a noted stallion owned by Mr. Kelsley, who had a red sow with a litter of pigs. He said he had imported the sire and dam. Mr. Fink bought a pair of the pigs, and called them Durocs.

Hon. James B. Clay is said to have imported a pair of red pigs from Spain during his residence as Minister of the United States at Lisbon in 1850. No doubt some of this stock reached Kentucky and other Southern States. Hon. Henry Clay is said to have imported four red shoats in 1837, and to have been so well pleased with them that he bred them on his farm at Ashland for a number of years. They were probably the source from whence the family of southern-bred red hogs descended.

In all descriptions of hogs of the older countries of Europe—England, France or Spain—no others were known except those claimed to be brought from the east coast of Guinea during the slave trade era.

Coburn tells us that the Duroc-Jerseys are of African breed and imported from the Guinea coast. He says:—"I have been unable to find any domestic red hog in any country where the slave trade did not extend, and in almost every country where the captured Guinea slaves were landed, there we find this valuable red hog, but only in the United States are we able to find positive proof that it was brought directly from Guinea. It is, therefore, a fair conclusion, from the circumstances and the evidence showing the introduction into our country, that the red hog of the several slave-trading countries had one common origin."

Duroc-Jersey sows have large litters; young sows from eight to eleven, and old sows from ten to eighteen. Twelve and fourteen strong pigs at one litter is not at all uncommon. No breed has stronger pigs at birth. No help is required when pigging, either for the sows or pigs. The pigs are always strong and active, because the parents are invigorated with strong blood and most excellent constitutions. The little pigs possess so much vigor and the sows are so quiet that the loss of pigs is very little. They are not so subject to thumps as the more inactive sorts with feeble heart action. They are docile and easily confined. As foragers they excel. A strong constitution is the foundation for a strong appetite, and a good appetite is naturally the outgrowth of a good digestion and power of assimilation. These favorable conditions are found in these pigs in a marked degree, which makes them less liable to disease. They can be made to utilize the cheaper and coarser forms of food on the farm. They do wonderfully well on pasture and make a good growth on it.

The Dominion Swine Record.

We have received from the Recording Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, the second volume of the Dominion Swine Record. The number contains the pedigrees of 1,100 Berkshires, 498 Yorkshires, 121 Suffolks, 250 Chester Whites, 250 Poland-Chinas and 76 Tamworths. There is a separate division for each breed, containing complete indexes. The paper and press-work and binding are good, and the general arrangement of the book first-class. A volume is sent free to each member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for 1893.

Dorset Horned Sheep.

BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.

In writing of the Dorset Horned sheep, I do so in the way of placing them before the public as a special breed to fill a special need that I do not think can be filled by any other breed. I expect to meet many who differ in opinion. The first and perhaps the greatest advantage they have over other breeds is in dropping their lambs when lamb is a luxury, prices ranging from twenty cents a pound upwards. The second advantage is coupling again soon after they have lambled, thereby producing two crops of lambs in one year. Some undoubtedly will say this is not a wise plan, as it is too great a strain on the ewes. In answer to this I would say, if you find twice a year too heavy a drain on the ewes, breed them to drop their lambs in September or October. The ewes will then have a good flow of milk, and the lambs will learn to feed well before they go into winter quarters. The youngsters will then be ready to feed largely on clover, hay, oats, bran, oil cake and roots, if fed in a part of the pen by themselves, so as not to be robbed by the older sheep. The mothers will thus be kept in good condition. Another advantage in having lambs dropped in the fall of the year is the extra attention that can be given them in the winter season, when the work is not so pressing. I have one ewe that has dropped me five living lambs in less than nine months, and is again safe in lamb the third time in eleven months, and would no doubt have been in lamb sooner had she been with the ram while suckling her lambs. An argument that will naturally be brought to bear against the plan suggested above is that ewes lambing late in the fall and early winter will lose a large proportion of their lambs with cold. In answer to this I would say, not so; the poorest sheep pen can be made fit for early lambs, by the use of some tar paper, with a small amount of labor. Still another advantage in favor of fall lambs is that during pregnancy the general condition of the sheep would be improved by the natural surroundings, such as luxuriant pasture, fresh air, and plenty of exercise. Under such circumstances we naturally look for stronger lambs than from ewes that are fed largely on pea straw or damaged hay, with very little or no grain to supply the extra strain incident on ewes bearing lamb. I do not pretend to say that the majority are fed in this way, but with most favorable care in winter I think the fall lamb has a decided advantage. I think I am safe in saying that many lambs are dropped the two hardest months in the year, namely, March and April, the wind then being piercing and the ground damp and cold. The warmth of the sun at midday makes sheep, as well as all other farm animals, drowsy and dull, causing less of appetite, the consequence being very little or no milk for the young. All breeders of sheep know that the first few weeks have a great deal to do with the quality of the lamb when full grown. Another excellent point in favor of the Dorsets is early maturity. I weighed one lamb a year ago that scaled exactly eighty-one pounds at one hundred days old. I weighed another recently that tipped the beam at fifty-five and a-half pounds when fifty-three days old. These lambs had received only ordinary care. If I mistake not, a Dorset lamb weighed at the O. A. C. farm, Guelph, Ont., tipped the beam at ninety-three pounds when one hundred and two days old. To the man who wishes to invest in any other breed of sheep I have nothing to say, because if all had Dorsets the market for early lambs would be over-stocked—in fact, they breed so fast the whole country would be over-stocked; but to the man who would like to invest in Dorsets, but for fear of his friends and neighbors laughing at him for putting his money into such "an ancient-looking animal with horns," I would say, invest and you will have the laugh on them when you sell Christmas lamb, and yet have spring lambs to compete in the same market with them.

I here quote a few extracts from letters written by men whose experience is wider than mine. M. M. Small, Esq., of Cooperstown, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1892, in writing to the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, says: "Sept. 1st, 1887, I bought of V. E. & H. H. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., two ewes and one ram. I did not then have much faith in the breed meeting the claims made for them, and even doubted if the ewes I bought were with lamb, but the latter part of the following October they each dropped twin lambs and the following spring twins again. One of the ewes proved to be very old and did not breed regularly, but finally died a year or so later giving birth to twin lambs. The other ewe, Bisson's Bell 397, after producing the two pair of twins spoken of, dropped five pairs of triplets, the last set in Dec., 1891. This makes in all to the credit of this famous ewe, from my purchase, Sept. 1st, 1887, to Dec., 1891, nineteen lambs. The lambs with one exception were all strong and healthy when dropped. Last July I put this old ewe and five of her daughters with a fresh ram, and the result was thirteen lambs in December from the six ewes. The old ewe and her oldest daughter each gave me triplets, three of them twins each, and one a single lamb. The triplets from the old ewe weighed 31½ pounds the day they were dropped. As far as heard from, the rams I sent out to cross on other breeds have given very satisfactory results. I would advise the use of Dorset rams on any of the breeds where mutton is desired."

Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., writing under date of March, 1892, says concerning the Dorsets: "Those who once test their merits all come back for a second lot. We have 186 lambs from 102 ewes, and it really is surprising to see how fast these lambs grow and the great quantity of milk the ewes give. We have twin lambs ninety days old that weigh 150 pounds."

The Western Sheep Journal, under date of March, 1892, says the following regarding Dorsets: "They will produce more twin lambs and more wool of fine quality than any other breed of mutton sheep."

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, Utica, N. Y., says concerning the Dorset Horned Sheep: "They are superior as early lamb raisers, and especially so when crossed on the common stock of the country."

Mr. J. E. Story, of the O. A. C., Guelph, says: "They are my choice of the eight breeds kept here."

Mr. Thos. Shaw, Professor of Agriculture, O. A. C., Guelph, says: "I look upon the Dorsets as hardy, prolific, and early maturing in a marked degree."

My own experience in crossing them on common stock is limited yet; the few I have seen are first-class in every particular. I give below a short table comparing them with grades simply as lamb-producers once each year, without taking into consideration the second crop of lambs, or the ever-increasing demand for them for breeding purposes. Allowing that each ewe produces twins each year for four years, which the Dorset is just as likely to do as the grades, the grade costs \$3.00 and produces 3 spring lambs at \$4.00—\$32.00; the Dorset costs \$25.00 and produces 8 fall lambs at \$7.00—\$56.00. After deducting the first cost of the sheep we have seven dollars left to the credit of the Dorset, being 7% per annum for the four years' investment over and above the profits from the grade.

In concluding my remarks about this profitable breed, let me say my aim has been to let the farmers of Canada know a few of the good qualities of the Dorsets, as a large majority have not seen this breed yet, and not to cast a shadow on any other breed; there is room for all, and a large field being open for improvement in the lines of sheep husbandry.

Calgary and Surrounding Country.

Perhaps many of your readers who have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the West may read with interest a few letters from a visitor to Alberta, somewhat descriptive of the country, mode of life, enjoyments, etc., of the people in this great western land. The first thing that strikes a visitor about Alberta is that it is veritably a grand land, with its picturesque hills and quiet valleys, its clear running waters and green coolies, its thousands of acres of green pasture, over which roam tens of thousands of wild cattle and horses, and last, but by no means the least, the grandest sights to be seen in all our fair dominion, the Rocky Mountains—the Rockies, with peak rising above peak till they nearly touch the sky, each one outrivalling the other in its beauty and grandeur, and covered with the everlasting snows of winter, with mountain and precipice and fall and river in such quick succession as almost to take one's breath away, and here and there a bit of quiet loveliness set down in the midst, the memory of which gladdens the visitor for many a day. But I shall not tell you of these things now, they will come later.

Calgary, the largest town in Alberta, is situated just at the foot-hills of the Rockies, and surrounded by the same. Calgary the Beautiful, it is called by many enthusiasts, and often I have thought the name richly deserved, for, standing on the hills in the early morning watching the sun turn valley and hill into light, touching the Bow into silver, making the mountains in the distance all purple and pink and gold, it is indeed a scene of beauty; and again in the evenings, as the sun is setting behind the mountains, with here and there a peak bathed in light and the valley in shadow, with the quiet town in the foreground, it is worthy the touch of an artist's brush so that the picture may be kept always in remembrance. The town has a population of about 4,500. Its business portion is very solidly built of sandstone, which exists so abundantly in the immediate neighborhood. This is one of the surprises awaiting visitors to Calgary, to see a town so magnificently and substantially built that many of its blocks would be a credit to any city. Being the centre of one of the largest and best stock raising districts in the world, "for, as you know, Alberta is the land of ranches," Calgary's most important industry is its horse and cattle trade; besides this, it is the door of all the undeveloped wealth of the Rockies and the centre of the most extensive coal mines in the Dominion. With all these advantages, Calgary of the future must ere long be one of the wealthiest and most imposing cities in our Canada. Socially I have not had much chance of judging the people of the town as yet. I have heard talks of the good time had at a party or two since my arrival two weeks ago, and

there has also been an "At Home" in the Y. M. C. A. rooms and a lecture "Through the Rockies on a Velocipede" by the Rev. Mr. Deans, both of which I believe were very enjoyable. Unfortunately night entertainments are prohibited indulgences just at present, but before my return I hope to be able to tell you many interesting things of social life in Calgary. And here let me just say in passing, to those who are not feeling just up to the mark, and particularly to those who are just in the beginning of that dread disease, consumption, come and try a summer in Alberta; there is something so peculiarly invigorating in the atmosphere, this with the dryness of the climate and the sweet pure air of the mountains I am sure will work wonders for all those so afflicted. Besides, you are bound to live an outdoor life to a certain extent. There are many interesting places to see and visit. A pony can be bought for from eight to ten dollars and upwards, and everybody rides or drives in this western country. A lady friend and myself rode the other day to the Sarcee Indian reserve, some ten miles distant. We left home just as the town bell was ringing for noon, rode out by the beautiful Roman Catholic church, passed the new convent in course of erection, over the mission bridge and up the mission hill, from the top of which you get the finest view of the town I have yet seen, then out the McLeod trail some ten miles over the prairie, and nestling in the midst of hills in the Fish Creek valley you find the reserve. Here we were very hospitably met and entertained by Mr. Stanley Stockon, who has charge of the boys' home, and a brother of the clergyman in charge of the reserve. Unfortunately, the Rev. Mr. Stockon was not at home, but during our homeward ride we met him returning, and in the kindly, hospitable manner so well-known to visitors, he expressed his regret for his absence and the kindly wish that we might often come again. There are something like 237 Indians, all told, on the reserve now, but Mr. Stockon told us that during the last winter there had been an unusually large mortality among them. The weather was so unusually cold, and consumption and scrofula did their deadly work to a frightful extent. He mentioned the case of a dear little boy of five years belonging to the home, whom they allowed to go to see his mother who was dying with consumption. He, too, contracted the disease and died two weeks before we were there. They have at present fifteen boys in the home, ranging in age from five to fifteen years. We were shown the dormitory with its fifteen little white beds, five in each row, each one made by the boys themselves, the bigger ones assisting the tiny ones. Then the clothes room, "sadly in need of replenishing," the bath-room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchen and pantry, where we were shown a beautiful sample of bread baked by one of the older boys. From the house we went to the chapel, used during week days as a school, where another younger brother of Mr. Stockon's is in charge as teacher. Here the boys were busy with books and slates, and some of the faces were really very intelligent-looking. Their teacher, however, told us it was a very hard matter to educate them. Their own language is so extremely guttural that it is an impossibility almost to acquire it, so that they are placed at a great disadvantage in trying to teach them. As an instance of how extremely hard the language is to acquire, Mr. Stockon told us that his brother, the clergyman, had after repeated attempts finally succeeded in translating one prayer into Sarcee, and this is a success hitherto unknown. In anything they can do with their hands, however, they are very apt, and some of the older boys are beginning now to read and write in English very nicely. Suitable arrangements for a "girls' home" are also completed; this is under the same roof as the parsonage, and whenever a matron can be secured the girls are to be brought in, but, like most good works, they are very much handicapped for want of funds, and until money to support a matron is forthcoming the girls' home cannot be opened. A good rest and afternoon tea set us up for the homeward ride, which we accomplished in a very leisurely manner in the quiet evening, reaching Calgary again at seven p. m., I feeling very beaten and bruised with the unusually long ride, but still in the ring for just such another when the after effects have worn off a trifle. Speaking of riding, a twenty-mile ride is considered a very ordinary undertaking, even for ladies, in this western country. My friend, who, by the way, is a Toronto girl, and has only been out here a year, very coolly asked me the other day if I would ride out to a ranch some twenty miles from town, have luncheon, and return in the afternoon. I very quietly declined the pleasure in the meantime, but before long I may be sending you an account of just such a ride—there is no knowing what you may do here, the air is so exhilarating. The summer exhibition opens here on the twentieth of this month, and lasts for four days. They are to have many interesting attractions, I believe, and you may be sure I will keep my eyes wide open for the readers of the ADVOCATE. But I must not run on any longer, or you will think I am never going to stop. Hoping many of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE may have a chance before long of seeing the beautiful West for themselves, I am, Very faithfully,
A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Notes From England.

It is a question whether the great drought of 1893 has been broken or not. There has been rain in different sections of the country, but in most places they have only had a few local showers. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that it has been the driest season on record. One man sums up the situation as follows:—"The weather has been, and is, and looks like continuing exceptionally dry. General outlook for everything bad—very bad." Another says:—"The drought still holds the field, and there is nothing new about the agricultural outlook except that it becomes worse and worse every day, and will continue to become more and more gloomy until we have an abundant rainfall." Others take a more hopeful view of the state of affairs, but this is chiefly in the more fortunate northern counties, which have enjoyed a number of refreshing showers which have been denied to the south, and in fact to all the rest of England; but everywhere a good rain is needed. The hop crop, which is a very important one to us, is from three weeks to a month in advance of ordinary seasons, chiefly owing to the dry weather, but the condition of plants is not so favorable. All agree that this crop is in a most critical condition, having more than the usual amount of aphid blight and being full of lice and flies.

The prospect of graziers is very poor, and dairy products are not likely to pay much, owing to the scarcity of feed, hay and straw being nearly all used up and selling at famine prices. The chief hope rests in a good showery time, to keep the grass growing, and thus secure a good second crop. But hay making is not likely to give much trouble this year. Some are even suggesting that the leaves and branches of trees should be cured as fodder, but the idea is rather impractical. Other crops will all be light, but will depend greatly upon the future rains. Another week of dry weather, and there will be little hope of either swedes or turnips. Early turnips are already out of the question, and cabbages are a failure. The best hope that we have rests in the extraordinary earliness of the coming harvest, which will give a large breadth of land for turnips, mustard, rape, and other crops.

In the House of Commons attention was called to the defective working of the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883, and the following resolution was agreed to without a division:—"That in the opinion of this House amendments of the law are urgently needed to enable the tenant to obtain adequate compensation, on the determination of a tenancy, for all agricultural improvements executed by him on his holding; to give greater security of tenure, and freedom to make improvements; to cultivate and to sell produce without detriment to the agricultural value of the holding; to abolish the landlord's right to distrain for rent; and to simplify and cheapen the settlement of compensation cases and other differences between landlord and tenant." An important discussion took place on this resolution, in which the following reasons for the adoption of the resolution were urged:—"That the conditions were changed since the passing of this Act; that one of the great objects the farmers wished to attain was that fair compensation should be given to men who, by their own industry and expenditure, had raised the value of land they had on short lease; and that what farmers required was absolute security of tenure—so long as men used the soil, not only for their own interest, but also for the advantage of the whole nation, they should be secured against vexatious and frivolous eviction. Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said that as long as one man owned a farm and another cultivated it, it would be better that permanent improvements should be made by the landlord. They were at the present moment prepared to support the resolution. The repeal of the Agricultural Holdings Act would be a specific remedy for the present agricultural depression.

The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia amongst the large herds of dairy cattle at Hendon still remains a mystery, no clue having been found as to its origin. Eleven animals out of the two hundred and sixty slaughtered were found to be affected; the last found had been in contact with those on neighboring land, so the authorities are slaughtering all that might possibly be afflicted, while several herds to which some of the animals trace have been put under supervision by the Executive of the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture.

A correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal writes:—"In extremely painful operations on the human subject anaesthetics are almost invariably employed. The patient is rendered insensible. This not only renders the operation painless, but also affords the operator every facility for conducting his work, in consequence of the perfect placidity of the subject. It is a sign of the times that chloroform is coming into use in operations on the lower animals as well. In the practice of gelding it has been freely adopted, and with great success, by several veterinary practitioners during the last few years. It is to be hoped that the system will become general. Licensed vivisectionists are instructed to use anaesthetics when conducting their investigations. The time is probably not far off when humanitarians, or rather beastians as they have been called, will pass a law that colts operated upon to destroy their fertility shall be duly chloroformed or rendered insensible by some other anaesthetic equally efficacious. It would, therefore, be well if those who operate in the old fashion would pursue the new and better way, so as

to be prepared for the future regulations. The administration of chloroform is a simple matter in skilled hands, and inexpensive as well.

The travelling dairy school, organized by the Technical Educational Committee of East Sussex County, has proved an unqualified success.

The Notts County Council has provided a thorough scheme for the diffusion of agricultural education. A travelling dairy school is to give instruction in the making of cheese as well as butter. Field experiments are to be held in different parts of the county. Lectures on fruit and vegetable culture, and poultry and bees, and instruction in agricultural science, is to be given in evening schools. Also a course of agricultural education will be given at the University, Nottingham, with low fees and scholarship, for the advantage of school masters who wish to become teachers of agriculture.

Swine fever has broken out in the celebrated herd of Berkshires belonging to Mr. Fricker, of Burton, Wilts. Already seventy head have been slaughtered.

The success of the London Cart Horse Parade is having far-reaching effects. Already there are proposals to institute similar gatherings in Dublin and New York.

The government has condemned the use of barbed wire as being dangerous to both animals and persons passing along the highway, and have forbidden the use of this wire as a fencing material.

The Depression in Wheat.

The Cincinnati Price Current of recent date has the following to say regarding the situation in wheat:—"The low point to which wheat has declined in this country this week is without precedent since our wheat markets have had any important relation to those of foreign countries. It is difficult, even now, to satisfactorily explain why it is so. Some of the causes which have led up to this result can be discovered. Among them are the miscalculations of official reports concerning extent of production in this country, and the work of speculation in hindering the outgo of the surplus the past six months. To some extent the interior movement has recently been accelerated by fears concerning the development of weevil. The culminating feature is that of monetary matters, affecting not only the position of those carrying the enormous accumulations in public warehouses, but also interior holders, who have in the recent past been enforced to move their grain, however reluctantly, to comply with the demand of bankers and other money lenders. These conditions, at the time when the plentifulness of a new harvest is in sight, with the evidence of considerable surplus to be carried over to the new season, have combined to exert more than usual force in bringing down the position of values. The props have been temporarily knocked from under the fabric by influences not fully anticipated, and undue depression has resulted.

On what basis can calculations as to the future of values be reasonably considered? It is plain enough that the winter wheat crop in this country is to be materially deficient—falling possibly 50,000,000 bushels below the average for the past five years, for which period official figures point to 323,000,000 as the average, while it is doubtful if the production this season will exceed 270,000,000. This is not an estimate—not a prediction. The possibilities may be regarded as higher—but not the probabilities, in the light of acceptable evidence. The spring crop is surrounded with more of uncertainty. The start is fairly favorable, and the possibilities may be accepted as approximating the average indicated for the past five years, which official figures show to have been 163,000,000. It is not reasonable to count on a greater production than this of spring wheat, nor an excess over say about 435,000,000 for the entire crop. This, it should be understood, is not an estimate, but may with propriety be considered as the reasonable basis on which to make calculations as to the future. With the surplus to be carried over, the position, in this view, will be practically equivalent to an incoming crop of about 500,000,000 bushels without available surplus from the preceding crop.

This is the fair position to take as to the outlook of wheat supplies in this country for the incoming year. The domestic requirements may be reckoned as 370,000,000 bushels. The exportable surplus 130,000,000, if the maximum production calculations be realized. The exportation for the year now closing will be about 185,000,000 bushels, the preceding year it was 225,000,000, and much smaller previously; for the past five years, an annual average of 143,000,000.

In Europe, the outlook is for an under-average production of wheat this season, so that the chances are that if the production in this country should not essentially exceed the quantity herein suggested, the surplus for the year will in time all be wanted by foreign markets. But no urgency of demand is likely to arise in the early part of the crop year, and only problematically later. Investors, however, will not wait for an urgent demand. They will see the almost certainty of a fair recovery from the abnormal depression now existing, and this will not only check the downward tendency, but help in restoring confidence.

There is nothing of the staple products of the earth so cheap as wheat to-day. Compare it with gold, with cotton, with animal products, with the market price of labor, and the relative position of wheat is found to be abnormally low. It is the

creature of a combination of adverse circumstances and conditions affected by influences which have measurably spared other products of industry and the price of labor. A readjustment must be expected."

Plans for Piggery.

SIRS,—Would you, through the columns of your valuable paper, give me a good plan of a piggery? I have both Berkshires and Yorkshires, and would like to build a good, convenient place for them, and also for fattening others.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We will give a prize of \$5 to the person who sends us the most satisfactory answer to the above enquiry. Send plans (no matter how roughly drawn) as well as dimensions and written description. All answers to reach this office not later than August first.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

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

DEATH OF MARE.

HARRY DELE, Indianford, Man.:—"A fourteen-year-old mare within four or five days of foaling time took sick; had not worked this spring—was on the grass; when first noticed, was straining as if to foal, then began to bloat and was swelled behind; about every fifteen minutes made small quantities of urine. I employed a V. S. (or a man who pretended to be one), and he said she was not ready to foal, but was bound up in the bowels, and accordingly gave her one pint of linseed oil and eighteen drops croton oil; and later, as that did not act, one lb. salts, one pint castor oil; also ether and laudanum to reduce bloating, and frequently used warm water injections. But from the time she took sick till she died (30 hours), she did not pass a particle of dung. At times was in severe pain, throwing herself heavily and rolling about; then this would pass and she would be easy for half an hour, when the attack would return. The bloating kept getting worse all the time; at times passed small quantities of high-colored urine and some blood. For twelve hours before death was unwilling to lie down. I afterwards opened her, but could find hardly any dung; the colt looked all right, and was in proper position. The bladder was black and swelled badly. Please state what mare died of and what the treatment should have been."

Some of the symptoms which you have mentioned are indicative of intestinal disorders, while others point to twisting of the womb. The latter condition would materially interfere with the organism and functions of the bladder, and would be likely to produce the state in which you found that organ on *post mortem* examination. Your description of the case, as a whole, is not sufficiently clear to warrant us in deciding as to the precise nature of the disease, and we are, therefore, unable to advise you as to the treatment which should have been employed.

CALF WITH FITS.

GEO. TIMLICK, St. Agathe.:—"A calf three months old has fits, has had four within five days; he falls suddenly, limbs become rigid, opens mouth and breathes with difficulty. What would you recommend as preventive or cure? Do you think it contagious?"

The fits from which your calf is suffering are evidently of the epileptic form, and may be due to a tumor in the brain, or to some other abnormal condition of that organ. The trouble, however, in so young an animal, is more likely to proceed from faulty digestion, brought on by improper diet. You may be feeding too liberally of rich and stimulating food, or on the other hand, giving food of inferior quality; if such is the case, correct the diet at once. Give in one dose the following purgative: Epsom salts, four ounces; Barbadoes aloes, two drachms; ground ginger, one drachm; syrup, three tablespoonfuls. Dissolve in one pint of hot water.

When the above has ceased to operate, give morning and evening for one week: Bromide of potassium, half a drachm in a little water or milk. If we are correct in our diagnosis, the disease is not contagious.

OMPHALITIS.

B. TREHERNE, Man.:—"I had a colt which when born was not very strong. After a week he was out until late, and the next morning I noticed a swelling on his hock, which kept swelling, and the colt lost the use of its leg altogether; he had to be lifted in order that he might suck. The joint seemed to creak whenever moved. On the advice of my neighbors, I lanced it and a great quantity of matter spurted out. The colt never seemed to fail at all. Kindly prescribe."

Your colt is suffering from blood poisoning, resulting from the absorption of septic germs at the navel soon after birth. This disease is common among young animals, and, in this country, is especially so in those of equine species. The chief

cause is justly ascribed to the superabundance of filth which in many cases surrounds the newly dropped animal, a condition which favours very greatly the development of disease germs, while the raw and unclosed umbilicus affords them ample means of entrance to the circulation. It is a serious, and in many cases, fatal disease. The treatment under the most favorable circumstances is often unsatisfactory. Put the young animal with its dam into a roomy, clean, dry and well-ventilated box stall; allow plenty of soft and dry bedding, which should be changed at least twice every twenty-four hours. If there is a tendency to constipation, keep the bowels open by giving occasional doses of from two to four ounces of castor oil. Give morning and evening for two weeks (dissolved in a little water or milk): Hyposulphite of soda, two drachms; powdered gentian, half a drachm. If the animal is very weak, a half pint of good ale or porter should be administered three or four times a day. The navel, which is in a raw state, and is usually discharging more or less pus, should be dressed twice a day with a lotion of perchloride of mercury, one drachm; muriatic acid, two drachms; water, one and a half-pint. A small quantity of this lotion should be injected with a syringe into any cavity in connection with the navel, at each dressing. The swollen and painful joints should be rubbed twice a day with the following liniment: Soap liniment, four ounces; tincture of opium, three ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce; mix. Discharging abscesses should be kept well cleansed, and dressed twice daily with a lotion composed of one part carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. Much may be done in the way of preventing this disease by giving strict attention to cleanliness at the time of parturition, and until the navel is dried up and completely healed. The application of a strong solution of carbolic acid (one part of the acid to eight or ten of water) to the navel immediately after birth is effective as a preventive measure.

ANSWERED BY DR. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO, MARE WITH DEFORMED FOOT.

S. A. GOBBETT, Dunmore.—"I have a mare three years old with a club foot; I have pared the foot straight and had her shod, but she goes lame. Can you tell me what to do to make the horn soft, as it is very hot, brittle and hard."

If the mare was born with this condition of foot, there is very little chance of remedying the deformity. Get the blacksmith to pare both feet level, and shoe with a pair of tip shoes, allowing the heels to press on the ground.

An ointment composed of hog's lard two parts, and resin one part, melted over a slow fire, should be applied to the coronets twice a week until a new growth of horn appears.

Miscellaneous.

FLORA OF MANITOBA.

E. H. PENBUY, Neepawa, Man.—"Kindly inform me through the ADVOCATE whether a Flora of Manitoba is published, or if not, which is the best Flora of Canada, and the price."

There is no Botany published especially for Manitoba, but the most complete work of the kind for your purpose is Gray's Lessons and Manual of Botany, (Revised edition). Can be ordered through this office. Price, \$3.25.

LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Answers to legal questions of subscribers, by a practicing barrister and solicitor, are published for our subscribers free.]

SHRINKAGE IN HOGS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Whalen, Ont.—"I sold a dressed hog on the market which weighed 200 pounds, there being nothing said about two pounds per cwt. for shrinkage, nor anything said about shrinkage on the ticket given to me by the purchaser. On delivering the hog I was deducted 4 pounds for shrinkage. Can I be compelled to accept pay for 196 pounds?"

ANS.—You would have the right to refuse to deliver the hog to the purchaser as soon as you were informed that he proposed to make the deduction in weight for shrinkage, because up to that stage there was no binding contract between you and the purchaser, there being nothing agreed upon as to the deduction. There seems, however, to be a clearly established custom on the London market to deduct two pounds per hog (not two pounds per cwt.), and if this custom is established on any market it would be held by the courts to be a rule of the trade, and binding upon all parties. In the absence of any such established rule or custom of trade, the purchaser would not, of course, be entitled to deduct anything from the weight without a special agreement to that effect. From all we can ascertain, however, there appears to be this generally established custom throughout the principal markets of Ontario, of the right to deduct two pounds per hog, and generally the deduction is made by the market weigh scales clerk without any remark, when that official is required to weigh the carcasses.

SPAVIN CURE.

JOHN JONES, Oshawa.—"I have a good, reliable prescription for a spavin cure. Can I purchase the ingredients, manufacture, advertise and sell the same, without infringing upon any legal rights of druggists, etc.?"

ANS.—There is no law in this Province to prevent you or anyone else from advertising and sell-

ing such a compound. That is, of course, providing you do not hold yourself out as a druggist or veterinary surgeon, and diagnose the case by examining the animal on which it is to be applied. You may advertise your medicine as a spavin cure, etc., and if you can find purchasers, of course you may sell it.

POWER TO CUT TREES.

SUBSCRIBER, Marden.—"The Railway Company, by their servants, entered upon my land adjoining the railway track and cut down shade trees and other trees, which trees were not tall enough to have fallen on the company's railway track had they been blown down. Had the railway company the right to cut down these trees, and am I entitled to any compensation from the company?"

ANS.—By the Railway Acts, both Dominion and Provincial, the railway company have the right to enter upon land adjoining their track, and to cut down trees to the distance of six rods from either side thereof. As to your rights for compensation, that would depend upon the terms of the conveyance to the railway company of their line of track. In some cases the railway company have purchased the right to enter upon lands adjoining the track, for the purpose of cutting down timber, and it is expressly provided that the owner of the lands shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect thereof. In the absence of any such clause in the deed, the owner of the adjoining land would have the right to be paid by the company the fair value of the trees cut down. In ascertaining the rights in your case, you should have the deed inspected by a lawyer. Sometimes in these railway deeds a clause of the kind referred to is inserted.

LINE FENCE.

FAIR PLAY.—"A and B owned adjoining farms, and A built the first part of a line fence, and before B built his part he sold his farm to C. Now, C claims that he owns part of the fence that A built, and refuses to build the part of the fence which B was to build. What are the rights as to A and C?"

ANS.—C must build his fair proportion of the line fence, and in determining what this proportion is he is not entitled to claim any part of the fence already built by A. In other words, C simply stands in the same position as B was before the sale to C.

FORCED SALE FOR DEBT.

SUBSCRIBER, Estevan, Man.—"What can a person hold under forced sale for debt in the N. W. T.?"

Chapter 45 of the Revised Ordinances of the N. W. T. (1888) as amended by Ordinance No. 14, 1892, exempts from seizure and sale under any writ of execution issued by any court in the territories the following:

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the defendant and his family.
2. The furniture and household furnishings belonging to the defendant and his family to the value of \$500.00.
3. The necessary food for the defendant's family during six months, which may include grain and flour, or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.
4. Two cows, two oxen and one horse, or three horses or mules, six sheep and two pigs, besides the animals the defendant may have chosen to keep for food purposes and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing.
5. The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set harrows, one horse-rake, one sewing machine and one reaper or binder.
6. The books of a professional man.
7. The tools and necessary instruments, to the extent of \$200, used by the defendant in the practice of his trade or profession.
8. Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, defendant to have choice of seed and fourteen bushels of potatoes.
9. The homestead of the defendant, provided the same be not more than 160 acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold, subject to any lien or encumbrance thereon.
10. The house and buildings occupied by the defendant, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situate, according to the registered plan of same, to the extent of \$1,500.

The defendant is entitled to a choice from the greater quantity of the same kind of articles which are exempted.

No article except the food, clothing and bedding of the defendant and his family, is exempt from seizure under an execution issued on a judgment, the subject matter of which was the price of that said article.

PAYING THE RENT AND IMPROVEMENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—"A friend bought a piece of land for me with his own money and in his own name; there were no buildings on the land; nothing was said about rent when I went on it. Could he make me pay rent? or could I make him pay for the improvements I made?"

ANS.—If you can prove the facts to be as stated in your enquiry, our answer to both your questions is, no. It might be allowable for you to remove your improvements with you, but that would depend on the nature of the improvements.

Some Notes on the Value of Butterfat in Cheese.

BY J. W. WHEATON, SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Although the subject of paying for milk according to the percentage of butterfat has been widely discussed at some seventy-five local dairy meetings held in different parts of Western Ontario, and at the larger conventions held during the past winter, still there seems to be a doubt in the minds of many as to whether the method is just or not. Some fifty factories in Western Ontario have adopted this system, but here and there patrons are met with who are supplying milk to these factories, who claim that the system is not just and that milk poor in butterfat will make as much cheese as milk rich in butterfat. As a rule, most of these discontents have cows that give a poor quality of milk, and therefore it is to their own interests to assume that the basis is not a just one. The practical dairymen who have advocated the general adoption of this system of paying for milk by our cheese factories, are quite willing to pay due deference to the opinions of patrons and others when these opinions are reasonable and are founded upon fact, and not upon a mere "I think so." But when the statement is heard that three per cent. milk will make as much cheese as four per cent. milk, then, quite naturally, proof is looked for, and if the proof is not forthcoming, the statement must be taken as the outcome of a mind full of prejudice against it. Frequently the report is heard that the persons advocating this system are doing it from sinister motives, and because they are likely to profit by the sale of machines and apparatus used for testing. Now, this is a very uncharitable statement, and seems to be used by those opposed to the system as a last resort. The majority of those who have talked butterfat during the past winter, and have advocated the general adoption of the system by our factorymen, are holding responsible positions under such regulations as would lose them their situations if they accepted any commission on the sale of machinery connected with the industry.

It may be interesting, as well as profitable, to review just now the various experiments that have been carried on to prove that the percentage of butterfat in milk will indicate the quantity of cheese that can be made out of it. These experiments were carried on in different localities and among different surroundings, and were under the charge of thoroughly competent and practical men—men who were ignorant upon the subject and as to what the results would be themselves, and took charge of the work merely to find by accurate test what the real facts were. The results of their work carried on at localities far apart, and under different circumstances, show practically the same thing, thus proving conclusively that the percentage of butterfat in milk indicates the quantity of cheese that can be made out of it.

First, we have the elaborate and comprehensive work carried on under the direction of Dr. Vanslyke, of Geneva, N. Y. In brief, the results of his experiments go to show that in milk with from 3 to 4.5 per cent. of butterfat the casein increases in like proportion to the butterfat, and that there is a tendency when the percentage of butterfat becomes high in the fall, for the casein to increase in a slightly faster proportion than the fat. In two illustrations he shows the increase in casein per 100 lbs. of milk of 3 and 4 per cent. fat respectively, as follows:

| (Lb. of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.) | (Lb. of casein in 100 lbs. of milk.) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| No. 1.....3. | 2. |
| No. 2.....4. | 2.67=(2 $\frac{2}{3}$). |

Then he shows in the following table what the different milks are worth if paid for according to quality, at a value of 25 cents per lb. for fat and 2 cents per lb. for casein:

| No. 1. | |
|---|--------------------|
| Three lbs. of fat, at 25c..... | 75c. |
| Two lbs. of casein, at 2c..... | 4c. |
| Total, 79c. | |
| No. 2. | |
| Four lbs. of fat, at 25c..... | 100c. |
| Two and two-thirds lbs. of casein, at 2c..... | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ c. |
| Total, 105 $\frac{1}{3}$ c. | |
| Difference in favor of No. 2..... 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ c. | |

And also in the following table he shows the value of these milks under the pooling system:

| |
|--|
| 100 lbs. of milk of No. 1 contain 3 lbs. of fat. |
| " " " " 2 " " 4 " " |
| 200 " " " 1 and 2 contain 7 lbs. of fat. |
| 7 lbs. of fat at 25 cents = \$1.75. |

One hundred lbs. of each kind of milk is received; therefore, No. 1 would be worth 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, No. 2 would be worth 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Thus proving that a person supplying 100 lbs. of No. 1 milk would get 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents that should go to the person supplying No. 2 milk.

A number of experiments were carried on at Perth, Ont., under the direction of Prof. Robertson, and under the immediate charge of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, who is thoroughly practical, and accurate and careful in everything he undertakes.

It will take up too much space to give the details of this work. From a large number of experi-

ments made, it was shown that for every 1% of one per cent. increase in butterfat in milk, there was an increase of 1/4 of a cent per lb. in the value of the cheese. We have also the interesting experiment of Mr. Ruddick in making two cheeses; one from 700 lbs. of 3.9 per cent. milk, and one from 700 lbs. of 3.2 per cent. milk. Both cheeses were made in same sized hoops under similar condition, but the cheese made from 3.9 per cent. milk was about 3 1/2 inches higher than the one made from 3.2 per cent. milk; thus showing by ocular demonstration how much more cheese can be made out of the richer than the poorer milk. The actual data in connection with this experiment are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| No. 1, made Sept. 2nd. | No. 2, made August 25th. |
| 700 lbs. of milk. | 700 lbs. of milk. |
| 3.9 per cent. of fat. | 3.2 per cent. of fat. |
| 27.30 lbs. of fat. | 22.40 lbs. of fat. |
| 74.75 lbs. of green cheese. | 62.50 lbs. of green cheese. |
| 72.50 lbs. 3 weeks old. | 61.00 lbs. 3 weeks old. |
| 2.65 lbs. of cheese to lb. of fat. | 2.76 lbs. of cheese to lb. of fat. |
| 9.65 lbs. milk to lb. cheese. | 11.45 lb. milk to lb. cheese. |
| 10.35 lbs. cheese per 100 lbs. milk. | 8.73 lbs. cheese to 100 lbs. milk. |

At the Tavistock dairy school, which is run under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, a number of experiments were also carried on to test the effect of rich and poor milk in the production of cheese. These experiments were under the control of Mr. A. T. Bell, the able instructor at the school, and a man in whom every cheesemaker has confidence as a thoroughly practical and reliable dairyman. The results from this work, though not put in the same form as the others quoted, show practically the same facts: That the richer the milk in butterfat the more cheese can be made from it. The work there is tabulated as follows:

| Lbs. milk. | Per cent. of fat. | Total lbs. cheese produced. | Lbs. milk to lbs. cheese. | Money result. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 500 | 3.20 | 45.12 | 11.05 | \$4.96 |
| 500 | 3.30 | 46.19 | 10.82 | 5.08 |
| 500 | 3.40 | 48.37 | 10.33 | 5.32 |
| 500 | 3.50 | 51.00 | 9.80 | 5.61 |
| 500 | 4.00 | 52.62 | 9.50 | 5.72 |
| 500 | 4.10 | 52.75 | 9.47 | 5.80 |
| 500 | 4.30 | 54.90 | 9.10 | 6.03 |
| 500 | 4.56 | 56.73 | 8.81 | 6.24 |

The money value is made up at the same market price for each lot.

We have also the result of some work carried on by Mr. James A. Gray, of the Elma factory, which is the only factory in Canada that paid according to the percentage of butterfat in milk last season. The data of this work are given as follows:

| Date. | Lbs. milk. | Per cent. fat. | Lbs. green cheese. | Lbs. milk to lbs. cheese. | Lbs. cheese on Oct. 1st. |
|----------|------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aug. 30 | 2100 | 3.80 | 216 | 9.72 | 210 |
| Sept. 1. | 2100 | 3.55 | 200.50 | 10.47 | 195 |

Everyone who has supplied milk to a cheese factory knows that it takes less milk to make a pound of cheese in the autumn than during the spring or summer. This is due to the milk being richer in butterfat in the autumn than in the spring or summer. Now, if it is true that 4 per cent. milk received in the autumn will make more cheese than 3 per cent. milk received in the spring, is it not equally as true that 4 per cent. milk will make more cheese than 3 per cent. milk if they are both received at the same season of the year.

If there were a doubt in our minds as to the accuracy of the varied experiments carried on, or if they showed conflicting results, and while one experiment showed that the system was a just one another showed the opposite to be the fact, then there might be a reasonable excuse for opposing the system as unreliable and unjust. But when so many different tests have been made under different circumstances, by different individuals, showing the same result, then there is no room for doubting that the system is a just one.

The system of paying for milk according to the percentage of butterfat has come to stay. It is what many advanced dairymen have been looking forward to for some time, and now that the thing is an established fact and the appliances and apparatus necessary for operating it can be managed so easily with a little care and accuracy, there is no reason to doubt but what in the near future every pound of milk made into cheese in this country will be paid for on this basis. Consequently the sooner our factorymen and patrons fall into line and adapt themselves to all the requirements of this new movement, the sooner will they place themselves in the position of leaders in advanced dairying, having the means of getting a better quality of milk, of placing the business on a sounder basis, and of still further improving the quality of our Canadian cheese and making the business of dairying in this country more profitable to the producer and every one connected with it.

The Ninety Days Test.

The ninety days test at the Columbian Exposition has been very even so far. The markings of the judges on the butter have been very uniform, so much so that there is no difference in flavor for or against either of the breeds, as far as the market value is concerned. This being the case, of course the amount made, and the cost of the feed, and the increase or decrease in the live weight of the cows, will have to determine the awards.

The Shorthorns were at a disadvantage in regard to numbers when the test was started. Two or three extra cows did not produce as soon as was expected, but if they do well the amount of milk and butter will increase, rather than decrease, as the test progresses. Of course, the Shorthorns can hardly

be expected to win, as no one has ever claimed that they were a dairy breed alone, though their beef qualities are everywhere admitted. The object of going into the test was to show the farmer that he could get good milk and butter, besides raising a calf that would weigh at the end of one year as much as the calf of a strictly dairy cow would at the end of two years; besides, the quality of the beef would be much in favor of that Shorthorn calf. The test, so far, is helping to establish all that has ever been claimed for the Shorthorns.

Mrs. Ida E. Tilson.

It affords us much pleasure to present below a very nice photo-engraving of our able poultry correspondent, Mrs. Tilson, whose bright and instructive articles are so highly appreciated by our many readers, especially by all lovers of poultry.

Mrs. Tilson is a graduate of Ripon College, and holds a life certificate to teach in the public schools of her native state, Wisconsin. She taught several years and married a teacher, the late Prof. E. S. Tilson. While yet teaching she began the care of fowls, to secure open-air work and good digestion. Having found health, she continued in the poultry business because she also found pleasure, profit and science therein. Mrs. Tilson's poultry operations



are carried on upon the farm of her father, C. C. Elwell, one of Wisconsin's prosperous pioneer farmers, and with whom she makes her home. She keeps an average of one hundred hens, her department being egg production, and might profitably enlarge her poultry interests, did not home duties and literary pursuits claim a portion of her time.

Artificial Eggs.

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture is responsible for the following:—"A man claims to have invented a process of making artificial eggs. An English paper says that some dozens have been served in the clubs, boiled, fried, poached and scrambled, and the general verdict is that it would be impossible for anybody to distinguish them from real ones. The inventor claims that his eggs are, chemically speaking, an exact reproduction of nature. The basis is corn meal. The white is pure albumen, and the yolk is a mixture of albumen and several other elements. It is said that the shell is made in two halves, and put together so artfully that no one can discover the joint. They are made of different sizes and colors, and can be sold for three pence a dozen. It is said that the eggs externally look exactly like the sort laid by hens, and the contents flop into a glass as naturally, and the yolk and white do not mingle, and like a natural egg will beat up for cake, etc. It was stated recently in an Eastern paper that an artificial egg factory with a daily capacity of several thousand dozens, would soon be established in New Jersey.

We have never seen anybody who has seen the eggs, but if it is a fact that artificial eggs with the same material, in the same proportion as natural eggs, can be made so they cannot be told from a natural egg, and still sold so cheaply, the manufacturers will surely interfere with the old hen's business. We have not yet heard of any of our poultry raisers taking fright. They will have a right to protest, however, when the bogus egg, like bogus butter, comes into the market posing as the genuine article."

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

When egg production, as with me, is the chief aim of a poulterer, pullets ought to be early accustomed to a hen-house, their future and permanent home. At night it offers more space and comfort and better ventilation than do coops, and puts these young birds where they can be watched and sorted, for the purpose of rejecting any imperfect or mischievous ones; hence, room must be made for them. I never raised chicks late enough, or so long retained them in coops, that they much needed what I have seen used—screen frames to fit back and front of coop, cooler than and as safe as any arrangement of boards. This year I raised the most of my chicks in April, and by the first of June had so reduced my old flock that the young had a chance for their lives when all came pouring out together mornings, as I first unlocked their quarters. Some old favorites must go. As Grace Greenwood thought of her pet years ago:

"Thy tail was full of feathers gay,
Thy comb was red and fine;
I hear no crow (nor cackle) where'er I go
One-half so loud as thine."

Till lately I was never seriously troubled by any hen eating eggs. I took the time, I must take it, to watch for and discover the true culprit. Though young, handsome, blooded, and laying a large egg as her last act, she was sent to the butcher, since otherwise many fowls might imitate or inherit her trick, for "evil communications corrupt good manners" in hen-houses, as elsewhere. But if I give these creatures I have raised as good a time as possible during their brief lives, then my duty ends, and their passing off the stage of existence is no different from the ever-changing procession of mankind. If the home market is pre-empted, do as one Wisconsin girl did,—neatly pluck and dress fowls, double and sew skin over the end of neck-bone, tie their scrubbed feet together, and hold wings in place by a little cheap, bright ribbon, pack with regularity in unbroken rye straw, and that lot will sell if every other goes begging. Such taste in mechanical matters guarantees taste for good flesh. Summer finds setting hens in their glory. Apparently they know all these proverbs about perseverance conquering everything, making hay while the sun shines, and never putting off what can be done to-day. Setters, like other hens, differ in weight, but each as she begins setting is at her best condition individually, or nature would not lead her into such hard work. Old or over-fat hens, and those chronic cases which hardly dynamite could break up, I sell in relays as they begin clucking, because they soon grow thinner and no eggs are coming for a time anyway. Indeed, a fat hen, otherwise desirable to retain, can be reduced by permitting her to set a while. Should she, however, rear a brood and get considerable of their good, growing ration, that may flesh her up again. As setters are feverish, I am careful when breaking them up to keep draughts away till they "cool off" somewhat. They are confined in a little house with a dirt floor for scratching over, where plenty of light and air can be admitted, but no vestige of a nest is seen. A light, relaxing, but egg-producing diet, such as milk, chopped onions, puddings, table scraps, and a little grain and bone meal, completes the cure. Some say, "shut up hens before the setting fever has firm hold;" others say, "wait a little." My own experience is that cluckers early taken in hand break up easily, but not permanently, while a hen allowed to set, say two weeks, and "have it out," finds her job not so easy as imagined, and when she is persuaded to give up takes a good rest. Those who have handled hens know the scantiness of plumage along breast bone and inside of thighs—a scantiness which may increase with age. I believe china or porcelain nest eggs must be very chilling things to sit down upon, particularly in winter, and the cause of many colds among layers and broody hens. A china egg is so hard that it sometimes breaks a real egg rolled against it forcibly, as may occur when an awkward hen gets on or off nest, especially where there are thin-shelled eggs. We are reminded of Aesop's fable, where the earthen pot politely declined the brass pot's company, as they floated off together in a flood. I think I shall entirely discard china eggs for Japanese egg gourds, or nest egg gourds as they are also called, when I can attend to getting new seed, which I notice is offered for five cents a package by John A. Salzer's Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and doubtless by many other seedsmen. The gourds are durable, but after a time lose their natural color and turn very brown. They are tough, and yield an egg-eating hen no more satisfaction than a china egg does. Poor soil or late planting is needed, else too many grow large like duck or possibly even ostrich eggs. One year I made in a shallow pan a tasty hay nest, filled with gourds of the proper size, and took premium on it for best horticultural device at our county fair. So natural was it that some who did not read its label were overheard to wonder what those eggs were there for. This reminds me that fair premiums are now being made up. Why do we seldom or never have them offered, say for large eggs, heavy eggs, uniform eggs or egg records, thus recognizing a valuable industry?

from social ministries, she went back and forth from the asylum to the active scenes of life in the world, and kept her eyes open and her soul responsive to all that was beautiful and nourishing to her nature, and thereby qualified herself the better for an absorbing work among the idiot and epileptic children.

We quote: "Very often Mlle. Nicoll has begun by teaching her pupils to speak; she, herself, to facilitate the teaching, learning to understand every one of their inarticulate, animal-like cries. Then by dint of naming an object again and again, perhaps hundreds of times, she has enabled them to associate words with the things they represent. To go farther, and to convey some notions of reading and writing, even of arithmetic, geography and music, to these imperfect, apparently non-existent intelligences, would seem an utter impossibility. But Mlle. Nicoll learned that in this work there are few impossibilities for patient, persevering love."

Her starting point with each child was ever the same, namely, "love to herself, which she knows how to inspire in a hundred different ways."

"As soon as they have learned to talk, to read a little and to write down a few phrases, she begins with composition lessons, which, according to her method, are only another form of learning from observation; for to each child she gives a colored picture card, such as are used in shops as a means of advertising, the task prescribed being to write out a clear and detailed description of the scene represented on the card."

"In looking over a dozen or more of the books, which were taken at random from the children, and the compositions, which I carefully compared with the card, I noticed a remarkable degree of accuracy in the descriptions of color, showing that with all their deficiencies the writers of these little compositions were not in any sense color-blind."

Of 5,000 children under Mlle. Nicoll's care since 1850 (not epileptics), a great number "have been awakened to a sufficient comprehension of ordinary life; have been rendered sufficiently self-reliant and useful to be sent back to their families; others have been enabled to undertake regular occupations in the institution, and many more have had their hearts warmed into gratitude, love and enjoyment."

After the continuance of this rescue work for forty-one years, tired nature demands repose, and in the midst of beautiful surroundings our honored sister has made her home. "She is there watched over by the most faithful of friends, one of whom she rescued years ago from mental darkness, and her mind is still occupied with schemes for the benefit of the feeble-minded."

Behold what the love of a sincere heart has wrought. THE SILVER CROSS.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls and Farm Life.

It is a grievous mistake for girls who live in the country to underrate their advantages. They should be the most independent, happiest and healthiest women on this bright earth. Instead of flocking to the cities to take positions as domestics, take a third class certificate to enable them to teach impish or stupid children during the long sunny hours, or rush to factories where they stand beside an automaton machine for eight or nine long hours and call it independence, they should remain at home, take up some of the many industries that women are making profitable nowadays, and try to elevate the tone of life on the farm. Here they have wholesome food, fresh air, immunity from doubtful companionship, and all the exercise they wish to take. There is something unwholesome about the girl who prefers either or any of the occupations mentioned to a free, busy, quiet, joyous life, unless there is a mortgage in the way that she wants to help pay off; then it would be wisest not to abandon the sinking ship, but all do their best, as the time for united action had come, and pilot the ship into calm water again. Hundreds of women have engaged in agricultural pursuits all over the United States. So many of the lighter industries that women can engage in on a farm are never taken up, and there is a vast field before them. Cheese making, butter making, fruit raising, stock raising, (many of the most successful stock farms of Arizona are managed by women) bee keeping, poultry raising, flower culture, bread and cake making are among the many. If large families of daughters would undertake such ventures, success would crown their efforts, and we would hear fewer complaints about girls being "unprofitable stock," as some cowardly fathers have expressed it. Women are smaller economists than men, more painstaking, less venturesome and less easily discouraged; these are some of their natural advantages, and they can show indomitable pluck when the emergency comes. If your venture pays the first year, go cautiously on, and the balance in your favor will be small the next year, and increase in proportion as you show judgment. Every Canadian woman must be familiar with the story of the woman who was given a Jersey calf, and who now owns and manages a herd of the finest Jerseys in the Dominion.

Put a few cloves into the ink bottle to prevent mould.

FRIED FISH.

Cut across in slices about two inches thick, roll in flour and fry in hot lard a delicate brown; serve on a bed of parsley.

Meaning of the Various Colors.

White was the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, faith, joy and life. In the judge it indicates integrity; in the sick, humility; in the woman, chastity.

Red, the ruby, signifies fire, divine love and royalty. White and red roses express love and wisdom. The red color of the blood has its origin in the action of the heart, which corresponds to, or symbolizes, love. In a bad sense it corresponds to the infernal love of evil, hatred, etc.

Blue, or the sapphire, expresses Heaven, the firmament, truth from a celestial origin, constancy and fidelity.

Yellow, or gold, is the symbol of the sun, of marriage and faithfulness. In a bad sense yellow signifies inconstancy, jealousy and deceit.

Green, the emerald, is the color of spring, of hope, particularly of the hope of immortality and of victory, as the color of the laurel and palm.

Violet, the amethyst, signifies love and truth, or passion and suffering.

Purple and scarlet signify things good and true from a celestial origin.

Black corresponds to despair, darkness, earthliness, mourning, negation, wickedness and death.



Grandma.

Yes, here she is, coming down the path knitting her stocking; for Grandma's hands are never idle, and very quickly indeed does the work grow under her practised fingers. Many a wee leg is warmly dressed, many an otherwise cold finger is warm, through her steady and persevering habit of keeping her fingers busy. Age sets lightly on her, for like Moses of old, her eye is not dim, nor her natural force abated—that is, some of the old energy is left, although she wisely husbands it, and does not attempt to do what once she did when bearing the burden and heat of the battle of life. How tidy and clean she looks with her well-done-up cap covering the silvery, beautiful, soft hair; her snowy kerchief, her white apron and cuffs, her dress so short as to gather neither dust nor mud, and the good, stout, low-heeled, thick-soled shoe. What lessons we younger folks could learn from her, were we willing to be taught in such matters.

Poor Grandma! what stories those lines of care could tell: how many memories crowd around her this June evening, as the sun paints his roseate picture and the waters again reflect it. The freshness of Spring calls the beloved and the true-hearted of other days around her.

"The smiles, the tears of childhood's years,
The words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shone now dimmed and gone,
The youthful hearts now broken."

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

Measure one quart of sifted flour, rub in four ounces of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt, and one teaspoonful of soda, and one of cream tartar; mix thoroughly with the flour. Make a hole in the centre and with a knife mix with sufficient sour milk into a stiff dough, divide into two parts, roll each into a ball, and with a rolling-pin roll into a round cake about an inch thick; bake in a moderate oven until a nice brown. When done split in half, butter and lay on a layer of strawberries, cover with sugar and place the other half in place, and keep hot for tea or dinner.

The Dainty Sash Curtain.

AGNES CHASE.

The recent revival of the sash curtain is a fashion we hope has come to stay. Nothing makes a window look so dainty or a room so inviting from the outside as the thin white curtain next to the glass, instead of the staring yellow, brown or green shade.

These little curtains are made of a variety of material, and are run on to a brass rod in the window casing close to the glass outside the shades. They may be either whole or half sash curtains; the latter being usually fastened to the window sash itself.

A simple and pretty pair of sash curtains is made of white dotted Swiss, with a ruffle about two inches wide down the sides and across the bottoms; another is made of cream-colored cheese-cloth, with a row of little white or cream cotton tassels on the edges. These tassels can be bought by the yard ready for sewing on. When one can afford it, there is nothing prettier than cream Japanese silk or silk muslin for these curtains, especially for half-sash curtains, trimmed with little silk tassels, or left plain down the sides and being hem-stitched across the bottoms, and tied back with silk cord and tassel.

These curtains are also made of the finer kinds of scrim, either plain or with an edging or torchon lace, or of mull with a two-inch ruffle of lace around it.

A very pretty pair, although rather elaborate for sash curtains, is made of oriental lace, a yard or nearly a yard deep, and put up lengthways for curtains. The raw edge should be neatly hemmed and trimmed with an edging of very narrow oriental lace, and the bottom should be finished in the same way. Of course none of these curtains reach beyond the window sill, even when the window sill is narrow enough to permit it.

Perhaps the daintiest of all sash curtains is made of plain white netting or bobinette, as it used to be called. Buy the yard-wide netting and trim with a ruffle of fine oriental lace. It is surprising what an elegant and graceful appearance this simple curtain has, drawn back with a little white cord and tassel.

The old-fashioned method of embroidering or darning netting with linen floss may be brought into requisition with very good effect in making these curtains, if it has not become a lost art. Work a narrow pointed edge down outside and across the bottom of each curtain, and then work the little six-pointed stars, so easily made, all over the curtain at regular intervals of six or eight inches.

The main thing to be desired in these sash curtains is simplicity. They are not supposed to be "costly as thy purse can buy," like the inside lace curtains, but are simply to give the window a dainty, inviting appearance from the outside. And the neatly made sash curtain, no matter how plain, is preferable to the purchased article; however elegant the latter, it bears the "shop" appearance about it, like ready-made gowns. The curtains should be tied back with little white cords and tassels.

The half-sash curtain may be made more showy and may have colors introduced if desired. A pretty one is made of scrim—the kind sold for fancy work. After hem-stitching the bottom, half-an-inch above the hem pull out the cross threads to the width of half-an-inch, and after an interval of the same width another open space, and so up until you have four open rows, through which run satin ribbons, red, green, orange and blue, making a Roman stripe. Cream cheese-cloth may be used for this instead of scrim, if preferred. These half curtains may be made also of pale tints of India or China silk, plain or figured, and trimmed with little silk tassels.—The Home Magazine.

The Bite of a Snake.

The heads of most of the venomous snakes, including the "rattlers," bulge just beyond the neck. Without exception they have fangs, either always erect or raised and laid back at will. These fangs are long, sharp-pointed teeth, with a hollow groove running their entire length. At the root of each fang is a little bag of poison. When the snake bites the motion presses the poison sac, and its contents flow down through the hollow in the tooth into the puncture or wound. The harmless little forked tongue is often spoken of by the uninformed as the snake's "stinger." Now there is no propriety in the name, as the poisonous snakes do not sting, but bite their victims. There is no creature, even if brought from foreign countries where "rattlers" do not exist, but will halt and tremble at the first warning sound of the rattle.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, with others, has been making experiments with the venom of different serpents. He has found that, aside from its poisonous qualities, it contains living germs which have the power of increasing enormously fast. So, you see, when an animal is bitten these tiny bits of life entering with the poison cause harmful action to begin almost at once. Dr. Mitchell has found that the nervous centre controlling the act of striking seems to be in the spinal cord, for if he cut off a snake's head and then pinched its tail, the stump of its neck turned back and would have struck his hand had he been bold enough to hold it still.—St. Nicholas.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

There is so much to do in July that I am sure you will not expect a long letter from me. With haying time and harvest, with fruit to be gathered, weeds to be pulled, hoeing to be done, with cows to be milked, calves fed, vegetables to be looked after—to say nothing of the dishes, and the flowers, and the sweeping, dusting and baking, I know you are all busy. It is vacation time, too, but your real holidays may come a little later on when the press of the work is over. School is done for the present, and I hope that work goes cheerily forward. When the sailors work, they sing and all keep time. It's a good plan, and I hope through Canada where Uncle Tom's letters are read, all may join anew, pull together, and work well and cheerily through this Julian month.

Do not idle away your time. It is so much better in every way to be busy.

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

Let me give you one other quotation to think about as you are busy with your work these warm days. It is by James Russell Lowell:

"Be noble! and the nobleness that lies In other men, sleeping, but not dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

It occurs to me to tell you that a noble man or boy, woman or girl, is not so rare as you may think. You have met such. They may wear coarse, straw hats, denim overalls, blue and white check shirts, and even go barefooted. Think for yourselves what it means here: "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind." Surely the learned writer thought much of any who were willing to be taught. If we are so there is a great deal around us to learn, but if we keep our eyes shut we cannot see, and if we are satisfied with what we know we are not looking earnestly around that we may learn. Then the danger is, we form a habit and we may do as many have done before us, go through life with only a part of ourselves developed. Let us open our eyes and see, and our ears and hear, and let us all use every faculty God has given us to the utmost, that through us the greatest good may be done for the greatest number.

That the sweetly-scented clover, the buzzing bees, the butterflies, the bloom, the harvest ripening for the reaper, may bring much happiness and memories of loved friends, with them for long years to come, is the wish of

UNCLE TOM.

Prize for Selected Poetry.

BY MISS ETHEL CAMPBELL, FOREST, ONT. Sir Walter Scott.

Sir Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh in 1771. He early showed remarkable mental powers. He practiced law for about fourteen years, spending much of his time at literary work, and on the failure of the business firm in which he had an interest he set to work to earn money by his literary talents to pay off his indebtedness. Before his work was completed his intellect became clouded, and he died in 1832. His chief poetical works are: "The Lady of the Lake," "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," and "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." His writings abound in imagination and word-painting. Nowhere can we find a more vivid description than that of the Trosachs.

"The western waves of ebbing day Rolled o'er the glen their level way; Each purple peak, each flinty spire, Was bathed in floods of living fire, But not a setting beam could glow Within the dark ravine below, Where twined the path in shadow hid, Round many a rocky pyramid, Shooting abruptly from the dell Its thunder-splintered pinnacle; Round many an insulated mass, The native bulwarks of the pass, Huge as the tower which builders vain Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain. The rocky summits, split and rent, Formed turret, dome and battlement, Or seemed fantastically set With cupola or minaret, Wild crests as pagod ever decked, Or mosque of eastern architect. Nor were these earth-born castles bare, Nor lacked they many a banner fair; For from their shivered brows displayed, Far o'er the unfathomable glade, All twinkling with the dew-drop sheen, The brier-rose fell in streamers green, And creeping shrubs of thousand dyes Waved in the west wind's summer sighs."

Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in 1807, at a time when America had no great poet. He was the foremost of a band of cultured poets that sprang from the old Puritan stock. He visited the Old World several times, bringing back with him European scholarship, and he introduced European taste in the literature of the young republic. He loved the romantic and picturesque, and was always in sympathy with nature.

"There is no flower of meek delight, There is no star of heavenly pride, That shines more sweeter and more bright, Because he lived, loved, sang and died."

Hymn to the Night.

I heard the trailing garments of the night Sweep through her marble halls! I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light From the celestial walls.

I felt her presence, by its spell of might, Stoop o'er me from above; The calm majestic presence of the night, As of the one I love.

I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight, The manifold soft chimes, That fill the haunted chambers of the night, Like some old poet's rhymes.

From the cool cisterns of the midnight air My spirit drank repose; The fountain of perpetual peace flows there— From those deep cisterns flows.

O holy night! from thee I learn to bear What man has borne before! Thou layest thy finger on the lips of Care, And they complain no more.

Peace! peace! Orestes-like I breathe this prayer! Descend with broad-winged flight, The welcome, the thrice-prayed-for, the most fair! The best-beloved night!

Indian Summer.

BY MRS. MOODIE. This dreamy Indian summer day Returns the soul to tender sadness; We love—but joy not in the ray— It is not summer's fervid gladness, But a melancholy glory Hovering softly round decay, Like the swan that sings her own sad story, Ere she floats in death away.

The day declines, what splendid dyes, In fleckered waves of crimson driven. Float o'er the saffron sea that lies Glowing within the western heaven! Oh, it is a peerless even!

See, the broad red sun has set, But his rays are quivering yet Through nature's veil of violet, Streaming bright o'er lake and hill, But earth and forest lie so still It sendeth to the heart a chill; We start to check the rising tear— 'Tis beauty sleeping on her bier.

What to Read.

BY A. M. C.

Next to a wise friend is a good book. As great care is essential in the selection of either, perhaps the following suggestions, hasty as they are, may be of use to some young reader:—In the first place, I remark that you should read history. "The effect of historical reading," says Macaulay, "is analogous in many respects to that produced by foreign travel. The student, like the tourist, is transported into a new state of society. He sees new fashions, hears new modes of expression. His mind is enlarged by contemplating the wide diversities of laws, of morals and of manners." Another writer says: "History rightly studied teaches us to admire and esteem the brave, the honest and self-denying, and to despise the base, cowardly and selfish. It is, then, a great teacher of morals, and is also a powerful means of developing the intellectual faculties." Next in the list come books of travel. It is both amusing and instructive to read descriptions of foreign countries, their laws, climate, the peculiarities of dress, manner of living, and differences of religion among the inhabitants.

Read poetry. An acquaintance with the English speaking poets is almost an education itself. Read fiction. That advice is somewhat at variance with Oliver Goldsmith's warning to his brother concerning the latter's son: "Above all, never let him touch a novel. They teach the youthful mind to sigh after beauty and happiness that never existed, to despise the little good that fortune has mixed in our cup by expecting more than she ever gave. Nevertheless, fiction has its use; there are novelists who help the world along more by their fascinating lies than all the wisdom of the wise." Imaginative writing may be compared to the capsules within which the physician conceals an offensive drug that it may be readily swallowed. The work of fiction, long or short, which contains no grain of needed truth, no helpful wisdom, is as useless as an empty bottle to a dying man. Fiction is the ice-cream on the mental bill of fare; it cannot be substituted for the strong meat without producing a certain weakness.

Read newspapers, but do not confine yourself to the periodicals specially designed for women. I have in my possession copies of high-priced English and American "Ladies' Journals," two-thirds fiction, the remainder light poetry, advertisements and descriptions of elaborate costumes for the ultra-exclusives. Such literature is an insult to the intelligence of woman, as though she could not be interested by as sensible reading matter as men are! No doubt, it is impossible to construct a paper to please all classes. The kind of literature that would please the woman of moderate means, the one who works with hand or head, would be beneath the luxurious idler. But the majority of women, young and old, are interested in hearing of the achievements of other women; they are, as a rule, ever willing to read articles on the care of the health, and anything and everything which injures it, whether it be unsuitable clothing, insufficient ventilation, improper food, or vicious indulgence. A knowledge of the laws of health is essential to every woman, maid, wife or mother, especially the latter, as she has the training of the future men and women.

After all, the whole thing may be summed up in one sentence. Read anything that will make you wiser and better, always remembering, as Prof. Arnold said: "Whatever is an hindrance to your physical, mental or moral development, that is in your case a positive sin."

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

This eve as I sat in my study, My chum being out on the street, I thought I would write you a ditty About the cold versus the heat.

Last winter I longed for warm weather, When out from the house I could go Without carrying a stock of clothing That would make a "Columbian Show."

I wished for the breeze of the springtime, When old LAST would on the earth shine, And Jack Frost would give up his pleasures And go rambling elsewhere for a time.

I sighed for the days of midsummer, With its beautiful meadows so green, When the bob-o-link sits on the hedges And sings like a fairy queen.

I mourned for the glorious autumn, When the apples get ripe and decay, And the golden hue of the woodland, With its leaves all set in array.

But to-day, with the thermom. "at 90" Degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, I longed for the winter so slyly, With Jack Frost out on parade.

A TOTAL might come in handy, But it's not on SECOND FIRST as yet, With the bracing air of the winter— That is, to keep down the sweat.

FAIR BROTHER.

St. Paul, Minn.

2-CHARADE.

I wish to be admitted As a puzzler true, Then I will make up puzzles And send them FIRST to you.

Though I am new, I'm not, Miss Smithson is the same; SECOND puzzles are so sensible That she is worthy of great fame.

We must thank the ADVOCATE For being the author of our pleasure; LAST is a most valuable paper For to read at our leisure.

I do not TOTAL so great a talent As some others that are in the dom; But we are every one welcomed By our good Uncle Tom.

THOS. W. BANKS.

3-CHARADE.

My FIRST gives life and joy, and makes The feathered songsters vocal; Without my SECOND we should not have A habitation local. My TOTAL of usefulness can boast To sailors on a rock-bound coast.

ADA SMITHSON.

4-COMPOSITION.

As soon as comes the ADVOCATE I FIRST the puzzles o'er, To see what my LAST cousins have sent, And wish they had sent more.

ADA SMITHSON.

5-ANAGRAM.

I knew a man who was so bad He killed his wife and child. For this sad crime he was hunted down, And very quickly jailed.

At his trial he pleaded guilty, Yet some said he should be free. (Whether friends or not, I do not know.) But SPARE HIM NOT is my plea.

Geo. W. BLYTH.

6-ENIGMA.

I'm very slippery I'm told; Indeed, I'm very hard to hold; And, unless you grip me tight, I quickly vanish from your sight. I can travel very fast, For speed I seldom am surpassed; And though I live between earth and air, I seldom touch either any where.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

7-CHARADE.

My first is to work by the day, My second is wrongly called "lay." My third is our "King's" first name. My fourth "protects" our fame. A clever puzzler is my whole, Whose name appears upon our roll.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

Answers to 1st June Puzzles.

- 1-Cannot. P A T
2-Cannot. R A R E R
3-He-art-so-me. R A R A P E T
4-Pane-counter-counterpane. P A R A P E T
5-T E P I D
6-It-em, em-it, m-it-e, time. R E D

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to 1st June Puzzles.

Joshua Umbach, I. Irvine Devitt, Henry Reeve, Lily Day, Oliver Snider, Addison Snider, Geo. W. Blyth, Morley Smithson, Ada Smithson, A. R. Borrowman, Mary Morrison, Thos. W. Banks.

Household Hints.

Oil of lavender will drive away flies. Fresh lime in the cellar absorbs damp. When hinges creak rub a bit of soap on them. Cayenne pepper will keep the pantry and store-room free from ants and cockroaches. Water roses and peonies with water in which a plug of strong tobacco has been steeped to kill the aphids. Sunshine is life. Let it flood each room part of every day. It dispels dampness and brings health and life. If your supply of meat is apt to run short, use what you have by mincing fine and adding an equal quantity of mashed potato, a little salt and pepper; form this into small rolls about as large as an egg, fry in hot lard or spread the chopped meat between thin slices of bread and cut small; serve as sandwiches.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The Third Provincial Exhibition will be held at Montreal, from Monday, 4th, to Saturday, 9th September, 1893, inclusive. All exhibits, including live stock, will be on view from the opening. Premium list will be issued soon.

AN OFFICIAL TEST OF SHEEP DIP.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, corresponding secretary for the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, gives the following result of a test he recently made with the celebrated Cooper Sheep dip. Under date June 1st, 1893, he writes:—"I know there are many flocks of sheep throughout the country which are suffering from ticks, these parasites keeping them uncomfortable, to say nothing of other influences which are injurious. After having a careful test made of Cooper Sheep Dip, I have no hesitation in recommending it to shepherds. It is death to ticks."

The prospects for pork raising are extremely encouraging in Manitoba at present. There is a shortage of hogs in Ontario and also in the States, and in Manitoba two large packing houses are being built, one with a capacity of two hundred hogs per day in Winnipeg, and another at Brandon, which, of course, will create a steady demand for hogs. In several parts of the province there has been considerable loss of young litters this spring, so that those having a good supply should consider themselves fortunate. In this connection we would call your attention to the advertisement in another column of the proposed sale of a large number of Improved Large Yorkshires, by Mr. James Glennie, during the Winnipeg Industrial.

Sirs, I have been a continuous advertiser in the ADVOCATE during the whole of the past seventeen or eighteen years; not for love of it alone, but because I have always found that it paid me exceedingly well to do so. Indeed, I think it quite out of the question to do any considerable amount of business in the pre-bred stock line without advertising in the ADVOCATE. Much as I have found it to my advantage to advertise with you in the past, I find it still more so at present.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Breeder and Importer of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Greenwood.

Robert & John A. Turner, of Clydesdale Ranch, Millarville, Alb., report sales as follows:—"First, Blythe Tom (1861), sire General Duke (1863), dam Nellie Blythe (1234), by Kintyre Champion, to Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg, Man., to go on their ranche near Lethbridge. Second, Strathavon, a two-year-old colt of our own breeding, to Mr. C. K. Johnston, of Bowden, Alberta. Third, Ring-leader (2062), a yearling of our own breeding, sire Balgrogan Hero (2446), dam Crystal (2033), by Gladstone, to Mr. I. M. Macfarlane, Baljean P. O., Saskatoon. This colt is one of great promise, as he strongly resembles his sire in all his good points, and it is to be hoped he will be heard of later on in the show ring. Fourth, Sir Roderick (1452), sired by the Lord Erskine horse, Lord Fitz-Erskine, to Mr. E. Beukell, of Cochrane, Alberta. Balgrogan Hero is looking well just now, and you will probably have the pleasure of seeing him at Winnipeg Exhibition again, accompanied by our yearling Hackney, who is also in first-class condition."

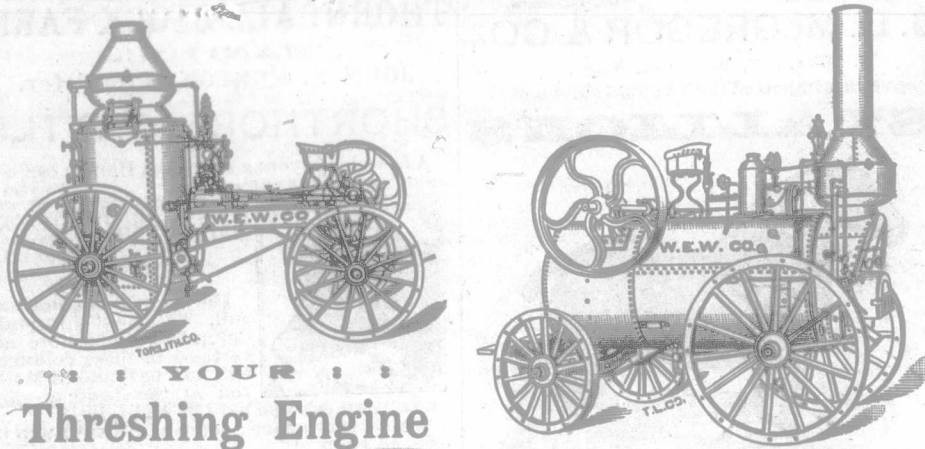
E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens, Ont., write:—"We send you report of sales from our herds and flocks since last report. Shorthorns:—One yearling bull, Orphan Boy, to Jas. Shobbrook, Londesboro, Ont.; one yearling bull, West Bruce, to Jas. Gaunt, Whitechurch; one yearling bull, Legal Tender, to J. Bentley, McCabe, St. Augustine; one yearling bull, Landsman, to Jno. McLean, Dungannon. In Leicesters:—One two-shear ram, Sir James, winner of first prize at last Toronto Industrial, to Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; one shearing ram, to C. W. Neville, Napanee; one shearing ram, to T. Patterson, Gravenhurst; one shearing ram, to J. Young, Abingdon; one shearing ram, to Geo. Spearling, Collingwood; one shearing ram, to D. Milne, Ethel; one ram lamb, to T. Roach, Holywood; two ram lambs, to F. Lewis, Wingham; one ram lamb, to W. E. Marsh, Fenelon Falls; one ram lamb, to G. S. Robertson, Lucknow; one ewe lamb, to W. Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.; four ewe lambs, to J. Carnegie, Mildmay, Ont. Our stock of Shorthorns number over thirty head, headed by the pure Scotch bull, Earl of Moray=16188=, who has made great development since last year, weight at thirty months, 1,900 lbs. His get are uniform, and largely resemble their sire. He seems to nick well on our Lord Lovell cows. We have at present eight bulls and three heifer calves. We have a particularly fine lot of shearing rams for the fall trade, having reserved many of our best lambs last fall for the purpose of being able to supply the demand for strictly first-class shearing rams for the use of breeders. They are a very even lot, and feel that it will be difficult for many to make a selection among so many good ones. Our lambs are a good lot, with plenty of quality, and the majority ram lambs. The sheep trade looks particularly promising, as we are having many enquiries for good stock much earlier in the season than heretofore. People are awakening to the fact that they must breed and rear a better class of stock of all descriptions. As a result of competition, a greater discrimination in prices will be manifested between good and inferior stock."

NOTICE.

Collingwood, Banks P. O., Grey Co., Oct. 1st, 1891.

MANSON CAMPBELL, Esq., Chatham, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—This is to say that I have owned one of the Orillia Mills, known as the Champion Mill, and I used it until I thoroughly understood it. After I had cleaned my seed wheat as clean as I could get it with my Orillia mill, the agent for the Chatham mill came along and we cleaned it through his mill, and I was surprised at the amount of dirt taken out—over one quart out of half-bushel of wheat. I sold my Orillia mill for \$20, although I paid \$30 for it, and I bought a Chatham mill, which I am well pleased with, and I know I have the best mill in the market. Yours truly, WM. JOHNSON.



YOUR Threshing Engine

Probably needs repairs. You may have just managed to finish up with it last season. You should have it put in thorough order at once; or, better still, exchange it with us for one that we have thoroughly rebuilt during the winter. The difference in cost to you is slight, and you know then that you have an engine that will last you as long probably without repairs as your present one. We still handle guaranteed Threshing Belts. Write us. 337-a-om

WATERLOO, - - - Winnipeg, Man.

THE CURNEY SCALE COMPANY, WINNIPEG



FARMERS, SEE OUR STOCK SCALE before purchasing. CAPACITY, 3,000 Lbs. Send for price list.

AYRSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.



ORANGE BLOSSOMS AND PERFECTIONS. All the females tested are good milkers.

MY BERKSHIRES

are good in quality and FINELY BREED. WRITE for PRICES and particulars, or come and see my stock.

G. C. WELD, Box 214, WINNIPEG, MAN.

White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks.

At Provincial Exhibition I won 1 and 2 old pair, 2 and 3 young pair Wyandottes; 1 and 2 Bronze Turkeys. Birds exhibited from my stock won numerous prizes. Wyandottes are the best adapted to our climate (103 eggs from 11 pullets in January), being hardy, quick to mature, good winter layers, and a large, delicately flavored table fowl. A grand lot of each variety now ready for sale. Write for what you want.

M. MAW, 32-2-y-m Main St. North, Winnipeg.

M. CONWAY, AUCTIONEER

Pure-Bred & Other Stock

(Twenty years' experience), announces to the breeders in Manitoba and the Northwest that he proposes holding

REGULAR SALES

If you have pure-bred or other stock for sale, communicate with me at

262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.

P.S.—Write for dates of country sales. 33-2-y-m

The Best INVESTMENT!

AND WHERE TO GET IT.

The man aged 30 who invests, say \$216 per annum for seven years in a building association which is honestly managed, which meets with no losses, will in case of death, say after seven years, have provided for his estate to the extent of possibly \$4,000. The man who invests \$216 in the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE will in case of death, the moment the premium upon his policy is paid, have provided for his estate to the extent of nearly \$15,000, if insured on the ten-twenty plan, and the same sum invested in a twenty-year endowment will add \$5,000 to his estate at death, and if he lives to complete the payment of his twenty-year premiums he will then have in hand very nearly as much money, IN ADDITION TO HIS POLICY OF \$5,000, as if he had taken the building association stock!

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts., Toronto, Ont. 307-1-3y-om

FARMERS' AGENCY

Send for price list of Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, wholesale. Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes 8% off regular cash prices. A 1 Ash Butter Tubs in nests of 3, 5c.; 20 lb. tubs, 25c.; Blue-stone, 5c. per lb.; pure Dairy Salt, 75c. per 56 lbs.; Hansen's Danish Butter Color, usually sold at 25c. per bottle, 20c., 2 bottles for 35c. All kinds of business transacted for farmers. All kinds of farm produce handled on commission. Auction sales conducted in any part of the province. References—R. P. Roblin, Ex. M. P. P., Hon. D. H. McMillan, D. McArthur, Manager Commercial Bank of Manitoba; Munroe, West and Mather, Solicitors. JAMES PENROSE, Agt., Cor. Market Square and William Street, WINNIPEG 31-2-y-m MANITOBA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3, 1892, (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

Table with columns for NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, STATIONS, and Miles from Winnipeg. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Norbert, etc.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns for EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND, STATIONS, and Miles from Morris. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Morris, Lowe Farm, etc.

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns for EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND, STATIONS, and Miles from Winnipeg. Lists stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Charles, etc.

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. For further information apply to CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg. H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.



ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

July 17th to 22nd, 1893.

\$15,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Entries close on 6th July next. Prize lists free on applications. For prize lists and other information, address the Secretary at Winnipeg.

D. E. SPRAGUE, J. K. STRACHAN, President. Sec.-Treas. and Manager. 47-1-b-m

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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN MANITOBA. All Work Hand-Sewn. 39-y-m

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Agricultural, Societies, Prize Lists, Tickets, Badges, R. D. RICHARDSON. Busy at this work. Write for estimates. Address, COR. OPP. P. O., WINNIPEG

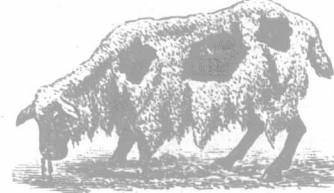
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| N.W. 1/2 27 | 4 | 1 E |
| W. 1/2 10 | 6 | 1 E |
| W. 1/2 23 | 7 | 2 E |
| Whole 36 | 7 | 2 E |
| S. W. 1/2 36 and N. 1/2 of N. W. 1/2 25 | 12 | 2 E |
| S. 1/2 31 and N. 1/2 of N. 1/2 30 | 12 | 3 E |
| N. W. 1/2 6 and S. W. 1/2 7 | 2 | 6 W |
| N. E. 1/2 17 and S. W. 1/2 20 | 2 | 7 W |
| N. E. 1/2 30 | 4 | 6 W |
| S. W. 1/2 and part E. 1/2 30 | 13 | 2 W |
| N. E. 1/2 27 | 4 | 9 W |
| N. E. 1/2 14 | 14 | 15 W |
| N. W. 1/2 24 | 13 | 15 W |
| E. 1/2 1 | 13 | 19 W |
| S. E. 1/2 17 | 15 | 20 W |
| N. W. 1/2 19 | 17 | 22 W |
| S. E. 1/2 13 | 17 | 27 W |
| S. 1/2 15 | 17 | 27 W |

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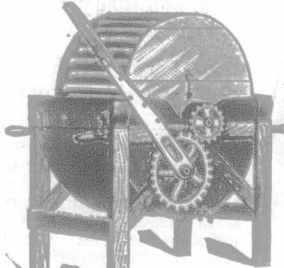
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are unknown to many thousands in the world's grand army of toilers. It's because so few of them labor with their heads as well as with their hands. Thinking pays; ideas are so much capital. What are your ideas about grass-cutters? You've heard about **The McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower**

It's an ideal machine. There are more good ideas about its construction than can be found in any other mower. Probably that's why its sales are so enormous. It has the best foot-lift to be found on any mower; is fitted with the McCormick cold rolled finger bar, and will stand the severest tests possible to a grass-cutter. Guaranteed to work where others fail.

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The Illustrated McCormick Catalogue shows the special merits of this mower. We furnish it—so do our agents.

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Assets, over \$ 5,000,000 Reserve Fund, 3,500,000 Government Deposits, 500,000 Insurance written in 1892, over 60,000,000 Death Claims paid, over 15,000,000

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The following table will show the actual cost in the Mutual Reserve for \$1,000 Insurance at the given ages, as compared with the rates charged under the old system, covering a period of ten years.

| Age. | Mutual Reserve. | Old Line Companies. |
|------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 25 | \$ 9 33 | \$19 89 |
| 30 | 9 73 | 20 70 |
| 35 | 10 51 | 22 38 |
| 40 | 13 09 | 31 30 |
| 45 | 15 57 | 37 97 |
| 50 | 18 02 | 47 18 |
| 55 | 24 71 | 59 91 |
| 60 | 33 43 | 77 63 |

In addition to the above low cost, dividends amounting to over 30 per cent. on these premiums have been declared payable in cash or in paid-up insurance, as contracts provide.

ECONOMY IS THE SCIENCE OF AVOIDING UN-NECESSARY EXPENSE. Then why pay \$100 for your Life Insurance when you can secure the same protection in one of the strongest Life Insurance companies in the world for \$20?

MORTALITY EXPENSES AND ASSETS.

The following comparisons with the three strongest and largest old system companies in the world ought to be the most convincing arguments that the Mutual Reserve is a good company to insure in.

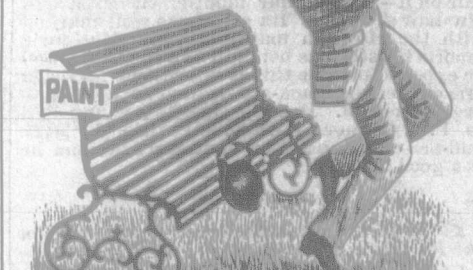
TABLE COMPILED FROM SWORN REPORTS.

| Organizations. | Mortality to each \$1,000 in Force. | Expenses to each \$1,000 in Force. | Net Assets to each \$100 Liability. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Equitable, 1891 | \$11 11 | \$10 15 | \$134 00 |
| Mutual, 1891 | 13 54 | 10 87 | 168 00 |
| New York Life, '92 | 11 45 | 11 11 | 114 00 |
| Mutual Reserve, '92 | 11 43 | 4 80 | 70 00 |

Circulars explaining the system of the Mutual Reserve will be forwarded on application, or information furnished by any of the Agents of the Company throughout Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, or by applying to JAMES THOMSON, Manager for Northwest Territories, Calgary, Alberta, STANLEY HENDERSON, Manager for British Columbia, Vancouver, or at the Head Office for Northwest Canada, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

47-1-t-m A. R. McNICHOL, General Manager.

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Send them to PARKER'S DYE WORKS, 285 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG. All kinds of wearing apparel cleaned, pressed, dyed, and curtains, house furnishings and carpets cleaned and dyed, etc. 48-a-m

A S-U-I-T - \$22. -

Special offer during the EXHIBITION.

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TO FARMERS! Valuable Manitoba Farm TO RENT OR FOR SALE

A splendid, well improved farm, comprising 1600 acres, on the Assiniboine River, about twenty miles from Winnipeg, and two and one-half (2 1/2) miles from White Plains station, would be rented for a fixed sum or on shares, either with or without the stock and machinery necessary to work it. 1400 acres fenced, about 350 acres cultivated, 200 acres of timber, good house, ample stabling for 150 head of cattle and forty horses; also other buildings. From its superior situation, quality of land, valuable buildings and proximity to Winnipeg, this makes one of the best farms in Manitoba. The place is at present in good running order, and is well stocked with horses, cattle, pigs, etc. Immediate possession can be given. I desired the farm would be sold on easy terms. For full information apply to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg, Man. 33-1-y-m

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The Manitoba Poultry Association holds its annual meeting at the Winnipeg Industrial, probably on Thursday or Friday of fair week.

The Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday or Wednesday of fair week, at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Alex. Lawrence, of Morden, who laid the foundation of an Ayrshire herd by the purchase of a cow that bred from R. Jackson, of Bird's Hill, is importing an Ayrshire bull calf from near Shakespeare, Ont.

Mr. George Clements has sold his fine farm at Rosser to Mr. Baker, and is to dispose of the stock by auction on June 29th. A number of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China pigs are included in the large list of stock to be offered for sale.

Mr. Robt. Kerr, of Lake Francis, Man., writes us that several of the Hackneys now belonging to Robert Beith & Co., of Bowmanville, Ont., and described in the May 5th issue of the ADVOCATE, were purchased by Mr. Beith from the late firm of Everest & Kerr, of Reaburn, Man.

Messrs. R. & J. A. Turner, of Calgary, recently sold the very promising yearling Cydesdale colt, Ringleader, to M. J. McFarlane, of Prince Albert. This colt is one of their own breeding, and is got by Balgrogan Hero, out of Crystal (2053). He is reported to be a worthy son of his celebrated sire, who it will be remembered was sweepstake heavy-draught stallion at the Winnipeg Industrial last year.

John Hettle, M. P. P., called at our office a short time ago, and reports the crops wonderfully promising in all parts of the province. Mr. Hettle is connected with the Manitoba Hall Insurance Co., and reports that the Company is greatly extending their business this year. The charges for insurance are not high, and in case of loss the insurance money will help to tide the farmer over for another year.

The livery, feed and sale barn of Mr. G. C. Hall, situated in the rear of the town hall, Portage la Prairie, contains a most complete outfit of fine horses and first-class rigs. A beautiful span of cream goldings with silver manes and tails, which would be extremely hard to duplicate, are among his choice drivers. Parties visiting this locality will find everything in this line fully satisfactory, and the proprietor obliging.

W. J. Young, of "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports Holsteins doing well and in great demand. He has sold Tompest's Captain Columbus to Thos. Walker, of Metheven, to head his herd of Holsteins, and also a young bull from Tompest 3rd to J. W. Bristol, of Keloo. Both sales were made through the ADVOCATE. Mr. Young will exhibit his famous herd of black and whites at the Industrial, and expects to make things interesting for all other competitors.

A CURIOSITY.

Roderick McKenzie, of High Bluff, writes us that he had a pure-bred Holstein calf that, although calved at the proper time, had not a hair on it—it lived four months without a sign of a hair growing. Its skin was well marked with the Holstein markings. Mr. McKenzie reports his stock as being in fine condition, and he expects to make things interesting for other breeders of the black-and-whites at the Winnipeg Industrial. He recently sold a young bull to F. B. Conners, Portage la Prairie, for \$125, and has only one left on hand for sale, and he is a good one.

NOTICE.

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

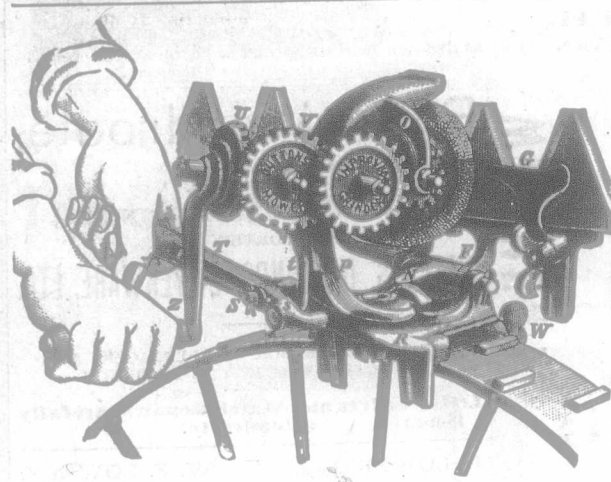
Indifference as to quality of goods manufactured, and intention to impose on the public by sending out worthless trash under the brands of samples sent out as catches, and other means of a similar kind sometimes resorted to, seem to be entirely foreign and may be looked for in vain in the transactions of the Royal Soap Co., of Winnipeg. Their soaps continue to grow in public favor, and the determination of the Company evidently is that all who use their soaps shall not only be satisfied, but so well pleased that whenever Royal Soap is mentioned it shall only be to speak in commendation of it.

A special offer of a valuable farm is made by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of Minnedosa. It is situated in Shoal Lake County, Man., within seven and nine miles from Strathelare and Shoal Lake stations on the M. & N. Railway, respectively, and there is no better bargain in the province, it being in the centre of a splendid mixed farming country. It is mostly prairie with rich soil. Title perfect, and possession given immediately. The price is altogether too low to look well in print, but full particulars will be furnished by writing. Other lands offered by Mr. Stewart will be seen in another column.

The extensive grocery, china and glassware business of John A. Montgomery will now be carried on at their new stand by Montgomery & Co., where the same attention to business and effort to please that has so long been appreciated by their customers will continue to characterize the establishment. We feel assured that those who have become acquainted with the genial proprietor at the old place will be pleased to continue their patronage, and that the business will continue to increase as others become acquainted with their goods and their faithful endeavor to give all their friends entire satisfaction.

We have much pleasure in stating that the business at the Market Drug Store is still increasing. We do not wonder at this, and we are sure that those acquainted with this place of business can readily discover the cause in the manner in which the wants of the public in this line are provided for. The place is open day and night, and always attended by registered assistants, so that at any hour all requiring medicine can be waited upon by perfectly competent and reliable chemists. The fresh stock, prompt attention to customers and general neatness which characterize the place, each contribute to the pleasant result. The proprietor, C. M. Eddington, is not only a graduate of Manitoba, but also an honorary graduate of Ontario. The location near the market makes it very convenient for the farmers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF TRACTION AND PLAIN ENGINES
WITH IMPROVED
STRAW-BURNER. It is pronounced by experts to be
AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST.
SAVING IN WATER AND POWERFUL in Operation and Duration.
BURNS FUEL most economically.
OUR IMPROVED IRONCLAD J. I. C. AGITATOR
SEPARATOR has no equal.
BEFORE buying any other, see our new catalogue.
PRINCESS AVENUE, WINNIPEG.
48-y-m

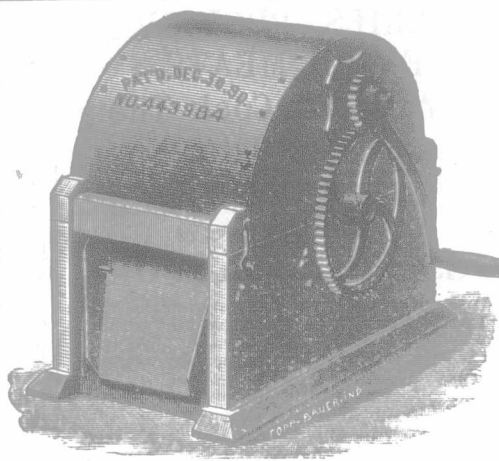


THE NEW DUTTON
Mower and Binder Knife Grinder
Stone Always Wet.
No Heating of Sections.
Keeps bevel as good as new.
Fastens to any mower wheel.
To introduce machines will sell a limited number at wholesale price to farmers. For descriptive circular and price write the
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Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Hair, Brick, Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Frames, Etc., and Get His Prices.
His expenses are low, and he is therefore in a position to quote close figures. Liberal discounts for cash. OFFICE AND YARD: Corner 8th Street and Pacific Avenue. For information write to
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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This wonderful machine reduces the time and labour of making Ice Cream to a mere trifle, and does not require nearly so much ice as the old way. Six to ten dishes of Ice Cream per minute, free from lumps; its capacity is unlimited. A number of valuable recipes for making Ice Cream, Water Ice, Frozen Lemonade, Roman Punch, Tutti Frutti, etc., sent with each machine, with full directions. Warranted as represented. Agents in every part of Canada wanted.
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STRANG & CO.,
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DELIVERY & DRAY WAGONS,
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HEAVY PLATFORM WAGONS.
Our Goods are strictly first-class. No cheap stock carried. Buyers can feel satisfied in buying from us.
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A BEDROOM SUITE FOR \$15
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STRIKE YOU.
Or it may be a nice
EXTENSION TABLE
at \$8.00 would fill the bill. Or a
PARLOR SUITE
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TO PLEASE ALL
Write for our catalogue.
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sold direct to the trustees.
SCOTT & LESLIE,
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SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING;
certainly, you want it, and want it now. You've started on the road to September, and will get there on Schedule time. You'll look pretty seedy, though, when you get off Father Time's train at Autumn station, if you don't step into our store and spruce up for the journey. Make it a pleasant trip while you're about it by looking not only pleased but pleasing and natty in one of our spring suits. Our styles are all dated to-day, and all our suits are made up handsomely; sacks, frocks, cut-aways for business or dress purposes.
Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, &c.
WHITE & MANAHAN,
496 Main Street. 49-1-m

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PLANTS, FLOWERS, FISH AND BIRDS.
My Catalogue (the handsomest ever issued in Winnipeg) still sent free to all applicants.
Address, **RICHARD ALSTON,**
FLORIST AND SEEDSMAN,
ROYAL GREENHOUSES,
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BRAXTON & BOWYER, Props.
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Well Crown Vegetable Plants a SPECIALTY.
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 Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 329-1-y-om

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LEICESTERS—Ten first-class Shearing Rams. The pick of our last year's crop of lambs; also Shearing Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes on hand and for sale at reasonable prices, breeding and quality considered. Will be pleased to have intending purchasers see our stock, who will be met by appointment at station and driven to farm.
E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens, Ont. Lucknow Station, G. T. R. 337-1-y-om



COTSWOLD -- SHEEP
 William Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder. Stock recorded. Sheep of all ages and sexes on hand for show purposes. Call and inspect personally. Visitors welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 333-1-y-om

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The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearing Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. **JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station. 333-1-y-om**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Have on hand a choice lot of young stock of different ages, all from imported stock and great prize-winners at all the leading exhibitions in Canada. Give us a call.

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IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

DORSET-HORNED SHEEP
 A SPECIALTY

Write for particulars, or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome.

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The undersigned offer for sale this month a few sows, Yorkshires, five months old. Also a choice lot of young pigs, both Yorkshire and Berkshire. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 335-1-y-om**

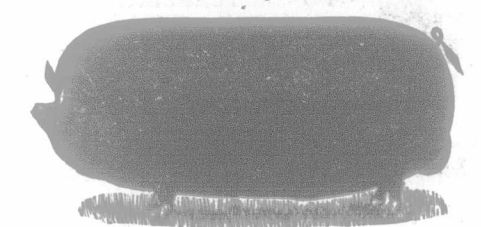
THE MARKHAM HERD, LOCUST HILL, ONT.
 (Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C.P.R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 323-y-om**

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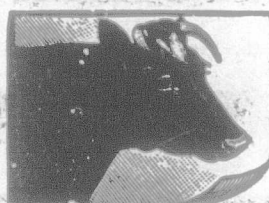
Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co. Ont. 327-y-om**

Duroc-Jersey Swine are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agl. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address **PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 329-1-f-om**

J. C. SNELL,
 Edmonton, Ontario.



Most of our best sows now have fine litters of young pigs sired by first-class imported boars. Three imported boars were used, so we can supply pairs and trios not akin. We have a few young sows in farrow to come due in April and May. Also young boars of fall litters now fit for service, and young sows of same age not akin. We are now booking orders for spring pigs. Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves for sale at reasonable prices. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. 333-y-om



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 IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,
 Rockland, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.
ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

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Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.
HENRY SMITH, Manager.

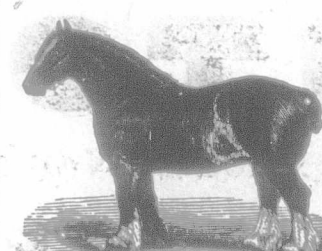


Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. O.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.
 Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. 331-1-y

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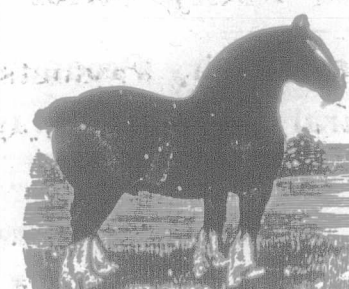
Orders can now be booked for Shearing Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.

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CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls
NORTHERN LIGHT
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VICE CONSUL

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable. 322-1-y-om
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The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by



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

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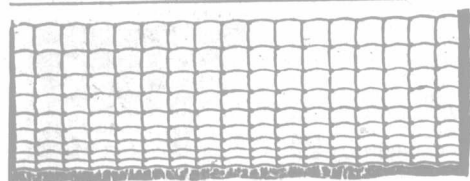
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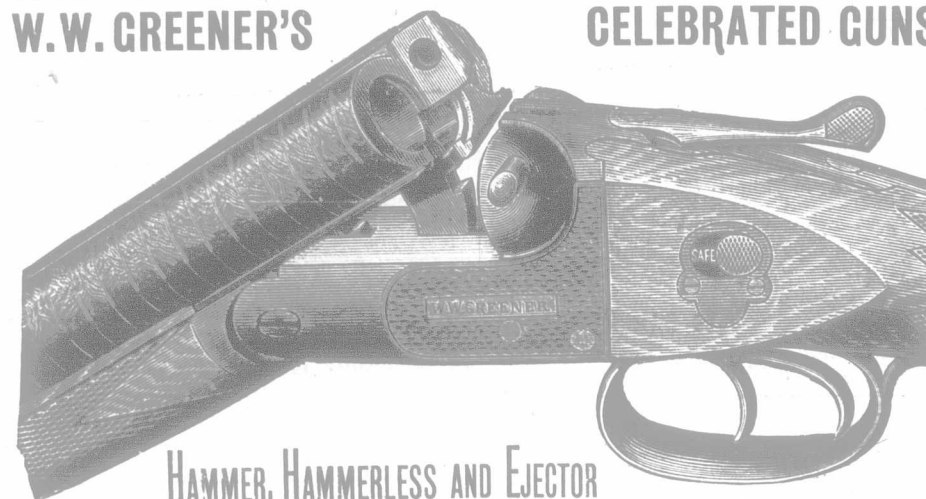
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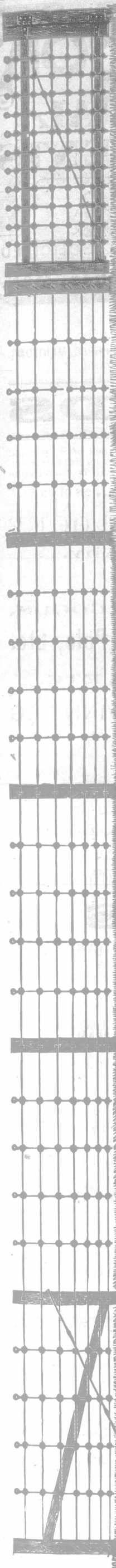
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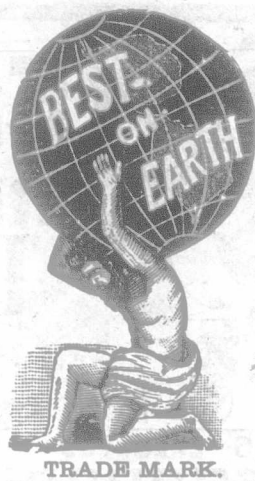
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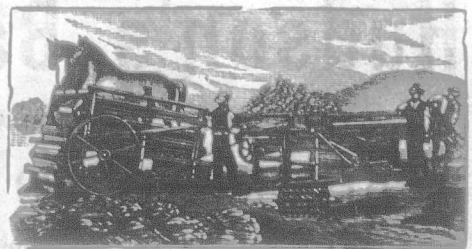
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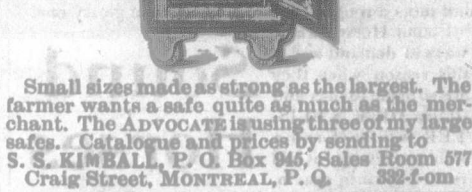
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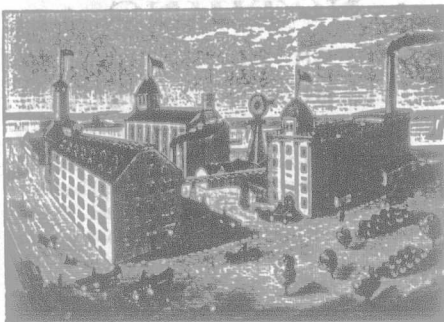
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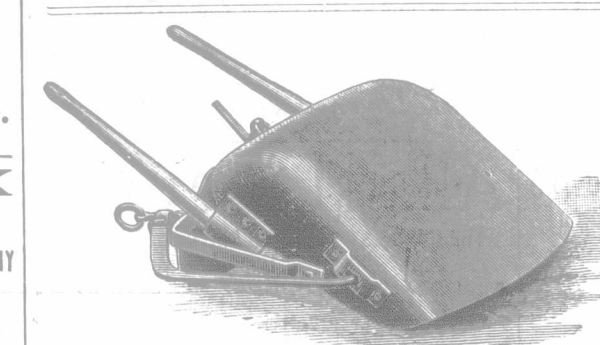
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