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Grain Commission

Over 23 years' experience in Grain Commission business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

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Highest prices paid for all kinds of in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

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We have sold grain by sample for fifteen years, and know that we can give your shipments the care and expert attention they demand.

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Try us with your next shipment.

**Randall, Gee & Mitchell**  
202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

**RAW FURS**

We are going to make a specialty this season of Mink, Marten, Muskrat and Lynx, and want to handle them in large quantities, and to do this we expect to pay high prices for them. Give us a trial shipment. Write for our price lists. They are free. We buy all kinds of raw furs and hides and pay highest market price for same. **LA CROSSE WOOL & FUR CO., Dept. 6, Exporters of Raw Furs, La Crosse, Wis.**

When writing Advertisers mention the Farmer's Advocate

notice as having made the mortgage he knew that the crop was covered with the land. He had no right to sell the whole crop and if any portion of it is left it could be taken under the mortgage in preference to executions or exemptions. B would also be liable to criminal proceedings for having sold the grain under the mortgage.

3. It is not necessary to take a note with a mortgage. If other articles were put in the mortgage beside the seed grain it would invalidate it.

**GROWING APPLE TREES FROM SEEDLINGS.**

Can you inform me in your "Questions and Answers" column on the following particulars:—

1. Can good apple trees be grown from pips or must they be grafted? If the latter, can one young tree be grafted from another i. e. interchanging from tree to tree?

2. When would such trees bear?

Eng. C. E. C.

Ans.—Apples, like most other fruits, do not come true from seed, and as a rule fruit from seedling trees will be much inferior to the named varieties. Possibly not one in 500 would produce fruit equal to the variety whence the seed was secured.

Apples as commercially sold, that is apple trees, are either budded or grafted. Grafted trees are root-grafted. The graft or scion is inserted in the root or piece of a root of a young tree. Usually one-year-old seedling roots are used for grafting in ordinary commercial work, but the grafting may be done on the root, main stem, or branches. The latter is the practice when it is desired to change the class of fruit produced by large trees.

2. Apple trees usually begin to bear fruit in from six to ten years, much depending upon the variety. Some varieties have an early bearing habit, while other well known varieties are tardy bearers, until the tree has reached an age of about ten years. This refers to root-grafted trees. Trees that have been top-grafted, will sometimes bear the second year.

**WORMS IN HORSES.**

How would you treat horses with worms?

G. P.

Ans.—Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, and two ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and, after the last one has been given, give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger

**PUFF BELOW STIFLE.**

Sucking colt has a soft, puffy lump about the size of hen's egg. Lameness has been noticed for about a month.

D. G.

Ans.—The colt's stifle bone becomes partially dislocated. Put it in a box stall, and keep as quiet as possible. Get a blister made of one and one-half drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joint, and rub the blister well in once daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Oil every day, and, as soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and, after this, once every four weeks all winter. The patient will probably make a useful animal, but will never be quite right, and the puff mentioned will probably remain permanently.

**GOSSIP**

**REMINISCENCES OF A STOCKMAN.**  
(Continued)

name. He was a native of York County who had married the "Missus" who was the owner of a fine farm near Toronto. And right good sheep he showed, pure bred Leicesters, well bred and in fine condition. It was

at this fair and from this colored man my father bought his first pure bred animal. And here I received my first insight into the tricks of the trade of showman. Uncle Geordie seeing that the African exhibitor had a ram lamb that was sure to win asked him a few minutes before the judges came around, what he wanted for it and on being told five pounds, handed over the money, took possession of his purchase, slipped one of his own entry tickets on its back, secured the first prize of five pounds and sold the lamb a few minutes later for five dollars more than it cost him.

As examples of the prices paid for pure bred stock in those early years, I may state that at the Provincial Fair at Hamilton in 1853 an imported Leicester ram was sold by James Dickson of Clarke Township, near Port Hope for \$240. At London in 1854 my father paid the same price for a pair of Cotswolds and in 1856 he paid \$250 for the first prize Cotswold shearling ram. In 1857 I attended a sale of shorthorn cattle from the herd of F. W. Stone of Gueph, at which a cow with the modest name of "Margaret" sold for \$750 and my father paid \$1300 for Fairy and her yearling daughter. Not being interested in pure bred horses, I have no recollection of prices paid for that class of stock but no doubt they were correspondingly high. It was a risky business importing stock in those days when they had to come by sailing ships on voyages of eight to twelve weeks, and a heavy percentage went over board to feed the fish. In 1854 Mr. Stone had a whole shipment thrown over in a storm to save the ship, and Joe Thompson who had little capital to play on came back three years in succession with only a bridle and a blanket to show for his enterprise, his horse each time having been committed to the deep. But his friends rallied round him and raised enough money by subscription to give him another chance, and he returned safely with "Netherby," famous on the honour roll of Clydesdale Stallions in Canada as a prize winner and as a sire, his numerous progeny selling for fabulous prices for the times, and making his owner a comfortable fortune in a few years.

My acquaintance with horsemen was limited but I remember well those keen judges and capable handlers of Clydesdales, John Sanderson of Markham, Bob Ferris of Richmond Hill, Joe Fisher of Huron county, and Richard Graham of Pickering, father of the far famed Graham Brothers, who figure so prominently in these days as masters of the art of buying, selling and showing high-class horses. I could name, by the score, breeders of other classes of stock who were prize winners at provincial fairs in the fifties and sixties, prominent among whom for many years in the classes for shorthorns and sheep, were the Millers and Stone and Snell, and later David Christie of Oak Park, and George Brown of Bow Park farm, famed in shorthorn circles, while prominent as sheep breeders and exhibitors were Kit Walker and John Robson of London, Herbert Spencer of Whitby, Jim Petty of Hensall and many others I might mention did space permit. But readers of the Farmer's Advocate as a rule, I doubt not, would read with greater interest reminiscences of the pioneer settlers and stockmen in opening up the great country west of the lakes, of whom I recall Kenneth McKenzie of Burnside, and Donald Fraser of Emerson, brave men and true, who led the van in the improvement of stock and set a good example of patient plodding and an enterprising spirit, and reaped the reward preeminent of success and of personal esteem. But their record and that of their contemporaries may more fittingly be cited by some one more closely in touch than the writer with the field and the circumstances. The pioneers in the importation and dissemination of improved breeds of live stock were worthy of being held in grateful remembrance by the present generation as their courage and enterprise has added millions to the comparative value of our assets over what they would otherwise be.

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