

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

AND HOME MAGAZINE

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*

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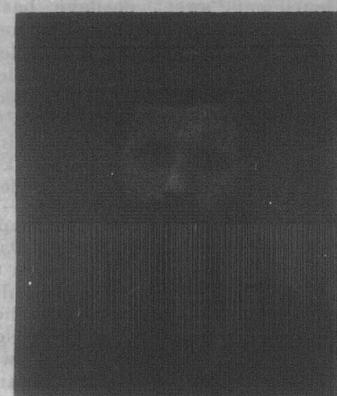
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Brandon, Man.



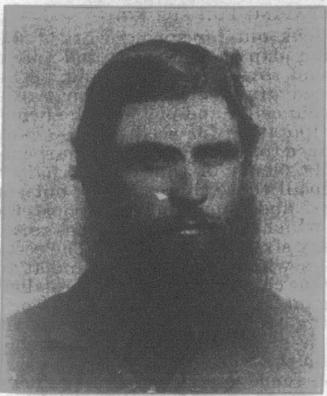
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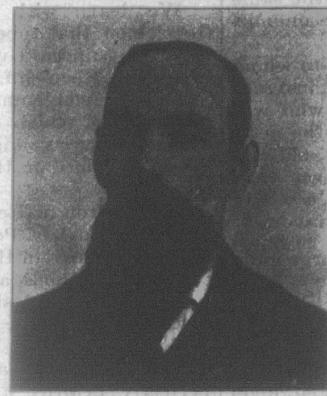
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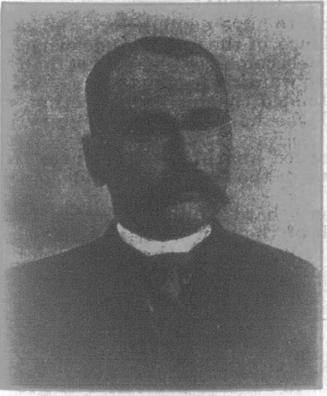
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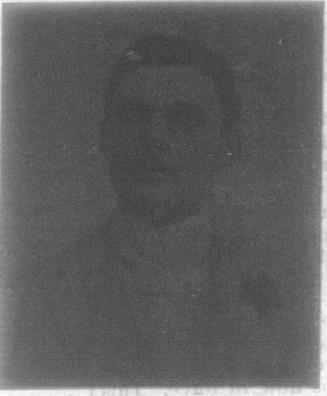
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H. A. CHADWICK,  
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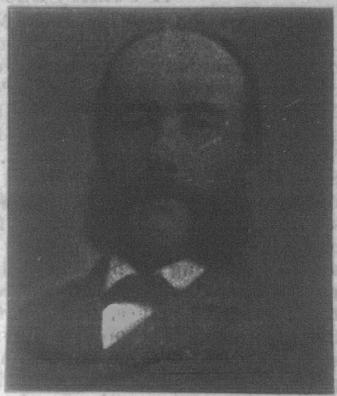
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J. A. S. MACMILLAN,  
Brandon, Man.



WESLEY DAWSON,  
Stonewall, Man.



JOHN OUGHTON,  
Willow Brook Farm, Crystal City, Man.

PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS OF SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

The wheat crop of India is reported to be unusually good, and the average yield six per cent. greater than last year.

Says Mr. Scott at an Ohio Institute meeting: "Feed your lambs before they are born. Weak and puny lambs are the product of illy-fed ewes. Strong, vigorous, healthy lambs are the offspring of well-fed mothers."

One of our staff who attended the late meeting of the American Shropshire Breeders' Association succeeded in inducing that Society to grant \$50.00 cash to be awarded at the next Winnipeg Industrial Show. See the report in other columns.

John Sharman read a very interesting paper at a recent meeting of the Souris Farmers' Institute, and among other things he said: "I am about convinced that it is a waste of land and labor—this summerfalling. A plan that has been adopted by several good farmers is, I think, much more advisable, that is to seed down to timothy when the land becomes a little foul; take one or two crops of timothy, and immediately after the crop of hay is secured plow. Then after harvest harrow, and you will have an earlier and a better paying crop of wheat than you would have off fallow, and you are a hay crop ahead."

The question has often been asked, Can sweet ensilage be obtained? According to good authorities ensilage can be cured so that it will taste and smell pleasantly sweet. The cause of ensilage being sour is due frequently to imperfect sealing. According to Mr. Van Alstyne, in the Country Gentleman, sweet ensilage has been made at Cornell. The ensilage was composed of June grass and clover, made in a metal silo, and had been treated, after placing it in the silo, with carbonic acid gas, the silo being embedded in the ground; the ensilage was perfectly sweet. This question of sweet ensilage is one worthy of investigation and study, as sour ensilage fed to milking cows certainly gives the milk an objectionable flavor.

At the present time many people are changing their plans and lines of work. Dairying and poultry raising are both being taken up by men who once thought such work was only fit for women folk, but these have changed their minds on account of greater branches of agriculture being no longer remunerative. These two growing rural industries can be made to go hand in hand with good effect. While egg and chickens are being sold butter can be taken to the buyer as well. Dealers in one are nearly always dealers in the other. Both products can be packed in the same box and marketed at the same time, thus economizing time and labor.

In commencing a new branch by one to whom it is new it is well to exercise caution. An instance is given in an exchange where a man who was commencing poultry business went into the nearest market town and purchased 1000 hens, old and young, pure-bred and mongrel, whatever they happened to be. As might be expected, a weedy lot was obtained—useless under the most favorable circumstances. The pens and runs were so much over-stocked that disease soon swept a large number of them out of the way, making room for a better lot to be more judiciously handled. The object lesson was rather an expensive one, but, nevertheless, lasting. The only way to achieve success is to start quietly, gradually breed up to the requirements, and learn along the way. The most successful businesses are conducted upon these lines, and many dangers are avoided by adopting this plan.

#### A Poultry Show.

An important meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office, on January 15th. After considerable discussion, it was decided to hold a Poultry Show, and March 6th, 7th and 8th was the time selected. A general committee, consisting of Messrs. Chadwick, Wise, Williams, Greig, Smith, V. S., and Hinman, Secretary, was then appointed to arrange the necessary preliminaries; and sub-committees were struck, to solicit subscriptions from merchants, and others interested in poultry; to arrange for a suitable building for holding a show; to interview railroad and express companies re transportation; to arrange for judges, advertising, printing prize list, etc., etc. It is confidently expected that substantial prizes will be offered in all poultry and pet stock classes. The dog fanciers are invited to attend the next meeting, and possibly arrangements may be made to have a dog show in connection with the poultry show.

#### Mr. John A. McGillivray's Dorset Horns.

Our front page is beautified by a life-like illustration of three of Mr. McGillivray's Dorset Horned sheep. The flock owned by this gentleman is a very large and a very good one. Drafts from these pens have been most successful in all leading Canadian and American show rings where exhibited. A full review of this flock will appear in an early issue.

#### Our Subscription Prizes.

See our list of subscription prizes on page 58. We have carefully selected the grains offered. The subscription prizes presented in last issue, though not advertised in this number, are still offered. See last paper, page 39. We have sent out a number of World's Fair Triumph Watches; all who have received them are pleased with them. Our rings are genuine, and have given perfect satisfaction wherever sent.

We have again made arrangements with some of the most reliable breeders of live stock of the various sorts, and can supply young animals of high excellence, and of either sex, as subscription prizes. See page 58. An energetic person can thus obtain pure-bred animals, and pay for them by canvassing for us. A short time ago a gentleman and his daughter sent us two hundred and eighty names, as a result of twenty days' work. We send out a number of animals each year as subscription prizes, each is selected by an expert before being shipped.

#### Tuberculosis in New York.

About 20,000 animals were examined by the three inspectors of the State Board during 1903, and of this number 686 were found infected and killed. Many valuable animals, in fact whole herds, which took years to bring to their high standard of excellence, have been slaughtered. Dr. Balch has had the milk of infected cows tested by expert chemists. Recently Prof. Slotter analyzed a sample of milk from an infected cow, whose udder and teats were quite free from the disease, and found it crowded with tuberculosis bacilli, which, if used by a person, might develop consumption. Owners of cattle will sooner or later awaken to the necessity of having their herds examined, and if any are found diseased have them killed at once. When purchasing cattle farmers should insist upon having them tested with tuberculin, as in many cases the disease is brought into a herd by the purchase of cattle which outwardly appear to be in perfect health.

#### Tuberculosis.

We learn with regret from The Country Gentleman that tuberculosis has been discovered in the magnificent Guernsey herd of Mr. Morton, Ellerslie, Rhemcliff, N. Y. Seventeen animals have been condemned and will be slaughtered, only one of which is imported; all the others, except two, are young heifers of Mr. Morton's own breeding, most of them due to calve in a few weeks.

Mr. Morton writes:—"The test was made by Dr. John Faust, of Poughkeepsie. Just before the fire Dr. Gardner, of Hartford, inspected our herd by the usual methods, and pronounced them entirely free from tuberculosis. Dr. Faust made an examination since the fire. His examination was made in the usual way, by sounding the lungs, examining the glands, etc., and he pronounced the cattle perfectly healthy as far as this method would show. He then injected every animal with tuberculin, and 17 showed reactions for tuberculosis."

"Several of the condemned are due to calve soon. Dr. Faust proposes to isolate them and wait until their calves are born, when he will again apply the tuberculin test. It has been suggested that young heifers when pregnant might show reactions from the injection, even when perfectly free from disease. Dr. Faust proposes to test this."

"The rest of the cattle will be killed Jan. 10th. Secretary Edward Norton, Dr. Gardner, and others interested will be present."

"We are very anxious to determine whether the tuberculin test is accurate or not. If it is accurate, it will be used on all animals we purchase to stock our new barn."

Scotch and English cattle breeders have united their efforts against Canadian cattle, and are using their best endeavors to prevent the removal of the quarantine regulations now in force. This is as a matter of protection from a financial aspect—not because any sane Briton believes Canada has or ever had a case of pleuro-pneumonia.

#### Timely Notes for February—No. 1.

##### EXEMPTIONS.

Just now a hundred and one remedies are proposed to prevent farmers getting into debt, and to help those that are deeply, and in many cases hopelessly, involved. Many of these methods are no better than highway robbery. To advocate legislation that will prevent any creditor getting paid is to legalize robbery. To extend exemptions so as to include a large amount of stock, grain, etc., is to simply give an incentive to dishonesty. There are already too many now who take advantage of the exemption act to keep out of range of the county court. I believe the only way to prevent much misery and indiscriminate credit is to do away with exemptions altogether, whether it is the professional man with his books and instruments, the church with its free-tax lands, the factory or mill with its bonus and exemption from taxes for a term of years, the merchant or mechanic with his stock-in-trade, or the farmer with his cows, his grain and his land. If exemptions are such a good thing, how is it that, in spite of them, the country is being sold up and depopulated in so many districts? The chattel mortgage generally does away with all that may be left as an "exemption". Another method for enforcing a cash trading system would be to abolish suits for debt, but this also, though one of John Stuart Mill's pet theories, would cripple business and would be found impracticable. It may be said against my plan of abandoning exemptions altogether, that it would place such great power in the hands of the bankers and loan companies, but this could be circumvented by a provision that no debt should bear a greater rate of interest than the legal six per cent. I would like to see other and slier pens take up this subject of credit and exemption.

##### THE UNEMPLOYED.

Who are they? Those I have seen are chiefly farm laborers and "navvies". Their migratory instincts, and the desire to get the highest possible wages for the least possible labor, are responsible for most of them being idle. In many, if not most instances, these men would not take steady work on farms for reasonable wages, but would only work during hay and harvest and seed time, and trusting to farmers being rushed for time to exact high wages for a short time. If farmers could only hire men for the year, they would be only too glad to do so, as they would then be able to diversify their work, and not have to teach several new hands each season. Isn't \$15 or \$20 a month the year round better than \$30 a month for two months, or \$25 a month for five months or so? The present agricultural laborer is becoming more of a tramp than a worker, and more and more incompetent each year.

##### PREPARING FOR SPRING.

It is time to look out for spring work and its needs. Make out a plan of your farm, and note on it what you intend sowing on each field. Then clean up your seed grain, send for your garden seeds, overhaul your cellar and pick out the firmest and best shaped potatoes for seed. Those plowshares should be seen to, and the harrowssharpended. There is generally plenty of time in February to think over and do all these things. Pick out your best laying hens, and then choose a rooster of some pure breed whichever your fancy runs to, and mate him with say six or seven hens. The rest of the flock are better without any escort, and at any rate you only want chickens from your best hens.

Are you going on breeding to a scrub bull, or do you intend turning over a new leaf and improving your stock? It is about time now, so as to have your cows calve in the winter.

Sharpen your fence posts, buy your fencing, whether barbed wire or smooth, clean up and mend your harness, hags, hoes, etc. Hire your men for the year, if possible, and give a reasonable living wage.

##### GENERAL.

Are you going to have enough hay and other feed for the balance of the winter and spring? If not, buy before it becomes so scarce that half the neighbors are also wanting feed.

Have you attended the institute meeting, and so strengthened the hands of the secretary and other leaders?

Have you learned anything this winter from your own failures, or those of your friends, or from their successes?

This has been a hard winter so far for many, through no fault of their own. If you have been successful and are prospering, then

"Help a worn and weary brother  
Pulling hard against the stream."

"INVICTA."

##### Errata.

Under the heading "Sheep at the Ontario Agricultural College" in our last issue, near the end of the article, the writer was made to say, "Owing to a sterile ram and other avoidable causes." This clause should have read, "Owing to a sterile ram and other unavoidable causes."

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month.
- It is impartial and independent of all classes 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, \$2.00 or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contractors furnished on application.
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7. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
9. 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.
10. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.
11. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
12. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
13. 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.

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

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**Our Monthly Prize Essays.**

**CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.**

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
  - 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
  - 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.
- See section 9 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 authoress, 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 "Poultry Breeding from a Farmer's Standpoint." Essay to be in this office not later than February 15th.
- A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "Profitable Horse Raising for the Manitoba and Northwestern Farmers, with Suggestions on Breeding, Feeding, Training and Marketing." Essays to be in this office not later than March 15th.

**Readers, Please Notice.**

The illustration of Dorset Horned Sheep referred to in paragraph has been held over. It will appear in a later issue.

**Canada's Columbian Victors.**

Every farmer in Canada should secure a copy of our handsome premium picture, Canada's Columbian Victors; price, \$1.00. A copy will be sent to any of our subscribers for sending us the name of one new subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00.

**Russian Thistle.**

They seem to have made up their minds south of the 45th parallel to eradicate the Russian thistle, and from all accounts none to soon.

In the second issue of September last of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we reproduced from an U. S. Agricultural Department bulletin a descriptive article, accompanied by cuts of this fearful pest, and we urge every farmer, and more especially those in the south-eastern portion of Manitoba and in the adjacent territory, to familiarize himself with the character of this weed, and on the appearance of the first doubtful specimen, communicate at once with the district weed inspector or with the Department of Agriculture, so that it may not get a foothold on this side of the line.

It is almost certain to drift over here, either with the wind or to be carried in seed, and if noticed and destroyed when it first appears will save the country hundreds of thousands of dollars. The following from an exchange shows to what an alarming extent this weed has spread in the United States and the vast sum of money considered necessary to exterminate it:—

"The culmination of a good deal of thought and discussion, concerning the spread of the destructive Russian thistle, was reached by the presentation of a bill in the Senate on Monday last by Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota. Briefly, the bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall employ the necessary help and so direct it as to destroy and exterminate the Russian thistle in every part of the United States wherever found, and the bill carries with it an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to pay expenses. While just at present the devastation of the Russian thistle is especially marked in the Dakotas, Northern Nebraska, Western Iowa, and sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin, it is spreading very rapidly, and this bill deserves the hearty aggressive support of every one directly or indirectly interested in agriculture. It may be urged that it is a form of paternalism, but it surely is no more so than the Government's action with reference to pleuro-pneumonia and to the work of the Animal Industry Bureau as a whole. Of all pests to agriculture, the Russian thistle is not only the worst but is more dangerous than all the others put together. It not only drives out useful crops, but makes the land impassable to man or beast. In the sections in which it is spreading most rapidly, there is a great deal of vacant land, and unless concerted action is taken, little good will be accomplished. The Orange Judd Farmer is heartily in favor of this legislation, not only for those now suffering, but as a precautionary measure in the interests of the farming population of the Mississippi Valley." Let us beware of what Americans so dread.

**Winnipeg Industrial.**

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association was held on January 18th. The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Board of Directors for the present year: W. B. Scarth, E. L. Drewry, D. E. Sprague, W. Brydon, A. Strang, J. Mitchell, I. M. Ross, W. W. Douglas, H. S. Westbrook, D. Smith, J. W. Harris, F. A. Fairchild, J. Galt, J. Y. Griffin, J. Wolf, G. J. Maulson, E. Benson, C. V. Alloway, H. S. Croty.

There was considerable discussion on last summer's fair. Referring to the attractions, some gentlemen seemed to think the Directors during the past year had lost sight of the true objects of an agricultural exhibition. And, to show the feeling of some of the members, we reproduce the following from the report of the meeting as it appeared in the Free Press:

Mr. Ashdown was opposed to a summer fair, and advocated it being held in the fall. He believed that the fair was not now an agricultural exhibition, and deplored the fact that so much attention had been given to the attractions and not enough to the farm produce. He did not want to see the fair degenerate into a week of carnival sports.

Ex-Mayor Macdonald endorsed what Mr. Ashdown said, but said that he intended no reflection on the actions of last year's directorate.

J. Wolf spoke in an entirely different strain. He believed the success of last year was entirely due to the attractions. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Riley also spoke briefly in the same line, and were followed by Mr. Burrows, who endorsed what the previous speakers had said. Ald. Hutchings, Dr. Hinman and Mr. Scarth also placed themselves on record on this matter. (The italics are ours.)

As we have already expressed ourselves very frankly on the subject, we will not devote any more space to it at present, but merely refer to two items which appear in the financial statement: Prizes and attractions are charged \$8,216.56; attractions are charged \$2,506.85. Now, we judge that half the first item was for attractions and half for prizes, or they would not be coupled, or say \$4,000 for attractions and \$2,506 for special attractions, making in all upwards of \$6,500 paid out at the last Industrial Exhibition for "attractions."

**Patrons of Manitoba.**

The Patrons of Industry held their annual convention in Brandon, commencing January 16th, and continuing till the 20th. There were present considerably over one hundred delegates from all parts of the province, and a great deal of important business was transacted and plans for future action laid down. Mr. Charles Braithwaite was again elected Grand President by acclamation. We are in receipt of the following communication from Mr. Lambert, corresponding secretary of Grand Association, which will prove interesting to many of readers who are not members of the Patrons' Association:—

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DEAR SIR,—Having received several enquiries as to the real aims and objects of the Patrons of Industry in this Province and the Northwest Territories, and as the general public seem to have formed a wrong impression of their position as a body, namely, that we are organized solely for the purpose of berating merchants, implement dealers and capitalists generally, should be glad if you would allow a little space to try and correct these misapprehensions, as it is considered that if more correct information was given to the farming public, among which your paper has such a wide circulation, the true aims of the Association would be better understood and appreciated. The objects of the Association are threefold, viz., to place the farmer and laborer in a better position financially, socially and intellectually. 1. By using our united effort constitutionally in breaking down combines, trust, high tariffs, and any other form of oppression which hinders the agriculturist from obtaining the fair and just results from his labor. 2nd. By meeting together in our Subordinate County and Grand Associations and debating live questions on the issues of which depend the welfare and comfort of our homes, and the stability and the purity of our national life. It is not a one from our legislative halls that the laws proceed, but from the sentiments expressed at meetings of the farmers, etc., who are in such a large majority in this Canada of ours, giving an idea to our governments of the desires of this majority, and I am pleased to see that they are demanding and receiving the recognition they claim in this respect. 3rd. And intellectually, by meeting together and discussing these questions in a manner that would be no discredit to the legislative halls of this country; showing that there is enough sound common sense and business ability among the farmers of this country to conduct its affairs, and that we need not depend on the professional men of this country to go to Winnipeg and Ottawa to decide what the farmers of Manitoba require. Now, Mr. Editor, these are the aims in general of our Association. I read in your ADVOCATE the platform of the Grand Association of Ontario. Ours is similar in many respects, being as follows:—

- 1st. Maintenance of British connection.
  - 2nd. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settlers. Minerals and timber lands to be reserved and preserved by the Crown for the use of the people.
  - 3rd. That the representatives of agricultural constituencies shall be farmers; candidates to be selected for ability, integrity and independence.
  - 4th. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
  - 5th. Simplification of the laws, and a general reduction in the machinery of government.
  - 6th. Tariff for revenue only. Farm implements, binding twine, fencing wire, lumber and coal oil and nails to be free of duty. A policy of protection to industries which supply the farmer with necessities for the production of grain, whilst the farmers' produce is sold in an open market in competition with the world, is a manifest injustice and imposition, especially taking into consideration that agriculture is the principal industry of the Dominion.
  - 7th. Legislation that will effectually protect farmers and laborers from monopolies and from combines which have unduly increased the price of all necessities.
  - 8th. Preparation of Dominion and Provincial voters' list by the municipal officers.
  - 9th. Conformity of electoral districts to municipal boundaries, as constituted for municipal purposes, so far as the principle of representation by population will permit.
  - 10th. One man one vote in elections for both the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature.
  - 11th. The ballot box for the Northwest.
  - 12th. That women be admitted to the franchise.
  - 13th. Disfranchisement Civil Service and abolition of Senate.
- There has just closed in Brandon the best convention ever held in Manitoba, where, as you will see by the press (which a year or two ago disdained to notice us), measures were discussed relating to exemption laws, tariff questions, railroad rates, farmer representation in Legislature and Commons, and various other questions of importance by some as good speakers as can be found in this country, and provision made for running farmer candidates at the next election. I will not take up any more space, but it is desirable that the farmers of Manitoba should know what is being done by the Patrons of Manitoba.

I am, yours respectfully, O. T. LAMBERT,  
Corresponding Sec. Grand Assn.

### The Principal Exhibitors of Sheep and Swine at the Winnipeg Exhibition.

The brief sketches given below, together with the plate page of photo-engravings which appears in this issue, will assist our readers in becoming acquainted with the name and fame of the principal breeders of sheep and swine who held up the honors of their respective favorites at the last Winnipeg Industrial.

H. T. MUNN,

OF J. D. MCGREGOR & CO., BRANDON,  
Importers and Breeders of Shire and Carriage Horses, Polled  
Angus Cattle and Tamworth Hogs.

Henry Tobe Munn, born 1864, at Ashford, Kent, England, comes from an old Kentish family, the Tobes and Sir E. Deering being the only remaining families entitled to call themselves "Men of Kent," in contradistinction to "Kentish Men," according to an old county history. Left Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1886, coming to Manitoba the same year; and in the year following, 1887, entered into partnership with J. D. McGregor at Brandon.

The firm made several large shipments of western horses to Manitoba in 1887 and 1888.

Mr. Munn made the first shipment of imported stallions from England in the spring of 1889, all of them being Shires.

The following spring, 1890, Mr. Munn again brought out a shipment of Shires, Cleveland Bays and Thoroughbreds. In 1891, Mr. J. D. McGregor and Mr. Munn went over together, making a large mixed shipment of Shires, Cleveland, Yorkshire Coach, Hackney and Thoroughbred stallions. In 1892, Mr. J. D. McGregor went over alone and brought out another large shipment. In this shipment were included a number of Tamworth pigs, being the first of this "long bacon" breed ever brought into Manitoba.

Since commencing operations in 1889, the firm have sold over seventy imported stallions, all good, useful horses, and many of extra quality. They imported Village Blacksmith, that cocky little Shire stallion that swept all before him in the show rings a few years ago. And at the Winnipeg Industrial last July, the three Coach stallions heading the class were imported by this firm, including Mr. Knottel's Knight of the Vale, the winner of the ADVOCATE premium for best Carriage stallion any age, and the Messrs. Chambers' Stamford Bridge Swell, winner of the first and silver cup for carriage horse the year previous.

The firm have also the largest herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Canada, winning the majority of the prizes in this class both at Winnipeg and Brandon Summer Fairs.

The Tamworth pigs exhibited by J. D. McGregor & Co. at the Industrial were "the admired of all admirers," being the first of this red breed ever seen by many people; but though so little known in this country, the breed is of ancient origin, and well and favorably known in England. They are certain to become a favorite breed here, as their long, deep sides make them a prime bacon hog; they are easy feeders and very prolific and hardy.

JAMES BRAY,

"OAK GROVE FARM," PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,  
Yorkshire Hogs, Oxford-Down Sheep, Jersey Cattle.

One of the best known live stock men in the Portage district is James Bray, who was born and brought up in East Zorra, Oxford Co., Ont., came west in '78, and after living nine years on the Carberry Plains, moved to his present location, "Oak Grove Farm," which is magnificently situated some eighteen miles north of the Portage, not far off the shore of Lake Manitoba. The buildings are located near the centre of the farm and nicely sheltered by a grove of native trees. A large frame stable, with well-fenced yards, and a fine, roomy house, tastefully built, all unite to make one of the most comfortable farms we know of; and the stables are stocked with the choicest of cattle, sheep and pigs, the reputation of which is now sufficiently well known to need little mention here. In 1889 he laid the foundation of his herd of Yorkshire pigs, which now numbers thirty-six head, representatives of which got a good "chunk" of the prize money at the Industrial.

His Oxford-Down sheep he imported in 1891 from Ontario, and the flock now consists of twenty-six head; and he informs us that as his farm is not exactly suited for sheep he would like to sell the entire flock. At the Industrial he captured first on shearing ram, first and third on pair aged ewes, and second on pair ewe lambs. His herd of Jerseys, of course sweeps the decks wherever shown, and still better, "Bray's butter" is generally labelled with a red ticket in the dairy exhibits, and he "can't begin to supply the demand for it."

JOHN OUGHTON,

"WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM," CRYSTAL CITY,  
Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire and Chester White Hogs.

Mr. Oughton has spent over 20 years of his life in Canada. He always had a particular fancy for good stock, and in 1888 made his first investment in pure-bred stock by purchasing from James Glennie, then a large importer in Ontario, three ewe lambs and one imported ewe, bringing them out to Manitoba the same year, along with some pure-bred Berkshires, some poultry and Clydesdale horses. In 1891 he attended the Industrial with only seven head, but secured the following firsts: On aged ewe, ewe lamb, ram, ram lamb, pen, ewe and lamb any breed, ram lamb and three ewes any breed, and sweepstakes on best ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs any breed. In 1891 he imported from England the choice ram, Captain Birr (89789), to head the flock. Finding the Shropshire complete success, being hardy, thrifty and prolific, and not being able to supply the demand, in 1892 he purchased from W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., his entire crop of lambs for that year, 71 in all, 37 ewe and 34 ram lambs, all from his imported ewes and sired by the celebrated ram, "Wool Merchant." At the Winnipeg Fair that year he was again very successful, and in '93, against the strongest competition he had yet encountered, he won first on aged ram (Captain Birr), on ewes, on ewe lambs, on best pen, and first and second on shearing ewes. He has now 50 breeding ewes and a number of shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs.

While visiting the London exhibition in 1892 he purchased from J. E. Brethour two large Yorkshire sows, both in pig, and both prize-winners, and at the last Industrial with three young pigs took two firsts and one second. He secured the first prize sow under one year from James Glennie, Portage la Prairie. He imported his Chester Whites from E. D. George, Putnam, Ontario.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,

BRANDON.

Shropshire Sheep.

John Angus S. Macmillan was born in Yorkshire, England, 1870; first came out to Manitoba in 1884, and in '92 brought out a large shipment of Shropshire ewes and rams, taking them to his farm about two miles south of the city of Brandon. His flock now consists of 400 head—200 imported ewes and 100 Canadian-bred ewes, and 100 Canadian-bred rams. In selecting his ewes Mr. Macmillan spent considerable time in England attending all the sales, and succeeded in getting together a flock hard to beat in England. In the ADVOCATE, November, 1892, appeared a very full account of this importation. They were selected from such celebrated flocks as that of Mrs. Barrs, of Odstare Hall, Mr. Inger, of Thorpe; Mr. Mansell, of Shipnal, and Messrs. Price and Fowler. And he was fortunate in getting a full brother to the champion ram of England in 1892; this ram has proved to be a first-class stock-getter, and at the Industrial, where he was shown, was only beaten by a few points—in fact, many thought him entitled to first place. The ram was not brought out in his best form, Mr. Macmillan being away in England at the time. Only a few entries were made from this flock, but the winnings were one first, two

seconds and two thirds. Mr. Macmillan is entirely satisfied with the climate and conditions of Manitoba as a sheep country, and proposes bringing out another shipment in the spring.

H. A. CHADWICK,

"DEER LODGE," WINNIPEG.

Duroc Jersey Swine, Fancy Poultry.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Chadwick, was born in 1842 in the State of Vermont, U. S., and came to Manitoba in 1875. He has been engaged ever since his arrival in the hotel business.

"Deer Lodge," his present residence, well known in "olden times" as the home of the late Hon. Jas. McKay, is beautifully situated four or five miles west of Winnipeg, on the banks of the Assiniboine river, and is one of the sights of the city; it consists of some fifteen acres of park and garden. Magnificent old trees and the lovely flower garden surround the old-fashioned "Lodge," making up a scene not to be found elsewhere in the prairie province.

Surrounded on all sides by a heavy grove of trees are the commodious poultry yards and stables of the genial proprietor.

About a year ago last fall he imported a pair of Duroc-Jersey or Jersey Red hogs, having them selected by the widely-known poultry and swine judge, S. Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., at the Detroit show. These hogs have exceeded Mr. Chadwick's most sanguine expectations, as he says they are the easiest fed, earliest maturing, and attain the greatest weight of any hog he ever saw. Killing one of the first litter at one year old, he was surprised to find it dress 350 pounds.

His exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys at the Provincial were objects of curiosity and admiration, as this favored American breed are as yet little known in this country.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Chadwick has been well known as one of the most extensive poultry breeders in the province. For the past few years he has occupied the position of President of the Poultry Association, and last year represented that association on the Winnipeg Industrial Board. His reputation as a judge of poultry is becoming widely known, and his services are sought for by many of our western exhibitors.

His poultry yards now contain first-class representatives of the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Langhans, English Silver Grey Dorkings, White Faced Black Spanish, Pit Games, Black African Bantams, Guinea Fowls, Pea Fowls and English Golden Pheasants.

R. J. MITCHELL,

WINNIPEG.

Berkshire Pigs.

Was born in the county of Lincoln, Ont., in 1856, came to Manitoba twelve years ago, and is now located just north of the city of Winnipeg. Has been breeding pure-bred Berkshire pigs for ten years, but did not place any on exhibition until 1892 and 1893. So far Mr. Mitchell has won nothing but first prizes, including the only two diplomas offered in '93, also sweepstakes pen, all breeds competing. For the past ten years has carried a stock of from thirty to fifty pigs, and he believes a pig cannot be fed at a profit after it reaches 200 lbs. live weight, and that the Berkshire will make that weight with less feed than any other breed, and also make a better quality of pork. Mr. Mitchell is extensively engaged in the dairy business, and is laying the foundation for a herd of Holstein cattle.

MESSRS. A. & W. CARROTHERS,

REGINA, N. W. T.,

Breeders of Cotswold Sheep.

This flock of Cotswold sheep was founded about ten years ago by the purchase of a number of ewes from Samuel Bratt, Belmont, Ont., and an imported ram from Jesse Bratt. Although they are but comparatively young men, still at the ages of sixteen and eighteen they showed such skill and carefulness in managing sheep that they received full management of their father's flock, and in a few years they were the owners of a fine flock of highly-bred Cotswolds.

From 1894 till 1898, throughout the different fairs of Western Ontario, they succeeded in carrying off several diplomas and over 300 prizes in those five years, though it was by no means a walk-over, as the competition in Cotswolds was strong. Early in 1899 they purchased an imported ram from J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, Ontario, and also some ewes bred from imported stock, and in the following April, 1899, they moved west to Regina, N. W. T., bringing with them a choice carload of their Cotswold sheep, and located south of Regina, where they are at present carrying on an extensive business, both for breeding and mutton purposes. In the fall of 1891 they took in the Winnipeg Industrial Fair and were successful in carrying off the diploma and the majority of the prizes in the Cotswold class. During the Winnipeg fair they purchased from Mr. Wm. Grogan, of Crystal City, and imported by J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, a ram which weighed 415 lbs., and equal to his weight in quality; this ram has been at the head of their flock for two years. Again in 1892 they visited the Winnipeg Industrial, and, as before, succeeded in winning the diploma and their share of prizes, and making several good sales to different farmers throughout Manitoba. Early in this past summer, in July, 1893, they again attended the Winnipeg Industrial and met with the same success, getting the diploma, six first prizes, four second prizes and three third prizes. They were also successful at Regina and the other local western fairs. Then again, this past summer, they purchased some ewes and also one shearing ram from Mr. J. C. Snell, which is bred from imported stock on both sides.

Messrs. A. & W. Carrothers have, in all, a flock of 200 head, 90 of which are pure-bred Cotswolds. Besides their sheep, they have a herd of 100 head of grade cattle and a number of horses. They farm about 200 acres on the average.

PETER FARGEY,

LA RIVIERE.

Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs.

Mr. Peter Fargey was born in the County of Hastings, Ontario, in the year 1851, emigrated to Manitoba in September, 1878, and located on section 34, 3, 9, w., where he has resided ever since. In 1888 he started to handle pure-bred stock, importing in that year three Shropshire ewes from the flock of R. Rensselaer, Galt, Ont. The year following, he brought in a ram from the late A. Easton, Blenheim Township, Ont., and again, in 1891, he imported two ewes from the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., who had imported them from England, one being from the flock of J. Bowen-Jones, the other from that of C. T. Clark. In 1892 he got the ram, Dyer's 108, to head his flock, purchasing him from the Hon. John Dryden; following this in 1893 with another importation from the same flock of two shearing ewes, one of which he was unfortunate enough to lose shortly after its arrival here. At the present time he has thirteen pure-bred Shrops. on the farm.

Mr. Fargey has also been breeding Berkshire pigs since 1891, and has some choice specimens of this popular breed. At the Winnipeg Industrial, he took two first prizes on three entries in sheep, and a second prize on Berkshire sow, besides a great number of prizes at local shows.

This past season Mr. Fargey has built a stone sheep house, with frame barn on top to contain fodder. Needless to say, he is a believer in mixed farming, and that he has faith in the Shropshires and Berkshires as being the best breeds of sheep and hogs for this country.

WESLEY DAWSON,

STONEWALL.

Southdown Sheep, Yorkshire Swine.

Mr. Dawson was born in 1858, in the County of Lennox, Ontario. He came west to Manitoba in 1888 and located on his present farm, five miles west of the town of Stonewall. He cultivates about eighty acres, raising chiefly oats, barley and feed for stock.

His flock of Southdown sheep now numbers upwards of fifty head, the foundation stock coming from John Jackson & Sons, of Abingdon, Ont. For the past three years he has secured the bulk of the prizes at the Industrial in the Southdown classes, and has been equally successful at local fairs. He claims that for early maturity no other breed equals the Southdown.

In Yorkshire hogs, Mr. Dawson has now five brood sows and a boar, besides a number of young ones for sale. The original pigs came from the well-known herd of J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont. His present stock boar, Duke of Leighton—878—, was bred by H. F. Boyce, Qu' Appelle Station, Assa.; sired by Lady Duckering's Success, out of Gladys—624—, etc.

In addition to the sheep and hogs, Mr. Dawson has some ten head of Shorthorns, and is building up a dairy herd. He has captured fifty-three prizes in all at the fairs of 1895—fifteen at Winnipeg, eleven at Stonewall, and seventeen at Woodlands.

A. B. POTTER,

MONTGOMERY, ASSA.

Yorkshire Pigs.

Allen Brown Potter was born in Percy Township, Northumberland County, Ont., on October 24th, 1855, lived in Percy eighteen years, and in Colborne, Huron County, for seven years, coming west in the fall of 1881, and settling on his present homestead in the spring of the following year, section 24, 13, 3, w., 2nd meridian. Was born on a farm and always lived on one. The funds at his disposal in 1882, 1883, did not buy the first team of oxen, so it will be seen that for a number of years it was uphill work. He has always followed mixed farming as his means would allow, and considers pigs one of the best paying kinds of live stock.

In 1892, he bought from Jas. Glennie, of Portage la Prairie, his first Yorkshire pigs, and subsequently another sow in pig from James Bray, of the Portage. His stock boar, Montroy, out of the sow which won the first in a field of eleven aged sows at the last Industrial, won first place in a large class when fifteen and a-half months. At present he has six pure-bred Yorks; has never yet been able to supply the demand for young boars. His stock made a clean sweep at the White-wood, Wapella and Fairmeade fairs.

Mr. Potter purchased last spring from Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie, the Holstein bull, first prize yearling in 1892 at the Industrial. As yet he has no Holstein females, but intends getting some as his means will allow.

D. F. WILSON,

BRANDON.

Southdown Sheep.

Daniel Fleming Wilson was born in the year 1854, in the town of Ramsay, in the Isle of Man, where his father, the late D. F. Wilson, who was a member of the Mauz Bar, practised his profession. On leaving school in the autumn of 1870, he came out to Ontario to "learn farming," as many young fellows do, and has nearly ever since been engaged in agriculture. For nearly ten years he remained in Ontario, most of the time in Simcoe County, but in 1880 moved to Manitoba and farmed in the southern part of the province for two years, when he moved to the Territories, returning again to Manitoba in 1889. The little Isle of Man is somewhat noted for producing men of large size, and although Mr. Wilson says "coming to Canada before he was full grown stunted him," we are inclined to doubt it, as he stands six feet one in his stockings, and weighs 224 pounds.

He has a decided penchant for a Southdown, as they are the perfection of quality among sheep, and thinks they are the breed that should be used to grade up Canada's flocks with a view to export, believing that the first point to be aimed at is a mutton sheep of the finest quality. His flock of Southdowns is descended from sheep that were brought from the Model Farm at Guelph, and from F. W. Stone's flock. At present the flock is small, but it is intended to increase them considerably. Mr. Wilson is also a poultry fancier, and his Brown China geese have attracted considerable attention at both the Winnipeg and Brandon shows for the last two years.

R. MCKENZIE,

HIGH BLUFF.

Berkshire Pigs, Holstein Cattle.

Mr. McKenzie was born in East Williams, County of Middlesex, Ontario, moved to this country in 1871, and has been very successful, not only as a wheat grower, but has always taken a great interest in pure-bred stock. Mr. McKenzie has a model farm at High Bluff, good buildings, well situated, and has now a fine herd of pure-bred Holsteins, headed by that grand bull, Emperor of Canada, 3589, bred by Smith, Powell & Lamb, N. Y. Vida Rooker, was bred by G. Mes, Twisk, North Holland. Among the others of special merit are: Lady Rosamond, bred by Oneida Community, N. Y.; Queen Lo, bred by A. C. Hallman, Ontario. He has only one young bull left on hand. Mr. McKenzie won with his herd at the late Industrial Exhibition, first prize for bull three years or over, second on bull Crown King, afterwards sold to West Neeling, Portage la Prairie; second prize on Vida Rooker, and second on heifer calf. Mr. McKenzie has some of the best Berkshires in the province, with which he took a large share of the prizes at the Industrial. He has also lately added to his stock a pair of the large Berkshires from J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ontario, out of the gold medal herd. He will have a choice lot for spring shipment.

### The Directors of the Central Institute Meet the Government.

The Attorney-General having invited the Central Institute to present their views on the Exemption Act, mortgages, seizures, etc., a meeting of directors was called for January 17th, at Winnipeg, at which meeting the following were present:—Messrs. Elder, Virden, Bedford and Leech, Brandon, Sissons, Portage la Prairie, Underhill, Melita, Struthers, Russell, and Greig, Winnipeg. After a thorough discussion of the subject at hand, the deputation waited upon the Government, and after pointing out that they were not representing the views of the local institutes, there not having been time to ascertain what their views were, but merely their individual opinion, they presented their views, suggesting changes in the laws for the collecting of debts, in some of the articles covered by the Exemption Act, as to chattel mortgages, seizures, etc., the Government promising to give all matters touched upon their earnest consideration. A deputation from the Wawanesa Institute being also present, laid the views of that Institute before the Government.

The members of the Central Institute then waited upon the Premier, the Minister of Agriculture, and discussed several important matters, suggesting that several weeds be added to the list of those already on the Noxious Weeds Act, viz.: Tumble weed (Indian Head one), Russian Thistle and Rag weed. The necessity of giving dairy instruction by establishing a travelling dairy school was urged, and the importance of providing for the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools, besides several other very important matters.

**The Importance of the Dairy Industry.**

[A paper read by Mr. Grant, Winnipeg, at the annual meeting of the Dairy Association.]

I accepted the invitation to read a paper at your meeting with pleasure, as I felt the opportunity had at last arrived when the Association may make itself heard, and that the few who have stuck faithfully to the ship would cease to be looked upon as "Dairy Cranks," but as practical men who have laid a true foundation for financial success and more comfortable homes for our farmers.

I feel you can now make yourselves heard, judging from the number of inquiries I have had from correspondents unknown to me on questions relating to dairy matters, and I know other members of the association have had the same experience; but the chief reason that will assist you is that the majority of our farmers realize that they have made a mistake in the past and now seek a remedy.

I will now ask you to look back to one of our earliest meetings, at which I quoted the ludicrous description given by a Victoria merchant of the first shipment of Manitoba butter to the Pacific Coast. To put it in as few words as possible, it could not have been worse—the butter, packages or coverings. There was not even enough good butter in the Province to supply the dining cars, the railway bringing their supply from Quebec.

During the three years following note the change. Our first export of cheese was for members of the C. P. R. syndicate in New York, as an evidence that our wild natural grass would produce an article as good as any manufactured from the milk of animals fed on the highly cultivated pastures of the east.

I was so anxious to know how the quality of the goods shipped would compare with those of Ontario, that I sent duplicates to London and Montreal, and from both places I received most gratifying reports.

In the meantime our creamery butter had overcome the prejudice against Manitoba goods at the Coast, and was making a reputation for itself to such an extent that when we were in a position to deliver it in the packages most suitable for that trade, it stepped to the front, leading its competitors by two cents per pound. The C. P. R. were using it not only in their dining cars and hotels, but the President's and Directors' cars were supplied with it before leaving here to pass through the States, and the next honor was the gold medal at Jamaica—not a bad start, you will say, for three years. You will ask, Why did we not keep it up? Because, gentlemen, it is the experience of all large wheat-growing areas, that one or two years' success in wheat meant the complete neglect of everything else.

I have the experience of those best able to judge in Minnesota and Dakota, and they tell me that it is the cause of want amongst most of their settlers. And let me give you a single instance of it here in 1899. The firm of which I was a member paid for butter and cheese manufactured within the area of from twenty to forty miles west and south of Winnipeg, netting \$30,000 to creameries, 2½ cents per pound for their whole season's output, and cheese was proportionately high. Did this stimulate our people to still further develop this branch of farming? The reverse, gentlemen. Next year it was half, and now, I believe, \$10,000 would be about the figure. We hear such rueful tales of the condition of the farmers in Northern Minnesota and Dakota. Let us face the question fairly and ask, Have not our farmers fallen into the same mistake? and see if by the faults of others we cannot correct our own. As I said at the commencement, now is the time to make yourselves heard. We want the farmers and their wives to hear and believe that if they will adopt mixed farming and continue it, the unpainted and uncomfortable "wheat farm" shack, unworthy of habitation by an animal, much less the wives and children of our settlers in this severe climate, will as if by nature be converted into a home; the feeling of unrest and speculation, the expectation that a fortune is to be made the coming season and the place sold at a fancy price, will be followed by contentment. The unfortunate wife and daughter who have gone half clad for several seasons, waiting for that eventful crop, will have the cash themselves to pay for the necessaries of life.

I would suggest that this Association, being so numerically small, seek the co-operation and advice of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in bringing before the Government the necessity of immediate action towards developing the dairy interest of Manitoba. You need not doubt the ready assistance of the Board of Trade, when I tell you that every member of it, with in all probability his whole capital depending upon the success of our farmers, realizes the value of mixed farming. Let me quote as a proof a letter received from an American manufacturer, written 1st November:—"Our lazy farmers on this side of the line are just waking up to the belief that diversified farming is worth looking into. If this Northwest country had depended so much upon wheat this year as in the past, every man jack of us would be ruined."

"It is the splendid manner in which this Northwest paid their bills that saved St. Paul and Minneapolis from bankruptcy. We have no thanks to give the money bags in the East."

Hear what Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, says on the subject: "If the politicians, the mer-

chants and the farmers want any proof of the value of the dairy interest to the States, to trade and the farmer himself, it can be furnished right here in Fort Atkinson. This is a section devoted mainly to dairying. Notwithstanding the financial crash, business moves right along; houses and business blocks are being erected; merchants get their pay for goods sold and sell more, and not a sign of panic is seen. Go into the grain-raising districts, the mining and lumbering districts, and the scene is different. The fact that the farmers of this country were persuaded to go into dairying years ago and have steadily followed it ever since, is the reason of the steadfastness. Every month the creamery cheques and the pay for private butter rolls in and lubricates the wheels of business. There is plenty of money in the banks and in the pockets of the farmers. It gratifies the Dairyman exceedingly to note this justification of the doctrine it has preached all these years."

With the assistance of the Board of Trade, go to the Government and ask that they assist you:

1st. To teach our people that wheat farming alone will bring neither prosperity nor contentment.

2nd. To encourage the development of home dairies and small creameries.

3rd. To establish a dairy school of instruction is of the utmost importance. Providence certainly has given us the best of raw materials in food and a healthy climate for our animals.

But our climatic conditions are such as to require local experience and careful study, if we wish to compete in the market of the world as successful exporters. If the government will lend their assistance, I believe it will not be long until Manitoba dairy products become as well known in outside markets as her hard wheat. For does not the same soil which produces wheat provide us with natural grass, which makes better returns in milk than cultivated pasture in the east, and which also furnishes a body to butter which will give it a national reputation?

To prove that it is our duty to ask our legislators for assistance on such an important subject, I will close with a quotation from the speech of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario at the Board of Trade banquet, held in Toronto: "But if their policy be the most perfect the will of man can devise, what use is it unless the people of the country have skill, intelligence and enterprise to develop the resources of the country making the best products at the lowest cost? The cable and the telegraph have brought the markets of the world close together, and no producers can succeed unless they can present good goods at low prices. We must develop and stimulate the intelligence and skill of our people. We must ask our Provincial Legislature to give our people not only primary education, but secondary or technical education, and teach the mechanics and artisans and farmers in their various avocations how best to use their skill."

**The General Purpose Horse.**

CONTRIBUTED BY CHAS. MICHIE, DEWDNEY, ALTA.

The fall exhibitions are over for another season, and the red, blue and yellow tickets have been distributed to the all-expectant exhibitors, bringing joy to the few, with wailings and gnashing of teeth from the many that would not be comforted. But who ever saw it, or how could it be otherwise? To drive a pig to the fair that for the life of him can't see the benefit to be derived from farmers' institute work, or agricultural shows, or mildly protest with a newly halter-broken colt over the same distance as to your positive assurance that he will take the red ticket (the colt isn't so sure), and then have to head for home with an empty hand, and possibly an empty stomach, why, it would have been "a credit" for even Mark Tapely "to look happy."

Judges are not incapable of erring, for like other men they are only mortal, but sometimes it is almost impossible to give satisfaction. Having attended the Winnipeg Industrial, and three or four local exhibitions in the Territories, I had occasion to observe that the greatest dissatisfaction was most apparent, as a rule, in passing judgment on the general purpose and agricultural horse class, which are generally combined. This, as a class, is usually well represented, and is most difficult to define. It constitutes a free-for-all competition, and opens its arms for the lower ten in the equine world, be they descended from high or low degree, since they cannot lay claim to a defined type. Everybody, of course, knows a "general purpose horse" when he sees it, or thinks so, but where his position in equine society begins and where it ends is what nobody knows.

I saw in one instance where a protest was made against a mare registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book, that had been entered and won a prize in the "general purpose class," her chances in her proper class being less on account of being slightly undersized. As a rule, also, among the two-year-olds and under in that class, preference was invariably given to the "big ones," some of which would make respectable draughts when furnished, while some neat little thing, with the foundation for a good carriage horse, was overlooked, although for a general purpose she filled the bill more decidedly than her more fortunate opponent. That such a state of affairs requires alteration is probably apparent to most directors of agricultural societies, but the question is how to remedy it.

I believe the directors of the Toronto Industrial omitted the general purpose class from their prize list this year, and it is their intention to rule out the agricultural class for horses next year. Such a course may be approved of in connection with an exhibition on the scale of the Toronto Industrial, but such drastic measures are not applicable to rural societies, especially in Manitoba and the N. W. T. In a country like Western Canada, where distances to market are in some cases great, something in the horse line that will step out at an eight-mile trot, and still have weight enough to draw a load when required, or work with freedom at the plow, is of necessity demanded. Their superiority over a heavy draught team in such an instance is obvious, apart from being less expensive, which the settler with limited means has to take into consideration. For the same reason but few are able to invest in a team of Cleveland Bay mares, half-bred thoroughbreds, Morgans, or any of the recognized breeds that would fill the place of the so-called general purpose. To the mixed agriculturist, however, the benefit to be derived financially from a span of mares of the types alluded to, were he fortunate enough to possess them, would be incomparably ahead of the ordinary general purpose, with no defined breeding. Such mares, mated to a thoroughbred horse of the carriage stamp, or any recognized type of the heavier class of roadster stallions, should raise colts that would "go out of the country," and command a price in any market. The same remarks hold good to draught horses, if of the proper quality and substance, supposing such an animal is used in preference on the farm. The general purpose mare, unless above the average, will, if mated to the general purpose stallion, produce something no better than herself—the chances are, something inferior—and here is the point I wish to draw attention to. The directors of some of the agricultural societies, probably from a sentiment of wishing to accommodate one and all, gave a class and prizes for general purpose and agricultural stallions (no registration of any kind necessary). Brandon I noticed in particular, which has a society that should be ahead of such. Now, the efforts of every society should be to elevate and benefit the farmer; for that reason a government grant is given, and with the society, if properly managed, lies the solution of the difficulty referred to in the general purpose agricultural class for horses. Let the directors divide that class into two heads, and for the general purpose class let the judges be informed to keep in their minds' eye something approaching the Cleveland Bay or carriage class as their model, and award accordingly, while for the agricultural class let them be judged according to the draught standard. On a principle of that kind the general purpose horse would stand a chance of being improved, the heavier class becoming assimilated with the draught, while the lighter sorts would benefit in quality, and still retaining his general utility standard he would gradually merge into a more defined type, and consequently a more saleable animal. As for the general purpose and agricultural stallion, the sooner he turns tail the better. No intelligent breeder would ever think of mating a likely mare, with the expectation of getting a good foal, to one of those undersized or misshapen nondescripts that go around squealing in the spring, and whose owner insures you for a remarkably small sum to get a foal that will stand and suck, or walk once around the mare (no word about getting your own figure as a four-year-old).

There are people who will see perfection in some half-bred mongrel, because they bred and own him, and there are people who will use him because "a horse is a horse any how," but it lies in the power of directors, having the management of agricultural societies, to benefit the agricultural community at large to an appreciable extent, by leaving no room for the general purpose stallion on their prize list, for by doing so farmers will be left more to the option of breeding on draught or carriage lines, nor would it take many years to prove the practical benefit resulting from such a mode of procedure.

**Central Institute Bulletin.**

Bulletin No. 41, being the annual report of Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute convention for 1903, has recently been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. It contains much information, both interesting and instructive, and it would be well if every member of an institute would secure a copy and carefully read the contents. It contains a copy of the Institute Act, and of the constitution, list of local institutes and their secretaries, and a full report of the business transacted at the late convention. In the list of directors the name of T. Sissons, Portage la Prairie, has been omitted. Besides which copies of all papers read and addresses delivered, including those of C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, on "Agriculture in the Schools" and "Agriculture on Business Principles;" President Elder's address, and his paper on "Economic Farming;" a paper on "Mixed Farming," by S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm; one on "Tuberculosis in Cattle," by Provincial Veterinarian S. J. Thompson; "Poultry Breeding," by H. A. Chadwick, President of the Poultry Association; "Wheat Growing," by R. Waugh; and "Freight Rates," by C. Braithwaite, Grand President of Patrons of Industry.

### A Review of the Experimental Farm Report.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have read with pleasure, in your issue of the 20th ult., the report and tables of results at the Brandon Experimental Farm for crop of 1893, and you have done well to emphasize some of these results.

The drill and broadcast tests, covering four years in wheat and three years in barley, and showing a difference in favor of the drill of five and eleven bushels, respectively, agree with the results in ordinary practice and show conclusively the advantage of having the seed evenly distributed and deposited at an easily regulated uniform depth. The comparative merits of the common and press drill do not seem to be decisively settled by these experiments, and each class of implement will still have its advocates, the truth being that sometimes one machine will have the advantage, and sometimes the other, the result being dependent on the soil and the season. On very dry soils and in dry seasons, we do not doubt that the press drill is the better; on the heavy clays of the Red River Valley, and in a wet and late spring, it would be a mistake to wait until the land was dry enough for working the press drill.

The question of the stage at which wheat should be cut is one of great importance, although apt to be somewhat lost sight of after a season like last harvest, when there was almost entire immunity from frost. In future experiments the first stage, "early milk," might be omitted, as no one in practice would cut wheat seven days before the "late milk" stage. The writer cut wheat last harvest in what might be called the "early dough" stage, putting it up in small round stooks, with very satisfactory results, the grain threshing out a good color, and the berry not shrunk, and has therefore no hesitation in recommending that a beginning of wheat cutting should be made at that stage.

Coming to the variety tests for barley, we find that the largest yield is Odessa, six-rowed, 57 bushels per acre, weight 43 lbs., and that the same variety is virtually bracketed first with other two, on an average of last four years, with a yield of 59 bushels, weight 51 lbs. The two-rowed Duckbill is actually first on an average of four years, with a yield of 59 bushels, 28 lbs., weight 50½ lbs. It is almost with regret that we observe the heaviest variety, Gyalmalaya, 55 lbs., is at the bottom of the list in yield, 31 bushels, as, if we are ever to gain a market for Manitoba barley with English brewers, we must have a greater natural weight than 48 lbs. per bushel, as well as first-class color. The Chevalier barleys grown in England and Scotland generally average 54 to 56 lbs. per bushel.

The wheat variety test does not yet furnish the farmer with an inducement to adopt any other variety than Red Fife as his main crop, as the quality of the flour must be a determining influence. The Indian variety, Gehum, which on a three years average is the earliest to ripen (119 days, against Red Fife, 130 days on four years average), was near the bottom of the list last year as to yield, but has taken a surprising leap to a leading position this year, with a yield of 30½ bushels, defeating Red Fife by fully a bushel, and exceeding it in weight by 2 lbs. per bushel. If this variety gives a first-class flour, its early ripening qualities should bring it to the front.

The oat test of 45 varieties does not call for much remark, as the Banner is *facile princeps* with a yield of 91 bushels, at least six bushels over the next best, while on an average of four years it leads by nearly four bushels. The only fault is that it is somewhat deficient in weight, 35 lbs., while nine other varieties, on an average of three and four years, run from 36 to 40 lbs. per bushel. However, as Mr. Bedford thinks this the best all-round oat for the Province, Manitoba farmers need not hesitate about giving it a trial.

Yours truly,

WM. WALLACE, Niverville.

### Prairie Fires.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It always affords me great pleasure and profit to read "Invicta's Timely Notes," but in your issue of 20th September I consider him very wide of the mark on the question of burning fire guards. I agree with Bob Barclay (see page 41, November 20th) when he says the law should absolutely prohibit the starting of prairie fires in the autumn under any circumstances whatever, not even allowing the burning of fire guards. The most destructive prairie fire I ever saw in Manitoba was started by an old and very careful settler in trying to burn a fire guard—his own loss being \$700, and I believe he complied with the present law. For the past ten years I and some of my neighbors have plowed fire guards, and have not suffered a loss by fire. As to the locomotive engines throwing out sparks and starting fires, which they certainly will do unless proper guards are provided along the track, the roadmaster of the Souris branch, Mr. S. McFetridge, when section boss on the main line at Douglas, was very successful in burning guards: he always burned along the north side with a breeze from the north, and on the south side with a south wind, and always burned a strip sufficiently wide that sparks from the engines would not be carried over it; this he did early in the fall.

Yours truly, D. BROAD, Carnduff, Assa.

### Dairy Association.

Annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association was held in Winnipeg on January 17th, as per announcement. Following were among those present at the afternoon meeting: W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Vice-President, Messrs. Waugh, G. H. Greig, J. H. Elliott, W. J. Hinman, L. Coutlee, H. McKellar, C. Ellis, Winnipeg; C. Hall, Reaburn; W. Wagner, Ossowo; S. A. Bedford, R. E. A. Leech, Brandon; E. A. Struthers, Russell; W. J. Young, Emerson; Henry Burke, St. Charles; Mr. Lavin, J. C. Regebe, Hochstadt; C. C. Castle, Foxton; James Elder, Virden.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the directors' report, etc., the election of officers for the present year was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President—John Hettle, M. P. P., Boissevain; First Vice-President—W. M. Champion, Reaburn; Second Vice-President—E. A. Struthers, Russell; Secretary-Treasurer—R. Waugh. Directors—Messrs. Elliott, W. J. Hinman, Coutlee, Greig, Winnipeg; W. Wagner, Ossowo; W. J. Young, Emerson; S. A. Bedford, Brandon; H. Burke, St. Charles; Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the City Hall, which was well attended. Among those present were Premier Greenway, and the following members of the Legislature:—S. J. Jackson, Stonewall; Rutland, V. S., of Portage la Prairie; Morton, Gladstone; Frame, Virden; O'Malley, Lorne; Campbell, Melita; Duncan, Morden; Graham, South Brandon; Pare, Ste. Anne; Doig, Glenboro; Armstrong, Woodlands; Adams, Brandon; also Messrs. Underhill, Melita; Ald. Hutchings, S. Nairn, Geo. Hague, Wm. Hunter, Shaw, Grant, of Winnipeg.

The newly elected president, John Hettle, M. P. P., occupied the chair, and after a few introductory remarks called upon Premier Greenway, who briefly addressed the meeting on the importance of the dairy industry, especially at the present time. He indicated some of the important work that lay before the Association, in disseminating information of dairy subjects, etc. Mr. S. A. Bedford then addressed the meeting in his usual instructive manner; a copy of this paper we publish in another column. Mr. Grant, of Winnipeg, also read a paper, which we publish in another column. Mr. Champion, of Reaburn, William Wagner, Ossowo (the father of the Association spoke of the growth of his baby), E. A. Struthers, of the Barnardo Farm, and Mr. Castle, of Foxton, spoke briefly, all making strong points in favor of advanced methods in dairying.

At a directors' meeting, held the day following, it was resolved to publish in bulletin form the addresses delivered at the annual meeting, along with other useful information.

It was also resolved to tender the thanks of the Association to the Dairy Commissioner for the able services of Mr. C. C. Macdonald as instructor in dairy work during the past summer, and to ask for another qualified teacher for next season, and to offer the assistance of this Association in every way possible to aid the instructor in his work. It was also resolved to co-operate with the farmers' institute in spreading dairy information, etc.

### Dairy Meeting.

THANKS OF THE ASSOCIATION PASSED TO THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

At a recent meeting the directors of the Dairy Association held a business meeting, with John Hettle, M. P. P., President, in the chair. It was resolved *inter alia*, that the thanks of the association be given to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and to Dairy Commissioner Robertson, for the services rendered to Manitoba last year by Mr. C. C. Macdonald as instructor in dairy work.

It was also resolved to ask for another qualified teacher for the next season, and that the association will be glad to do all in its power to assist in the arrangements for his route and proceedings, so as to make his visits most convenient to himself and advantageous to the districts he may visit.

It was also resolved to co-operate in every possible way with the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, and when called upon by that body to furnish all the information they possibly can, and when necessary to furnish to these institutes speakers on dairy matters.

After attending to other minor matters of business the meeting adjourned, to be convened at the call of the President.

### Prizes Offered by American Shopshire Association.

At a recent meeting of the American Shopshire Association, held in the Cadillac House, Detroit, it was decided by the directorate to offer the following Special Prizes at Fairs in 1894, as given below: \$50.00 to be offered at the London, Ontario, Fair, divided for the best flock of Registered Shropshires, consisting of one ram, one year old or over, and four ewes of any age. First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00.

Best flock of four lambs, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, all to be American-bred and owned by exhibitor. First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Indiana State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the New York State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Michigan State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Toronto, Canada, Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Richmond, Va., Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Washington, Pa., Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the St. Louis, Mo., Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the South Dakota Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Nebraska State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Manitoba Fair, at Winnipeg, Can. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Provincial Fair, at Montreal, Can. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Wisconsin State Fair, at Madison. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Illinois State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Minnesota State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the New England Fair, at Worcester, Mass. Same premiums and classifications as above.

\$50.00 to be offered at the Ohio State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

American Fat Stock Show at Chicago, 1894:—

Grand sweepstakes premium, if won by a registered Shropshire sheep, \$50.00, 1894 and 1895.

Best registered Shropshire Wether, two years or over. First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00; third premium, \$5.00.

Best registered Shropshire Wether, one year old and under two. First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00; third premium, \$5.00.

Best registered Shropshire Wether, under one year. First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00; third premium, \$5.00.

Extra special premiums for best Wethers, sired by registered Shropshire rams, out of Merino ewes:—

Two years old and over—First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00. One year old and under two—First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00.

Under one year old—First premium, \$15.00; second premium, \$10.00.

To be offered at the Guelph, Ontario, Fat Stock Show:—Grand sweepstakes, if won by a registered Shropshire sheep, \$50.00 in 1894 and also 1895.

And for registered Shropshire Wether, two years old or over—First premium, \$10.00; second premium, \$6.00; third premium, \$3.00.

One year old and under two—First premium, \$10.00; second premium, \$6.00; third premium, \$3.00.

Under one year old—First premium, \$10.00; second premium, \$6.00; third premium, \$3.00.

Extra special premiums for best Wethers, sired by registered Shropshire rams, and out of Merino ewes:—

Two years old or over—First premium, \$10.00; second premium, \$6.00. One year old or under two—First premium, \$10.00; second premium, \$6.00.

Under one year—First premium, \$10.00; second premium, \$6.00.

Sheep to be eligible to compete for any premiums offered by this Association must be recorded and have a number in the Record, a certificate of which must be filed with each entry certificate made. Each registered sheep must bear an ear tag, with number and initials corresponding to that given on the certificate, and must be owned by the exhibitor at least ten days before going into the ring.

Secretaries of all Fairs will observe the above requirements. The above will not apply to entries made for grade sheep.

### Establishing a Dairy Herd.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On looking over your valuable issue of 20th ult. my eye fell upon an article headed "How to Acquire Herds of Good Dairy Cows." Well, sir, perhaps a few of my experiences as a dairy farmer might not come amiss to many of your readers at this time. I started a herd of fifty Ayrshire cows on my farm in 1877, but as it was the only dairy in that part of the border of Scotland at that time, cows brought from the west to the east suffered a good deal from climatic change, so much so that for four or five years I was much troubled with felon and garget. However, after I got into animals bred and reared on the place I became pretty free from disease in my dairy. In fact, I had a dairyman who had charge of said cows for six years, and he had only one case of sickness on his byre during that period. I shall just in brief give you an outline of my mode of dealing with my animals. I culled out every spring ten of my oldest and worst cows, and supplied their places with three-year-old calving heifers bred on the place, and all selected from my best milking cows; the surplus I always sell off the place. There is another point to look at, however, and that is the rearing of the said heifer. Heifer calves ought always to be well kept, but not too well; by that I mean they ought never to be allowed to get fat, lest they show a predisposition to put on flesh (which I have often seen them do when so treated), but kept always just in what we call fair store order till they are once in calf. By the above order of things you always have a nice byre of not too old cows, as such often induce a pretty heavy loss to the owner.

T. M. BELL, Mitford, N. W. T.

### Manitoba's Condition and Outlook.

A PAPER READ BY JAMES ELDER BEFORE THE GLADSTONE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Five years ago, had the question been asked, What is the outlook of Manitoba? but one answer would have been given, viz.: She is to be the Banner Province of the Dominion. Ask the same question to-day, and the answer will be a downcast look and an ominous shake of the head; and why this change? We have been disappointed. The castles we have been building may be said to be in three stages of demolition. In some cases the castle has not only fallen, but every fragment of it has been blown away. In other cases there is still enough of the ruins left to build a very decent, though modest and unassuming house. In other cases the castle still stands, but in several places cracks appear in the walls. And why so? Because we have all, more or less, been building upon a sandy foundation, and just in proportion to the amount of sand is our present condition. Here I would make the exception of what we may term accidents, or circumstances over which we have no control, such as hailstorms; for these we are not responsible.

Now, if you will come with me for a little while, we will constitute ourselves an exploration party. We will excavate the foundation of one of the first-mentioned class, and the others will be found to proportionately resemble it.

We start, and the first soft lump we take out is inscribed: A man really needs little or no capital to start in Manitoba—(sand). The next: A man's prosperity depends upon the number of acres he sows—(sand). Next: We have no use for manure, our soil will never become exhausted—(sand). Next: Dash in lots of wheat, frost is only an accident in Manitoba—(sand). Next: Don't be afraid to buy on credit; next year's crop, 40 bushels per acre at \$1.00 per bushel, say 150 acres—why! \$6,000 will pay for all and leave the nest egg for the coming million—(sand). Next: Make money! That's the idea. Never mind the education or religious training of our children, we'll attend to that bye and bye. This was the worst lump of all—it has not only mouldered, like the others, but the damage it has done is irreparable.

Such are some of the supposed stones upon which we have been building. We left the old "slow but sure" paths of our fathers, we gave up the moderate certainties of true farming for the prospective uncertainties of speculative dice throwing, apparently forgetting that to have the chances of the speculator's fortune we must take the chances of the speculator's ruin; and what has been the result? Disappointed expectations, blighted hopes, darkened prospects, despondency and regrets. And we may well write over the ruins of our fallen castles the word Ichabod.

Well, our castles have fallen. What is to be done? Why, build again. Not castles, but houses, founded, not upon sand, but upon stone. We must listen to common sense, for, remember, had we listened to common sense in the past we would not have built as we did. Is it not true that, even whilst building, we all had our moments of reflection, when our better judgment told us that "things were not what they seemed"? But we closed our ears, shut our eyes, and went rashly on, till "crash went the crockery."

And now, in laying our plans, let us cast aside the idea of a castle and adopt the idea of a house—an ordinary house. For farming in Manitoba now very much resembles farming in Ontario forty years ago, that is, in general principles. That is, farming was and is a business at which, by means of energy, perseverance, and good, common sense, a man can secure a good, plain, comfortable, respectable living for himself and family, and accumulate sufficient to enable him to take things easy in his declining years. If we are satisfied with this, and use the stipulated means, we are pretty sure to succeed; but if we aim higher and choose to play the mock gentleman, we may expect a dump in the ditch.

In preparing to build again we meet with a difficulty which we did not have to contend with a few years ago. There is a great pile of rubbish on the building site, well known by the name of debt. This we must remove at the same time that we build, and it is a most discouraging task, because: 1st. It is heavy. 2nd. It is adhesive. 3rd. It keeps on accumulating. 4th. It sends out suckers called interest. 5th. We cannot get any help, because everyone else is busy at the same job.

Now, how are we to accomplish this two-fold task? By adopting sound principles, or building upon a solid foundation. First, let us be self-reliant. I know that I could secure the applause of many by indulging in a harangue about "yon other fellow"—in demanding that every person except ourselves should be brought to time. Now, I admit that "yon other fellow" must bear his share of the blame, and the Institute is attending to him, but, first of all, let us attend to this fellow.

First of all, then, we must curtail our expenditure. Now, some will say, I cannot live any cheaper; and, perhaps, in order to say this he has to take a ten-cent cigar out of his mouth, and perhaps in less than half an hour the same man spends fifty

cents or more over the bar. I consider myself a comparatively economical man, and yet, in looking over the past, I can see where I made unwise and unnecessary expenditures.

In the next place, we must curtail our operations. We must cultivate no more than we can cultivate well, and cultivate within our own resources. Binder twine, repairs and men's wages must be paid regardless of bushels or prices. Of course we are tempted with the thought, "If I can only get a good crop without frost, and receive a good price, what a lift it would be." Yes, that is the old dream. Would it not be well, for a change, to try the "if" the other way, and say, "What if I don't?"

Next, we must be more thrifty. Our idea in the past has been to rush in a large crop of wheat, then have a good rest till harvest. Then another rush for a couple of months, and then a winter of idleness. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find in winter on a Manitoba farm a number of comparatively idle young men. Make enquiry and you will find that they have not enough potatoes to last till next season's crop comes in. They have neither turnips, carrots, beets nor cabbage. They have to buy their pork. Why is this so? *Thriftlessness, want of snap.* These vegetables could have been cultivated in the intervals, and enough pork could have been raised on the grain which has been allowed to go to waste. Go out to the barn on such a farm and you will find snow blowing in through crevices, you will find stalls broken down, stock feeding without mangers, wasting as much as they eat. You will find forks, shovels, grain bags, horse blankets, &c., lying indiscriminately all over. Look at the harness held together by means of knots and binder twine. Look outside, and broken whiffletrees, wecked sleighs and ragged wagon boxes meet the eye on every side. Why is this so? *Thriftlessness, want of snap.* It is not money that is needed to put these things right, it is *thrift, snap, gumption.* But when spring comes money will be needed and time will be lost in getting some one else to do it.

Next, we must go more into mixed farming. First, for the sake of variety. It is not farming to carry all our eggs in one basket. There is very seldom a season in which everything is a failure; this season pigs are quite profitable, perhaps next year sheep will be more profitable than hogs, and so on. Every farmer should (if his farm is suitable) have a little of everything. But I have been asked, How am I to get into stock? I answer, slowly. The great trouble is, we ask, How much will it cost to buy twenty cows? Ans.—How many cows did your father start with? Come, cut down your high-flown notions and get down to common sense.

Next, we must adopt mixed farming in order to condense our exports. We complain about "yon fellow" charging so much freight, and yet we send out our exports in the most expensive way possible. We send our wheat down to Ontario, the farmer there converts it into pork and sends it back to be bought by the thrifless Manitoba boys already alluded to.

It costs but little more to export a carload of cheese than a carload of wheat, and yet whilst a carload of wheat will realize \$270.00, a carload of cheese will realize over \$3,000.00. Yes, on account of our inland situation, it is most important that we should condense our exports. And now we may turn our eye for a moment to "yon other fellow," the C. P. R. When we complain about freight rates we are met with a comparative statement of the freights charged by the C. P. R. and the American lines, and certainly the comparison is in favor of our own line, but that is only equal to saying that "two blacks make one white." The fact is that with both through rates are cut down, perhaps below paying prices, and the inland shipper has to make up, not only the deficit, but also the 10 per cent. dividend. This state of matters the Central Institute is doing what it can to have rectified. The tariff question has also been receiving attention, and I believe that our representations, emphasized by the action of Winnipeg, will bring about a wonderful reformation. Let us hope for the best, but prepare for the worst. Let us give Mr. Foster a chance, but keep our powder dry.

So much for the financial aspect of the case. Let us look next at the educational. Is it not a fact that in outlying districts our young people are growing up with a very defective education? Our young people spend their winters in idleness, or worse. Although the results of this neglect may not be so apparent, they will be none the less disastrous in the future. Why should so many schools be closed in winter? The remedy is not hard to find. I can point to districts in which a stable is erected on the school grounds, and one of the idle horses to be found on every farm in the winter is used to take the whole family to school; the result is that the attendance is much better in winter than summer, and the additional attendance is made up of those boys and girls whose opportunity will soon be gone.

And, last of all, let us not forget better things; I am afraid that in the past many of us have failed to surround our children with those home influences which are so important to their future well-being. Soon these boys and girls will have gone from under our roofs; let us see that they carry with them memories which will bind them to the Home above.

### A Mixed Farmer's Ideas on Mixed Farming.

Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed lately in the Winnipeg Tribune several letters urging farmers to grow less wheat and turn their attention more to mixed farming, and from the addresses attached to said letters I should judge that they were written by some of the many theoretical farmers who reside in Winnipeg, and who consider it their duty every now and again to enlighten the actual tillers of the soil on the way to farm. Now, as an actual farmer in Manitoba of some fifteen years' experience, I contend that the advice is bad, and before giving some of the many reasons why I believe it to be so, I might first point out that the growing of wheat at a profit is the old struggle of the survival of the fittest, and I maintain that there is not on the face of the globe a country where there are conditions so favorable to wheat growing as in Manitoba.

The fact of the price being low and the crop not a paying one this year should not lead us to conclude that we can never make it pay, or that other branches of farming will pay better. If the wheat grower here on land next to nothing in price, and a crop every year as the Red River Valley produces, finds it hard to make ends meet, what must be the position of the farmer of Ontario, with land from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and a crop only every second year? The price during the season of navigation has not ruled more than from five to eight cents per bushel in favor of the Ontario farmer, and the indications are that in a year or two wheat in Winnipeg will be worth as much as in the outlying districts of Ontario, so that the question of price should not be made an excuse to quit growing it.

Are the climatic conditions favorable for wheat growing?

Wheat is said to succeed best near its northern limit of production. If we are near the northern limit we are not beyond it.

I am confident that I am correct in saying that the country south and west from Winnipeg (in the Red River Valley) has not, in a period of fifteen years, lost as much as one whole crop by frost. There may have been partial losses, but taking it all in all the aggregate loss has not been as much as above stated. And I venture to say that in the same district any kind of stock raising will show a much larger percentage of loss in the same period. We will refer to the price of stock later on.

Now for a few figures. By the census of 1885—the last one not showing the figures, as far as I know, in the same way—we find that in the municipality of Portage la Prairie the average quantity of wheat raised per family was 1,061 bushels; in Oakland the average per family was 1,059, and in North Cypress 1,055. The three municipalities showing the largest number of cattle per family are Springfield with 21, Ste. Francois Xavier 19, and Macdonald 17. In the three first or wheat growing municipalities the price of farm lands rules the very highest in the province, and in the three latter or stock raising ones the very lowest, notwithstanding their proximity to Winnipeg. This does not look as if wheat raising should be dropped. To urge a farmer to take to mixed farming to keep up the fertility of his land is not sound logic, when he can buy new and untouched prairie at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre. With a hill of manure in every field, it would cost him more than that to spread it on the land. Pork raising, which at present yields a very fair return, I would advise every farmer to be wary of for some time at least, as there is a boom on in that particular branch, which, like all other booms, must burst, and if you are not out from under the collapse will be felt more than the rise. At the same time I would say, one year with another, if a farmer is bound to diversify his business, or to have an adjunct to grain raising, that pork raising will chime in better with it than any other branch he can take up, not excepting horse raising, cattle raising, dairying in all its branches, sheep or poultry raising. These may all be done in a limited way, not to make money from the sale of their products, but to prevent a farmer from being under the necessity of buying any of them, for, in my experience, there is a wide, wide gap between the buying and selling price of any article in this country, when you deal through a middleman; this should indicate the true course for the farmer to pursue. What, with excessive freight rates, unjust tariff laws, combine robberies and the profits of the retailer, he comes far short of getting value for the dollar he may have to expend in the purchase of such of the necessaries of life he does not raise on the farm. If he has pork to sell he may get six cents per pound for it, but if he is short and has to buy, his grocer will charge him fifteen cents for it cured. If he has beef to sell, the price will be from three to four cents per pound by the side, when the retail dealer's price is from ten to fifteen cents when he buys. The dealer buys on an export basis, but sells according to the import value. With such a state of affairs to contend with, the farmer's only salvation is not to have any of the necessaries to buy he can possibly raise on the farm. At the same time let him draw the line right there, and make his staple products the small grains—wheat, oats and barley, with wheat the sheet anchor of his business. Let him bend all his energies in that direction, and in the struggle for the "survival of the fittest" I am positive he will come out on top of the wheat raiser in any

other country on the globe. It is scarcely more than a dozen years since wheat began to be exported from Manitoba, and the millions of bushels that yearly go out now is the best answer to what the country is capable of producing, and if he does diversify his farming let him do it with a view to prevent him buying what he needs for the support of himself and family. The low price of wheat has a tendency to be not permanent for two reasons—its cheapness causes an increased consumption of breadstuffs among classes of people who may not usually make use of it as an article of diet; at the same time it deters farmers from growing as much, or causes them to quit growing it altogether, and the inevitable ebb and flow in the price of that, in common with all other commodities, will result sooner or later in a higher price prevailing. Let us be ready for it when it comes. A. D.

[The writer of the above takes a stand directly opposed to that now so generally accepted as the only reasonable and safe plan of farming successfully, viz., mixed farming. Of course there is mixed farming and mixed farming. The writer says in effect that the wise farmer takes all he can get out of his land, and as soon as it is "played out" move into a new place and repeat the operation; when the dung pile gets higher than the stable, move the stable; export nothing but grain, and do not on any account concentrate the grain into less bulk of greater value as beef, pork, butter, cheese, poultry, etc., and thus save the difference in freight. But as there will doubtless be considerable discussion on this article, we will not deal further with it here. Suffice it to say that the farmers who are in best condition financially today are those who have been engaged in mixed farming, no matter what district you look too.—Ed.]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.  
INDIGESTION—LICE ON HORSES.

HARRY DELE, Indianford:—"I. A nine-year-old horse of mine sweats when standing in the stable. I clipped him and do not cover him with blankets. He sweats from the flanks back over the hips and down to the hocks, the rest of him being perfectly dry. He is in poor condition, but eats well; has no strength to stand any work. He is also troubled with pin worms, which I can not get rid of; has been in this condition for the past year. A V. S. examined his teeth, but pronounced them all right. Please prescribe. 2. What will destroy lice on horses?"

1. Your horse is suffering from a form of indigestion, probably brought on by improper feeding. Feed exclusively, but sparingly, on bran mash for sixteen hours, and then give laxative ball composed as follows: Barbadoes aloes, six drachms; calomel, one drachm; ground ginger, two drachms; syrup or soap, a sufficient quantity. Continue the mash diet until the medicine has ceased to operate. It is also necessary, whatever the diet may have been, that a change should be made. If the animal has been fed on dry grains, this ought to be changed to soft food, such as alternate rations of boiled or steamed oats, barley, wheat, bran mash, with flaxseed, etc. Give in food, morning and evening, for two weeks: sulphate of iron and nux vomica, of each half a drachm; gentian, one drachm; bicarbonate of soda, two drachms. Give walking exercise daily in the open air, when not too cold or stormy.

2. Powdered stavesacre seed, four ounces; soft soap, four ounces; carbolic acid, one ounce; water, one gallon. Boil for half an hour. Rub this ointment well into the lousy part, and repeat once a week until the lice disappear.

MARKINGS OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, ETC.

T. Saltcoats, Assa.:—"Kindly publish correct markings of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowl, in order to select from a flock of mixed and pure-breds, male and female. Also give cure for coughs, with hard breathing, swell heads, and egg eating."

See FARMER'S ADVOCATE, December 5th, page 465, for markings of Plymouth Rock.

1. The disease is probably the "gapes" or "roup," which consists of an inflamed state of the trachea, caused by the presence of small worms. These worms can be removed by very carefully introducing into the windpipe the end of a feather properly trimmed, turning it around once or twice and then drawing it out. The infected fowls should be kept in a dry, well-ventilated and warm place, apart from the rest of the flock. The inhalation of tobacco smoke is recommended for the destruction of the parasites. Washing the beak and mouth with a weak solution of chloride of lime is also said to be beneficial. The food should be pultaceous and composed chiefly of barley meal. Give, morning and evening, in food, a little sulphur and ground ginger.

2. Allow plenty of gravel, oyster shells, bone-meal, meat, etc. Have nests with a hole in the bottom, so that the egg will fall through as soon as dropped. There is no infallible remedy for this foulish vice.

### COLT WITH DISTEMPER.

J. D. Holland:—"I have a colt that had the distemper. It took the disease Nov., 1893, and has never recovered. Its neck and jaws are covered with hard lumps, which I lanced. These lumps have quit gathering, and the colt can eat and drink all right, but gains no strength. Please prescribe."

You should have mentioned the age of your colt. If it is a year old, give every morning for two weeks in boiled or steamed oats, hyposulphite of soda, two drachms; and give every evening for the same period, in bran mash containing half a teacupful of flaxseed, sulphate of iron, twenty grains; gentian and nitrate of potass., of each half a drachm. If the animal is from two to three years old, double the above doses will be required. Keep the colt in a clean, warm and well-ventilated stall.

### CURDY MILK.

SAMUEL W. BISHOP, Sintaluta:—"The milk of our cow turns to curds when boiled; is it fit to use when this way, and what is the cause of it doing this?"

This acidulated condition of the milk is often noticed in farrow cows, and it also occasionally occurs in cows recently calved, and in cows near calving. It is sometimes attributed to the nature of the animal's food. The milk of herbivorous animals is usually alkaline, while that of the carnivorous is acid; but from some peculiarity of the food or system, the reverse in each species is sometimes met with. If your cow is in good condition and is not pregnant, give a purgative dose as follows:—Epsom salts, one pound; ground ginger, half an ounce; treacle, half a pint; dissolve in one quart of hot water and give in one dose. Follow up by giving morning and evening for ten days, in mash:—Soda bicarbonate, nitrate of potass. and fenugreek, of each two drachms. Change food and give liberal rations.

### NAIL OR STONE IN FOOT.

A. MEAKIN, Starbuck, Man.:—"I have a mare three years old, that has been very lame on near hind leg for six weeks. After she had been lame for two weeks I noticed a small lump in the heel, just above the hoof, which broke, but soon healed. Later another lump came, but not in the same place, closer to the hoof. Did not discharge very much and soon healed. Does not feel hot or swollen. Rests foot on toe."

The trouble is probably caused by a nail, gravel, or other foreign body which has entered the foot. Search the bottom of the hoof thoroughly, by paring well the sole and frog below the part where the lump formed and discharged. Remove undue pressure by paring the hoof away at its junction with the quick in the vicinity of the sore part. Apply linseed meal or bran poultice, containing half an ounce of crude carbolic acid. Continue poulticing for three days, changing twice daily, and then apply cotton batting, soaked in the following lotion, morning and evening:—Sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead and carbolic acid, of each one ounce; water, one pint.

ANSWERED BY J. H. TENNANT, V. S., LONDON.  
HEAVES.

J. J. BLACKBURN, Smith's Falls:—"I have a horse that has been troubled with the heaves for about eight months. Kindly give a remedy?"

In the first place, give the horse a dose of some purgative medicine. A good one is 7 or 8 drachms of aloes given in the form of a ball. Then give 1 drachm of Digitalis night and morning in the feed. Care must be exercised in feeding not to give dusty hay or too bulky feed. It will also be well to dampen the feed. Do not work or drive the horse on a full stomach. Give plenty of time for him to empty himself before putting to hard work in the morning."

### INDIGESTION.

SUBSCRIBER:—"I have a driving horse, that after being driven four or five miles frequently scours very badly. I know no cause for it, have only had him under a year. Can you give reason and remedy, and oblige?"

The scouring is caused by the improper digestion of food, which may be due to various reasons. If worms are suspected, give a pint of raw linseed oil and one ounce of turpentine, once a week, as a drench. In my practice I have found that more than one-half of the cases of indigestion are caused by imperfect mastication of food owing to some defect in the teeth, and would advise "Subscriber" to have his horse's mouth examined by a competent veterinary surgeon.

### Legal.

LEGALITY, Yorkton:—"Kindly answer the following query: A owes an implement firm a certain sum of money and refuses to give a chattel mortgage for the security thereof; the firm threaten legal proceedings in consequence. Can A, without incurring any risk of fraud, transfer his property, horses, cattle, etc., beyond what is allowed by the exemption law, to his brother, so that in case of judgment being obtained against A, the stock could not be seized? A has paid fairly promptly until this year. When a person signs a promissory note for an implement, does he forfeit his exemption rights?"

[If the transfer to A's brother is a bona fide sale for value, and without any trust in A's favor, the goods could not be seized under an execution against A.]

### Miscellaneous.

#### BUCKWHEAT.

R. A. FAIRMAN, Beaverton:—"What is the value of buckwheat as a stock food?"

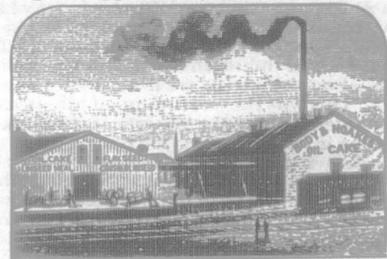
Buckwheat does not occupy a very prominent place on the farm as a feeding grain. It makes a good food for poultry, and when mixed with corn is sometimes used for fattening swine. It can also be fed to other kinds of stock with good results; but under ordinary circumstances it is not likely to prove a profitable grain to feed, for the price per bushel as compared with its feeding value is usually high. When the price is low, and other feed is dear, it will undoubtedly pay well to feed it in connection with other grain. Compared with oats the digestible nutrients in a hundred pounds of grain are as follows:—Buckwheat—Albuminoides, 6.8; carbo-hydrates, 47.0; fat, 1.2; nutritive ratio, 7.4. Comparative value per 100 lbs., 77 cts. Oats—Albuminoides, 9.0; carbo-hydrates, 43.3; fat, 4.7; nutritive ratio, 6.1. Comparative value per 100 lbs., 98 cts. We would be pleased to hear from any of our readers who have had experience in feeding this grain.

#### Flax Culture.

An industry that does not receive the attention in Manitoba or the Territories that its importance deserves is that of growing flax. Very considerable quantities are grown every year in Southern Manitoba, by the Mennonite population, located on that magnificent stretch of land, lying between Gretna and the Pembina Mountains.

It is grown entirely for the seed, being harvested with a binder or cut loose with a mower, and it usually receives little attention, being left out till other grains are cared for, as it does not easily shell; it is threshed with an ordinary separator very satisfactorily, by using proper flax screens.

Sown on breaking early in June, it generally yields a very fair return on old land. Care should be taken that the land be free as possible from weeds, as flax comes away slowly in the spring, and being sown rather thin (when for seed), gives weeds a great opportunity.



The Winnipeg Linseed Oil Mill, owned by Messrs. Body & Noakes (and of which the accompanying cut gives a good idea), has been running for some years; it uses the bulk of the flax grown in Manitoba, manufacturing boiled and raw oil—the residue being the oil cake, so highly prized by stock feeders, large quantities of which are shipped to Eastern Canada and England after the local demand is supplied. It is yet an open question whether flax could be profitably grown here for fibre. We are inclined to think labor too scarce, and also that the fibre would grow too woody in this climate.

But it might be more generally grown for the seed in many districts. The last crop bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture gives the area under flax as 9,737 acres, average yield of 11.96 bushels per acre, making a total of 116,454 bushels; from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, however, is frequently obtained, and the price, though down to 70 cents this year, has been generally 80 and 90 cents per bushel, so that the flax crop might well become another "egg in the basket."

#### Spring Shows.

The Birtle Agricultural Society propose holding a spring show about the middle of April, and in order to induce good competition offer very liberal prizes. From the report appearing in the Birtle Eye Witness: "A sum of \$40 will be given in three prizes, for stall fed animals. Two of these prizes, \$20 and \$10, are for herds of four animals not exceeding five years in age, to be the property of and wintered by a bona fide farmer. The other prize of \$10 is for a steer or heifer, not one of those taking either of the former prizes, and not over five years, to be owned and fed by an actual farmer.

Improved breeding and feeding is the first object of the spring show, and to attain this a number of those interested have advised that special prizes, for choice well-fed animals, of sufficient amount to make it worth while to feed well, and also to secure the best beef strains to breed from, be offered for competition. On condition of the society doing so, they have contributed the necessary sum to make the experiment.

Chicago not only does considerable business in hogs and corn, but also has a share of the poultry trade. The secretary of the produce exchange at Chicago recently gave some figures showing the magnitude of that market for poultry products. The receipts for one year equalled 22,500,000 pounds of dressed fowls; at 11 cents a pound this foots up \$2,415,000. The total receipts of eggs were 2,153,000 cases of thirty dozen each, valued at \$11,625,000. The total business in eggs and poultry amounted to \$14,000,000.

### Dentition and Dental Diseases of Farm Animals.

BY DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued from Page 185.)

The determination of age by means of the horns in cattle has been long known, but very little has been recorded on the subject. The horns of cattle rising more or less gracefully from the frontal bones were undoubtedly intended for weapons of offence and defence. The base of the horns is composed of two cores or conical bony projections of porous structure, richly supplied with blood vessels, and always communicate with the sinuses of the head. Soon after birth the calf shows two little button-like points of horn, which slowly emerge from the skin; in eight or ten days the points are through, showing the color of the horns; at three weeks flexible horn has appeared; at five or six months the horn commences to curve on its long axis, which continues for twelve months.

In the second year the horn starts a fresh growth, and a small groove is found encircling it between the substance secreted the first year; during the third year a second groove forms. These grooves or furrows are not well marked, and all traces of them disappear as the animal becomes older. From three years the growth of horn is marked by a decided ring or furrow; between them is a decided ring or elevation of horny substance, which forms an accurate basis for judging the age of cattle. The growth of a new coat of hair in the spring of the year is marked by the development of an extra thickness of horn, while the cold season corresponds to a period of comparatively interrupted growth.

With this proviso, counting the apex as three years, add one year for each groove or ring which is present towards its base; this will give an accurate record of the animal's age. The rings are always better marked on the inner than the outer side of the horn.

Many causes tend to diminish their value in estimating age. The horns are frequently sand-papered, filed, scraped and polished, to give them fine appearance when fitted for show purposes, so that for the first four years the teeth are the most valuable indications, whilst from four to ten the horns furnish the more accurate signs. Dealers will scrape and rasp the horns to destroy the evidence of age, but to any one acquainted with the anatomy of the growth, they can rarely be deceived. The two horn processes arising from the frontal bone correspond to the shape of the horn which they support. These are termed the flints or horn core, which are porous in their nature, especially at the roots; as age advances the interior sinuses become larger, and the foramina or holes through which travel arteries and veins are continuous with the frontal sinuses to the nostrils. We suppose some unenlightened individual happened to pierce one of these foramen, and finding a cavity made the marvellous discovery they were hollow; from that, we are inclined to think, dates the absurd designation of every cattle complaint in America "Hollow Horn."

How it arose we cannot get any data. It is not known in the Old Country, that we are quite certain; it is one of the common and popular errors that will never die. The cavity in the horn core is a part of the system of air chambers, which serve to lighten the head without altering its size or shape. This bone of the horn has a rough, uneven surface, which holds firmly the fibrous and vascular membrane known as the matrix or horn shell.

The blood required for the nourishment of the bone is furnished by capillary vessels passing into the bone; from the deep layer of the periosteum the nerve trunk enters the horn on the inner front above the eye, and there branches off into numerous filaments.

#### PART II.—THE TEETH OF THE OX.

It is difficult to get specimens of oxen that will show exactly the age desired. We should be pleased to receive from any of our numerous readers the incisor teeth of pedigreed stock, where the birth has been recorded, as illustrating the extreme age of cattle.

The anterior surface of the frontal bone is flat and broad, especially in the male. A cow with too broad a forehead is likely to prove a poor milker, having very small teats; whilst an animal fine in the horn will have fine hair, get fat easy, with a fine sleek skin. If too broad in the bull or steer, the animal is usually a bad feeder—as butchers say, "all front"—that is, big lumbering shoulders, no quarter, and very small hind parts. In front of the mouth there are eight incisors or cutting teeth in

the lower jaw only; in the upper jaw there is an elastic pad of fibrous tissue covered with mucous membrane. As bearing on the question as to how the teeth of the ox disappeared from the upper jaw, it is to be seen by comparative anatomy, that when an animal required weapons of offence or defence, the canine teeth disappear and horns appear, showing as one weapon increases in efficiency another dwindles or disappears.

The kind of food made use of has also another bearing in determining the character of the organs of mastication of an animal. The muscles may be divided into two classes—those opening the jaws and those for biting, crushing and grinding. The temporal or biting muscle is inserted into the lower jaw, near the angle or hinge, being far too weak to do much work in crushing or masticating the food; but what they lose in power they gain in quickness. Hence we find it largely developed in the badger, hyenas, cats, wolves and dogs, whereas in the herbivorous sheep and ox it is exceedingly small. In chewing the crushing power requires greater force, hence we find the masseters are large, as in horses and oxen. True ruminants embrace many widely spread and numerous species. Vast herds of antelopes in Africa, which browse on the open plains, retreat to the hills, woods or marshes to chew the cud, living less in the woods than the deer tribe, depending on their fleetness rather than upon their horns as weapons of defence.

Gordon Cumming, in his African travels, relates an instance of an antelope, when brought to bay, stabbing right and left by means of his horns amongst his hounds, killing four of them before he was able to arrive to their assistance.

Sheep and goats select mountainous districts to feed, and their horns are generally so turned at the end to protect the head and receive the brunt of falls over rocks, etc. Oxen depend upon their powerful horns and mutual association for defence.

The mass of grass which ruminants have to chew requires to be cut and crushed in every direction. The means adopted for this purpose is very perfect.

The molars are so arranged that they fit into one another; the tops of the lower teeth fit into the cavities of the upper, so that when they pass each other there is a sort of scissors-like action, by means of which the food is first divided, and there held until the crowns meet and crush it.

The incisors may be distinguished as centrals or first pair, middles or second pair, laterals or third pair, and corners or fourth pair, the same terms being applied to the temporary and permanent teeth. Why should all animals have two sets of teeth—temporary and permanent? One author suggests that it is in order to accommodate the adult animal with a larger set than would have been convenient for its young state; they are easily distinguished from the temporary by their size and dark color. The fangs of the temporary teeth are much shorter; the size, whiteness and smallness point out their distinguishing character, whilst the term "broad teeth" indicates the permanent.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Poultry on the Farm.

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

At the Juneau Co., Wis., Institute, where I read a poultry article, there was some discussion concerning the kind of hens to be recommended, and one speaker thought tame hens, which could be handled and controlled, answered the inquiries. At another western Institute, where the best breed of swine was being sought, an old lady said the "swillpail breed," I presume meaning any sort that would eat thankfully what was offered. These general answers, though suggestive, hardly answered after all. There are many varieties which it might be possible but not expedient to keep in certain localities and circumstances. The main things to be considered are our purpose and our climate. For several virtues I have tried and loved several or more breeds. There are Leghorns, which a modest young woman called "Limbhorns," known time out of mind in the Mediterranean countries, probably akin to the very fowls of Socrates and Caesar. Recent travellers tell of Leghorns seen tethered to stakes in the very hearts of old Italian cities—so easy, common and persistent is poultry culture there. They find the brown color prevailing, and I think such are more active than the white, though with combs still larger and tenderer. If we raised fowls for sentiment, everybody would choose Leghorns. In the course of a year they do, by unanimous assent, yield more eggs than any other breed, but, unfortunately, are apt to lay most of them in summer when prices are lowest. A neighbour, whose flock averaged 132 eggs apiece last year, said all the work was done in warm weather, and she had not coaxed an egg this winter. I think Leghorns are the choice a little farther south, but here they sit on the roost too often, nursing their toes and combs. Mine lay fairly all the time, and good care is much in their case, but a five or six-months winter is more. Other fowls can endure a severer climate with less attention and better results. Though it

is impossible to secure everything in one breed, hardiness can never be ignored at this latitude, nor permanent success come till we use as breeders, each year, those strongest and heartiest, and thus get a weather-proof flock. I have done very well with a first cross of Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn. Some settings of such eggs given an old lady, a mile or so away, brought two of her neighbors here to ask the name of that large white breed laying so beyond usual in winter. Brown Leghorns are so small that the surplus cockerels are not ready for market till they are nearly grown, which, on a farm, where chicks cannot so conveniently be forced along, makes their sale late and profit less. My Plymouth Rock broilers, pure and crossed, were fine eating the last of June, but at a neighbour's I saw Brown Leghorns only just suitable in August, and their owner proposed changing breeds for that very reason. An acquaintance of mine disposed of his common stock and secured an entire flock of full-blooded White Leghorns; warned that the latter were non-setters, he declared he had never met a hen but would set all he wished her to, yet, notwithstanding Leghorns may set when old or late in the season, and prove extra mothers, his wife did borrow Plymouth Rock cluckers, and their chickens were late and few. On a farm, where fowls are not yarded, it is usually best to keep one breed—some general purpose kind. Nevertheless, I shall part from my Leghorns with genuine regret. They seem to say, "Are we such very poor little things?" as young Indian girls at Hampton, Virginia, asked their teacher when a visitor exclaimed, "Poor little things!" These fowls are good foragers, and not excessive eaters. They have an extra quantity and quality of breast meat, which I, with many others, enjoy. A Leghorn egg is large, its pearly white outside is always fashionable for boiling in the shell.

My own choice for this climate lies between Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. A Minnesota paper has stated that Mr. Gilbert, of your own Canadian Central Experiment Station, endorses them. For me, the Wyandottes lay rather better, and provide more breast meat with a less greasy flesh throughout. They also grow old more gracefully, that is, do not as soon nor often put on excessive fat and then set "forever and a day." I have seen Plymouth Rock hens so fat they could be of no use except to show lazy pullets what any of them might become. I believe the Wyandottes are hardy enough, and they are proving particularly suitable for crossing on and grading up common flocks. Each year get a new Wyandotte rooster, constantly save the best pullets, and, without much expense, you can soon have a flock practically full-blooded, and yet with a valuable foundation of that old, common, hardy stock; or pursue a similar course and get a Plymouth Rock flock. The latter are certainly adapted to this climate; I can get their chickens ready for market ahead of all other kinds tried, and their very yellow skin is attractive to buyers. The fluffy breeds are good in their place for winter layers only, early mothers and broilers, but, take them all in all, hens that spend their strength making down and feathers cannot, in consequence, make as many eggs nor as much breast meat. A layer should be trim, active, red-combed and bright-eyed. That hen scratching around nights, after her companions are abed, or rather at roost, is the one which will drop an egg in the basket next day.

This winter I changed from bone meal to shell, and talked "oyster shells" with my friend ordering, but her supply came from "R. O. Leete, Shipper of Fine Sea Shells for Poultry, Leete's Island, Conn.," and I think is mainly beach shells, not differently constituted from oyster shells, I suppose, and, since crushed easier, less grit-like though cheaper, being now \$1.15 a cwt., delivered here. Lard scraps have risen to 2 cents a lb., while wheat is lower than ever—only 50 cents a bushel. At an Institute where inquiries were made about "germ meal," a chemist said it comes from grains with germinal parts left, when their gluten and starchy parts have been removed to make glucose, starch, or other preparation. We can imitate the original eastern "germ meal" for poultry, by grinding oats, corn, wheat and barley together, but will have more fat-forming material.

### Prize Essay.

Mr. W. J. Stevenson, Oshawa, Ont., offers a setting of Wyandotte eggs to the young man or woman, under twenty years of age, who sends us on or before February 20th the best essay "On the Management of Fowls on the Farm." Mr. Stevenson writes us: "My flock of Wyandottes are very fine; the cock now in use won a prize at the World's Fair, the hens are of equal quality."

Occasionally we hear of dairymen who have trouble with their milk. One writer, in Hoard's Dairyman, says his milk becomes "ropy" in about twelve hours after milking. His cows have been in the habit of drinking from a pond of still water, and the opinion of the Dairyman is that bacteria from the pond has a good deal to do with the trouble. It is also suggested that the milk vessels be closely looked after, that all the pans and creases be thoroughly cleaned and scalded out.



### Mischief-Making.

Only a tiny dropping from a tiny hidden leak,  
But the flow is never stopping, and the flaw is far to seek.  
Only some trickling water, nothing at all at first,  
But it grows to a valley-slaughter, for the reservoir has burst.  
The wild flood once in motion, who shall arrest its course?  
As well restrain the ocean as that uncontrolled force.

A look of great affliction, as you tell what one told you,  
With a feeble contradiction, or a "hope it is not true!"  
A story quite too meagre for naming any more,  
Only your friend seems eager to know a little more.  
No doubt, if explanation, if all was known, you see;  
"One might get information from Mrs. A. or B."  
Only some simple queries passed on from tongue to tongue,  
Though the ever-growing series has out of nothing sprung.  
Only a faint suggestion, only a doubtful hint,  
Only a leading question with a special tune or tint,  
Only a low "I wonder?" nothing unfair at all;  
But the whisper grows to thunder, and a scathing bolt may fall,  
And a good ship is dismasted, and hearts are like to break,  
And a Christian life is blasted for a scarcely guessed mistake.  
F. R. H.

### The Power of Words.

"I will keep my mouth with a bridle"—Ps. xxxix., 1.  
It is not safe for a man or woman to open the  
lips and permit the heart to pour itself fourth by  
that channel without selection or restraint. If the  
spring within were pure, the stream could not be  
too constant or too strong. But the heart is full  
of corruption, and from a corrupt fountain sweet  
waters cannot flow. It is the part of a wise man  
to set a watch upon his own lips. This is a more  
profitable exercise, if it be less pleasant, than to  
set a watch on the lips of our neighbors. If we  
fling the door open, and allow the emotions to rush  
forth as they arise, it is certain that many of our  
words will be evil and do evil. Weigh the words;  
those that are allowed to take wing should be few  
and chosen. To bridle the lips is an exercise hard  
and healthful to our spirits. It requires some  
practice to make one skilful in it, but skill in that  
art will be very profitable in the long run. It is  
easier and more natural when one is full of  
emotions to open the sluices, and let the whole  
gush forth in an impetuous stream of words. It is  
easy, but it is not right; it is pleasant to nature,  
but offensive to God, and hurtful to man. You  
must consider well, pull the bridle hard, and per-  
mit no false or proud words to pass the barrier of  
the lips. "The tongue of the just," that is, the  
stream of words that flows from it, "is like choice  
silver." Silver is bright and pure and not corro-  
sive. It may safely be applied to the body, whether  
on a sound place or on a sore. Certain surgical in-  
struments that penetrate the human body and  
come in contact with the blood must be made of  
silver; other materials would be liable to contract  
rust, and thereby inflame the wound. Silver, applied  
as a healing instrument, does not bite like an adder,  
and leave a poison festering behind. Thus, when an  
operation of faithfulness becomes necessary, the  
tongue of the just is a safe instrument wherewith  
to probe the sores of a brother's soul. The truth  
spoken will perform the needful operation; and  
spoken in love it will not leave the seeds of fever  
behind it. A biting, corrosive tongue is a curse  
alike to the serpent who wields it and the victims  
whom it strikes.

"An hypocrite with his mouth destroyeth his  
neighbor."—Prov. vi., 9. Beware of carrying  
deadly weapons. For what end did God give to  
man, and to man alone, a speaking mouth? The  
maker of that tongue meant it not to be a dart to  
pierce a brother with. Remember who gave you that  
wonderful instrument, and how He intended it to  
be used. When a kind parent sends to his distant  
child a case of curious mechanical instruments, he  
takes care to send with them "directions for use."  
Even such a set of directions has our Father in  
Heaven sent to us, along with the case of cunning  
instruments which our living body contains. Look  
into the directions and see what is written opposite  
the mouth and tongue—S. James, 3. The tongue  
is one, and that not the least, of the ten talents.  
"Occupy till I come," is the condition of the loan;  
near, though unseen, is the day of reckoning.

Rev. W. Arnot.

### Words.

Words are lighter than the cloud-foam of the reckless ocean  
spray,  
Valuer than the trembling shadow that the next hour steals  
away.  
By the fall of summer rain-drops is the air as deeply stirred,  
And the rose leaf that we tread on will out-live a word.  
Yet, on the dull silence breaking with a lightning flash, a word,  
Bearing endless desolation on its blighting wings, I heard:  
Earth can forge no keener weapon, dealing surer death and pain,  
And the cruel echo answered through long years again.  
I have known one word hang starlike o'er a dreary waste of  
years,  
And it only shone the brighter looked at through a mist of tears;  
While a weary wanderer gathered hope and heart on life's  
dark day.  
By its faithful promise shining clearer day by day.  
Words are mighty, words are living: serpents with their veno-  
mous stings,  
Or bright angels crowding round us, with Heaven's light upon  
their wings;  
Every word has its own spirit, true or false, that never dies;  
Every word man's lips have uttered echoes in God's skies.  
A. A. Procter.

## FAMILY CIRCLE.

### Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.

THE MAN WITH THE TWISTED LIP.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

(Continued from page 35.)

"No, I don't think you would guess. Every pocket stuffed with pennies and halfpennies—four hundred and twenty-one pennies, and two hundred and seventy half pennies. It was no wonder that it had not been swept away by the tide. But a human body is a different matter. There is a fierce eddy between the wharf and the house. It seemed likely enough that the weighted coat had remained when the stripped body had been sucked away into the river.

"But I understand that all the other clothes were found in the room. Would the body be dressed in a coat alone?"

"No, sir, but the facts might be met speculatively enough. Suppose that this man Boone had thrust Neville St. Clair through the window, there is no human eye which could have seen the deed. What would he do then? It would of course instantly strike him that he must get rid of the tell-tale garments. He would seize the coat then, and be in the act of throwing it out when it would occur to him that it would swim and not sink. He has little time, for he has heard the scuffle downstairs when the wife tried to force her way up, and perhaps he has already heard from his Lascar confederate that the police are hurrying up the street. There is not an instant to be lost. He rushes to some secret hiding, where he has accumulated the fruits of his beggary, and he stuffs all the coins upon which he can lay his hands into the pockets to make sure of the coat's sinking. He throws it out, and would have done the same with the other garments had not he heard the rush of steps below, and only just had time to close the window when the police appeared."

"It certainly sounds feasible."  
"Well, we will take it as a working hypothesis for want of a better. Boone, as I have told you, was arrested and taken to the station, but it could not be shown that there had ever before been anything against him. He had for years been known as a professional beggar, but his life appeared to have been a very quiet and innocent one. There the matter stands at present, and the questions which have to be solved, what Neville St. Clair was doing in the optician's den, what happened to him when there, where he is now, and what Hugh Boone had to do with his disappearance, are all as far from a solution as ever. I confess that I cannot recall any case within my experience which looked at the first glance so simple, and yet which presented such difficulties."

Whilst Sherlock Holmes had been detailing this singular series of events we had been whirling through the outskirts of the great town until the last straggling houses had been left behind, and we rattled along with a country hedge upon either side of us. Just as he finished, however, we drove through two scattered villages, where a few lights still glimmered in the windows.

"We are out on the outskirts of Lee," said my companion. "We have touched on three English counties in our short drive, starting in Middlesex, passing over an angle of Surrey, and ending in Kent. See that light among the trees? That is The Cedars, and beside that lamp sits a woman whose anxious ears have already, I have little doubt, caught the clink of our horse's feet."

"But why are you not conducting the case from Baker street?" I asked.

"Because there are many enquiries which must be made out here. Mrs. St. Clair has most kindly put two rooms at my disposal, and you may rest assured that she will have nothing but a welcome for my friend and colleague. I hate to meet her, Watson, when I have no news of her husband. Here we are. Whoa, there, whoa!"

We had pulled up in front of a large villa which stood within its own grounds. A stable-boy had run out to the horse's head, and, springing down, I followed Holmes up the small, winding gravel drive which led to the house. As we approached, the door flew open, and a little blonde woman stood in the opening, clad in some sort of light mousseline de soie, with a touch of fluffy pink chiffon at her neck and wrists. She stood with her figure outlined against the flood of light, one hand upon the door, one half raised in her eagerness, her body slightly bent, her head and face protruded, with eager eyes and parted lips, a standing question.

"Well!" she cried, "well!" And then, seeing that there were two of us, she gave a cry of hope which sank into a groan as she saw that my companion shook his head and shrugged his shoulders.

"No good news?"  
"None."  
"No bad?"  
"No."  
"Thank God for that. But come in. You must be weary, for you have had a long day."

This is my friend, Dr. Watson. He has been of most vital use to me in several of my cases, and a lucky chance has made it possible for me to bring him out and associate him with this investigation."

"I am delighted to see you," said she, pressing my hand warmly. "You will, I am sure, forgive anything which may be wanting in our arrangements, when you consider the blow which has come so suddenly upon us."

"My dear madam," said I, "I am an old campaigner, and if I were not, I can very well see that no apology is needed. If I can be of any assistance, either to you or to my friend here, I shall be indeed happy."

Now, Mr. Sherlock Holmes," said the lady, as we entered a well-lit dining-room, upon the table of which a cold supper had been laid out. "I should very much like to ask you one or two plain questions, to which I beg that you will give a plain answer."

"Certainly, madam."  
"Do not trouble about my feelings. I am not hysterical, nor given to fainting. I simply wish to hear your real, real opinion."

"Upon what point."  
"In your heart of hearts do you think that Neville is alive?"

Sherlock Holmes seemed to be embarrassed by the question. "Frankly now!" she repeated, standing upon the rug, and looking keenly down at him, as he leaned back in a basket chair.

"Frankly, then, madam, I do not."  
"You think that he is dead?"  
"I do."  
"Murdered?"  
"I don't say that. Perhaps."

"And on what day did he meet his death?"  
"On Monday."  
"Then perhaps, Mr. Holmes, you will be good enough to explain how it is that I have received a letter from him to-day."

Sherlock Holmes sprang out of his chair as if he had been galvanized. "What!" he roared.  
"Yes, to-day." She stood smiling, holding up a little slip of paper in the air.  
"May I see it?"  
"Certainly."

He snatched it from her in his eagerness, and smoothing it out upon the table, he drew over the lamp, and examined it intently. I had left my chair, and was gazing at it over his shoulder. The envelope was a very coarse one, and was stamped with the Gravesend post-mark, and with the date of that very day, or rather of the day before, for it was considerably after midnight.

"Coarse writing!" murmured Holmes. "Surely this is not your husband's writing, madam."  
"No, but the enclosure is."  
"I perceive also that whoever addressed the envelope had to go and enquire as to the address."

"How can you tell that?" *That has not finished*

"The name, you see, is in perfectly black ink, which has dried itself. The rest is of the grayish color which shows that blotting-paper has been used. If it had been written straight off, and then blotted, none would be of a deep black shade. This man has written the name, and there has then been a pause before he wrote the address, which can only mean that he was not familiar with it. It is, of course, a trifle, but there is nothing so important as trifles. Let us now see the letter! Ha! there has been an enclosure here!"

"Yes, there was a ring. His signet ring."  
"And you are sure that this is your husband's hand?"  
"One of his hands."  
"One?"

"His hand when he wrote hurriedly. It is very unlike his usual writing, and yet I know it well."  
"Dearest, do not be frightened. All will come well. There is a huge error which it may take some little time to rectify. Wait in patience—Neville." Written in pencil upon the fly-leaf of a book, octavo size, no watermark. Hum! Posted to-day in Gravesend by a man with a dirty thumb. Ha! And the flap has been gummed, if I am not very much in error, by a person who had been chewing tobacco. And you have no doubt that it is your husband's hand, madam?"

"None. Neville wrote those words."  
"And they were posted to-day at Gravesend. Well, Mrs. St. Clair, the clouds lighten, though I should not venture to say that the danger is over."

"But he must be alive. Mr. Holmes."  
"Unless this is a clever forgery to put us on the wrong scent. The ring, after all, proves nothing. It may have been taken from him."

"No, no; it is, it is, it is his very own writing!"  
"Very well. It may, however, have been written on Monday, and only posted to-day."

"That is possible."  
"It so, much may have happened between."  
"Oh, you must not discourage me, Mr. Holmes. I know that all is well with him. There is so keen a sympathy between us that I should know if evil came upon him. On the very day that I saw him last he cut himself in the bedroom, and yet I in the dining-room rushed upstairs instantly with the utmost certainty that something had happened. Do you think that I would respond to such a trifle, and yet be ignorant of his death?"

"I have seen too much not to know that the impression of a woman may be more valuable than the conclusion of an analytical reasoner. And in this letter you certainly have a very strong piece of evidence to corroborate your view. But if your husband is alive, and able to write letters, why should he remain away from you?"

"I cannot imagine. It is unthinkable."  
"And on Monday he made no remarks before leaving you?"

"No."  
"And you were surprised to see him in Swandam-lane?"  
"Very much so."  
"Was the window open?"

"Yes."  
"Then he might have called to you?"  
"He might."  
"He only, as I understand, gave an inarticulate cry?"

"Yes."  
"A call for help, you thought?"  
"Yes. He waved his hands."  
"But it might have been a cry of surprise. Astonishment at the unexpected sight of you might cause him to throw up his hands?"

"It is possible."  
"And you thought he was pulled back?"  
"He disappeared so suddenly."  
"He might have leaped back. You did not see anyone else in the room?"

"No, but this horrible man confessed to having been there, and the Lascar was at the foot of the stairs."  
"Quite so. Your husband, as far as you could see, had his ordinary clothes on?"

"But without his collar or tie. I distinctly saw his bare throat."  
"Had he ever spoken of Swandam-lane?"

"Never."  
"Had he ever shown any signs of having taken opium?"  
"Never."

"Thank you, Mrs. St. Clair. Those are the principal points about which I wish to be absolutely clear. We shall now have a little supper and then retire, for we may have a very busy day to-morrow."

A large and comfortable double-bedded room had been placed at our disposal, and I was quickly between the sheets, for I was weary after my night of adventure. Sherlock Holmes was a man, however, who when he had an unsolved problem upon his mind would go for days, and even for a week, without rest, turning it over, rearranging his facts, looking at it from every point of view, until he had either fathomed it, or convinced himself that his data were insufficient. It was soon evident to me that he was now preparing for an all-night sitting. He took off his coat and waistcoat, put on a large blue dressing gown, and then wandered about the room collecting pillows from his bed, and cushions from the sofa and arm-chairs.

With these he constructed a sort of Eastern divan, upon which he perched himself cross-legged, with an ounce of shag tobacco and a box of matches laid out in front of him. In the dim light of the lamp I saw him sitting there, an old brier pipe between his lips, his eyes fixed vacantly upon the corner of the ceiling, the blue smoke curling up from him, silent, motionless, with the light shining upon his strong set aquiline features. So he sat as I dropped off to sleep, and so he sat when a sudden ejaculation caused me to wake up, and I found the summer sun shining into the apartment. The pipe was still between his lips, the smoke still curled upwards, and the room was full of a dense tobacco haze, but nothing remained of the heap of shag which I had seen upon the previous night.

"Wake, Watson?" he asked.  
"Yes."  
"Game for a morning drive?"  
"Certainly."

"Then dress. No one is stirring yet, but I know where the stable boy sleeps, and we shall soon have the trap out." He chuckled to himself as he spoke, his eyes twinkled, and he seemed a different man to the sombre thinker of the previous night.

As I dressed I glanced at my watch. It was no wonder that no one was stirring. It was twenty-five minutes past four. I had hardly finished when Holmes returned with the news that the boy was putting in the horse.

"I want to test a little theory of mine," said he, pulling on his boots. "I think, Watson, that you are now standing in the presence of one of the most absolute fools in Europe. I deserve to be kicked from here to Charing-cross. But I think I have the key of the affair now."

"And where is it?" I asked, smiling.  
"In the bath-room," he answered. "Oh, yes, I am not joking." He continued, seeing my look of incredulity. "I have just been there, and I have taken it out, and I have got it in this Gladstone bag. Come on, my boy, and we shall see whether it will not fit the lock."

We made our way downstairs as quietly as possible, and out into the bright morning sunshine. In the road stood our horse and trap, with the half-clad stable boy waiting at the head. We both sprang in, and away we dashed down the London road. A few country carts were stirring, bearing in vegetables to the metropolis, but the lines of villas on either side were as silent and lifeless as some city in a dream.

"It has been in some points a singular case," said Holmes, flicking the horse on into a gallop. "I confess that I have been as blind as a mole, but it is better to learn wisdom late than never to learn it at all."

In town, the earliest risers were just beginning to look sleepily from their windows as we drove through the streets of

the Surrey side. Passing down the Waterloo Bridge road we crossed over the river, and dashing up Wellington street wheeled sharply to the right, and found ourselves in Bow street. Sherlock Holmes was well known to the Force, and the two constables at the door saluted him. One of them held the horse's head while the other led us in.

"Who is on duty?" asked Holmes. "Inspector Bradstreet, sir." "Ah, Bradstreet, how are you?" A tall, stout official had come down the stone-flagged passage, in a peaked cap and frogged jacket. "I wish to have a quiet word with you, Bradstreet."

"Certainly, Mr. Holmes. Step into my room here." It was a small office-like room, with a huge ledger upon the table, and a telephone projecting from the wall. The inspector sat down at his desk.

"What can I do for you, Mr. Holmes?" "I called about that beggarman, Boone—the one who was charged with being concerned in the disappearance of Mr. Neville St. Clair, of Lee."

"Yes. He was brought up and remanded for further inquiries."

"So I heard. You have him here?"

"In the cells."

"Is he quiet?"

"Oh, he gives no trouble. But he is a dirty scoundrel."

"Dirty?"

"Yes, it is all we can do to make him wash his hands, and his face is as black as a tinker's. Well, when once his case has been settled, he will have a regular prison bath; and I think, if you saw him, you would agree with me that he needed it."

"I should like to see him very much."

"Would you? That is easily done. Come this way. You can leave your bag."

"No, I think that I'll take it."

"Very good. Come this way, if you please." He led us down a passage, opened a barred door, passed down a winding stair, and brought us to a white-washed corridor with a line of doors on each side.

"The third on the right is his," said the inspector. "Here it is!" He quietly shot back a panel in the upper part of the door, and glanced through.

"He is asleep," said he. "You can see him very well."

We both put our eyes to the grating. The prisoner lay with his face towards us, in a very deep sleep, breathing slowly and heavily. He was a middle-sized man, coarsely clad as became his calling, with a colored shirt protruding through the rents in his tattered coat. He was, as the inspector had said, extremely dirty, but the grime which covered his face could not conceal its repulsive ugliness. A broad wheel from an old scar ran right across it, from eye to chin, and by its contraction had turned up one side of the upper lip, so that three teeth were exposed in a perpetual snarl. A shock of very bright red hair grew low over his eyes and forehead.

"He's a beauty, isn't he?" said the inspector.

"He certainly needs a wash," remarked Holmes. "I had an idea that he might, and I took the liberty of bringing the tools with me." He opened his Gladstone bag as he spoke, and took out, to my astonishment, a very large bath sponge.

"He! he! You are a funny one," chuckled the inspector.

"Now, if you will have the great goodness to open that door very quietly, we will soon make him out a much more respectable figure."

"Well, I don't know why not," said the inspector.

"He doesn't look a credit to the Bow street cells, does he?" He slipped his key into the lock, and we all very quietly entered the cell. The sleeper half turned, and then settled down once more into a deep slumber. Holmes stooped to the water jug, moistened his sponge, and then rubbed it twice vigorously across and down the prisoner's face.

"Let me introduce you," he shouted, "to Mr. Neville St. Clair, of Lee, in the county of Kent."

Never in my life have I seen such a sight. The man's face peeled off under the sponge like the bark from a tree. Gone was the coarse brown tint! Gone, too, the horrid scar which had seamed it across, and the twisted lip which had given the repulsive sneer to the face! A twitch brought away the tangled red hair, and there, sitting up in his bed, was a pale, sad-faced, refined-looking man, black-haired and smooth-skinned, rubbing his eyes, and staring about him with sleepy bewilderment. Then suddenly realizing the exposure, he broke into a scream, and threw himself down with his face to the pillow.

"Great heaven!" cried the inspector, "it is, indeed, the missing man. I know him from the photograph."

The prisoner turned with the reckless air of a man who abandons himself to his destiny. "Be it so," said he. "And pray, what am I charged with?"

"With making away with Mr. Neville St. Clair. Oh, come, you can't be charged with that, unless they make a case of attempted snare to the face!" A twitch brought away the tangled red hair, and there, sitting up in his bed, was a pale, sad-faced, refined-looking man, black-haired and smooth-skinned, rubbing his eyes, and staring about him with sleepy bewilderment. Then suddenly realizing the exposure, he broke into a scream, and threw himself down with his face to the pillow.

"If I am Mr. Neville St. Clair, then it is obvious that no crime has been committed, and that, therefore, I am illegally detained."

"No crime, but a very great error has been committed," said Holmes. "You would have done better to have trusted your wife."

"It was not the wife, it was the children," groaned the prisoner. "God help me, I would not have them ashamed of their father. My God! What an exposure! What can I do?" Sherlock Holmes sat down beside him on the couch, and patted him kindly on the shoulder.

"If you leave it to a court of law to clear the matter up," said he, "of course you can hardly avoid publicity. On the other hand, if you convince the police authorities that there is no possible case against you, I do not know that there is any reason that the details should find their way into the papers. Inspector Bradstreet would, I am sure, make notes upon anything which you might tell us, and submit it to the proper authorities. The case would then never go into court at all."

"God bless you!" cried the prisoner, passionately. "I would have endured imprisonment, ay, even execution, rather than have left my miserable secret as a family blot to my children."

"You are the first who have ever heard my story. My father was a schoolmaster in Chesterfield, where I received an excellent education. I travelled in my youth, took to the stage, and finally became a reporter on an evening paper in London. One day my editor wished to have a series of articles upon begging in the metropolis, and I volunteered to supply them. There was the point from which all my adventures started. It was only by trying begging as an amateur that I could get the facts upon which to base my articles. When an actor, I had, of course, learned all the secrets of making up, and had been famous in the green-room for my skill. I took advantage now of my attainments. I painted my face, and made myself as pitiable as possible. I made a good sear, and fixed one side of my lip in a twist by the aid of a small slip of flesh-colored plaster. Then with a red head of hair, and an appropriate dress, I took my station in the busiest part of the city, ostensibly as a match-seller, but really as a beggar. For seven hours I plied my trade, and when I returned home in the evening, I found, to my surprise, that I had received no less than twenty-six shillings and fourpence."

"I wrote my articles, and thought little more of the matter until, some time later, I backed a bill for a friend, and had a right served upon me for £25. I was at my wits' end where to get the money, but a sudden idea came to me. I begged a fortnight's grace from the creditor, asked for a holiday from my employers, and spent the time in begging in the city under my disguise. In ten days I had the money, and had paid the debt."

"Well, you can imagine how hard it was to settle down to arduous work at two pounds a week, when I knew that I could earn as much in a day by smearing my face with a little paint, and laying my cap on the ground, and sitting still. It was a long fight between my pride and the money, but the dollars won at last, and I threw up reporting, and sat day after day in the

corner which I had first chosen, inspiring pity by my ghastly face, and filling my pockets with coppers. Only one man knew my secret. He was the keeper of a low den in which I used to lodge in Swandam-lane, where I could every morning emerge as a squalid beggar, and in the evenings transform myself into a well-dressed man about town. This fellow, a Lascar, was well paid by me for his rooms, so that I knew that my secret was safe in his possession.

"Well, very soon I found that I was saving considerable sums of money. I do not mean that any beggar in the streets of London could earn seven hundred pounds a year—which is less than my average takings—but I had exceptional advantages in my power of making up, and also in a facility in repartee, which improved by practice, and made me quite a recognized character in the city. All day a stream of pennies, varied by silver, poured in upon me, and it was a very bad day upon which I failed to take two pounds."

"As I grew richer I grew more ambitious, took a house in the country, and eventually married, without anyone having a suspicion as to my real occupation. My dear wife knew that I had business in the city. She little knew what."

"Last Monday I had finished for the day, and was dressing in my room above the opium den, when I looked out of the window, and saw, to my horror and astonishment, that my wife was standing in the street, with her eyes fixed full upon me. I gave a cry of surprise, threw up my arms to cover my face, and, rushing to my confidant, the Lascar, entreated him to prevent anyone from coming up to me. I heard her voice down stairs, but I knew that she could not ascend. Swiftly I threw off my clothes, pulled on those of a beggar, and put on my pigments and wig. Even a wife's eyes could not pierce so complete a disguise. But then it occurred to me that there might be a search in the room, and that the clothes might betray me. I threw open the window, re-opening by my violence a small cut which I had inflicted upon myself in the bedroom that morning. Then I seized my coat, which was weighted by the coppers which I had just transferred to it from the leather bag in which I carried my takings. I hurried it out of the window, and it disappeared into the Thames. The other clothes would have followed, but at that moment there was a rush of constables up the stair, and a few minutes after I found, rather, I confess, to my relief, that instead of being identified as Mr. Neville St. Clair, I was arrested as his murderer."

"I do not know that there is anything else for me to explain. I was determined to preserve my disguise as long as possible, and hence my preference for a dirty face. Knowing that my wife would be terribly anxious, I slipped off my ring, and confided it to the Lascar at a moment when no constable was watching me, together with a hurried scrawl, telling her that she had no cause to fear."

"That note only reached her yesterday," said Holmes.

"Good God! What a week she must have spent!"

"The police have watched this Lascar," said Inspector Bradstreet, "and I can quite understand that he might find it difficult to post a letter unobserved. Probably he handed it to some sailor customer of his, who forgot all about it for some days."

"That was it," said Holmes, nodding approvingly. "I have no doubt of it. But have you never been prosecuted for begging?"

"Many times; but what was a fine to me?"

"It must stop here, however," said Bradstreet. "If the police are to hush this thing up, there must be no more of Hugh Boone."

"I have sworn it by the most solemn oaths which a man can take."

"In that case I think that it is probable that no further steps may be taken. But if you are found again, then all must come out. I am sure, Mr. Holmes, that we are very much indebted to you for having cleared the matter up. I wish I knew how you reach your results."

"I reached this one," said my friend, "by sitting upon five pillows and consuming an ounce of shag. I think, Watson, that if we drive to Baker street we shall just be in time for breakfast."

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Home Nursing.

BY DORA FARNOOMB, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

The comfort and safety of a patient depend very largely on the nurse; her quiet cheerfulness, and firm, yet gentle touch, give the invalid confidence. A fussy nurse often does a great deal of harm, especially in cases of nervous illness. In home nursing, when the nurse is anxious or troubled, she must control her feelings, at least in the sick room, or she will do more harm than good.

DIRECTIONS TO THE AMATEUR NURSE.

Do not over-tire yourself, take regular hours for rest, if possible, and it is often advisable to write out directions for the one who is to take your place when "off duty." In serious cases keep a record of temperature and pulse, amount of nourishment taken, and hours of sleep. This will be of great assistance to the doctor. Be very particular about giving medicines at the proper times. Never let a room get close or stuffy, open the windows as much as possible, first covering the patient closely; shut out draughts with a screen—one can easily be extemporized by hanging a shawl over a clothes-horse. An open fire-place is a good ventilator; in summer a lighted lamp placed in it will help to carry the bad air up the chimney. A thermometer should hang in the sick-room, and the temperature be kept at about 68° or 70°. Remove all draperies and unnecessary pieces of furniture, and use a damp cloth for dusting. If the carpet cannot be taken up sweep with a carpet sweeper, or a broom covered with a damp cloth; never raise a cloud of dust with your broom. In long-continued illness, try to make a little variety in the appearance of the room. Hang up a fresh picture or two occasionally, or set a bouquet of dainty flowers where the invalid can see it.

Never use a feather bed if it is possible to avoid it. A soft hair mattress, over woven wire springs, is the most satisfactory. The under sheet should be smooth and tight; tuck it under the mattress and pin tightly at the corners. Wrinkles often cause bed sores. It is advisable to fold a strip of rubber sheeting in another sheet and place it in the middle of the bed, this saves the lower sheet, and can easily be changed. Tuck the top sheet in at the foot. Put on enough blankets, but not too many. Florence Nightingale says: "Feverishness is often caused by bed clothes rather than by fever." Have plenty of pillows, shake them frequently,

putting a fresh, cool one under the weary head. Often a small pillow, placed between the feet and the foot-board, will keep a weak person from slipping down in bed; a long, narrow one placed between the legs prevents chafing.

Bed-sores can usually be prevented by keeping the lower sheet smooth and free from crumbs; bathing the back, hips, elbows and heels with alcohol, and powdering them with corn starch. The patient should be frequently turned on one side if he can be moved. If the skin shows signs of cracking use oxide of zinc ointment, and remove all pressure from the parts affected. When dressings are to be applied, always have the new ready before removing the old. Two people can easily lift a helpless patient by placing their hands under his shoulders and hips. When the under sheet is to be changed, roll the clean one half way across, putting the roll next the patient and pushing the soiled one before it. Lift the patient over the roll, go to the other side of the bed, unroll the clean sheet and tuck in smoothly. To change the upper sheet lay it on top of the bed clothes with a blanket over it, then the soiled things can easily be pulled out from under without exposing the patient. The teeth should be washed with a clean rag dipped in borax water or some other cleansing preparation. A bath should often be given, unless the doctor forbids it; this can easily be accomplished without wetting the bed. Blankets, towels, warm water, and everything else needed, should first be got ready. Have the clean night clothes warmed and aired. Place a folded blanket under the patient—this can be done in the same way the under sheet is changed (see above). Place another on the bed clothes and draw them away from underneath it. To remove the night clothes draw them up in folds under the neck and place the arms above the head. Then gather the folds in one hand and slip them quickly off, keeping the blanket well up to the chin. Bath the face, neck and ears, and dry them carefully; then wash one arm under the blanket and dry it; proceed in this way, drying each part before wetting another. The night-dress should be put on the arms first, then the gathered folds can be slipped over the head and pulled down. If the hair is long, braid it in two braids or it will become tangled.

BATHS, POUULTICES, ETC.

A vapor bath can be given, if ordered, without much trouble. Seat the patient on a cane-bottomed chair, cover with blankets, and put a pail of hot water underneath—the steam will be kept in by the blankets. In ten or fifteen minutes put your patient to bed, first rubbing the skin briskly.

A cold pack is sometimes given in cases of fever. Prepare three pieces of flannel about a yard long and twenty inches wide—they should reach from the neck to the hips. Dip one piece in cold water and wrap around the body, next the skin. Then put on the dry piece of flannel and roll the patient in a blanket. Remove in about half an hour, rub the skin briskly, and put on the third piece of flannel, well warmed.

Poultices are usually made of linseed meal. Stir handfuls of the meal into boiling water until the mass is like dough. Spread on a piece of cotton, and cover with cheese cloth or muslin. This poultice can be heated and used again, unless it has been applied to a discharging wound. Poultices are also made of bread, oatmeal, cornmeal or mashed carrots. Charcoal is often mixed with linseed poultices when applied to foul sores. Never let a poultice get cold before changing it, and always have the hot one ready before removing the other. A "poultice jacket" is sometimes necessary to cover the back and chest. Make it of oiled muslin and line with cotton batting. It should be in two pieces, fastening with strings on the shoulders and under the arms; put the poultices underneath it. A hot-water bag, made of India-rubber, laid over a poultice, will keep in the heat. Of course this can only be used in some places, as it is heavy.

Fomentations are often used instead of poultices; two pieces of flannel are needed, a towel, basin and hot water. Lay the towel across the basin, place the flannel on it, pour on boiling water, then wring well by twisting the dry ends of the towel in opposite directions. Shake the flannel and apply, covering with rubber sheeting to keep in the heat. Sometimes mustard is added to the water—a heaping teaspoonful to the pint.

Ice poultices are best applied in an ice-bag; if one cannot be obtained, put the ice in a piece of muslin or handkerchief, having first broken it in small pieces.

Mustard plasters, if mixed with white of egg, will not blister. Leave them on about twenty minutes, dust the spot thickly with flour.

Turpentine stupes are fomentations sprinkled with turpentine. To make a sprinkler cut a hole in the cork of the bottle.

Blisters should be opened at the lowest part—snip the skin with a pair of sharp scissors, and dress with vaseline, washed lard, or any other simple ointment.

CARE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Pure air is the best disinfectant, so keep the windows open as much as possible. If the sick room can be entered through another room, keep the door into the hall locked, and always pass through the adjoining room, where the windows should be kept open. If there is only one entrance to the sick room hang a sheet, wet with a solution of corrosive sublimate, over the doorway. Every

article of clothing, taken from bed or patient, should be soaked in this disinfectant for some hours before washing. *Corrosive sublimate solution: 15 grains corrosive sublimate, 15 grains muriate of ammonia, one quart of water.* Nothing should be allowed to leave the sick room until it has been disinfected. The nurse should change her dress and wash her hands and face before going near any other person. Before the room can be used again by the family it should be carefully disinfected. Close all the cracks in doors or windows—paste paper over them if necessary, put two pounds of sulphur in an old coalscuttle or other pan, laying some paper under it, set fire to the paper, go out and close the door. In twenty-four hours open the windows; the room should then be well cleaned, and the walls scraped, washed and re-papered.

## CARE OF CONVALESCENTS.

Visitors should never be admitted unless the doctor gives permission, and the nurse should see that they do not tire the patient. Let the friends know whether they should come in the morning or afternoon; admit them when the invalid is strongest and brightest. Do not admit more than one or two a day—at first, at least—and never let them stay long. If you notice that any particular visitor is tiring your patient, get rid of her promptly, and be careful not to admit her again until the invalid is stronger. When the visitors have gone, don't sit down and do a lot of talking yourself, but make your charge comfortable and perhaps a sleep may follow.

Nourishment must be given sparingly or freely, according to the disease and the doctor's orders. It is well to vary the dishes as much as possible, and give the patient pleasant little surprises of dainty, tasty eatables, served up on spotless linen and pretty china.

Medicines should be kept out of sight, yet taken regularly if directed. Do not neglect them because the patient may seem to be pretty well. Always look at the label before measuring. Never pour over the label, as the drops sometimes discolor and obscure its direction. If there is any doubt about the contents of a bottle, throw them away. Medicines should never be given without good reason; the saying, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," is very true in this respect. Some people get an idea that something must be done, in cases of illness, and perhaps give a medicine which may do great harm, because "It did Mr. So-and-so good" in an entirely different disease.

Recipes for making light and nourishing dishes may be found in everybody's house—or in the next door neighbor's—so it is not needful to name them here. In conclusion, let me repeat the statement made in the first paragraph of this paper, viz., that the comfort to a patient of having a calm, firm, cheerful nurse cannot be overestimated.

A proper sitting position requires that the spine shall be kept straight, and that the support needed for the upper part shall be felt in the right place. Therefore, sit as far back as possible in the chair, so that the lower end of the spine shall be braced against the back of the seat. If this back is straight, the shoulders will also rest against it; if not, they will have no point of support, and it will be found that they do not need it. This position makes no strain upon the ligaments of the spine. It allows a proper position of the shoulders, consequently of the lungs, stomach and every other organ of the body. Their work is carried on naturally and comfortably, as is also the circulation of the blood, which in a wrong position is seriously interfered with. With the feet resting squarely upon the floor, the hands resting easily upon the lap, perfect equilibrium, and consequently perfect rest of the body, is secured. There is no strain upon any part of the body; no muscle or organ is required to do more than its own amount of work. The arms should never be folded.



PAT'S PERPLEXITY.

PAT (just landed, as Chinaman passes)—"Well, byme sowl, an' it's a great country. Shure an' it's a naygur wid jolly fever, begob!"

## UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

## MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Already the festive season has passed away, with its glad home-comings and sweet reunions; pleasant memories and pretty souvenirs are all that remain by which to remember it. And now that you are all settled for the year's work, I expect to be very busy reading the many letters and other contributions to Uncle Tom's department. Under the new arrangements there is a greater incentive to work, as there is a prize offered for each issue, and I hope to receive some wonderfully good puzzles. I wish to make this department—which is your very own—better than ever before, and to replenish the forces of my once large, but now sadly-diminished army.

Any number of recruits wanted! Our barracks can accommodate a great number, so I hope all will make the trial, and I know many will be surprised at the success of their efforts. With manual labor, the more you do the more tired you feel, but with puzzles and letter writing it is quite the opposite—the more you do the easier it becomes, or at least, so some of my veterans tell me.

There is no reason why any should hesitate to enter the ranks; only remember the mottoes, "Never Despair" and "Labor Conquers Everything," and you will surely succeed. But do not expect to reach the top of the ladder at one bound; the most famous people have had to start at the bottom and climb.

I have no doubt some of you meet with very little encouragement from those who should rather urge you on. Yes, indeed, some parents really think that the time, paper and postage spent on "that nonsense" (as they are pleased to term it) is all lost; but with all respect to their opinions, I must say that such is not the case, and if those parents would make closer observations, they would find that I speak truly.

I know of nothing which, while it is supposed to be only pastime, is so useful to develop one's perceptive faculties, brighten the intellect, and create a taste for literature (a taste too often lacking in our young folks), as this very art of puzzling. "Art!" I hear some one exclaim. Yes, art. In the United States it is an acknowledged fact that puzzling is an art, and one which has for followers many very clever and notable persons; so any of you who are taunted about wasting your time may find comfort in this remembrance. And when I say that puzzling helps to brighten the intellect, I have only to look at our Souvenir Photograph for confirmation of my statement.

Our Souvenir Photograph—why really if I have not forgotten to write of it before, and I so proud of it too! Well, well, how absent-minded I am becoming, to be sure! Ah, me! the infirmities of age are showing themselves more plainly day by day. But it is better late than never, and I must now tell you that I am very proud, and justly too, of my family group. What a pleasure it is to hear the remark, that surely comes when I exhibit it to my friends, "What an intelligent, happy-looking family!" And I am better pleased to hear you thus spoken of, than to hear you called merely "pretty." For "handsome is as handsome does," they say, and judging from the bright, open countenances of my young friends, I know that they are handsome in what is worth a thousand times more than good looks—character.

There is nothing which makes boys and girls so careful of their honor, even in very small things, as the confidence reposed in them by those dearest to them—their parents, teachers and friends; so you all know what faith Uncle Tom has in each and every one of his family, and I feel sure you will all strive to show him it has not been misplaced. In our puzzle corner we want only new puzzles—not stale ones cribbed from other papers; our department has passed the creeping stage and is quite competent to walk alone, and I trust it will be the pride of each of you to keep it so. It is not necessary to have very long puzzles; "brevity is the soul of wit," and shorter puzzles leave space for a greater number.

All of you have been visited by the infant-guest who cheered your old Uncle in his slumbers; yes, and remained with him in his waking hours. Already has this pure young visitor passed a month in your midst, and I hope all my dear boys and girls have given him a warm welcome and made him thus far, as Uncle Tom wishes him to remain, a happy new year.

It is such a pleasure to write to you all that I become regardless of the flight of time; but twilight shadows closing round me remind me that it is time to say "good-night."

UNCLE TOM.

## Generous of Praise.

How much better the world would be if only people were a little more generous of praise! Let no one suppose that we are speaking of flattery—we mean simply praise, or, as Webster gives it, "Honor rendered because of excellence or merit." How easy it is to find fault when everything does not run smoothly—when anything is omitted which ought to have been done! Why should it not be just as easy to give commendation for the right done?

The day is drawing to its close, and the wife and mother, weary with household care, sits for a moment waiting the sound of the home-coming feet. The door opens quickly, and they have come. "How bright and cherry you look here! But you always make home that!" and the husband's kiss on her cheek brings back the careless girlhood days, and the life looks suddenly bright again.

"The boys wanted me to stay all night, mother, it was stormy; but I thought I would rather come home, and I am glad now I did!" and the boy glanced round the pleasant sitting-room with a look that told plainer than words how attractive a spot it was to him. The mother's weariness had gone like the shadows before the light.

How many homes are rendered unhappy by too much fault-finding and too little just praise! And if one cannot praise—what then? Whittier, in his beautiful poem, "My Birthday," says:

"Love watches o'er my quiet ways,  
Kind voices speak my name,  
And lips that find it hard to praise,  
Are slow at least to blame."

Yes, one can always be "slow at least to blame." The fact that little faults try and vex us, in those dear to our hearts, only goes to prove that the general character is good, and there is much to praise. The whiter the snow, the darker look all objects against it. Why not admire the whiteness which forms the background?

Then, if we look within, if we see with impartial eyes the shortcomings of our own lives, will we not be slower to notice flaws in others? Shall we not say, in the words of Shakespeare: "I will chide no breather in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults"? If, then, we are so frail, so weak ourselves, so dependent on the kindness and forbearance of others, shall we not do the little we can to make the world brighter in turn for them?

If there is anything to admire or praise—and there is always something—speak the word now; it will brighten the weary hours, it will prevent, mayhap, a failure to-morrow—a failure caused by discouragement and pain. Oh, there is no time like to-day for speaking the words of praise; and, then, to-morrow may never come!

The Churchman.

## Puzzles.

## PRIZE PUZZLE.

## 1—ANAGRAM.

A convention was held by the merchants all,  
They came for miles around;  
There were merchants tall, there were merchants small,  
From places where they abound;  
They came from Havre, they came from Java,  
And from beyond Ceylon;  
They came from Prussia, they came from Russia,  
Yet a merchant was every one.  
The trades of all I will not name,  
Yet one I must surely mention,  
'Tis a vintner of Poco Rio, who came  
To this far-famed great convention.

MORLEY SMITHSON, Greystock, Ont.

## 2—BEHEADINGS.

My first is only a "well-known plant,"  
Most everywhere it's grown.  
Behead and I mean "to agitate;"  
Again and I am "to corrode;"  
"Nearness, relation and presence" all  
Beheaded I denote.

ADA SMITHSON.

## 3—ENIGMA.

My shape it is queer, great roughness I bear,  
For I am subject to much wear and tear;  
I am used by the housemaid as well as the queen,  
I'm worn by the teacher, and on the student I'm seen;  
Although I do come from an animal's back,  
You cannot have comfort if me you do lack;  
And now if my name appears not unto you,  
Just think, for I am divided into two.

THOS. W. BANKS.

## 4—SQUARE WORDS.

(a) 1, To puff up; 2, a hag or witch; 3, making part of the number; 4, to color; 5, ardent. (b) 1, Mental; 2, what none of my cousins are; 3, growing out; 4, a performer; 5, allures with smiles.

HENRY REEVE.

## Answers to January 1st Puzzles.

1—The answer to the prize puzzle is Incantatory—In-cant-a-tory. The second line gives the word's meaning. It was cut in five pieces, the *tory* filled the *can* with water, put in some *tea* and drank it. In his speech the syllables *in* and *a*, as well as the others, are used. 2—Winsome. 3—Tomahawk. 4—Handicraftsman.

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

Thos. McKim, Joshua Umbach, A. Snider.



ROYAL CROWN SOAP ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED

Ogilvie's Hungarian Granular Creamy Flour Has No Equal

Cross-Cut Saws The famous Stanley Blade, Lance Tooth, Cross-cut Saws lead them all.

One-Man Stanley Blades These one-man cross-cut saws have also the lance teeth, and our prices are as follows:-

Stanley Mills & Co Wholesale Hardware Men, Hamilton, Ont.

Important Sale of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle, Thursday, February 22nd, '94.

Advertisement for a public auction at Maple Bank Stock Farm, one mile north of Strathroy, 14 Cows and Heifers, nearly all young, and 15 young bulls nearly all from 12 to 14 months old.

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DISPERSION - SALE OF THE ROSEDALE HERD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

On Wednesday, February 28th, 1894, at 1 o'clock.

As I am about to retire from business, I will sell, by Public Auction, on the above date, at my farm, 2 miles from Malton Station and 15 miles west of Toronto, my entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of 60 head, among which are 2 imported cows and the produce of 3 imported cows by imported bulls, comprising such families as Verbenas, Clarets, Rosebuds, Waterloos, Crimson's Flowers and other standard sorts, topped with the best imported Scotch bulls.

There are 20 young bulls ranging from 9 to 14 months old, sired by imported Warfare (56712) and Earl of Aberdeen 3rd, bred at Bow Park. Also at the same time the imported SHIRE STALLION GARFIELD 2ND (2786).

TERMS:-Nine months' credit on approved notes; for stallion, half cash at time of sale. For further information see Catalogues, which will be ready about the 15th January.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, 349-a-om Brampton. JAMES GARDHOUSE, Highfield, Ont.

JOHN E. SMITH, Beresford Stock Farm, Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium, SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS OF BOTH BREEDS.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire. J. E. SMITH, 42-y-m Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES Bronze Turkeys & Mammoth Pekin Ducks I have 150 Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys for sale, and all my prize winners.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE -OF- SCOTCH - SHORTHORNS On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, At one o'clock, on CLEAR SPRING FARM

Two and one-half miles west of Sunderland Station, on the Midland Division of Grand Trunk Railway.

The herd consists of 32 females and 3 bulls, descended from two of Mr. Arthur Johnston's best families of Shorthorns (Stamford and Crimson Flowers); topped by the best imported Scotch bulls. Hopeful (55903), the stock bull in the herd for the past five years, is still active, and a sure getter. Weight, 3,000 lbs.; heart girth, 9 feet 6 inches. No consumption about him—only the consumption of food.

Send for catalogues. TERMS:-Eleven months' credit on approved notes. No reserve.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, 2-b-om Brampton. WM. SHIER, Sunderland, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE! I have several improved and unimproved farms for sale for very small payment in cash, balance to be paid by delivery of half the crop each year.

A. G. WILCOX, 130 Temple Court, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 1-c-om

Maple Grove Stock Farm, EMERSON, MAN. Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna 3rd's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial.

W. J. YOUNG, Prop. 44-y-m

JAMES BRAY, Oak Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. My place not being well adapted for my whole crop of registered Oxford-Downs, I have a few choice Ram Lambs.

One very choice Boar (Improved Yorkshire) from imp. sow and boar, Gladiator (13). A few high-bred Jersey Bulls and Heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 50-2-y-m

THORNDALE STOCK FARM MANITOUB, JOHN S. ROBSON, Proprietor. SHORTHORN CATTLE A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Write for particulars. 43-1-y-m

MAPLE GROVE FARM ROSSER, MAN. WALTER JAMES & SONS, BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN - CATTLE, (Bates and Cruickshanks), LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS. Young Pigs For Sale Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap. 51-y-m

THE WINDSOR FARM Rosser, Manitoba. SAMUEL BAKER, JR. BREEDER OF IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. FOR SALE—Two Pedigreed Improved Large White Yorkshire Boars, eleven months old (Sanders Spencer's strain); also young pigs. 63-a-m

BERKSHIRES I can supply now a few of different ages of excellent pedigree. Booking orders for spring delivery. Write for what you want. 62-y-m

R. J. MITCHELL, Poison Avenue, - Winnipeg, Man., BREEDER OF BERKSHIRE PIGS

Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks. 61-y-m

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES I have a few choice SOWS and BOARS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Shall have a large number of

EARLY SPRING LITTERS. 61-1-y-m Correspondence solicited.

R. J. STEWART, "Poplar Grove" Farm, CAMILLE, MAN.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES Orders taken for summer and early fall pigs at greatly reduced prices. For sale, from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited.

RIDOUT & PERCIVAL, Sotsgrith, Man. 50-y-m

Berkshires AND YORKSHIRES OF DIFFERENT AGES FOR SALE. Address—G. C. WELD, Box 214, WINNIPEG. Now booking orders for spring delivery. 350-tf-m

McCLURE'S POULTRY YARDS White Leghorns and Light Brahmas.

GET OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FOR 1894. 63-m J. McCLURE, 448 Carey-St., Winnipeg.

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

Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Banded Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guinea Fowls and Black African Bantams, Silver Grey Dorkings. Fowls for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 16 entries in 1891, and 10 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third in 1892, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Send stamp for catalogue and price list. A few pedigreed Berkshire Boars for sale, cheap. 55-1-y-m

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

W. S. Lister, well known to all cattlemen as proprietor of the "Marchmont Herd" of Shorthorns, has been spending a month in Ontario, and while attending the sale of Mr. Cockburn's show cattle, purchased two very promising heifers, Belle Clyde and Rose of Greenhouse, to add to his already choice lot of Shorthorns.

S. Ling reports good sales during the past month. Poultry in good condition and laying well; will be in a position to ship eggs by first of March. Mr. Ling's long experience in breeding poultry convinces him that the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Light Brahma are the most useful, best layers and best adapted for this climate, as they stand cold better than Mediterranean breeds.

The Weekly Review, of Portage la Prairie, has been vastly improved since coming under the able management of Mr. James Hooper, previously of the city staff of the Winnipeg Tribune. We make our bow to the Review for the following complimentary notice, clipped from a recent issue: "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE still maintains its popularity in the rural districts, and since the establishment of a Manitoba edition, its reading matter has been particularly suitable to the farming conditions of the Northwest. Its original illustrations are good, and discussions in a tone that commands attention."

It is with pleasure we learn that Jos. Lawrence & Sons, the well-known Shorthorn breeders, of Clearwater, Man., have secured some of the best of the prize stock of Mr. Cockburn's herd, at Aberfoyle, Ont.

The trio selected comprise: The yearling bull Indian Warrior, for which \$340 was paid; he headed the bull calf class at the World's Fair against all best breeds, is a son of celebrated imp. Indian Warrior, and was bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. The magnificent white cow, Village Lilly, a daughter of imp. Village Blossom, the dam of the world beater, Young Abbotsburn. This cow did not receive her dues in being rated eighth in the aged cow class, at Chicago, as she was entitled to a higher place. She was knocked down to Messrs. Lawrence at \$300. The next is the successful show heifer, Wimple of Halton 2nd, for which was paid \$225. Barring accidents, this trio will, we hope, prove an attraction (of the right sort) at the Industrial this season.

It is evidently the intention of Messrs. Lawrence to "scoop" things at the fairs this season, and we trust they may meet the success their enterprise deserve

PHILIPPA HUGG A JCE (169325)

JOHN A. ROSS, BUTTERFIELD, MAN. I have a few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Write for particulars. 43-1-y-m

Advertisement for a public auction at Maple Bank Stock Farm, one mile north of Strathroy, 14 Cows and Heifers, nearly all young, and 15 young bulls nearly all from 12 to 14 months old.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Chas. Calder offers, in this issue, six Short-horn bulls. See his advertisement.

In this issue will be found an auction sale advertisement of Shorthorns, comprising 14 cows and heifers, and 13 young bulls, the property of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, of Strathroy. This sale should be well attended, as Mr. Douglas is an old, careful breeder and is offering some good things.

Mr. R. G. Steacy advertises for sale, in this issue, the magnificent Ayrshire bull Gold King. His dam is Nelly of Osborn, imp., the champion cow at the Columbian Exposition, and one of the most beautiful animals which will appear in our new engraving, "Canada's Columbian Victors." Those in need of a grand Ayrshire stock bull should write Mr. Steacy for price and other particulars.

R. Rivers & Son, of Springhill Farm, Walkerton, have just sold to Mr. Rosewell, Brant Tp., the excellent Shorthorn bull calf Royal Chief, winner of 1st prize at the Northern Exhibition, sired by Bampton Chief -14380-, a calf of good substance and quality throughout, and, if well cared for, should retain the honor bestowed on him this fall. They have two good calves for sale yet, from deep-milking dams—a red and roan. See ad. in another column.

Messrs. DICK & Co., Montreal. I have analysed and tried your Blood Purifier in a large number of cases, with the most salutary results. I am continually prescribing it in my practice. It is invaluable for worms, hide-bound, impoverished blood, and debility, while I know nothing to equal it for general improvement of stock, and enhancing their value.

VETERINARY EDITOR "FAMILY HERALD," Montreal.

NOTICES.

One of the oldest American agricultural journals, and one of the best of our exchanges, is the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, published weekly by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y. It always contains much well-written and carefully-edited matter relating to dairy, gardening and "intensive" farming. And those who are specially interested in these lines will always find much to interest and instruct them in its columns.

A NEW THROUGH SLEEPING CAR LINE FROM CHICAGO TO SEATTLE.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railways, has been established, and first-class sleeping cars will hereafter run daily from Chicago at 10.30 p.m., arriving at Seattle 11.30 p.m., fourth day. This is undoubtedly the best route to reach the North Pacific Coast. For time tables, maps and other information, apply to the nearest ticket agent, or address A. J. TAYLOR, Canadian Pass Agent, C. M. & St. P. Ry., 87 York St. Toronto, Ont.

MACHINERY WHICH IS A VALUABLE INDIRECT ASSISTANT TO THE FARMER.

In these days when thorough underdrainage is a necessity, if successful farming is to be practised, it only requires to choose what material is most suitable to be used in constructing drains. In this there is no shadow of doubt but that properly made and burnt tile are the most durable and satisfactory, and, in fact, the only material that it is at all suitable to place in the ground, with the hope of constructing successful working drains. But it may be contended by some that tile are not readily procured, that the nearest tile kiln is too far distant, or that cost of carriage or the labor of hauling adds largely to the bill of expense in tile draining in certain localities.

To this we would say that there are few industries that will yield surer or better profits for the amount of capital invested than tile making, if only the proper machinery is provided for their manufacture. For this variety of machines has been put on the market, which are by no means satisfactory, as they are neither turning out good, smooth tile, nor can they put them out in sufficient quantities to pay, but this is the fault of the machine, and not with the business. After examining some of those in use, a machine manufactured by H. C. Baird & Son, Parkhill, has attracted our notice. The fact that in the vicinity of their machine shops, where their tile-making machines were first introduced, the price of tile was first reduced to the present reasonable rate, proves how valuable an assistant this machine has become to those interested.

Doubtless one reason why Messrs. H. C. Baird & Son have made such a success of their brick and tile machinery is because they have made a specialty of building clay working machines, and have made a thorough study of this department, which beside the Kell's Combined Tile and Brick Machine and the Quaker Special Brick Machine, includes all the attendant supplies required in a first-class tile and brick yard. Kell's Combined Tile and Brick Machine can be changed in ten minutes from making tile to making brick, or vice versa. The proprietors claim that this machine will work almost any clay in its crude state just from the bank, thus avoiding the expense of handling twice, as all it requires is to have the clay conveyed directly from the bank to the tread. Their No. 1 machine makes tile from 2 1/2 to 12 inches, and will turn out all sizes as indicated as rapidly as they can be handled. The following quantities are claimed to be a fair day's work:—

Messrs. Baird say that many of their customers claim that they double these figures, but where moderately good working clay is obtainable they guarantee that the above number can easily be made. While the same machine, with six men and two boys, will make 15,000 brick in ten hours. The Quaker, a special brickmaking machine which is also made by this firm, turns out a splendid quality of pressed-brick; it has a number of advantages. The Messrs. Baird will be only too glad to place either of their machines in competition with others in this line, as they are confident of favorable results. Those interested will do well to send for catalogue, which describes machines made by this firm.

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS -- HAS A FEW -- CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys. Also a few pairs of Black & Gray Rabbits. Write to S. LING, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE PURE-BRED Imported Cockerels. WHITE, Brown and Buff Leghorns. GOLDEN and Silver Wyandottes. LIGHT and Dark Brahmans. BUFF and Partridge Cochins. BLUE Andalusians and Black Minorcas. BLACK and Brown Red Game. Write for prices. Enclose stamp for reply. Address, AUSTIN POULTRY FARM, AUSTIN, MANTOBA.

WM. JONES, Prop. 63-a-m ONE BRONZE GOBLER, 2 years old—a beauty and a good stock getter; 4 Bronze Gobblers, 5 months old; 1 pair Black Minorca Chicks; 1 trio S. C. Brown Leghorn Chicks; 2 S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels; 1 S. Wyandotte Cockerel; 2 Light Brahma Cockerels; 1 trio Indian Game. This stock will suit the most particular man. When writing please enclose stamp. Address, H. K. ZAVITZ, 59-y-m Box 143, CARBERRY, MAN.

Breeder and Importer of High Class Poultry. STOCK FOR SALE. H. W. DAYTON, Virden. 30-1-y-m

S-E-E-D-S-I Fine Stock, Lowest Prices, Best Quality. Send at once for FREE Illustrated Catalogue. J. M. PERKINS, 62-f-m 241 Main St., WINNIPEG.

WRIGHT & CO. Winnipeg, Man. IF YOU REQUIRE FARM HARNESS

Learn SHORTHAND AT WESTERN : SHORTHAND : UNIVERSITY 326 Main Street WINNIPEG, MAN.

Everything in our line, call and examine our goods, or write for what you want. We do not intend to be beaten in quality of goods or prices. Bottom prices for cash. 44-y-m

IF YOU REQUIRE FARM HARNESS. Or anything in our line, call and examine our goods, or write for what you want. We do not intend to be beaten in quality of goods or prices. Bottom prices for cash. 44-y-m

Learn SHORTHAND AT WESTERN : SHORTHAND : UNIVERSITY 326 Main Street WINNIPEG, MAN.

There are, in the Northwest, hundreds of young men and women tied down, by lack of education, to pursuits which they greatly dislike, and in which they never will excel. Are you one of them? If so, this college can put you on the road to success, if you have ambition and are willing to study. A personal call solicited, or write for particulars. E. S. BOND, Pres. 60-y-m H. C. IANDER, Man.

Everything in the drug line. We especially solicit farmers' trade. Both personal and mail orders promptly attended to. Sole agent for "Indapo," the great Hindoo remedy for nervousness, general debility and kindred diseases. Use Gibson's Balsam for Coughs, Colds For horses and cattle use only Eddington's Invaluable Condition Powders. For cuts, bruises, sprains, use only Eddington's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 50-y-m

THE MARKET DRUG STORE 291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN. (Opposite Meat Market.)

VIOLIN, BOX & BOW COMPLETE \$4.00 to \$150.00. Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine. J. FRANK GRUNDY, P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN.

All kinds of Musical Instruments at lowest possible prices. Mention this paper. 58-y-m

THIS is an American Watch. The cut is 3/4 size. It will go and keep good time as long as it is well used. For \$2.00 we will mail it to any address in Canada. THE SUPPLY COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine. J. FRANK GRUNDY, P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN. All kinds of Musical Instruments at lowest possible prices. Mention this paper. 58-y-m

I'VE BEEN THERE I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the harness ordered from you, and may say I am well pleased with it. I will favor you with any further orders. Yours, etc., JAMES B. KING, Fairfax, Man.

TO PEIRCE'S HARNESS MANUFACTORY, Winnipeg, Man. 62-y-m

CAPACITY, 200 HOGS PER DAY. HOGS - PURCHASED - ALL-YEAR-ROUND 54-y-m

RICE'S AERMOTOR MILL Feed grain ground for eight cents per one hundred pounds, or for every tenth bushel, ground for ten cents per bushel. Every municipality, town or village, should have one of the above class of mills. Cost about \$1,500. Pumping Aeromotors for pastures, town waterworks, market gardens, land aerating, etc., cost from \$100 up. Geared Aeromotors erected on farm barns to pump water, saw wood, grind feed, cut hay and straw, elevate grain, turn the fanning mill, grindstone and churn. Also Rice's Frost Proof Force Pump for sale. For further particulars apply to GEORGE RICE, Aermotor Mill, Main St. N., Winnipeg. 60-

GUNS, RIFLES AND SPORTING GOODS SNOW-SHOES, MOCCASINS, Hockey Skates and Sticks, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves

60-Page Illustrated Catalogue on Application. THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO. 62-y-m Winnipeg, Man.

THE MARKET DRUG STORE 291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN. (Opposite Meat Market.)

VIOLIN, BOX & BOW COMPLETE \$4.00 to \$150.00. Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine. J. FRANK GRUNDY, P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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R. B. THOMPSON, AGENT FOR: BEST ELECTRIC BELTS 62-y-m Winnipeg, Man. NOTICE

The management of Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm will have for engagement in the month of April about twenty young men and lads who have had from one year to eighteen months' training in Canada. Applications from bona fide farmers who can furnish first-class references only, will be entertained. Apply for regular printed forms to MANAGER DR. BARNARDO'S INDUSTRIAL FARM, Russell. 63-1-b-m

CRADLE CHURN. PAT. NOV. 28, 1892. It is a labor-saving device, and is always in order, the easiest to clean, and the most economical. It is made of the best material, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is the only churn that will churn any quantity of cream.

For sale by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to R. E. HAMILTON & CO. Patented, Neepawa, Man. 62-y-m

ULCERKURE A new Chemical Compound discovered by Dr. Warnock, Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England: Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Society.

A NEW DISCOVERY, With a specific chemical action, for the immediate cure of wounds and ulcerated sores on Horses, Cattle, Dogs, etc., such as Barb Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Cracked Heels, Frost Bites, Foot Rot, Rope Burns, Wallenders, Sallenders, Broken Knees, Ring Worm, Scratches, Scalds, Cuts, Burns, and all foul and putrid sores of all descriptions. Recommended by the largest stock owners in Canada. Tongue Creek, Alta., Aug. '93.

Messrs. A. E. Waldon & Co., Chemists, Calgary, Alta. Gentlemen,—I have had several opportunities of observing the wonderful curative properties of Warnock's Ulcerkure. Last year a valuable mare that I was breaking to harness ran into a wire fence and had the muscles of the forearm of one leg cut through to the bone. The wound was so deep and the lips so wide apart that it was impossible to stitch it, so I applied Ulcerkure as directed and the wound rapidly healed. There was almost no scar left, the animal regained perfect use of her leg, and I sold her a short time afterwards for a good price. Another of my mares sustained an ugly tear in front of one of her hocks, almost laying the joint open. A few days rest and the application of Ulcerkure caused the wound to heal quickly, without leaving any stiffness of the joint. I have seen the medicine used in numerous other cases in this district, and always with the same satisfactory results. W. M. C. McDOUGALL, Rancher.

PRICE 25¢, OR SIX FOR \$5. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcerkure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warnock's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address, A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta. 57-y-m

SALT RHEUM CURED By "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" and "Munson's Emollient." These medicines have met with marvellous results wherever used, and have given relief immediately after using. "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" drives all impurities from the blood. It cures constipation, poor appetite, and makes you feel like living. It cures the peculiar weak feeling caused by impure blood, and makes you feel young again. Munson's Emollient cures all chaps and cracked hands. You do not have to use more than twice in any one case. These medicines have cured hundreds of cases of that very troublesome affection—Salt Rheum. Munson's Indian Blood Purifier is for sale by all dealers, at one dollar a bottle. Munson's Emollient cures Salt Rheum every time when used along with Munson's Indian Blood Purifier. Munson's Emollient is for sale by all dealers at 25 cents a bottle, or direct from the manufacturer, A. E. MUNSON, Chemist, Medical Hall, Carberry, Man.

Send in your name and address at once if you wish to get one of Munson's Family Almanacs. These almanacs are not an ordinary patent medicine affair; they contain sure cures and proper treatment for all the common ailments of both man and beast—not probable cures, but ure cures in every case.

ROSSIN HOUSE, Portage la Prairie, Man., ADAMS & JACKSON, PROPRIETORS. Best Tables in the City. Lighted throughout by Electricity. LIVERY IN CONNECTION. Terms, \$1 per day. Telephone, No. 32. 30-1-y-m

WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1; three insertions, \$1.50, in advance. Contracts not made for more than three consecutive insertions.

TO SELL an A.1 Mixed Farming 160-acre Farm, 20 miles from Winnipeg; half farm broken and fenced; near church and school. Apply to D. W. McIvor, Winnipeg, Man.

PURCHASER for Farm (160 acres) near to city of Winnipeg; will sell on very liberal terms. Apply Box 214, Winnipeg.

ROSE & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Brandon, Manitoba.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Proprietors of Rose's Gopher Killer, Rose's Lavender Water and Rose's Furniture Cream.

HALL'S LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. FIRST-CLASS in every particular. Portage La Prairie, MAN.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES, Bell & Robertson, Props.

Our stables, connected with the Rossin House and Albion Hotel, are well stocked and comfortably finished. Special attention to FARMERS' TEAMS AND BOARDERS.

First-Class Horses and Good Rigs. Give us a call. 39-1-y-m.

H. TOOHEY, Livery, Feed and Sale Stables. Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to.

The High Speed Family Knitter. Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do.

FOUR IMPORTED GLYDESDALE STALLIONS. All four years off. Fresh horses of fine quality and the best breeding. Prices according to the times.

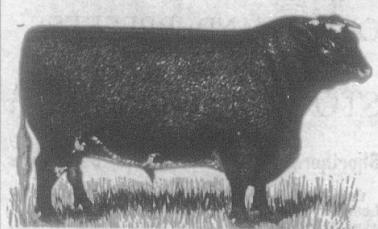
AN IDEAL COACH HORSE. I have the most perfect Coach Horse in Canada to-day (but none). He is imp, and is registered "Ambassador" (1861), three years old last fall.

JUST IMPORTED—THREE SHIRE STALLIONS, including the six-year-old Fyde King 2nd; Diseworth Blue, a five-year-old; Blagdon Marquis, a four-year-old.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES. A choice lot of young bulls on hand for sale at reasonable figures.

PETER ARKELL, Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 345-yom

GREENHOUSE : SHORTHORNS.



SHROPSHIRE and SUFFOLK SHEEP. New importation arrived, consisting of ewes and rams, all ages, for sale.

W.B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT. 7-yom Corwin, C.P.R., 7 miles from Guelph.

WESTRUTHER PARK Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barring to a, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families.

JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford. 24-yom

VALENTINE FICHT, Maple Leaf Farm, Oriol, Ontario.

Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES 6 EXTRA SHORTHORN BULLS (FIVE REDS AND ONE ROAN).

From three to fourteen months old; sire, Ottawa Chief, bred by J. & W. Russell, and full brother to the champion heifer at World's Fair.

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay (422), write C. G. DAVIS, Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P.O. 13-1-yom

MEADOW-LAWN SHORTHORNS. I will sell bull calves from my stock bull Royal Sovereign at prices to suit the times. Come and see me or write.

M. J. IRELAND, Copetown, Ont. 15-1-yom

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of Shorthorns—bulls & heifers, of good quality and of the most approved breeding.

JOHN MORGAN & SONS, KERWOOD, ONT. 7-1-yom

FOR SALE—Two choice Shorthorn Bull Calves, 10 & 13 months old, sired by Barmpton Chief = 14380-. Also a few Berkshire Sows, 5 months old, at prices to suit the times.

R. RIVERS & SON, 13-1-yom Spring Hill Farm, WALKERTON.

Shorthorn Bulls. I now offer three Superior Young Bulls, sired by Wimple Hero and Doctor Lenton. Dams are of the Upper Mill and Syme families.

JOHN MILLER, 349-1-c-om Markham, Ont.

LINDEN STOCK FARM.

At the head of my herd is the Kinnellar bull imp. Royal George, while my cows and heifers are principally of the Wimple and Rosedale, also of Kinnellar breeding.

JOHN GILLSON, London, Ont. 3-1-yom

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd.

EXMOOR JERSEYS. H. COOKE, Orillia, Ont. Breeder and importer of the choicest milking strains of Jerseys. Inspection solicited. Prices right. 3-1-yom

SHORTHORN : BULLS

An extra good lot now for sale of the following Scotch families: Village Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Mina and others.

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ontario. Exeter Station, half mile. 13-1-y-om

BOW PARK HERD OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices. Address, JAS. SMITH, Manager, 3-1-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns from the famous herds of William Duthie and W. S. Marr has arrived. I now offer for sale the two imported bulls Prime Minister and Defiance—the former a grandson of the famous Field Marshal and the latter sired by Gravesend.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. I have six excellent bulls for sale at hard times prices. They range in age from ten to eighteen months.

Ample Shade Stock Farm. Ten young Shorthorn Bulls for sale, low down, blocky fellows, with plenty of size, at prices to suit the times.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion = 15404-; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes, due to lamb in March.

W. G. PETTIT, 13-yom Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., Q.T.R.

We now have FOR SALE Four Superior Shorthorn Bulls of different ages, sired by such noted bulls as imported Baron Lenton and imported Reporter and Cavalier, also some extra good Cows and Heifers.

J. & A. SOMMERVILLE, 3-1-y-om ELDER'S MILLS, Ont.

H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Glosters, Claret, Lovely, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosebud and Mayflower.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. If you want the choicest of the breed, then write or visit Maple Grove. Only the very best are kept and bred here.

H. BOLLERT, 3-1-y-om CASSEL, ONT.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time.

ELIAS PANNABECKER, 3-c-om Hespler, Ont.

A HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

My circumstances oblige me to dispose of my entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, which have been carefully bred.

EXMOOR JERSEYS. H. COOKE, Orillia, Ont. Breeder and importer of the choicest milking strains of Jerseys. Inspection solicited. Prices right. 3-1-y-om

WRITE F.A. FOLGER

RIDEAU FARM, KINGSTON, ONT.



Holstein - Cattle. 7-1-y-om

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES. None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont.

R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor. Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Of the choicest milking strains. Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

J. W. JOHNSON, SYLVAN, P. O. 1-d-om

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS. At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS. WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows.

FIRST PRIZE JERSEY HERD. Two young bulls from first prize cows and first prize bull at Toronto.

JERSEY-CATTLE. Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada.

Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand.

BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES. Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland.

ANDREW MITCHELL, 3-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.

Ayrshire bull Gold King, rising 2 years. Dam Nellie Osborne, imp. champion at the Columbian World's Fair, Chicago.

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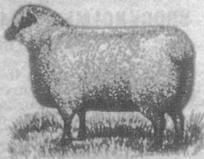
**SHROPSHIRE!**

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother of the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000. I can now offer for sale over 100 imported shearing ewes as good as any I ever imported. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London. 2-y-om



**IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE**

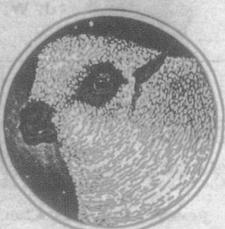
My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.



**C. W. GURNEY,**  
Paris, Ontario.  
3-y-om

**SHROPSHIRE.**

A fine selection of Shearing Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis, 170 head to select from. Address—



**J. & J. SMITH,**  
Paris, Ont.  
7-y-om

**JOHN DRYDEN,**  
BROOKLIN, ONT.

Makes a specialty of breeding choice

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

**Cruickshank Shorthorns**  
Low down, heavy weights, thick fleshed and easy feeders. A few choice young bulls, good colors and good quality, are ready for immediate shipment. PRICES MODERATE. 3-y-om

**SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE**

My whole flock of 80 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearing Rams and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om



**T. W. HECTOR,**  
Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada. P. O.: Springfield on the Credit. Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 5-1-y-om

**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,**  
Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. G. T. R., importer and breeder of **Dorset Horned Sheep** 19-1-y-om

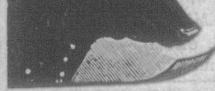
**COTSWOLD RIDGE FARM**  
The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearing Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station. 9-1-y-om

**Imported Cotswold Ewes**

In lamb to an English royal winner that has proved himself a great stock sire. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from imported stock, which will make good show sheep, for sale at hard times prices. W. M. THOMPSON, MT. PLEASANT, Uxbridge Station, G. T. R. 9-1-y-om

**SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.**  
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEY-ERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana. 13-1-y-om

**W. C. EDWARDS AND CO'Y**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



**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.

**ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM**  
CLARENCE, ONT.

**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-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. 7-1-y

**THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!**



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. 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. 19-1-y-om

I have on hand the best young CLYDESDALE Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

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.



**SHORTHORNS!**

**CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS**  
by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls  
**NORTHERN LIGHT**  
—AND—  
**VICE CONSUL.**



**ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.**

**ISALEIGH GRANCE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.**

**SOLD AGAIN!** Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$200.

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.**—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address, 9-y-om

**J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.**

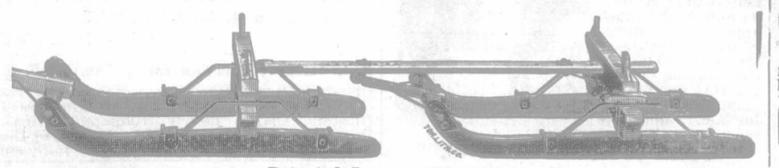
**The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.**



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.

**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.**  
25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 3-1-y-om

**BAIN BROS.' PATENT IMPROVED MANITOBA ONE-BENCH SLEIGH**



Patented January 13th, 1888. IMMENSELY POPULAR, both in Ontario and Manitoba. It is with difficulty that we can supply the demand for these Sleighs. EVERYBODY wants them, because they are the easiest working Sleigh made. Only a few more left. Send in your orders quick and have the BEST.

**BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO. (Ltd.)**  
Brantford, 3-a-om Ontario.

**IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE**

Six choice young Improved Suffolk breeding sows for sale. They have all been successful prize winners at the late Fat Stock Show held in Guelph, and among them is the winner of the 2nd prize for best sow under six months at the Industrial Exhibition. Also one young imported Yorkshire boar, registered, and two fashionably-bred Shorthorn bulls, in color red with a little white, and sired by imported Cruickshank and Campbell bulls; they are choice animals. A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange, four miles from Cheltenham Station, C. P. R. & G. T. R. 24-2-y-om

Great Sweepstake Herd of Ohio Imp'd Chester White Swine, our herd having won more prizes and sweepstakes than all other herds combined at Toronto Industrial Quebec Provincial at Montreal, and Western Fair, London, of 1893. Orders now booked for fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. Also a number of young sows in farrow to an imported boar. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars and prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P.O., Middlesex County, Ontario. 5-1-y-om

**IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE**

**DORSET-HORNED SHEEP**  
A SPECIALTY.  
Write for particulars, or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome. R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co. 7-1-y-om

**E. D. GEORGE**  
PUTNAM, ONT.  
Importer and Breeder of **Ohio Improved Chester White Swine**  
The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 9-1-y-om

**THE MARKHAM HERD**  
Farm at Locust Hill Station, C. P. R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed. 17-y-om JOHN PIKE & SONS.

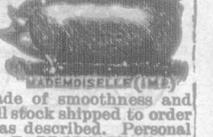
**LARGE (WHITE) IMPROVED YORKSHIRES AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

Please notice: All parties ordering pigs from us for the next thirty days will be allowed a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. off our regular prices. Our stock consists of a few boars fit for service at once; also some very fine Yorkshire Sows, last April and June pigs. We also have on hand a fine lot of young pigs, both breeds. Send in your orders early, and get a genuine reduction in prices. Apply to WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 11-1-y-om



**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**

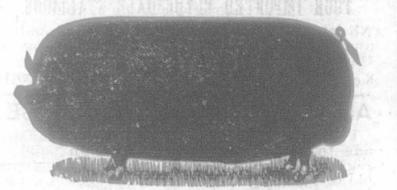
The largest and most carefully bred herd of this breed of hogs on the continent. Fifty sows are being bred for the spring trade. Stock of all ages for sale. A specialty made of smoothness and uniformity of type. All stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Brantford, Brant Co. Ont. 3-y-om



H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. — A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om



**GOLD MEDAL HERD OF BERKSHIRES**



Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Come and see, or address—  
**J. C. SNELL,**  
332-y-om EDMONTON, ONT

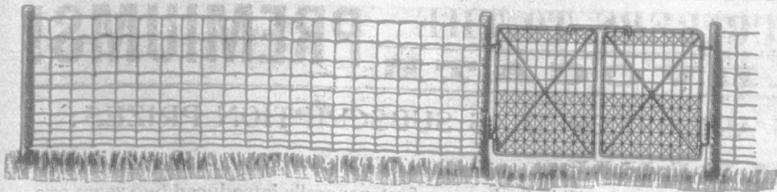
**THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.**  
**J. G. SNELL & BRO.,**  
Edmonton, Ontario.

We have some very promising young boars for sale from two to seven months old. Also twenty young sows, which we are now breeding to first-class boars. Come and see our stock, or write for description and prices. Our station is Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R. 2-y-om

**BERKSHIRE**

Of the best strains not connected, from a number of grand sows and three different boars. Fifty-eight prizes won last season. All ages for sale, including sows in farrow. 3-1-y-om WM. McALLISTER, Varna, Ont.  
**ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.**  
Importer and breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 4-y-om

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**



How He Took an Agency.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co.

AUGUST 1st, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to give you my experience with your remarkable fence and how I came to be willing to take the agency of this Company.

About a year ago I wanted to do some light fencing, so wrote all the woven wire fence companies I could find advertising in my farm papers for their price lists, thus addressing six different companies, all of which replied promptly, each claiming to have the best fence on the market, which left the question open for me to determine. I noticed that all except you used straight wires which required to be occasionally tightened by ratchet and other devices in order to keep them serviceable, and I know what that meant from past experience. I at once put them down as no good for this climate of such extremes of temperature. Not fully understanding your fence, I classed it along with that kind that is claimed to be so wonderfully drawn that all the stretch has been taken out so that it cannot get loose. Therefore I decided to use boards and build a solid five-board fence. While considering the cost of the board fence, which was the best fence I knew of, Mr. A. M. Keeney drove into my yard and showed me a model of your fence, offering to sell me a neater, tighter, higher, stronger and more durable farm fence at 15c. per rod less money than my board fence would cost, not counting the extra labor of building and hauling of the board fence.

I objected to buy, saying that I did not like to try new patent things, whereupon he said it was not a new thing and that if I would loan him the ground on which to place his fence that he would send a man to put it up and let me try it for 60 days, then if I did not wish to buy I should write him a letter and he would come and take it away and pay me for the damage it had been to me during the time of trial. Well, to this I consented, so up went the 11-bar 5-ft. high farm fence around my barn. The fence had not been there long when my buggy team took fright and ran away, going into the fence at full speed. As they struck the fence it sprang out of line several feet, then back, lifting team, buggy and all clear back out of the line, so that I ran up and caught them before they recovered themselves. To my surprise neither horse was hurt, and not a wire of the fence was broken or sagged, and I could not even see the place that the team struck the fence. The buggy tongue being broken, I hitched the horses to the lumber wagon and drove them 16 miles. I at once sent payment for the string of fence and ordered a lot of the 2-ft. 7-bar hog fence which I placed around a young grove, with two new Glidden barbed wires above it, thus making a pig-tight, 4-ft. high, all-purpose fence. As winter came on the young grove stopped the drifting snow, which completely covered the fence, breaking the barbed wires in several places along the string and pressing your 2-ft. hog fence to the ground between the posts, which were 32 feet apart. I therefore concluded that I would find most of the wires broken under the snow, and that those that were not would be so stretched that they would have to be re-tightened, but, to my great surprise, one morning after a heavy night's rain I saw that the fence was released from the snow, erect, uninjured and apparently as tight as when first stretched there. This so convinced me as to the superiority of your fence over all other fences that I complied with Mr. Keeney's request to go and call on some of my neighbors with the model to see how the fence would sell, which I did one Saturday morning, taking orders of three of my nearest neighbors for 200 rods, which they wished put up as soon as possible. This I did, and all being so well pleased with their fence, I then wrote Mr. Keeney to make me out a contract for Hancock County territory, which he had for some time been urging me to take. I also asked him to write me all particulars in regard to constructing and erecting a Royal Bunter, under which I proposed to try the fence, making a public exhibition at Garner, our celebrating town, July 4th. According to instructions, I stretched up 6 rods of 4-ft. high town lot fence, and erected astride of it a three-legged 20-ft. high derrick, from the top of which I swung a kerosene barrel filled with earth and hanging, while at rest, a foot above the ground and an inch from the fence. I then fastened a long rope to the lower end of the weighted barrel, with which to draw it back as far as I could from the fence and then let it go. I saw that the springs of the fence threw back the barrel, which soon enabled me to get a very high motion with my battering-ram, but finding that it made no impression whatever on the fence I began to offer the fence, free for all, to hammer. The first to try were three men at once, two of whom drew back the barrel with the long rope whilst the other expelled it with his hands each time it struck the fence. They soon got up a motion which fairly made things jingle, so that the bottom must have come with several tons weight against the fence, considering speed and high rapid motion under which the 500 lbs. struck. The men, finding they could make no impression on the fence, soon gave it up as a bad job, saying that it beat all the fences they ever saw. The next to try it were five fellows, two of whom climbed on top of the barrel and clung to its supporting ropes, thus adding 300 lbs. to the weight of the batterer, whilst the others worked it back as the previous three had done, but, to the amusement of the crowd, as soon as a good motion was gained, on striking the fence one of the men went sprawling headlong off the barrel and the other jumped and fell off, exclaiming, "That's too hard on my gizzard." Others going and coming tried the battering-ram all day, and at sunset there was not a wire of the fence broken, and all those who sighted down the line said that it was not sagged a particle between the posts, which were set two rods apart. I being so well pleased with my success in exhibiting the fence on July 4th, at once filled out and signed my contract for the county agency, returning it to Mr. Keeney the morning of the 5th. I have since been very busy stretching up fence, and have just got another machine, as I can plainly see that I have more work ahead of me than I can do with one stretcher. Every man that I have put up fence for so far is greatly pleased with it, and they all say they will want more as soon as they are able to buy it. I think my trade will call for a ten-mile carload this fall if it continues to increase as it now is. These close times for money I find to be a great drawback in taking orders. Please write me the longest time terms you can allow on a carload of fencing, to arrive here about October 1st.

Yours truly, JNO. MARRIAGE, JR., Goodell, Hancock Co., Ia.

For particulars of fence and agency, address, THE PAGE WIRE FENCE Co., of Ontario, Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

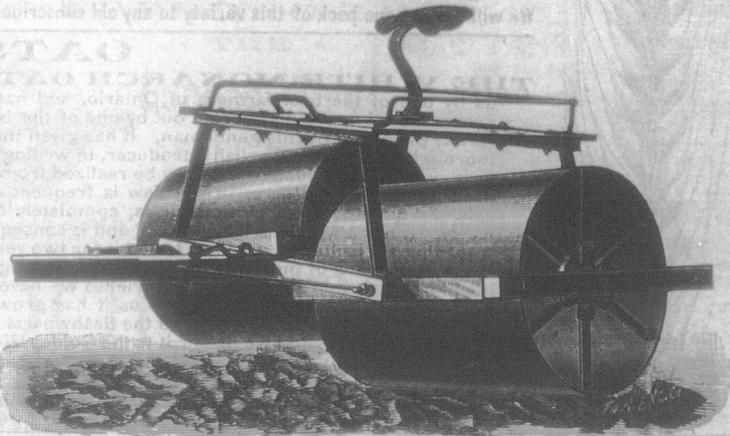


FEED THE PLANT AND THE PLANT WILL FEED YOU

Feed your plants on Freeman's High-grade Manures and you can depend upon your plants feeding you. Freeman's High-grade Manures contain plant-food in a soluble form, and in such proportions as will nourish your crops from beginning to finish. Send for catalogue for 1894, giving experience of leading Canadian and American farmers with fertilizers. Remember, Freeman's Manures head the list. Buy them. Have no other.

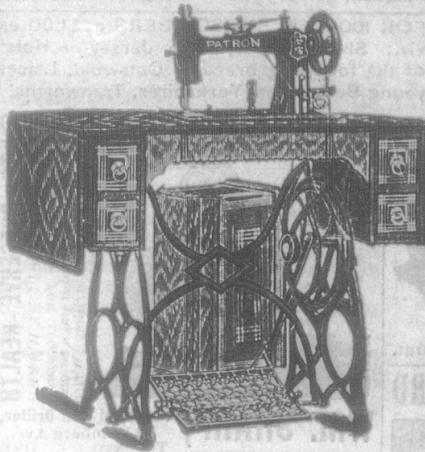
W. A. FREEMAN, 31st-st Hamilton, Ont.

The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)



It is unanimously recommended by those farmers who have used it. Orders are now being booked for the spring trade. Description and price furnished on application to 341-om T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTE, ONTARIO.

THIS IS THE PATRON SEWING MACHINE.

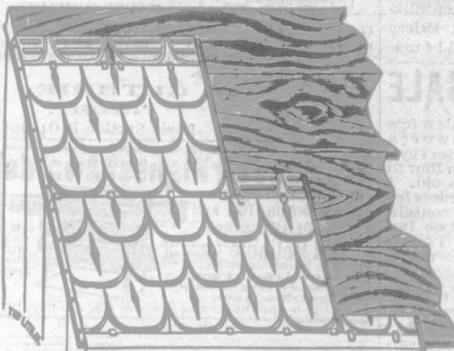


R. Y. MANNING, Esq., Manager of the Grange Company, Toronto: Dear Sir,—Being down in the city some time ago, I called, amongst other places, at your store. When there you asked me as a favor to allow you to send up to my address one of your new sewing machines that you selected at the World's Fair to have it tested in this locality. Your request was granted at once, for the reason that I was acquainted with an A1 machinist of extensive practice on nearly all kinds of machines that ever came to this port. I delivered the machine and gave instructions for the party to test it thoroughly, which was done for several weeks on all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to four-ply of full cloth. The machine was so satisfactory in all kinds of work the parties kept it and sent you \$28, the price of it. Although they had a fairly good Singer, they took the choice of a better. Any one wanting an A1 machine need have no fear of buying the Patron. This test was made without either fee or reward. This machine and price is of immense importance to the buying public. Yours truly, GEO. COWAN, Painswick, Ont.

It is the only farmers' chartered co-operative store in Canada, and it is proving a grand success. Our sales last year doubled those of two years ago, and the sales so far this year average \$143 per day ahead of last year. Our spring catalogue will be issued about the middle of February. Sent to every farmer on application. THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY COMPANY (Ltd.), 126 King Street East, Toronto. R. Y. MANNING, Manager. 12-1-y-om

THE PEDLAR - SHINGLE PATENT STEEL SHINGLE

WILL LAST A LIFETIME.



FIRE PROOF, LIGHTNING PROOF, WATER PROOF.

NEARLY AS CHEAP AS WOODEN SHINGLES.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Reliable Agents wanted in every vicinity.

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THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO., OSHAWA, ONT.

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs. Twenty young sows for sale, bred to my three stock boars, Highelore Prince, King Lee, and Champlon Duke, Imp. Write for prices or come and see my stock. Station and Telegraph 8-y-om

PINE GROVE HERD - OF - POLAND-CHINAS I am breeding and importing Poland-China Pigs. Corwin and Tecumseh strains a specialty. Pigs of this breeding for sale; also plants, small fruits and honey. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-1-y-om

**PREMIUMS! SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE PREMIUMS!**

THE BELOW DESCRIBED GRAINS ARE OFFERED AS SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES:

**BARLEY.**

**SELECTED CANADIAN THORPE (Two-Rowed).**—This barley was first generally introduced two years ago, and has proved beyond doubt the best two-rowed barley in cultivation in Canada to-day. It closely resembles the English Thorpe in some respects, but is a much superior variety and very much better suited to Canadian soil and climate. Is very hardy and productive; grows an abundance of straw, which stands as well and stiffly as the best sorts of wheat. Stools very freely, and will outyield any six-rowed sort. It is a very upright grower, and the heads never droop. We have never seen it lodged. Five pecks to one and a-half bushels per acre of seed is quite sufficient. Its color is as bright and nice as the best Six-Rowed when carefully saved, and will outweigh any of the English sorts that we have seen. It will do well wherever the Six-Rowed succeeds; has done remarkably well in Manitoba and the N. W. T. Every farmer should try this variety. Our stock has been grown on the shores of Lake Ontario, the best barley country in America, and is absolutely pure. The extra yield of this barley over any other makes its purchase a good investment, if only grown for feed.

We will express one peck of this variety to any old subscriber who sends us one new name accompanied by \$1

**OATS.**

**THE WHITE MONARCH OAT.**—This magnificent white oat was grown for us by one of the best farmers of Ontario, and has given the greatest satisfaction. Our stock is grown from imported seed sent out by one of the best English seedsmen, and is a cross-fertilized variety produced by this gentleman. It has given the very best results in England, where it has been thoroughly tried. Its English introducer, in writing of it, says:—"It surpasses all others for earliness, while its productiveness may be realized from the fact that it yielded from eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre. The straw is frequently six feet to six feet four inches in height; of a splendid quality; large, close panicles, completely clothed with grain of the finest quality and very hardy. It has a wonderfully thin skin, and is consequently much appreciated and valued by millers." A leading agriculturist, who has tested it for two years, says:—"I find this oat is much thinner in the skin than any of the sorts we have been growing. From its appearance and character, I judge it will be a valuable addition to the varieties we have in this country." We have carefully tested it for two years, and like it well. With us it has grown a fair amount of straw and yielded very well. The grains are thin in the skin, and the fleshy parts heavy. With us it has done MUCH BETTER than the Gothland, and we prefer it to the Golden Giant, though the last named has done well with us.

We will send one peck of this oat to any old subscriber who sends us one new name accompanied by \$1.

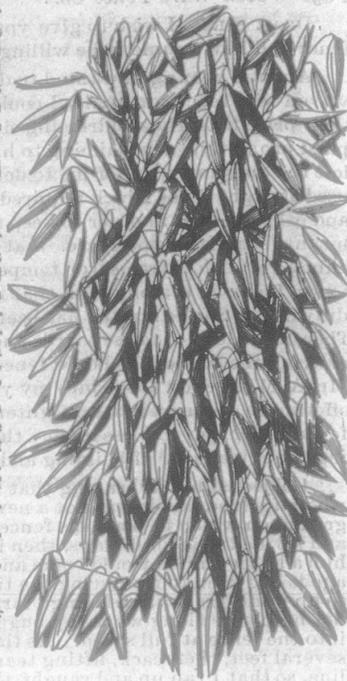
**BLACK TARTAR OATS,** imported from one of the most reliable European firms. ONE PECK BY EXPRESS FOR ONE NEW NAME ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.

N. B.—We do not prepay the charges on any grain or goods sent by us as subscription prizes. If our friends desire grain prepaid, we will do so by reducing the amount sent from one peck to five pounds. This amount can be sent by post.

We also call your attention to the page of premiums on page 19, January 1st, and page 39, January 15th issues. Everyone is delighted with them.



SELECTED CANADIAN THORPE



THE WHITE MONARCH OAT.

**LIVE STOCK**

FOR 100 NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT \$1.00 each we will give a young registered Bull or Heifer of any of the following breeds viz.: Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Jersey or Holstein. For 30 NEW NAMES we will send a pure-bred Ram or Ewe Lamb of any of the following breeds: Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, or Horned Dorset, or a pair of young Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites or Suffolk Hogs.

ALL STOCK SENT OUT BY US WILL BE REGISTERED AND OF GOOD QUALITY. ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWNSHIP.

**THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS**  
Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and tries not akin and sows safe in pig for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.  
15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

**CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD**  
Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Selected—448—the great ribbon winner, at the head of herd, assisted by Rht's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont.  
8-y-om

**RED-TAMWORTH-BOARS**  
Fit to serve; young sows ready to breed. Also young Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers of deep milking strains. CALDWELL BROTHERS, Briery Bank Farm, Orchardvill, Ontario. 23-1-f-om

**TAMWORTHS FOR SALE**  
I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old. I am booking orders for spring litters. My breeding pens contain twenty typical Tamworth Sows and two Imported Boars, all of superior quality. I guarantee all stock sent out by me to be as represented.  
1-y-om JOHN BELL, Amber, Ont.

**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. Agt. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 15-1-f-om

**JNO. J. LENTON,**  
PARK FARM, OSHAWA, ONTARIO,  
BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF  
**INDIAN GAMES, WHITE, SILVER AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.**

Stock always for sale. Eggs, \$1.00 per eleven.  
19-y-om

**TO-PRESERVE-HEALTH**  
You must have PURE WATER  
To obtain this you require a  
drilled well, and it pays to em-  
ploy a practical driller. Write  
for full information.

**WM. SHARP,** Practical Well Driller,  
184 Hamburg Ave.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**THE LATEST!**  
A MUCH NEEDED  
INVENTION.  
**THE Fly Trap**  
WORKS COMPLETE.  
Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale.  
**H. GUTHRIE,**  
PATENTEE,  
Paris Station P. O., Ont.  
23-y-om

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Medal and Diploma  
on our INCUBATOR and  
BROODER Combined.  
"Old Reliable" Leads  
them all.  
If you are interested in Poultry, it will  
pay you to send 4 cents in stamps for our  
32 page catalogue, giving valuable points  
on Poultry Culture. Address  
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. Quincy, Ill.  
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**400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400**  
(Four Hundred Acres in Extent.)  
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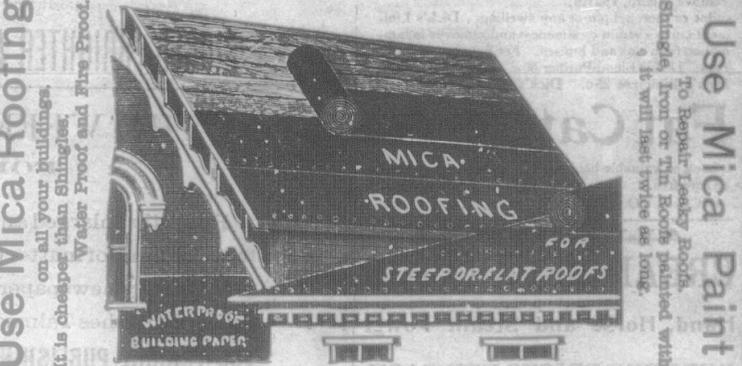


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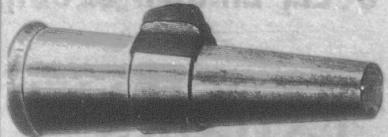
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