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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

J. G. Rutherford, V.S. a. spl. 93

AND HOME



MAGAZINE

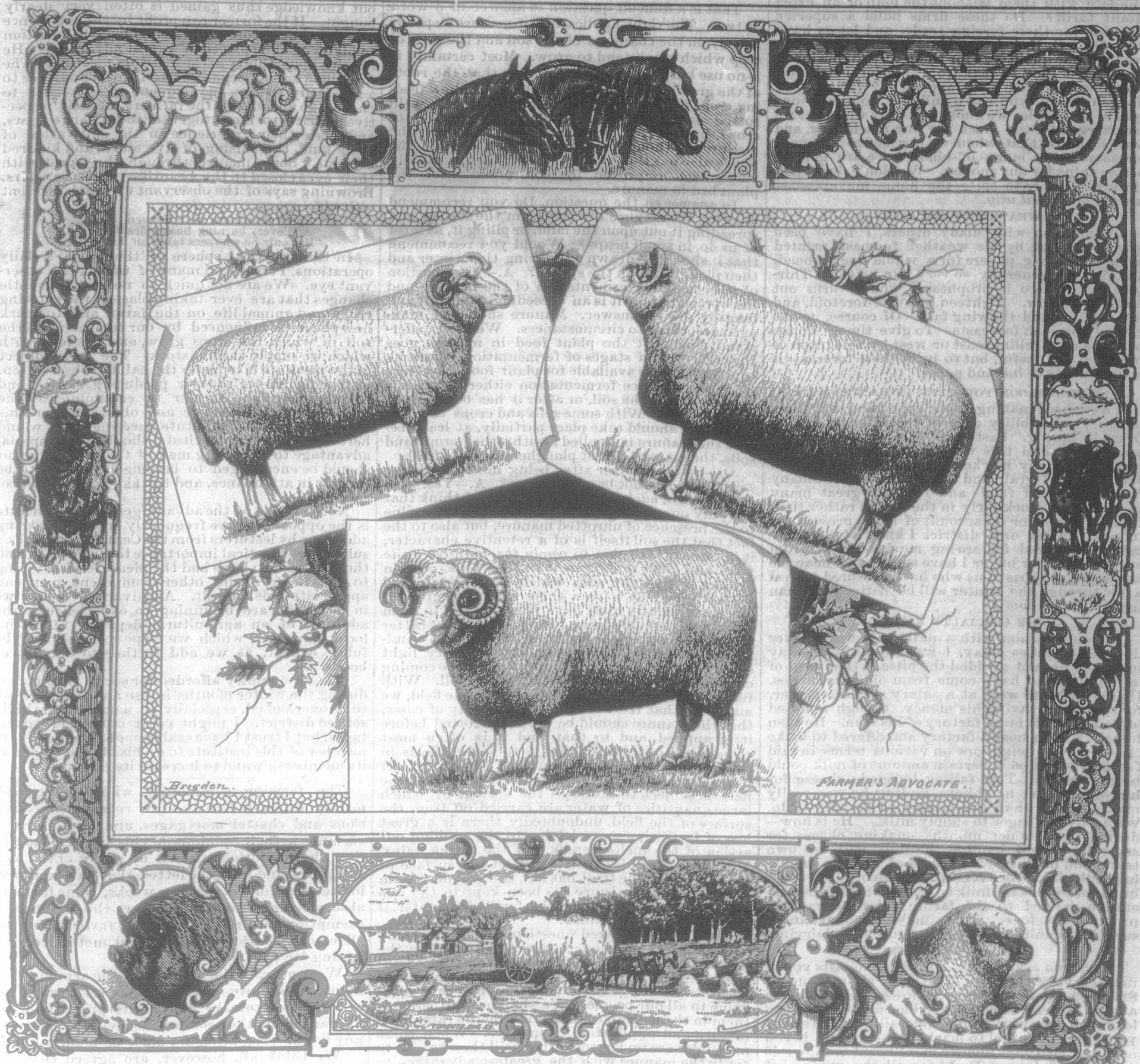
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## DORSET HORNS.

A GROUP OF COLUMBIAN PRIZE WINNERS, THE PROPERTY OF JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Q. C., UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO.

## Timely Notes for February—No. 2.

"RUNNING WITH THE HARE, ETC."

I see by the Tribune that the Massey-Harris Company have, by a delegation, been interviewing the Cabinet to induce them to keep the duty on agricultural implements. They assert so innocently that the American makers have allowed implements to be placed on the free list, thinking to compel Canada to reciprocate and thus capture the Canadian market. Now, do these gentlemen imagine the public will believe this statement? Is it worth the while of the American manufacturers to jeopardize the market of 65,000,000 people, which they have at present in the United States, for the chance of capturing the trade of 5,000,000 Canadians? Again, it has been contended by the same company that the Canadian trade was so small that if they did not export largely they could not run their factories continuously. How is it that they require high tariff duties to enable them to hold a market in their own country, when they can, as they claim, compete against the world in the markets of Australia, New Zealand and England. Then they must either lose money, which is not at all likely—"they are not built that way"—when they pay long freight and customs duties to compete in other countries, or they must be charging their Canadian fellow-countrymen altogether too high a price.

If their machines, as they claim, are so superior to those of other countries that they can beat them in open trials, and they also have the advantage of proximity to customers, and an intimate acquaintance—very often too intimate an acquaintance—with their financial status, which no foreign firms could hope to acquire, why is it they are afraid to compete with them without the help of an exorbitant tariff? Do these firms build a superior machine for their foreign trade, and let us have the culls? Or if their machines for the home trade are the same quality as for their foreign business, what have they to fear from inferior machines, which would have a distance to pay freight for? No, gentlemen, you can't pull the wool over our eyes in that style; we know perfectly well that we are charged far too much for our machinery, and we also know that when we pay \$30 to \$50 more for some other make of binders we are getting better value for our money. We don't do it just through a desire to spite the home makers—"we are not built that way."

## WEATHER FORECASTS.

In common with many others, I have been greatly amused by the weather forecasts printed in the Winnipeg papers for a whole week ahead, and they are generally so very far astray. Thirteen below zero is prophesied, and it turns out forty-two below. Eighteen below is foretold, and it is sleeting and thawing fast. Of course, no one can rely on such forecasts. To give timely notice of a storm travelling east or west by telegraph is practical and useful, but to print these forecasts is simply waste of ink and paper.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR BEEF IN MANITOBA.

I have been making inquiries and find that there is every probability of beef cattle being a good price in spring. Last year the prices were disappointing, and this winter the price has been ruinous in many markets, and this, added to the small yield of grain and low prices, has left many farmers short of funds and feed. A great many sacrificed fat stock early in the season rather than feed all winter, or on account of being pressed for money. In my own district I know of very few cattle being fed for spring markets, and from every butcher or buyer I have spoken to I hear the same tale, so those of us who have ventured to feed a few through the winter will be better paid than usual for our labor.

## MORE SPECIALTY FARMING.

In conversation with a practical cheesemaker living a few miles away, I was struck by the way in which he had avoided the pitfalls that most of us fall into who have come from older countries. He first went to work at a salary as cheesemaker, for two years, saving his money, though tempted often to start a large factory of his own. He then bought a farm near a factory and offered to make cheese for his neighbors on various terms in said factory, provided a certain amount of milk could be guaranteed. This failing he made cheese for himself, and his neighbors, finding he was really making more than he claimed to be able to do, were only too eager to supply milk. He is now—during the summer months—making cheese for several of them, hauling the milk with his own team, and having several cows of his own supplying milk also. He pays an average of 75 cents per hundred pounds for milk from June to October, inclusive, hauled to the farm, where he has improvised a factory. He is making money, and is sure that Manitoba is a good country for dairying.

## COST OF MARKETING.

Have you ever reckoned up what it costs you to market your produce? If you allow yourself \$2.50 per day for man and team—and can you hire a team for less?—and take 50 bushels of wheat at a load, and are away from home all day, that costs you 5 cents a bushel to market that wheat. If you are away two days it costs you 10 cents. Now, 10 cents off 40 leaves 30 net for all the expense of growing, threshing, etc. Would it not be better to concentrate our produce and let it walk off to

market, or take it in the form of meat, butter, cheese or eggs. Fifty bushels of wheat, or 3,000 pounds weigh just the same as 3,000 pounds of meat or 3,000 pounds of cheese. It will take the same time to deliver it in the market, but your expenses will be ever so much less per pound and per dollar received. Five cents a bushel is 12½ cents on the dollar, or 1-12 cent per pound, while 1-12 cent per pound on cheese, at 19 cents per pound, is only 5-6 cent on the dollar gone in marketing. Think it over, and try to reduce this expense.

## GENERAL.

Don't rear that grade bull calf. Sell him for veal or steer him.

Have you read the report of the Brandon Experimental Farm? Can you not improve your yield of crops to somewhere near their figures? Send for some seed to them, and then give it a fair chance.

Will someone in Manitoba give the cost of their silo and how it answered? Did the ensilage freeze in it? How was it built so as to escape freezing? Ensilage is the coming feed for economical wintering of cattle, and I feel sure many will be glad to get all the particulars possible of a Manitoba silo.

"INVICTA."

## Application of Manure.

The following, taken from the report of Prof. Shutt, Ottawa Experimental Farm, before the select committee of the House of Commons, upon the application of manures, will be of interest to many. In answer to an enquiry as to the best mode of applying manure, whether top-dressing or ploughing under lightly, he gives the following answer:—

That is a difficult question to answer in a word or two. The right application of manure depends largely on the character of the soil and the class of crop which you intend to grow. Most certainly it is no use burying manure so deeply that the roots of the growing crop do not reach it. Shallow feeding crops respond best to a top dressing of a well-rotted or soluble manure. For the majority of crops, however, it is perhaps best to plough the manure in—though not at too great a depth. The physical condition of the soil or tilth is usually very much improved by the presence of the ploughed-in manure.

In answer to the question, Do you recommend drawing the manure directly from the stables and spreading it out upon the land, or piling it, as most of us do, in small heaps? Would you recommend that it should be drawn out during the winter and then ploughed in in the spring? A.—This question of the economic fermentation of the manure and the application of it is an exceedingly difficult and lengthy one to answer. Manure should be managed according to circumstances. We must understand this, that the plant food in manure goes through certain stages of fermentation before its constituents are available for plant food, therefore we wish to induce fermentation either before the manure enters the soil, or after it has been mixed with the soil. With some soils and crops this fermentation should take place partially, at least, before the manure is applied; with other crops and soils, the manure is best ploughed in while fresh.

Q.—Is it not better after being mixed with the soil; is the soil not benefited by it? A.—Yes, with certain soils, such as heavy clay soils. I think that not only on account of the mechanical effect, due to the presence of unrotted manure, but also to the fact that the soil itself is of a retentive character, it is often a wise plan to apply the manure quite fresh and allow it to ferment in such soils. But in dealing with light soils which easily leach, and with crops which have a short season of growth, and consequently must have food supplied to them in a readily soluble form, I think it would be better economy to apply the manure in at least a semi-rotted condition. Then, again, with very light soils, I would aim rather to manure for the coming crop than to permanently improve the soil. With regard to the application of manure to the field, we may say that it is well, in the majority of cases, that the manure should be partially rotted before it is applied, and to that end it is often most economical of labor to pile it up in the fields in tolerably large piles previous to ploughing. If placed in small heaps during the winter, and the field is subject to floods in the spring, by which large quantities of water are carried off from the surface of the field, undoubtedly there is a great loss of fertilizing material due to the washing out action of the melted snow and the spring rains. Much plant food is thus carried off the surface of the soil before the frost has left the ground. If, in such a case, the manure has been kept in the pile till just before ploughing, the fertilizing material would have been retained.

Q.—This is a vexed question, and if we could give instructions to our farmers in regard to the best use of manures, it will be of great benefit to them? A.—I do not think it will be possible to advocate any one system which is going to be of equal value to all our people. We shall have to educate them in the principles that underlie the care, manufacture and application of manure. When these principles are understood, they will then be able to apply the manure with the greatest advantage to themselves according to the character of the soil and the crops to be raised.

## The Advantages of Farmers' Institutes.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NIVERVILLE INSTITUTE, BY THE PRESIDENT, WM. WALLACE.

The subject is an appropriate one for our first winter meeting. It is one that requires to be kept before the farmer. With wheat so low, it behoves him to consider well how he can hold his own in the markets of the world.

It is sometimes said that times are so bad that farmers won't trouble themselves to attend institute meetings. The hard times are, I think, a strong argument in favor of the institute. The margin between the cost of production and the price realized for the products of the farm has been gradually diminishing, and now runs the risk of disappearing altogether. The farmer cannot raise prices, but he may by improved methods produce larger crops, and thus lessen the cost of production.

Farming is no longer the haphazard occupation of two or three generations ago, and the farmer who does not keep himself abreast of the times is likely soon to go to the wall. You have heard of the artist, famous for the beautiful coloring of his pictures, who when asked how he mixed his paints replied, "with brains, sir." The farmer must be like this successful painter; he must work with his brains as well as his hands. To be a successful farmer, not merely in the money-making sense, but in every sense of the word, he should know something of mechanics, chemistry, botany and geology, as all these sciences come within the scope of his calling. He should form a high ideal of his occupation, and strive to live up to it. Experience is a great teacher, in farming as in everyday life, but knowledge thus gained is often very dearly bought. If the farmer can profit by the experience of a dozen or a score of his neighbors in addition to his own, he is placed at a great advantage. He has this opportunity at the institute meetings. The institutes are not organized to furnish audience to a few ready writers or eloquent speakers, but to encourage and enable the farmers in their respective districts to meet together to exchange views, and relate their experience in the cultivation of their land, the raising of live stock, and kindred subjects. Some men go through the world with their eyes closed to the beauties of nature. Mrs. Browning says of the observant eye and reverent attitude:—

"Earth's crammed with Heaven,  
"And every burning bush a fire with God,  
"But only he who sees takes off his shoes."

In the practical sphere of the farmer's daily operations, I am afraid many of us lack the observant eye. We are not quick to notice the subtle changes that are ever taking place in the growing crops and animal life on the farm, and to mark how these are influenced by our treatment of the soil in which the crops grow, and the food with which we supply the livestock. The great object of the institute is to foster the habit of observation, of tracing effects to their producing causes, and to encourage the farmer to communicate the results of his experience and observation to his neighbors at the institute meetings. I would here say that the institute should be of special advantage to the young men of the district, who should be encouraged to become members, to be regular in attendance, and to take part in the proceedings.

Not the least of the advantages of the institute is the opportunity we frequently enjoy of hearing addresses by lecturers from the Central Institute on subjects of practical importance to the farmer, and those of us who have had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Bedford, and other competent men, can appreciate this benefit. An advantage which we in Niverville are beginning to experience is the addition of an agricultural department to our local library, of which we hope soon to reap the fuller benefit, as we add further to our list of books.

The opportunity afforded for social intercourse during the winter months is also an advantage not to be overlooked, especially in a somewhat thinly settled district. I might point out other advantages, but I trust I have said enough to induce every member of this institute to do his utmost to add to its membership and to increase its efficiency.

The farming community, who are the ones mainly interested in the law relating to exemptions and chattel mortgages, are very much at variance in their opinions on this subject, judging from the resolutions passed by many of the local Institutes, and from the letters that have appeared in the press for the past few weeks, some favoring absolute exemptions and others the abolition of exemptions entirely, while some favor wiping out all credit by providing no legal method of collecting for debt.

We concur, in the main, with the arguments in favor of absolute exemptions, as set forth in the article taken from the Melita Enterprise, and which appears in another column, believing that to be of any use an exemption act must be made absolute.

We think all, however, are agreed that lien notes should only legally cover the article for which they are given.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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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 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.
- 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.
- A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "How to Make a Success of Winter Farm Dairying in Manitoba or the Territories." Essays to be in this office not later than April 15th.

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

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

WM. SHEPHERD, Rathwell:—"Will you kindly inform me if it is safe to feed St. John's Condition Powder to a mare in foal, and, if safe, how much and how often should it be fed. If this is not a safe thing to use, please prescribe the best medicine to clear her blood, with directions how to use."

We are ignorant of the ingredients that compose St. John's Condition Powder, and therefore not in a position to certify as to its fitness as a medicine for your mare. Most of the so-called "condition powders" may be safely recommended as being very harmless, but usually very useless. Your mare being in foal, we would not advise a very extensive use of medicine, unless the state of her health demanded it. You do not mention any special ailment, but merely that her blood requires "clearing." Give the animal wholesome food, such as moderate rations of good hay and oats, and an occasional diet of boiled wheat or barley. Give twice a week, for three or four weeks, in bran mash:—Epsom salts, two tablespoonfuls, and powdered gentian, two teaspoonfuls. See that your stable is clean, comfortable and well-ventilated.

MARE IN POOR CONDITION.

W. H. McLAREN, Clearwater:—"I have a mare four years of age, which suckled a foal last season; she is in very poor condition, is affected with worms, and her blood is all out of order. She is hidebound, and very rough and dry in the hair. During the last month or six weeks I have fed her Hagyard's powders, four tablespoonfuls per week, one cup linseed meal per day; and I have given her two cups Epsom salts, but they have taken no effect. She eats and drinks well. I fed her the above in chopped oats and wheat—three quarts wheat, one quart oats."

Feed your mare exclusively on a bran-mash diet for at least sixteen hours, and then give the following, made into a ball: Barbadoes aloes, six drachms; Calomel, one drachm; ground ginger, two drachms; soft soap or syrup, a sufficient quantity. Continue the mash diet until the physic has ceased to operate. After this, give morning and evening for ten days: Sulphate of iron and gentian, of each one drachm; nux vomica, half a drachm. This should be given in the morning in oats, and at night in mash, made by boiling a teaspoonful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Examine teeth carefully, and see that they are in a proper condition. Keep, if possible, your stable clean, warm, and sufficiently ventilated.

ROUP.

J. BARBOUR, Balmoral:—"Some of my turkeys are sick. The head becomes very feverish, then swelled to a great extent, and now there is a heavy discharge from the nostrils with very little reduction in the swelling. Can you or any of your readers name the disease and give me a cure for it?"

The disease is probably roup, which generally attacks fowls kept in pens the air of which is damp or impure. Turkeys will thrive better if allowed to roost on the binder (though it's not best for the binder) out in the implement shed, than if kept in a warm, damp, poorly ventilated stable, even in this climate. The hatchet is usually the most satisfactory remedy for the roup, as it very often runs into consumption. However, if taken in the early stages, the following treatment may avail:—Cleanse head with hot water, adding one part carbolic acid to ten parts water; clear nasal passage to throat; if throat is filled up, gargle with coal oil for a few mornings; give castor oil, and, once or twice a day, give one grain doses of bromide of potassium in milk. Feed nourishing diet, and put a little sulphur in feed occasionally. Of course the cause must be removed, viz., the damp, foul air.

ANSWERED BY DR. MOLE, 280 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

J. H. LADD, Lock Levin, N. S.:—"Will you please inform me what is the matter with my mare, now 5 years old? Since last autumn she has been rapidly losing flesh, skin tight, and hair standing on end; not much alteration in her bowels, excepting that they seem more free than natural. I have treated her for worms with linseed oil and turpentine, but to no purpose, as I have not seen any worms come away. Legs swelled, dull, heavy, hangs her head and does not seem to have the slightest ambition to move. Please advise as to treatment."

There is no doubt, from the symptoms you have detailed, that your mare is suffering from "chronic indigestion," which has been in existence a long time. Follow out this line of treatment:—Give a dose of purgative medicine consisting of Barbadoes aloes, one ounce, in solution. Have made up twelve balls composed of the following ingredients:—Barbadoes aloes, 6 drachms; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered resin, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 1½ ounces; powdered ginger, 1½ ounces; powdered capsici, ½ ounce; sweet syrup, quantity sufficient to mix, and divide into 12 balls. Give one a day and report progress.

SCOURING OR PURGING.

D. SINCLAIR SMITH, Petitcodiac, N.B.:—"Will you please let me know the reason why a team of my horses, that have been accustomed to get 18 quarts of oats a day, when given the same quantity of crushed oats scoured so much that the quantity had to be lessened? Does feeding whole oats give a horse more life than the same weight of crushed oats? If so, why?"

The only reason that can be assigned is, when given the crushed oats it must cause a little indigestion, and thus the scouring. I am of opinion that feeding whole oats will keep a horse in hard condition and develop more life. Try the following powders:—Powdered sulphate of iron, 4 oz.; powdered carbonate of soda, 4 oz. A tablespoonful of this mixture to be administered in the horses' food night and morning.

MALNUTRITION.

DAVID AITKIN:—"I have a young (four years old) horse which I had on pasture August and Sept last year. Some dogs ran the horse around until he became overheated; one dog caught him by the heels, leaving several scratches. Have used such remedies as are common for healing purposes, but the hair came out in large patches on different parts of the body. Have the horse in a warm stable, feed lightly—hay and oats occasionally, still the horse is very thin and has little life, and a large number of blotches like "ringworm." I have used condition powders that are recommended for blood purifying, but this does not seem to improve the horse."

Your horse is no doubt suffering from malnutrition, and, first of all, see that the teeth are in good order. Feed on soft, nutritious food, with an occasional mash of linseed or flaxseed with bran. Try the following powders, which are at all times beneficial to horse not doing well:—Sulphate of iron, 4 oz.; carbonate of soda, 4 oz.; gentian powder, 4 oz.; capsici powder, ½ oz. Mix, and give a teaspoonful in each feed. Report progress.

SWEENIED.

J. A. S., Ida:—"I have a valuable young horse, rising five years old, which is "sweenied" in both shoulders. I have been applying turpentine and oil, but it does not seem any better. Please prescribe through the columns of your paper."

We are of opinion that these cases of so-called "sweenied shoulders" are all due to some irritation of the feet. Have both shoes removed, pare down the heels, and place the feet in bran poultices for a week, and then search for corns or bruised heels. If no better after this treatment, have a competent veterinary surgeon examine him for "Navicular" disease.

Legal.

STACKS BURNED.

A MANITOBA SUBSCRIBER:—"I have a threshing machine, and one very windy day last fall I did not wish to thresh for a farmer, as I was afraid I might burn the stacks. However, the farmer insisted of having the job done, and ordered me to go ahead; so I went ahead, taking every precaution; had a tank of water by the stacks, and with a force-pump wet the sides of the stacks, etc., before starting. We were not threshing over twenty minutes when the stacks took fire and were burned. Now, does the farmer have to bear the loss or has the thresher to pay for it?"

Under the circumstances we think the farmer must stand the loss.

HORSE OLDER THAN REPRESENTED.

VERITAS, Yorkton:—"If a person buys a registered horse with the certificate of registration only, and when the extended pedigree is obtained it is found that the horse is several years older than represented by the seller, can an action-at-law be maintained for the recovery of damages?"

No.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Forest, Man.:—"What legal holidays can a man claim who is hired to work on a farm by the month or year?"

Sundays. If, however, he stipulates that he is to have as holidays the days called such under the Statutes of this Province, he will have in addition New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, The Queen's Birthday, Arbor Day, Thanksgiving Day.

REPAIRING FENCES.

W. H. BREWSTER, Treherne:—"Kindly answer the following question: A sold to B half a section of land. C had one wire and poplar posts two rods apart on the line fence between A and C. A put another wire on same fence, with oak posts between every one of C's. B bought the land of A after the second wire and oak posts were put up. Which is the legal way to keep fence in repair?"

Each of the parties occupying adjoining tracts of land shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the division or line fence on the line dividing such tracts, and equally on either side thereof. All disputes as to line fences are to be decided under "The Boundary Lines Act," which see for further information.

### How to Build a Cheap Ice-House.

A plentiful supply of ice on the farm is now looked upon not as a luxury, as in former times, but as a necessity, for it is impossible to produce a grade of butter which will command the highest price without this indispensable adjunct to dairying. The great impetus which dairying has received of late years has caused a great increase in the number of ice houses which have been built, and also in the demand for plans for a good cheap ice-house suitable for the average farm. In answer to these enquiries, we have prepared the following, which we think will be found of service to those who are intending to build:—

#### LOCATION.

The first thing to be considered is the location, which should be as convenient to the dairy and dwelling house as circumstances will permit. Where possible it should be by itself and situated on slightly higher ground, so as to prevent all possibility of water running in from higher soil. Having selected the location, the next thing is to prepare the bottom. If the soil is sandy or of a porous nature no drainage will be necessary, but if not, care will be necessary to arrange the drainage. A good way is to lay a tile drain a foot below the surface inside, and with its outlet some distance away, to keep the bottom dry, but the tile should not open directly into the building so as to admit air.

#### NOT EXPENSIVE.

Ice can be kept in the simplest of structures. The essential conditions are, that it should be closely packed in a mass, and that there shall be no air spaces in the bottom, and that it shall be surrounded (packed in) by a good non-conducting material in sufficient quantity, that it shall have a tight roof to exclude the rain, and that sufficient ventilation be provided.

A cheap board building with the cracks battened answers about as well as a costly structure with the walls filled in. The keeping of the ice does not depend so much upon the walls of the building as upon the kind and amount of the material with which it is packed. Sawdust or dry tan bark furnish the best material, next to these will come dry chaff or cut straw. The sills of the building should rest upon the ground or upon a wall built for them, thus allowing no air to enter underneath. A foundation of at least a foot deep of the packing material, sawdust, tan bark, or cut straw, should be laid over the bottom on which to build the pile of ice, and the blocks should be cut as nearly as possible of a uniform size so as to pack closely; and it is well to go over each layer as it is put in and fill all cracks with pounded ice, so as to make the pile as nearly solid as possible. Mr. L. F. Scott, in the Country Gentleman, advises the use of snow instead of pounded ice for this purpose. When the pile is finished, or better, as it progresses, the filling between it and the sides of the building should be made and tramped down as solidly as possible, and a covering of at least two feet in depth be made over all. Ventilation should be provided for by openings in the gables, or by a ventilating shaft going up through the roof, to permit of the escape of the moist air which gathers above the ice. The door should be, for convenience, made in two sections, an upper and lower, with boards laid across on the inside of the frame, holding the packing material in place.

#### SIZE OF BUILDING.

The proper size of the building will depend upon the amount of ice that will be required. Ice will measure about forty cubic feet to the ton, and ten tons will be a liberal supply for family use. This would be equivalent to a pile 8 feet long, 8 feet wide and 6½ feet high. If we allow two feet on all sides for packing space and shrinkage, a building to hold this amount would need to be 12x12 feet with 9-foot posts. A door in the gable would be needed for putting in the top layers and taking out the ice early in the season.

As cheap and good a way for a cheap building would be to set posts in the ground three in a side, except the ends where the doors are to be, with 2x4 for plate, middle and bottom girth, and board up and down; batten and bank to exclude the air. The roof should project considerably over on all sides so as to shade the sides, and if it could be built under shade trees, so much the better.

When expense is no object, and a permanent structure is desired, a brick or stone foundation should be put in on which to lay the sills, which should be bedded in mortar. Double walls can be made by using 2x8 or 2x12 for studding and filling the space between the inside and outside boarding.

Mr. Chas. Jackson gives as his opinion that it is possible to put too much sawdust on top—6 or 7 inches is enough; you do not want 10 or 12 inches, for there is a latent heat in ice, and if too much covering is placed on top the heat will not be able to pass up through it, and it will turn back and honeycomb the ice.

No expensive structure is needed for an ice-house. The ice may be piled in one corner of the wood-shed, a partition built, and then plenty of sawdust put on, or it may be stacked on the north side of a building, first spreading a thick covering of sawdust; nail up a rough enclosure of boards; cover thoroughly with sawdust, and lay a few boards over the top in a slanting direction to keep off the rain. Care must be taken in getting at the ice to always open at the same place, and to even up thoroughly, or some hot day it may all turn to

water. The ice-house question can be summed up as follows:—Any cheap structure with good drainage and no circulation of air below; good ventilation above; proper space between ice and sides, filled with non-conducting material. The bug-bear of expense need deter no one from storing ice.

By providing a proper bottom, ice can be piled on it and a building put over it later.

### Patrons of Industry.

As before announced in our columns, the annual convention of Manitoba and Northwest Patrons, in January, was an entire success, 115 delegates being present from Manitoba and the Territories. We are indebted to the Grand President for the following synopsis of the proceedings.

The meeting opened with prayer, and then the Grand President delivered his annual address, which was followed by the Grand Secretary-Treasurer reading his report and financial statement, which showed the organization to be in a most satisfactory financial condition. Committees were appointed on Trade, Finance, Legislation, Publication, Railroads, Canals and Transportation, Constitution and Ritual, Hail Insurance, etc., etc.

The committee on Legislation reported as follows:

That Exemption Act be based upon a money value and not in specific articles, and that it be made absolute. To amend the Insolvency Act so that a farmer could pay all creditors alike. To abolish council fees. That the legal rate of interest be not more than eight per cent. on real estate and twelve per cent. on other loans. To abolish sheriff and bailiff fees, and pay them by salary. That where individuals are fighting large corporations, the cases be tried before a jury. To have courts of peace, whereby all cases of \$75.00 or less could be settled by justices of the peace without counsel and court costs. To increase the jurisdiction of the county courts from \$250.00 to \$500.00. That mortgages on real estate shall cover only the property mentioned, and also that chattel mortgages and liens only have effect on the articles or animals they may cover. The Legislation Committee waited upon the Attorney-General and laid their report before him, and received several suggestions from him on points of law. He pointed out to them that the municipal councils have power to compel railroads to fence their track and to provide spark arresters on their locomotives to prevent setting out prairie fires. He also intimated that the law would be amended to prevent the mortgaging of growing crops.

The committee on Railways, Canals and Transportation reported as follows:

While we recognize to the fullest degree the advantages of our great national highway and the development of our adopted country, we also believe that its best interests will be served by carrying the products of the country at the lowest possible cost.

That the present rate to the seaboard is more than the traffic can stand, with the present low prices of our produce, and this we deem the best possible ground for a further reduction of freight rates. Failing this the farmers will be compelled to relinquish their efforts toward the further development of the country.

That we further reiterate our disapproval of preferential and discriminating rates, whereby under the system of rebates and other modes a larger rate is charged for short hauls than long ones, over the same section of road, giving large shippers the advantage over small ones, thereby doing a grievous injustice to settlers of districts so affected.

That we urge upon the government the necessity of appointing an inter-provincial railway commission, to which all matters in dispute shall be referred, with full power to adjust the same, and after receiving evidence that grievances exist, may proceed to the point and call in evidence and adjudicate.

As great disappointment and pecuniary loss has been sustained by the people of this country by the obtaining of charters by companies for the purpose of building railroads and other purposes, and such companies not carrying out the purposes for which they are granted, but using said charters for the purpose of making money by selling them, thereby causing a depreciation in the value of real estate and giving cause for serious discontent among the people of this country,

Therefore we recommend:—

That upon the failure of any company to carry out its obligations under any charter, that no renewal or extension of time be granted.

That we are of the opinion that the construction of a deep water canal, connecting the great lakes with the sea, would tend to solve the freight rate problem for the Northwest, making Port Arthur an ocean terminal. And we strongly urge upon our government the necessity of the same.

The committee on Hail Insurance recommended that the Legislature provide some fair and equitable scheme for insurance against losses by hail.

The platform of the order was amended. As we have already published the amended platform, we will not reproduce it here.

It was further decided to bring out Patron candidates wherever possible or practical at all forthcoming elections, and that all other farmer organizations, other than the Patrons, shall have

the right to send delegates to any convention called for the purpose of nominating candidates, the delegate to be in sympathy with the Patron platform, and that he represent the number of votes in his organization same as Patron delegates.

Before the close of the convention the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—Chas. Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie, Grand President; A. E. Partridge, Sintaluta, Grand Vice-President; W. C. Graham, Portage la Prairie, Secretary. Wm. Postlethwaite, Brandon, Andrew Thompson, Wellwood, and Robert Fisher, Cook Creek, Trustees. J. A. Marshall and Wm. Fulton, Grand Auditors. Geo. Underhill, Moline, Grand Guide; John Crosston, Fairfax, Grand Sentinel; C. F. Lambert, Brandon, Corresponding Secretary.

### Testing Seed Grain.

As has been frequently pointed out in the columns of the ADVOCATE, great care should be exercised in the selection of seed grains. In our report of the Brandon Experimental Farm grain tests, special mention was made of the danger of using wheat for seed that had been damp or had been in any way heated, either in the bin or stack.

The following extract from a report of experiments made by H. E. Bolly, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, goes to confirm the soundness of the oft-repeated caution:—

"The qualifications of different samples of wheat for seed purposes vary with each sample; each should be studied as to its own merits. When in doubt, the driest, heaviest, hardest, best market grades of wheat are the ones to rely upon for seed purposes. Immature wheat, no matter what the cause, whether drouth, attack of rust, or premature harvest, are weakened in seed value, because of lack of full food supply in the grain and perhaps of immaturity of the germ. Mixed varieties of seed should not be sown, because there will be inequality in ripening. The best grades of frosted seed possess less strength in their first growth from the grain than in the best grades of mature wheat. Wheat which has been wet and subject to freezing and thawing during the winter cannot be safely used as seed without being tested. Any seeds which have at any time been heated because of moisture when in bulk are very liable to have been injured beyond ability to grow. If stacks are made from well-cured, mature wheat and remain dry throughout the winter, the wheat threshed from such in the spring will be as good seed as if otherwise stored. Wheat threshed from the shocks in the spring of 1892 after winter bleaching was generally dead as far as the germ was concerned.

### Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Veterinary Medical Association of the United States:—

Whereas, The most satisfactory evidence and conclusive testimony has been presented to the first Veterinary Congress of America, assembled in Chicago, that our country is entirely free from a single case of "Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia," and has no doubt been so for the past two years, be it

Resolved, That we ask of Great Britain the entire removal of the quarantine regulation applying to Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia in the United States; and further be it

Resolved, That it having been clearly demonstrated by the Canadian Department of Agriculture that Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia does not exist in Canada, it is the opinion of the Congress that the quarantine of the United States against Canadian cattle is unnecessary and should be removed, and we ask of Canada a similar consideration in regard to the freedom of trade between Canada and the United States.

"Farmer," in writing to the Deloraine Times, while recognizing the fact that there exists considerable distress in many districts, concludes his letter as follows:—

"The country is all right; it is the artificial barriers which are in a great measure responsible for the present condition of affairs, but after all these grievances can only be removed by the farmers uniting in one harmonious whole, then heigh-ho, presto, the mouldering branches will come down, and at last a brighter prospect will be ushered in."

The editor of the Breeders' Gazette doubts the reliability of tuberculin as a test for tuberculosis, and quotes from a number of authorities to support his views, and then says: "In the face of such testimony it would indeed seem, in Dr. Davison's words, 'a grave responsibility for the New York State Board of Health to adopt such an arbitrary test as tuberculin.'" So far, experiments at both Guelph and Ottawa, where the entire herds were tested with tuberculin, go to prove that this test is perfectly reliable, as in no case did tuberculin give a rise of temperature where the post mortem did not reveal the existence of this disease.

**The Economic Wintering of Cows.**

[Read by S. A. Bedford, Brandon Experimental Farm, at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association, Winnipeg, Jan. 17, '94.]

This subject, if fully treated, would occupy much more time than I have at my disposal, and I can only lightly touch on some of the conditions necessary to the successful wintering of dairy cows.

In the first place, comfortable buildings must be provided, and I question if anything will be found more convenient than the Bank or Basement Barn. In this class of building the fodder and bedding can be drawn in on fine days and stored overhead, the roots and water placed in the rear of the basement, and the stock can be carefully exposed to storms. The amount of labor, and without exposure to storms. I know there are districts where it is difficult to find sufficient stone for this purpose, and I also realize that very few farmers can at present afford a complete bank barn, but in nearly all parts of the Province, outside of the Red River Valley, a stone basement can be built nearly as cheaply as a frame building, and the frame upper story can be added at any time. Let us endeavor to make our present buildings as comfortable as possible, but always with the intention of replacing them with a permanent bank barn just as soon as we can afford it.

Second.—An abundant supply of pure water should be convenient to the buildings. From my own observations I am led to believe that cows here suffer more from want of water than they do from lack of food. It is certainly poor economy to make cows walk half a mile and then stand shivering for an hour around a water hole, waiting their turn to drink, and many animals rather than pass through this ordeal will go for days without water.

The climbing up and down slippery river and ravine banks, and the crowding around water holes, is no doubt a prolific cause of abortion, and in many cases such treatment will quickly dry up a milking cow.

Third.—Freedom from parasites should be ensured. All kinds of cattle lice can readily be kept down by using coal oil emulsion, tobacco liquid, or some of the well-known sheep dips, two or three applications, a week apart, generally being sufficient to keep them under.

Fourth.—We now come to the important question of food supply. It is an old saying that a beast put into good condition in fall is half wintered. This is a very easy matter with the store cattle; dry, fall pasture, if plentiful, is quite sufficient for this purpose. But cows giving milk or heavy with calf should receive something additional. Good timothy or blue grass pasture is excellent for this purpose, as they remain green late in fall. A good substitute for these is obtained by sowing a small quantity, say one-half bushel per acre, of grain on the last harrowing of summer fallow. This will give an abundant supply of succulent food right up to snowfall, for the frost that dries up our native grasses has very little effect on fall-sown grain. The trampling of the summer fallow will also greatly improve the land for wheat.

In the early history of the Province, native hay was so plentiful in all parts of the country that our sole dependence was placed on this for wintering cattle. Even now, many farmers contend that unless marsh hay is plentiful, stock-raising will prove a failure. If this were a fact, much of the western portion of the Province could never hope to succeed as a mixed farming country, for already in many districts native hay marshes are a thing of the past.

But I am pleased to say that we find a number of fodder plants can be profitably grown even on the lighter soil of the west, and the problem of how to carry on mixed farming here is becoming easier to solve each year.

On the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, special attention has been paid to this important question, and a large number of grasses and fodder plants have been tested each year. Many of these have proved unsuited for our dry and cold climate. Others have given very fair results.

Timothy has so far given very poor returns with us. The yield at the first cutting is only fair, and the second crop scarcely worth the cutting. Other farmers in the neighborhood have had better success, but in all cases a very thin sowing is recommended, four to six pounds being sufficient on most soils.

The other varieties of cultivated grasses tested were Austrian Brome Grass, Orchard Grass, Rough Meadow Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Meadow Foxtail and the Fescues. The most promising of these is the Austrian Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). This is a rank grower, yielding from two to two and a-half tons per acre, and is perfectly hardy. I have no hesitation in recommending this variety for general cultivation, and it is the only imported variety of grass that we have found perfectly satisfactory. The seed of this variety can be obtained from any of the leading seedsmen in the east. Sow ten pounds per acre. It seeds readily in this country, and after the first year farmers can, if they wish, grow their own Brome seed.

The following varieties of clover have been tested on the farm:—Mammoth Red, Lucerne, Sanfoin, White Dutch, Alsike, Common Red, Trefoll and Common Clover. The first four varieties wintered three years ago, but since then they have all proved too tender. The most promising were Mammoth Red and White Dutch. The first is suitable for hay, the second for pasture.

Besides the imported grasses a number of native varieties have been tested, and several of them are quite promising. Seed of a number of these will be distributed this winter, and you will have an opportunity of testing them for yourselves.

About twenty varieties of Millets have been obtained from different parts of the world, and tested at the Experimental Farm, but none of them equal Hungarian Grass in yield; this variety gives a return of from two to four tons per acre of dry hay. A decided benefit has been noticed from sowing the Millet seed immediately after the land has been plowed, and before the soil has become dry.

Excellent results have been obtained from oats cut just as the upper portions of the heads are turning; at this stage the maximum amount of nutriment is obtainable from both grain and straw. Care must, however, be exercised that it is bound in loose and small sheaves, otherwise the centre of them will mould.

Even that much despised article, wheat straw, is found too valuable to burn, and I think the farmer who wantonly destroys the bright green straw, such as we have in this country, commits a grave error, which, if persisted in, will soon impoverish his land.

While the foregoing grasses and fodder plants are largely used on the Experimental Farm, our chief reliance is placed on fodder corn.

The North Dakota Flint is the variety generally used; it is sown in rows three feet apart, with the grain drill, about 24th May, and cut before frost with a Massey binder. It is either cured in conical shocks or made into ensilage.

The silos are simply large packing boxes, made by placing 2x10 studs on end, and double boarding inside and out, with tar paper between the boards.

The two silos on the Experimental Farm are 9x9 feet, inside measurement, and twenty-two feet deep; they hold from twenty to thirty tons each, the amount depending largely on the settling of contents, well-packed ensilage weighing about forty pounds per cubic foot. Our silos have eleven feet of their height in the basement, and the balance in the upper part of the barn, as a protection from frost. When cold weather sets in a temporary cover made of loose boards and tar paper is placed over the silos. We have not tested a silo outside of the barn, and cannot say how they will succeed; an inside one similar to ours will cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per ton of capacity.

The corn is cut as near the late milk stage as possible, allowed to wilt for two days, drawn in on ordinary hay racks, and cut into one-inch lengths with a large power cutting box. No pressure is used with corn, its own weight being sufficient; fermentation starts at once, but being retarded for want of air the ensilage does not decay, and can be fed at any time. Sixteen tons of green corn per acre is a fair crop; this is considered equal in feeding value to eight tons of hay, and is

more succulent, and for that reason is much more useful for milch cows. Corn or ensilage is not a perfect ration, and should not be fed alone. We have had excellent results from using about twenty to thirty pounds of ensilage, mixed with ten pounds of roots, six pounds mixed ground grain, two pounds of bran, and twelve pounds of cut wheat straw; the mixture is moistened and given in two feeds, night and morning, and a forkful of straw to pick over at noon. The above ration is varied in both quantity and composition to suit the size and condition of the cow.

If it is not convenient to make ensilage of the corn, it can be stocked, "teepee shape," and fed dry. When used in that shape a less weight is of course required. Even with dry corn fodder it is good economy to cut it into two inch lengths; it facilitates mixing, and enables even the lower stalk to be eaten.

Field roots are also found to serve a useful purpose in feeding milch cows. We use Purple Top Swedes for dry cows, Mammoth Red Mangels for cows in milk, and Sugar Beets for calves; these are all fed mixed with grain and dry fodder in the same manner as ensilage. In districts over-run with weeds the land can be quickly cleaned with a root crop, and an excellent feed grown at the same time.

**SUMMARY.**

- First.—Make your present buildings as comfortable and convenient as possible.
- Second.—As soon as time and means permit build a bank barn.
- Third.—Supply the cows with an abundance of pure water, and see that they can obtain it without too much exposure to cold.
- Fourth.—Coal oil emulsion, tobacco liquid and sheep dip are useful for destroying cattle lice.
- Fifth.—Provide green fall pasturage, so that cows go into winter quarters in good condition.
- Sixth.—Dairying can, if necessary, be carried on in districts where meadow hay is scarce; several cultivated grasses and millets, green cut oats and fodder corn are all excellent for this purpose.
- Seventh.—Use Purple Top Swedes for dry cows, mangels for cows in milk, and sugar beets for calves.
- Eighth.—The growing of roots, if properly done, will quickly free land from even the worst weeds.

**Institute Notes.**

**KILDONAN.**

Messrs. Bedford and Leach attended a meeting in Kildonan about the middle of January. They had a full house and a first-rate discussion. Mr. Bedford gave a very entertaining "talk" on the methods of farming that he considered most advantageous for this locality, urging the growing of roots, turnips, mangels and sugar beets, for the double purpose of cleaning the land and to supplement the dry feed for dairy cows through the winter months. He also thought money could be made growing vegetables and small fruits, and spoke of the importance of thorough cultivation as being an absolute essential to success along these lines. He also showed that the poultry industry was worthy of special attention. An interesting discussion followed Mr. Bedford's address.

Mr. Leach spoke briefly of the advantages to be gained through the Institute. Before the meeting closed it was determined to organize at once, D. W. Melvor being appointed Secretary *pro tem*; a petition was drafted and largely signed for the formation of the Kildonan Farmers' Institute.

**MORRIS INSTITUTE.**

We are pleased to hear from the Morris Institute, that they have acted upon the suggestion thrown out by the ADVOCATE, and have procured \$50 worth of standard agricultural works as a nucleus for a library. The municipal council very kindly granted them \$30, under section 21 of the institute act, for this purpose. The Secretary, Jas. T. Barclay, reports the Institute in a flourishing condition, with about forty members; they hold fortnightly meetings, which are quite lively. They have recently passed and forwarded to the Central two resolutions, one against the lumber combine and another against the car monopoly, and they have, at their last meeting, been discussing headers for harvesting grain, as a means to lessen the cost of production. President Callum is enthusiastic in their favor, and intends to have one for the crop of 1894.

**MELITA.**

The Melita Institute met on Friday, January 19th, Mr. Greaves in the chair in the absence of the president and vice-president. After routine business, the secretary of the dairy committee presented his report. The committee was instructed to continue the efforts to establish a creamery at this point. Mr. James Downie then read a paper on "The Best Remedy for Agricultural Depression," recommending mixed farming, and concluding as follows:—"Let us bring to bear all the intelligence we possess in the management of our farms and care of our stock. Going into mixed farming as largely as possible. Securing the very best specimens of all kinds of stock and poultry. Giving the best possible care from start to finish." Mr. J. B. Clapp read a paper on "Practical Farming." Spirited discussions ensued, members and others giving their experience with horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The resolutions re the exemption law and county courts act, passed by the S. Brandon Institute, were then introduced, but laid over till next meeting, owing to lack of information concerning the matter among the members.

**NOTE.**

On several occasions petitions for the organization of farmers' institutes have been sent in to the Government, with all the names of members signed by one person (the secretary *pro tem*). These of course cannot be accepted by the Department, as the petition (Schedule A, Farmers' Institute Act) commences, "We the undersigned," etc., etc. This distinctly means that each member must sign his own name to the petition. A little care in matters of this kind would often save much time and annoyance.

**Suggestions for Winnipeg Industrial.**

Now that the directorate of the Winnipeg Industrial are organized for the work of the present year, we beg to offer a few suggestions as to some of the required improvements which appear to us to be essential for the ultimate success of this, the leading show of the agricultural province of Manitoba.

The Local Government has very liberally granted \$4,000, and the Association are seeking further aid from the Dominion authorities and from the city of Winnipeg, both of which should, we think, see their way clear to offer substantial assistance.

We have on a previous occasion commented freely on the objectionable features of the show held last July, and our readers are well aware that the ADVOCATE is not in favor of the circus or fake element at agricultural exhibitions.

Conversing recently with several of the directors who favor "attractions", they argue thus:—"We doubled the capacity of the grand stand and provided the attractions, with the result that the show was a big financial success; the attractions proved the only drawing card—even the farmer crowded to the grand stand, and the stand was not large enough," therefore they say they are on the right track. But is this what an agricultural show should be? And we might ask, Was any other part of the exhibition advertised or brought prominently before the notice of the public? Were the stables provided for the live stock such as would induce the public to go through them? Was the plan of judging the live stock such as would tend to educate the public? We think not.

Now as to the season of the year. For many reasons which have been repeatedly given, July is the only month suitable for showing live stock in Manitoba; but for roots, vegetables and even grain it is not a good time; and we think, perhaps these departments might profitably be dropped at the summer fair, and taken up in connection with a fat stock show, and be held in the city some time in December. As the July fair must then be a live stock fair principally, and as this is probably the most stringent financial year the province has ever seen, we would urge upon the directors the great importance of offering every inducement to bring out exhibitors, or, if they do not, there will likely be many empty stalls.

We suggest the following improvements:—That the old cattle sheds, beginning from the west side as far as necessary, be fitted up for the sheep and swine, taking out the elevated passenger ways. (This suggestion was made by one of our contributors last September.) These buildings are not wide enough for cattle stables. New cattle barns built on the plan of the last one erected, only they should be five or six feet wider. (There was a resolution passed by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association last annual meeting on this subject.) These miserable dark sheds between the horse barns be removed, and sufficient stabling provided on the plan of those built last year at the Toronto Industrial. All barns properly floored under the animals, or raised with clay, as it is a well-known fact that a heavy rain would flood every barn on the ground. Next, a large oval judging ring, properly fenced and surrounded with several rows of benches, so that the public could sit down comfortably and witness the judging, for after all that is the only place where proper and intelligent comparisons can be made, and herein lies the great educative work of agricultural exhibitions. This ring should be a long, flattened oval, provided with a judges' stand in the centre, where the book-keepers could have tables and the judges get a few moments rest and shade while awaiting another class. All cattle and horses to be judged in this ring; the latter could be "moved" round the ring and drawn up at one end, and the cattle could occupy the other end and in rearing the centre—in fact, an imitation on a small scale of the live stock pavilion at the World's Fair. And we verily believe that if this accommodation were provided, the present grand stand would be found plenty large enough, no matter how high a kicker was imported from the States.

We also believe that the sheep and swine should be taken into a ring (provided with hurdles) for judging, and any exhibit not so taken out to be passed over by the judge. By the present plan of judging, no judge can tell whether a pig can stand up on his legs or not, and in breeding hogs this is a very important point.

We would also urge upon the directorate the importance of cataloguing all live stock, then a visitor would not require to hunt up the attendant, nor would the attendants be required to answer fifty questions at once. Every animal would be numbered distinctly, and by reference to the catalogue the breed, name, age, sire and dam of the animal would be given, and also the owner's name and address.

This information would not only prove of great assistance to the public, but would be a useful advertisement to exhibitors, and could be compiled and published at comparatively trifling cost.

**Cheese Factory.**

At Hamiota, there is talk of establishing a cheese factory. According to the "Hustler," it is proposed to organize a Company, with \$5,000 of capital stock, divided into 500 shares of \$10 each, payable either in milk or cash.

### Dominion Live Stock Associations Hold Their Annual Meetings.

Yesterday was an important day for the live stock interests of the Province, Mr. Henry Wade's office, at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets, being the scene of a couple of meetings to make preparations for the annual Provincial spring stallion show, which will take place in the old Drill Shed, West Market square, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24. The date is two weeks later than was formerly the case, and the change is made in hopes of securing more favorable weather.

At 11 o'clock the Clydesdale Directors held their meeting, there being present Mr. Robert Davies, of Toronto, the President, and Messrs. R. Graham, Claremont; R. Miller, Brougham; Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; George Cockburn, Baltimore; W. D. Sorby, Guelph, and John Davidson, Ashburn. The President explained that the meeting was called to enter again, if possible, into a partnership with the Agriculture and Arts Association, in order to hold another spring stallion show. Some discussion ensued upon the depression in the Clydesdale interest, at the end of which it was resolved, upon motion of Messrs. John Davidson and R. Miller, that the Clydesdale Association give a grant of \$250 to the Agriculture and Arts Association, asking them at the same time to furnish the balance to complete the prize list, as was done in 1893. Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., seconded by Mr. R. Graham, then moved that the Agriculture and Arts Association be asked to hold the spring show this year on March 23 and 24. It was then resolved that there should be two judges and a referee appointed for the Clydesdale class, Messrs. John Buff, of Hamilton, and Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, being the judges appointed, and Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., the referee. The meeting then adjourned.

At 2 o'clock a joint meeting was held of the Directors of the Agriculture and Arts, the Clydesdale, the Shire and the Hackney Associations. There were present:—Messrs. James Rowand, M. P., Dunblane; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill, and Alvin Rawlings, Forest, for the Agriculture and Arts Association; Messrs. R. Davies, Toronto; R. Graham, Claremont; R. Miller, Brougham; Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; George Cockburn, Baltimore; W. D. Sorby, Guelph, and John Davidson, Ashburn, for the Clydesdale Association; Mr. J. Gardhouse, Highfield, President of the Shire Association, and Mr. Robert Davies, Vice-President of the Hackney Association, represented that branch. The offer and suggestion made by the Clydesdale Association were considered and both were adopted. It was decided that the Prince of Wales prize be given for Hackneys as sweepstakes. Two judges were appointed for all classes, a referee to decide in case of clashes. The judges are as follows:—Thourown breeds—R. Pringle, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; alternate, Dr. Smith, V. S. Carriage or Coach—A. A. Choate, Port Hope; M. J. Plank, V. S., Urbridge; alternate, Robert Bond, Toronto. Standard breed—Same as Carriage. Hackneys—John Gibson, Denfield; J. F. Quinn, V. S., Brampton; alternate, Dr. Greenside, V. S., Guelph. Shire and Suffolk Punch—John Bray, Ravenshoe; Richard Gibson, Delaware; alternate, J. Warlow, Owen Sound.

Messrs. Robert Davies and Henry Wade were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor to ask the city to prepare the Drill Shed for the exhibition, and to prepare the programme for exhibits. Entries must be in by March 15. Prizes were voted to the best shod heavy draught horses on exhibition, to consist of \$10, \$7, and \$5, respectively.

If the light is sufficient, an evening show will be held. \$150 will be offered in cash prizes, \$500 more than any previous spring show. Write Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, for a prize list.

### THE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association was held in Toronto, February 19th. The meeting was well attended, and matters of importance were generally discussed. Among these the changing of Rule VI, Section 8, of the constitution, will doubtless be to the interest of the breed generally. This section refers to imported animals. Heretofore animals brought into Canada from the United States had to be inspected by an inspector, the fees being \$10.00, with a further fee of \$5.00 for registration. This rule was first enforced with a view of preventing inferior animals from being brought in. That part of the rule as amended reads as follows: "That all applications for registration of cattle from the United States must be accompanied by a form of application, with markings sketched and described and signed by the breeder or owner, and also the certificate of registration in the H. F. H. B. or the Western H. F. H. B., and also accompanied by a certificate of the veterinary inspector at quarantine, with the exception of those cattle imported heretofore. Application for such to be accompanied by usual forms, filled in with color markings, and signed by present owner, and accompanied by certificate of registration in H. F. H. B. and W. H. F. H. B. Fees to be 75 cents for members and \$1.50 for non-members. A fee of \$10.00 for inspection and \$5.00 for registration to accompany applications, which must be accompanied by breeders' certificates of registration certificates of all animals imported from Holland. The amendment takes place from date.

A number of instructive and interesting papers were read by the following gentlemen: Mr. Geo. Rice, Curries Crossing, "The Cow for Canadian Dairymen." Mr. R. Howes Crump, Masonville, "The Selection and Breeding of Butter Cows." Mr. R. S. Stevenson, "Feeding Grade Holsteins for Beef." Mr. H. Bollert, Cassell, "Is a Standard of Production Necessary in our Herds?"

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. Howes Crump, Masonville; 1st Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassell; 2nd Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Anaster; 3rd Vice-President, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 4th Vice-President, R. Marshall, Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George. Directors—F. A. Folger, Kingstons, and N. P. Ellis, Bedford Park. Auditors—Wm. Suhring, Sebringville, and J. H. Patterson, St. George. Inspectors of cattle from Holland—Messrs. Bollert, Stevenson, Hallman, and Shunk. Delegates to Industrial—Messrs. Shunk and Ellis. Delegate to Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association—D. E. Smith, Brampton. Judges to fairs—R. S. Stevenson, A. C. Hallman, H. McCaugherty and Wm. Shunk.

### THE SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The Canadian Shire Horse Association met February 6th, in Mr. Henry Wade's office, Mr. John Gardhouse in the chair. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past two years showed that only twenty-three stallions and ten mares had been added to the Stud Book, making a total number of 332 for the first volume. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, John Gardhouse, Highfield. Vice-presidents, George Garbutt, Thistleton; J. Y. Ormsby, Danville, Que.; H. T. Munn, Brandon, Man.; George Tweedy, Charlottetown; P. E. I. C. J. L. Rentil, Grenfell, N. W. T. Directors—James W. Smith, Highfield; J. Wardlow, Downview; W. N. Crowley, Robert Markmers, Tullamore; T. M. Donkin, Riverview; B. Fish, Bruce; T. Coleman, Torby Green.

### THE CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The eighth annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was held at the Albion Hotel. The meeting was an excellent one in point of numbers, and there were present many prominent breeders from different parts. The chair was occupied by Vice-President Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, in the absence of Mr. Robert Davies, the President, whose address was read by Mr. Wade. This gave an able review of the past year from a Clydesdale breeder's standpoint, dealing carefully with the Canadian Clyde exhibit at Chicago, where he declared Canadians made a splendid showing. He said:—"In my judgment the American breeders who exhibited animals put all their energies into producing animals having very fine feet and pasterns, while they overlooked, to a certain extent, the development of the body, which was an

essential point in horses of this breed, which were bred for draught and cart purposes only." Proceeding, he said Canada has too long been made the dumping-ground for second and third-class stock. I would strongly recommend that the breeders of the country in future use their very best judgment in importing really first-class stallions, in order to bring our stock up to the highest possible standard. I would point out the necessity of asking the Legislature to impose a tax on all horses for stud purposes, in order to root out the useless and very undesirable specimens now too often offered for service on our side roads and by-ways at very low prices, thus demoralizing the country's reputation, which had hitherto held the premier position in America for Clydesdale horses. It is false economy to breed to inferior animals. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a bad one. The question of fees should never stand in the way of securing the services of the best horse obtainable. The enhanced value of the progeny fully justified the higher outlay. Canadian breeders have suffered greatly by the arbitrary action of the American Association in forcing us to register Canadian animals in their stud book, completely ignoring the Canadian Association. It is to be hoped that the agricultural authorities at Washington would recognize our stud book.

Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary, presented and read the eighth annual report, for 1893. It stated that 229 Clydesdales had been recorded during the year, as against 448 in 1892, a decrease of 219. This had been owing partly to the financial depression, very largely to the action of the American Government in not accepting Canadian pedigrees at the customs on crossing the frontier; consequently it had been decided by the Board of Directors not to print volume VIII for another year. A synopsis of the pedigrees recorded in 1893 showed that 134 were foaled in Ontario, 12 in Quebec and the Lower Provinces, 23 in Manitoba and the North West, 19 in the United States, and 38 in Scotland. Unless the United States cancel their present ruling by which they totally ignore the Canadian records, we shall continue to be at their mercy. It is hoped that this unjust state of affairs may be remedied if a proper delegation was sent to Washington to wait on the Minister of Agriculture, Levi P. Morton, and explain that the Canadian records are of as high a standard as that of the United States, and that it is not courteous to debar the use of them.

A goodly number of Clydesdales were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exhibition by Canadians; the exhibit on the whole was a credit to Canada.

Continuing Mr. Wade minutely reviewed the work of the association during the past year, in which the Secretary and directors have made a very creditable showing. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to be \$967.13; expenditures \$783.55, leaving a balance on hand of \$183.58.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Robert Davies, Toronto. Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Nova Scotia, Wm. O'Brien, Windsor; New Brunswick, A. S. Murray, Fredericton; P. E. Island, Hon. James Clow, Murray Harbor, Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; British Columbia, H. D. Benson, Ladner's Landing; Alberta, N. W. T., John A. Turner, Calgary; Saskatchewan, W. T., J. M. McFarlane, Balgonnie. Directors—Robt. Graham, Claremont; Robt. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; John Davidson, Ashburn; Robt. Miller, Brougham; Peter Christie, Manchester; Alex. Cameron, Ashburn; Alf. Major, Whitevale.

### AYRSHIRE BREEDERS.

The eighth annual meeting of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held on February 9th, in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, at which most of those interested in this particular class of dairy cattle were present. The meeting, which was called for 2 o'clock, was opened sharp on time by the President, Mr. M. Ballantyne, of St. Mary's, and Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary. In his annual address President Ballantyne drew attention to the fact that the dairy business had become one of the leading industries of Canada, and that the Ayrshire cow was one of the leading factors of this business. It was fitting, he said, that those men who had willingly responded to the call to send their cattle to the World's Fair should be congratulated on their success. They had also earned the thanks of the Dominion as their exhibit had given a world-wide reputation to this country. What was now wanted was to stir up every one who was engaged in breeding to do his best in maintaining the position which had now been gained, by breeding and feeding, and making most of the cow, so that good results might follow. There should be no haphazard way in selecting stock for the dairy. The address was received with applause by the convention.

The seventh annual report was read by Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary. It stated that during the year 641 animals had been recorded, of which 323 were males and 298 females. There were now 1,429, which would soon be raised to 1,500, for the second volume. The consent of the Agriculture and Arts Association had been obtained to print it. Forty-eight members had paid subscriptions for the past year. It was gratifying, the report stated, that such a splendid exhibit had been made by the Dominion at the World's Columbian Exhibition. The prize list gave \$2,035 for prizes, and out of this amount the Canadians took \$1,835, and the Americans only \$150. The Canadian prize winners were: Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal, with eight first prizes, one second, and two fourths, amounting to \$450, and two gold medals; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont., with three first prizes, two second prizes, and five third prizes, amounting to \$445; Thomas Guy, Oshawa, four second prizes, two third and one fourth prize, amounting to \$280; R. Robertson, Howick, Que., one first prize, one second prize, and two third prizes, amounting to \$245; Thomas Irving, Montreal, two second prizes, three thirds and two fourths, amounting to \$205; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, one first prize, one second and two fourths, amounting to \$125; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, one first prize, one second and one fourth, amounting to \$90. At the Canadian shows the Ayrshires turned out well, notwithstanding the numbers that had been taken to Chicago. The financial report for 1893 showed the receipts \$180, and expenditure \$92.60, leaving a balance on hand of \$87.40. The report was adopted.

An interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie, on "The Ayrshire Cow," in which he dilated at some length on her breeding, selection and management. He also dwelt on the points that went to make up a first-class Ayrshire cow.

A paper on "Ayrshire in 1893," by Mr. David Nicol, of Cataract, was read by Secretary Wade. The descriptions he gave of the so-called Ayrshires exhibited at various fairs were exceedingly amusing, and the audience received his paper with much applause.

Mr. H. E. Eyre read a paper on herd book matters, in which he said that too great exclusiveness should not be exercised. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. Stewart, Jr., of Menie. Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Quebec, W. C. Edwards, North Nation Mills; Manitoba, Geo. Steele, Glenborough; Northwest Territory, Claude H. Manners, Moosomin; New Brunswick, C. C. Gardner, Charlottetown; British Columbia, C. Wells, Chilliwack; Nova Scotia, W. H. Blanchard, Truro. Directors: A. Kains, Joseph McCormick, M. Ballantyne, Thos. Guy, John Crosby, David Morton, Jos. Yuill. Auditors: G. D. W. Green, H. C. Eyre. Delegates to the Industrial Exhibition: James McCormick and Wm. Stewart. Delegates to the London Exhibition: M. Ballantyne and A. Kain. Delegates to the Ottawa Exhibition: Jos. Yuill and C. Smith, of Huntsburg. Judges of Ayrshire cattle for 1894: D. Drummond, Alex. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; M. Buchanan, St. Mary's; H. S. Clark, Brampton; D. Nicol, Cataract; A. Kains, Byron; Jas. McCormick, Rockton; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; H. E. Eyre, Harlem; J. Stewart, Menie; Robt. Hunter, Lanark.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the gentlemen who attended the Columbian Exposition for their efforts on behalf of the Ayrshires.

### DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto,

February 9th. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont. In his annual address the President congratulated the Association on the progress it had made and the satisfactory position that it occupied. He suggested that if the funds of the organization would permit it would be well to encourage the development of milk in the breed by offering prizes at the big shows for dairy Shorthorns, a field almost unexplored, and one offering great possibilities. In the State of Wisconsin, he said, the dairy interest was the prime interest with this breed, and it paid the breeders, while steers were largely fed for the market. The Chicago Fair had boomed the Shorthorns more than anything in recent times. He suggested the appointment of an Arbitration Committee to settle disputes without resort to law. The President expressed regret that the members of the Executive Committee were obliged to pay their own travelling and hotel expenses. In conclusion he congratulated the association on the remarkable success of Canada at the World's Fair, and in this connection made particular reference to the exhibits of Mr. James Russell, not only at Chicago, but at Philadelphia.

### AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary, read the annual report, from which these interesting figures are extracted: In 1893 the Association was paid for 3,434 registrations, 3,540 certificates and 587 changes of ownership. From these there were only rejected 14 registrations and 10 certificates, returning the fees, leaving 3,470 registrations, 3,530 certificates and 587 transfers, against, in 1892, 3,641 registrations, 3,454 certificates and 491 transfers, and against, in 1891, 3,135 registrations, 2,837 certificates and 376 transfers, showing a very less than in 1892, but 335 more than in 1891. Following up the change in registrations, as a matter of course there is a corresponding change in registration fees: in 1890 there was received \$3,043.75; in 1891, \$3,152.50; in 1892, \$3,835.25, and in 1893, \$3,787.45, a difference in favor of 1892 over 1891 of \$652.75, and over 1890 of \$791.50, but a falling off for 1893 of \$49.80, which is not much, considering the dullness in the Shorthorn business. The pedigree on record number 43,813. Reference was made to the success of Ontario at the World's Fair. The financial statement showed that the receipts amounted to \$6,741, and that there is a cash balance of \$1,741.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for 1894: Vice-Presidents—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ontario; Hon. D. Ferguson, M.P.P., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; J. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; D. Brims, Athelstane, Quebec; Josiah Wood, M. P., Sackville, N. B.; James Geddes, Calgary, Alberta; Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N. S.; John E. Smith, Brandon, Man. Executive Committee—A. H. E. Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Wm. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Jas. Hunter, Alma; T. Russell, Exeter; John I. Hobson, Mosborough. B. list—W. J. Biggins, Clinton; J. L. Cowan, Galt; James Tolton, Walkerton; Wm. Linton, Aurora; F. I. Patton, St. George. C. list—James Russell, Richmond Hill; John Isaac, Markham; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; D. D. Wilson, Seaford; A. Rawlings, Forest; William Dawson, Victoria. Agriculture and Arts list—W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland; James Rowand, M.P., Dunblane; J. C. Snell, Edmonton. Delegates: To Industrial Exhibition—Hon. John Dryden, John I. Hobson, Mosborough. To Central Farmers' Institute—W. G. Pettit, Freeman. To Western Fair—E. Gibson, Delaware; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. Secretary and Editor—Henry Wade, Toronto.

The Association passed a resolution by Mr. J. J. Linton instructing the Secretary to address a letter of condolence to the widow and family of the late John Hope, expressing the sympathy felt with them in their great affliction, and setting forth the great esteem in which that gentleman was held by the members of the Association.

This motion, moved by Mr. Arthur Johnston, was adopted:—"That a grant of at least \$25 be made to the Guelph Fat Stock Club, to award to pure-bred Shorthorn steers, together with any other money that that club may see fit to provide for the same purpose."

### A PRESENTATION TO MR. DRYDEN.

Meantime, Hon. John Dryden, in response to an invitation sent to him, had come in. The President invited him to the front and then called upon Mr. Hobson. That gentleman said that he had been asked by representatives of the Association to convey to Mr. Dryden the feeling of gratitude which the Association felt for the services he had rendered the organization and the interest it was specially designed to promote. They had purposed presenting Mr. Dryden with a formal address, but that would be done at a later time. In the meantime, they would do no more than convey to him an expression of their gratitude, and he would remember that in the earlier days of the Association there were great difficulties to contend with. Mr. Hobson, then, on behalf of the Association, presented Mr. Dryden with a handsome marble clock.

Mr. Dryden made a most felicitous response. The Association had, he said, taken him entirely by surprise. He had received a telephone message a little while ago requesting him to come to the meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the most natural thing that came to his mind was that they were in some difficulty and required his help. But he found that he was the man in difficulty. He could not find words on such short notice to express properly his gratitude for the kind words which had been uttered by Mr. Hobson on behalf of the Association. He had, during his time, occupied a good many public positions, and he would like to say that he had never accepted these positions for their own sake merely or the honor they brought to him, but for the opportunity they gave him of doing some good in the particular interest represented. He remembered, many years ago, when this Association was first organized, he was taken quite as much by surprise as he was now, by learning that he had been selected as one who was to take the headship of it. They then labored under a good many difficulties. There were differences of opinion and adversity of interest, and it was with some considerable misgiving that he undertook the task which was then before him. He did not think that the credit should be given to himself for the manner in which the Association had surmounted the difficulties that presented themselves, but, perhaps, he did his share. But he was glad to say that they had passed that stage of their existence that they were now working together in harmony, and that the Association was being carried on with the most satisfactory results. There were a good many breeds of cattle in the world, and some of them, that the members of the Association and he were not interested in, were, perhaps, not recognized by them as valuable. He never ran down a class of cattle that he did not like himself. The Shorthorns had produced greater wealth than any other breed of cattle. They were known everywhere and their influence was constantly extending. The impress of the Shorthorn would be found upon the herds of this continent, no matter where. They were recognized as a best breed. No body denied that they had extraordinary qualities in that direction. But all people had not been always ready to acknowledge that the Shorthorn had other good qualities. Still, he was glad to be able to say from the work which had been performed at the great Chicago Exposition, they had proved to all the world that they need not take a back seat in reference to the milking qualities of the Shorthorn. The same thing had been demonstrated in England as well. He suggested that it would be a nice thing on the part of the Association if it could see its way clear to in some way recognize the service rendered by those breeders who had allowed their cows to be taken to the World's Fair and kept there all summer. This matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee. Excellent papers were read by Mr. J. Idington on "Some of the Many Things I Don't Know About Shorthorns," Mr. J. C. Snell on "The Shorthorn as a General Purpose Cow," and by Mr. James Tolton on the "Outlook for the Shorthorn Trade." Upon the motion of Arthur Johnston, the President appointed Mr. Hobson and Mr. Wade to wait upon Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Provincial Minister of Agriculture, asking them to send a delegation to Washington to confer with Secretary of Agriculture Morton for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the recognition by the United States of Canadian Live Stock Records.

**Brandon Farmers' Institute.**

The regular meeting of this Institute was held on Saturday, January 27th, the discussion being on the South Brandon Farmers' Institute's resolution, it being the second meeting on this subject. A delegation from Wawanesa was in Brandon to meet the Attorney-General re this resolution, and its members attended the meeting. The chairman called on Mr. Elliott, President of the S. Brandon Institute, who was one of the delegates, who referred the meeting to Mr. Johnston, their Secretary, who was also present. Mr. Johnston said that the clauses of their resolution re exemptions were drawn up with a view to help out farmers in their present difficulties, but was a subject on which there would no doubt be many differences of opinion. In drafting it they had done as they thought best, without having any cast-iron views about it. He thought that anything that would lessen the credit system would be a benefit. He did not see that there could be two ideas regarding the lessening of the cost of litigation which came so often on men who were not to blame.

Mr. Fowler, Reeve of Oakland, said that many men had been driven out of the country by being honest, as the present exemption law favored the dishonest man, while the honest man would not take advantage of it, but would give a chattel mortgage on his exemptions as security to his creditors; therefore, in justice to farmers' families, he thought that the exemptions ought to be done away with altogether, or made so that they cannot be mortgaged. He spoke very strongly of the exorbitant law charges, and gave an instance of a debt of \$144 being increased to \$336 by ordinary law costs. He said that if we wanted these things amended we must stick together and demand what we wanted, and if we held out for it we would get it.

Mr. James Hector, of Methven, said it was easy to see the cause of all our troubles—there were lawyers, machine firms, loan agents and others who all preyed on the farmer. Things were not satisfactory to the farmers, and they were beginning to do something to help themselves, and now the Government was alive to the fact that the farmers were alive to their own interests. He asked the Institute to discuss the South Brandon resolution, with a view to help the farmers, and at the same time with a view to preventing fraudulent work. The delegation then withdrew to meet the Attorney-General.

R. E. A. Leech said that the executive of the Central Farmers' Institute had met the Government re exemptions, and had had a pleasant talk over the subject; the Government seemed anxious to concur as much as possible with the farmers.

Mr. Middleton thought that every one should pay their debts, and that there should be no exemptions. He was decidedly opposed to advising the Government to pass an act in that direction.

Mr. Postlethwaite said that, as representative of the Patrons of Industry, he had had an interview with the Attorney-General, and he thought he had a very practical man to deal with, and that he would meet the farmers as far as possible with regard to exemptions. There was much difference of opinion on the subject; he thought the S. Brandon Institute had proposed too large an exemption. The Attorney-General had spoken very decidedly on overcharges in law, and asked that Farmers' Institutes and the Patrons of Industry would report all such cases.

Mr. Lambert had no sympathy with an Exemption Act; it was contrary to principle and was simply helping dishonesty. He believed that we should go to the Dominion Government and ask for an Insolvent Act. Farmers wanted to be protected from the 15 per cent. on chattel mortgages; a liquidation act would enable farmers to make satisfactory arrangements with their creditors.

Mr. Foster believed in an Exemption Act; he was a thresher, and had seen cases where men would have had to give up all that they had but for the Exemption Act, which enabled them to keep on, and they would no doubt be eventually able to pay their debts.

Mr. Percival would not do away with the power of a man to mortgage his exemptions so that he might give security for what he wanted to buy, but thought exemptions should not be given as security for past debts.

Mr. R. Hall said the machinery for collecting debts was something preposterous; there were no less than 125 lawyers in Winnipeg all doing well.

The chairman then put the resolution to the meeting *seriatim*. It was moved as an amendment to the clauses regarding exemptions, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Insolvency Act in England, with a view to bring the matter before the Dominion Government; the committee to report at next meeting. The other clauses, with one or two minor exceptions, were adapted.

The Carman district has been "written up" by one of the English farm delegates in the "Warwick Advertiser." He says:—"The place which struck me as one of the best and most attractive localities was Carman, on the Boyne River." He cites the success of Mr. R. P. Roblin, Mr. Ardington and Mr. Alfred Hassleworth, and concludes that no better location could be found for intending settlers.

**Rotation for Manitoba.**

BY J. B. K. FAIRFAX, MAN.

Seeing the need for rotation of crops in Manitoba, I have thought of the following, which might suit:—

**First Year.**—Wheat drilled on sod; after harvest cultivate land with seeder or disc harrow to start weeds.

**Second Year.**—Plow, and sow with oats or barley, or both.

**Third Year.**—Summerfallow; harrow in the usual manner and sow rape; or plow in the spring and sow peas in drills thirty inches apart, cultivating once a week between the drills until no longer possible. This cultivation of peas not only promotes the formation of nitrates in the soil, but allows oxygen to act more freely upon the soil. Peas also have the power of taking nitrogen from the air, thus leaving the soil richer in nitrogen; so that it is in as good a condition, if not better, than if fallowed.

**Fourth Year.**—Wheat; cultivating the ground after harvest, as before to start weeds.

**Fifth Year.**—Timothy and clover sown with oats or barley (barley is the best). The advantage of sowing clover, though it has only done fairly well in the province, is that it has the power of taking nitrogen from the air in the same way as peas, and by the aid of its roots bringing considerable nitrogen from the lower soil nearer to the surface. White Dutch seems the only hardy clover, while Mammoth Red, Sainfoin, Lucerne and Bokhara seem only fairly hardy. White Dutch is useful for pasture, Mammoth Red best suited to grow with timothy for hay; Bokhara is too rank to be grown for hay, but could be used as pasture and for plowing under as green manure. The timothy and clover could be cut for hay the first year and pasture the second, if the owner had no natural pasture; if the land is not pastured the second year, it could be again cut for hay and top-dressed with manure, by which process an abundant crop of aftermath will be obtained, which can be plowed in. The land should be plowed deeply, harrowed and even rolled, so as to insure the rotting of the sod. This system is generally practiced on light land deficient in humus, but heavy clays would be benefitted by it, by being made less sticky and more mellow.

Turnips, mangels, Indian corn, etc., could also take the place of summerfallow in the third year of the rotation; and the fact that roots and clover are generally consumed on the farm, so that the greater part of the nitrogen and mineral constituents are returned to the soil in the shape of manure, is important; as the wheat crop stands in special need of nitrogen.

Rotation can best be practiced where mixed farming is carried on. If sheep were kept they could be folded on the summerfallow at nights, changing the fold every night, by which they would manure the land and *firm* it, which latter is an indispensable condition for the production of a good wheat crop.

**Fodder Corn.**

A. Gouldie, Killarney, writes inquiring the best kind of corn for fodder, the kind of soil best suited for it, and the best way to plant.

Mr. Bedford has been testing many varieties of corn for the past few years at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, and reports results as follows:—"It is now generally acknowledged that only varieties that will reach the late milk stage should be used for ensilage; it is also advantageous to have a large percentage of leaf, so with these points in view we place the varieties tested by us in about the following order:—North Dakota Flint, Gold Dollar, Pearce's Prolific, etc.

If yield of fodder only is considered, the late ripening varieties, such as Mastoden Dent, Red Cob Ensilage, Mammoth Southern Sweet, Rural Thoroughbred White Flint, will give the largest yield of fodder."

Corn loves a warm, sandy loam, but will do fairly well on heavy land, if dry and well cultivated. Sow about the 1st of May, using a drill (either press or common), in rows about three feet apart, and dropping seed about eight or ten inches apart in the row; cultivate thoroughly, allowing no weeds to go to seed. Cut before frost, and if you have not a silo, put up in good-sized shocks, tying the shocks around the middle and again near the tops. This makes a capital fodder, and leaves the land clean and in good shape for a crop of wheat.

**Hay Regulations.**

LEASES OF DOMINION HAY LANDS TO BE GRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The regulations hitherto in force governing the cutting of hay on Dominion lands under permit has been abolished. Leases will, however, be granted to settlers of hay lands to the extent of twenty acres in the vicinity of their homesteads upon payment of a rental of twenty-five cents an acre per annum, the term of lease to be five years. Permits to cut hay on school lands will be issued as formerly.

**To Prepare Feathers for Use.**

In every farmer's family, or wherever poultry is kept, it is of consequence to save the feathers of all the fowls for stuffing pillows, sofa cushions and the like, even if it is not deemed worth while to sell them. Of course, geese and duck feathers being very much more valuable than any others, will always be preserved with care; but downy feathers of hens and turkeys serve a very good purpose, and unless you wish to make dusters of the tail and wing feathers, the soft, feathery portions of these may be stripped off the quill and added to the rest. The Poultry World says:—"Unless your flock is large it will take some time to secure enough feathers to stuff even a cushion; and as they are gathered from time to time, they must be put into whole cotton bags, tied closely so that no moth-millers can enter, and placed for a short time in a warm oven, to dry thoroughly. If you sometimes, for family use, and for speed and convenience, scald your hens before picking, the feathers can be dried in a tin pan, in a moderately warm stove oven, and added to the rest. Be sure that no bits of skin or flesh adhere to the feathers, as it gives an unpleasant odor, which is with difficulty removed. Feathers thus saved and prepared answer very well for under pillows and bolsters, and are quite nice enough for chair and sofa cushions.

An ingenious person can manufacture for home use feather dusters. Look among the cast-offs in the attic for old parasol handles that are carved, polished, inlaid and what not. Remove them from the useless skeletons, drive a short nail through the brush end, and tie to it a strong linen twine, with one end eight inches and the other about two yards long; arrange a row of turkey tail and soft wing feathers around the stick and wind them close with the long string; so proceed, finishing with the soft, downy feathers. Then have ready some melted resin, with which to cover the string (which should be tied to the short end securely), and over the quill part of all the feathers. A sheath of colored kid or broadcloth should be fastened over the end of the feathers, and you have thus an ornamental and useful article at little or no cost.

**Rape.**

BY BOB BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

I am glad to see that some people are giving attention to this most useful of cleaning and feeding plants, but I must differ with Mr. Hobson as to the method of planting, as seeding in drills does not succeed well in this country, while broadcast sown thickly has given good results in every way; and I cannot agree with Mr. Snell upon his remarks *anent* feeding rape to milk cows, as I have fed it not only to them in the open, but also to them stalled and housed all the time, without any flavor from it being found either in the milk or the butter. It is more of a cabbage than a turnip in its nature, and I never heard any complaints against cabbage, which is very extensively used by the milkmen in the old country, for tainting the milk in any way.

According to an article by H. B. Currier, the washing of butter materially injures the flavor. He says in some experimental work the churning was done at fifty-four degrees. After the butter had properly drained, one-third of the contents of the churn was taken out, salted and worked. From this working one tub was filled, also one ten-pound pail and a small jelly jar. The butter in the churn was washed once, and one-half of the remaining butter taken out, and that still left in the churn was washed with the second water and allowed to lie in this water two hours. Each of these were salted, worked and packed alike, filling from each one tub, one ten-pound pail and one jelly jar. When the butter was twenty-four hours old, G. H. Currier and myself examined it for flavor, without knowing anything about which was the washed or unwashed butter. We agreed that the twice-washed butter had the least flavor of the three. I selected the unwashed and my brother the once-washed. The buttermaker, who has a fine nose for flavor, pronounced the unwashed as the highest flavored, the once washed second, and the twice-washed third. The ten-pound pails were then sent to A. Barber, of Chicago, for his judgment. He pronounced the unwashed the finest flavor and best body. He judged without knowing anything about the facts, except that it was a test of flavor. Mr. Barber is a man of national reputation as a judge of butter, and was chairman of the board of judges who scored the Columbian breed contest butter.

I believe that butter churned below fifty-five degrees, Fahr., does not need washing to remove buttermilk, and that we secure a higher flavor when it is not washed. Now remember when I say fifty-five degrees, I mean the temperature of the buttermilk when drawn from the churn, and not of the cream when the churning commences. Those two are often as far apart as success and failure are. Here is where hundreds of buttermakers stumble. Remember that when one-fifth to one-third of the whole milk is taken as cream, it cannot be gathered at a low temperature except churned sweet. To churn at a temperature below fifty-five degrees requires a rich cream, which gives less buttermilk, and the buttermilk contains a much smaller per cent. of fat.

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

Our present issue is adorned by a very handsome photo-engraving of three of Mr. John A. McGillivray's Dorset Horn sheep. This gentleman's farm is situated adjacent to the town of Uxbridge, Ont., and contains 300 acres, and while he raises thoroughbred Durhams, Jerseys and Tamworth pigs, the farm is, for the most part, devoted to sheep. In a recent letter he says:—"I experimented for some years with Shropshires, Cotswolds and Dorsets, and finally, six years ago, parted with all my other sheep and kept to the Dorsets, which, in my opinion, are the hardest and most easily kept; and I am inclined to think they are dog-proof, as I never had one worried by dogs, although my farm is adjacent to the town, and I have had dogs kill, in the same night, a number of my Cotswolds and Shropshires and never touch a Dorset, although in the same field. I have about 175 of this breed. I imported 120 this year; these were selected from the best flocks in England, viz., those belonging to Messrs. W. S. Hull, Paddestown, Dorset; Joseph S. Hull, Dorchester; J. O. Pauly, Dorchester; Culverwell Bros., Bridgewater, Somerset; F. Sprake, Dorchester; Charles Hawkins, Dorchester, and Thos. Chick, Dorchester. In my flock I have Royal first prize winning ewes of the years 1890, 1892 and 1893, and at the head of my flock I have Dugald, who was a second prize Royal winner of two years ago, and who has since taken first prize in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, both this year and last year, and first prize in his class at Chicago World's Fair, and also the head of the best pen of Dorset sheep at the World's Fair.

"I have also Wallace who won fourth place at the Royal in 1893, and first place at the World's Fair, Chicago, in the yearling ram class. I have also Sir Charles, which, as a ram lamb, was one of the first prize pen at the Somerset County Show, on the 9th of May last, and second prize at the Bath and West of England, on the 18th of June last.

"I have also another imported ram called Rob Roy, from the flock of Joseph S. Hull.

"The following is a list of the prizes won by my sheep at Chicago:—

SECTION.	PREMIUM.	AMOUNT.
Ram, 3 years or over.....1st	25 00	\$ 25 00
Ram, 1 year and under.....1st	25 00	25 00
Ram, under 1 year.....3rd	10 00	10 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....2nd	20 00	20 00
Ewe, 2 years and under 3.....2nd	20 00	20 00
Ewe, 2 years and under 3.....1st	10 00	10 00
Ewe, 1 year and under 2.....1st	25 00	25 00
Ewe, 1 year and under 2.....4th	10 00	10 00
Ewe, under 1 year.....1st	20 00	20 00
Ewe, under 1 year.....2nd	15 00	15 00
Ram and 3 ewes of over 2 years.....1st	30 00	30 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....2nd	25 00	25 00
Ewe of any age.....First Sweepstake	50 00	50 00
Ewe of any age.....Silver cup—value	30 00	30 00
		\$315 00

"Those of my sheep awarded first special prizes given at Chicago by the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeder's Association of America, were as follows:—  
Second prize, ram of any age.....\$ 50 00  
Third prize, ram of any age.....25 00  
Best ewe of any age having lambed in September 1st, 1893, 3rd prize.....50 00  
Best pen of exhibitor's own breeding of three ewes, under 2 years of age, 1st prize.....35 00  
Best pen of 3 fat sheep, 1st prize.....50 00

Total.....\$525 00

"In addition to the foregoing, in 1892 my flock won a majority of the first prizes given to this class at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and London, against heavy competition. They did the same thing in 1893 at London, Toronto and Montreal. I have sold sheep to go to all parts of this Province, and also to the following States:—New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and the District of Columbia. The sheep that are portrayed in the ADVOCATE are Wallace, who, as I said before, took first prize at the Royal in 1893; first prize, as a shearling, at Toronto and Ottawa last year, and first prize in the shearing class at Chicago, and also first prize in the class "best ram of any age" at Chicago.

"Lavinia, No. 3237, was a first prize winner as a shearling at the Royal, the World's Columbian Exposition, Toronto and Montreal, last year.

"The third is my sweepstake ewe Sister, No. 3236, whose record is as follows:—She was first taken into the show room on May 9th, 1893, at the Somerset County Show, where she won first prize. She did the same thing on the 7th of the following month at the Royal County Show; the same thing at the Bath and West of England Show, on the 18th of the same month, and again, two days later, at the Royal Show of England. She then came to America and won the same honors at Toronto and Montreal, and took first prize as a shearling at the World's Columbian Exposition, and was also the winner of the sweepstakes which carried a fifty dollar prize, and, in addition, a thirty dollar silver cup.

It is poor policy to winter poor stock.

If you would have sound horses, keep their litter dry and clean. If they are allowed to stand on manure that is hot and fermenting, it will result in soft hoofs and lameness.

**The Manitoba Poultry Exhibition.**

Final arrangements have been made for holding the Poultry Show on March 6th, 7th, 8th, in Winnipeg. Wesley Hall has been secured for the occasion. It is large and commodious, and will be properly fitted up and heated. Upwards of 100 special prizes have been contributed from friends in town, ranging in value from \$1 up to \$25. This and the liberal government grant of \$300 guarantees a successful show. A first-class judge has been secured from Ontario. Reduced rates promised by the Express Co. on birds sent in to show. There will be classes for every recognized variety of land and water fowl, pigeons, pet stock and canaries. Dogs are also to be admitted. And now all that remains is for the breeders and fanciers to send in the exhibits.

Write to W. J. Hinman, V. S., Winnipeg, for prize list, containing full particulars.

**Farmers' Institutes in Ontario.**

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

In your far-reaching columns kindly allow me space to make a few remarks regarding farmers' institutes and the interest taken therein. About five years ago farmers' institutes were started in Ontario. They were formed with the object of bringing the farmers together, where they could discuss the many questions relating to the farm. The meetings were to be as instructors, as educators; they were to interest the farmer in the better methods of farming, and the certain result of a better knowledge of farming would be to better their social and financial welfare.

The Department of Agriculture for Ontario, ever ready to advance the interests of the farmer, encouraged the good work, and gave monied assistance to help the work along; also it gave literature free of charge, and without stint, to every institute member. And this was not all, it sent out men of known ability, years of experience, and sound judgment as practical farmers, to give lectures at farmers' institute meetings on the different subjects relating to the farm. It was a most generous thing on the part of the Department of Agriculture to place before the farmer a chance of learning many valuable things without cost or hindrance; such generosity should be taken advantage of, and eagerly accepted by every farmer great or small, rich or poor.

Allow me to ask the thinking man, the observing man, to what extent are all those good things appreciated by the farmers as a whole. I am sure his answer will be to a limited extent. From personal observation of a number of farmers' institute meetings held this winter, I have noticed a great lack of interest in them. At Drumbo, in North Oxford, there were three meetings held on January 3rd, 1894; the average attendance there was about twenty-five, the discussions of little interest, the farmers did not turn out and take an interest in them as they should have done. With such well-known and eminently successful and practical men to address them as Hon. Chas. Drury and Mr. Simpson Rennie, the farmers did not turn out, not even the president or secretary of the institute were there, and I venture to say not a member of the institute was there either, but the meetings were not allowed to fall through for want of a chairman, as one was chosen.

At Freulton the meeting was fair, but there was not that depth of interest that there should have been; the farmers did not enter into the discussions with a spirit which would show that they were alive to the importance of that occasion—the great majority were content to sit and listen to the few who tried to make it interesting. And the meeting for the evening would not have been attended by half as many, only for the music so ably rendered by the Harris family, which certainly was a drawing card.

At Milton the meeting in the afternoon did not speak well for the farmers of Halton; they did not turn out in the numbers that they should have with such an able man as John Dicken for president. It was hard work to keep up that interest. There are many institutes where it requires the greatest exertion on the part of a few heroic workers to keep it alive. I might mention North Waterloo as one. This is one of the best of farming districts in Western Ontario, and North Waterloo Institute has only a membership of about fifty-four, and there was talk of disbanding it, but the heroes would not give up the ship without another struggle, and I see another Scot in harness struggling hard for the life of his institute; and in other parts I find that institute meetings are not at all successful, the lecturers sent to them are very able men, well qualified for the work, and it certainly must try the patience of these gentlemen to take the platform and address a small and half-interested crowd, when the hall should be packed with a live audience that would enter into the spirit of this good work with a will.

Over in Wisconsin the farmers' institutes are doing a most successful work, the deepest interest is taken in the meetings, after a paper is read the subject is discussed in a way which is characteristic of a knowledge-seeking and progressive people. In that State they have a superintendent of

farmers' institutes, whose duty it is to look after and direct the good work, and it certainly is well and ably managed. Farmers' institutes in that State are doing a grand and progressive work. The money spent by that State is bearing better fruit than the money spent by our Department of Agriculture here. What we want is an able and experienced man to give his whole time and attention to the management of our farmers' institutes; we want the work so managed that a greater interest will be awakened among the farmers than has been done in the past; we want to bring him out; we want him to take a greater interest in agricultural literature, a greater interest in scientific farming; we want to drive out of his head those superstitious and stick-in-the-mud ideas, as are possessed by so many, which are the greatest drawback to a farmer's progress. Many farmers think that scientific farming is all rot, and agricultural literature a nuisance. Let us look back over the past year. Was there ever a time when science was more necessary or agricultural literature more in place? It required a scientific knowledge to be able to fight the many pests which were ever ready to destroy both fruits and roots, and prey upon our stock. Through the agricultural papers came many valuable receipts and suggestions which were of the greatest value. Surely the man who studied and read was better off than the man who sat and nursed his ignorance, and grumbled at the hard times.

In conclusion, let me say, Farmers, turn out to the institute as a duty, subscribe for a good agricultural paper, get right down to business, drive away those queer notions that have so long held you back.

C. RUTLEDGE.

**Leaner Hogs Wanted.**

BY WM. DAVIES, TORONTO.

For the past few years we have, through the press, advised farmers to raise and feed more hogs, and to sell them alive. This advice has been acted on to a considerable extent, and farmers have not been slow to own the advice was good. Hog-raising and feeding, as well as dairying, have been branches of agriculture that have not suffered during the depression that has overtaken almost every other. Then it is worthy of note that the two industries named above adapt themselves so well to each other—the swine thriving so admirably on the waste products of the dairy. Grain, even including wheat, has been so cheap of late that farmers have not needed any urging to convert the feed into fat hogs.

The last point is what we now wish to call the attention of farmers to. A very large proportion of the hogs now offered, dead and alive, are too fat, and packers, unless they are prepared to lose money faster than they ever made it, are obliged to discriminate most severely against fat hogs, no matter what weight.

We are now paying 60c. to 75c. per 100 lbs. for long, lean hogs from 150 to 220 lbs. This advantage, which amounts to a handsome profit, the feeders will lose if they persist, as so many are now doing, in making such fat hogs.

Possibly the farmers have not yet experienced this sharp discrimination, but the drovers have, and unless they are prepared to play the role of philanthropist, the feeders, in turn, will speedily suffer.

Here we want to point out very clearly that the mere fact that hogs are between the weights named does not bring them within the charmed circle unless they are long and lean.

Doubtless there are many who will think packers very "pernickitty," to which we reply: We would far rather handle the fat and heavy hogs if we could sell the product, but every dealer must buy what will suit his customers. We have a large retail and jobbing trade in the city. In addition to our export shipments we send our manufacture to B. C. and even New York, and from every buyer comes the imperative demand—lean meat.

Nothing is easier than for farmers to produce such hogs. Yorkshires and Tamworths are scattered all over the province. Grades of either of the above are easily obtained, and if they are liberally and judiciously fed till 6 or 8 months old they will be the very "beau ideal" of bacon pigs, fit for local or export trade, and will bring the highest price.

There can be no conflict of opinion on the above between the export packer and the local men. The demand for lean bacon and hams is as urgent in one case as the other.

Cable advices reach us almost daily, "fat unsaleable," and this mail brings us the following from our English agent: "Buyers have got wonderfully fastidious about weights the last year or two, and in every section of the country where they used to work heaps of fat they will not look at it now, and consequently it is a terrible drug. It is most difficult to find buyers for it at any sort of price. We have held on to two or three parcels of fat bacon until we could hold on to them no longer, and had to let them go this week. Fat Danish is down at "mud" price almost, and Irish fat is very cheap."

We feel sure that this condition of the trade will become more marked, not only from year to year, but from day to day. We have lost many thousands of dollars in fat hogs in the last six months.



### Exemptions and Chattel Mortgages.

The question of chattel mortgages and exemptions at the present time is receiving a very considerable attention, not only by the farming community, who are directly interested, but from the business men and press of the province, and with few exceptions the general opinion is that the Legislature, now in session, should pass some radical legislation in connection therewith. We find the Jobbers' Union, as well as the members of the Grain Exchange of Winnipeg, backed up by the farmers themselves through the Patrons of Industry and the members of the Central Farmers' Institute, the latter at the invitation of the Government, all joining hands in advising the Government as to what lines should be adopted. No doubt the question is a somewhat difficult one to deal with, but the fact that it has to be dealt with is no fault of the farmer, but is the fault of those who have abused and pushed to extremes the taking of chattel mortgages, both upon exemptions and future growing crops. Just what view the Legislature will take we have no means of knowing, still we feel inclined, taking into consideration the ups and downs specially incident to a new country, that any exemption provided by statute should be absolute. Of course, there are those who will object and say you are treating farmers as wards of the Government, you are taking away the liberty of the subject. But we have to consider the class of people coming into a new country are largely young men of little or no means and heads of families of limited resources, ambitious—and laudably so—to build up homes for themselves in the adopted province. They have to learn by experience the proper lines upon which they must run their farming operations, and in the meantime, perhaps, adverse circumstances over which they have no control, such as failure of crop, etc., may place them in the unfortunate position of not being able to meet forthwith their liabilities, and be he ever so honest or desirous of paying his obligations, the law not preventing, the squeezing process commences, chattel mortgages are demanded, in many cases farmers are closed out, everything they have, exempted goods and all, is taken from them, and every means of making a living also, and the chances are they will leave the country, and we lose those who, under favorable circumstances, would have made desirable citizens, and for that reason we favor absolute exemptions. Just how far, then, should exemptions go? We believe that three horses or oxen are ample, although some are asking for more, but we are of the opinion that the widening out should be along the line of encouraging the farmers to keep more cows, that creameries or cheese factories would be eventually established. Supposing they were allowed six cows or even more, their money value, on an average, would not exceed \$150 to \$200. The earning power of these cows would run from \$20 to \$60 per head for a period of eleven months, according to the skill of the farmer in feeding and handling their product. Plenty of milk means more hogs. Cows and hogs are to-day the great mortgage lifters in Ontario, and we are certain the result would be the same here. So we say, encourage the keeping of cows and a proper allowance of feed for the season through for all exempted stock. On that basis farmers could pay as they go, which is better for all concerned. Seed grain exemptions should also extend to at least seed for eighty acres. Some have intimated that such liberal exemptions would encourage repudiation of honest obligations, but we have no misgivings on that score, as we believe that if there is any one thing inclined to make a man dishonest it is the giving of chattel mortgages, making the man to whom he gives the mortgage a preferred creditor, shutting out every one else, blunting his moral sensibilities as to what is fair and just between man and man; and for that reason the mortgaging of crops will likely have to go, placing everyone on an equal basis. However, there are two obligations which should always be secured, viz.: The man who furnishes the seed and the thresher, for what can a farmer do without seed, the crop is useless if not threshed, and the poorest men in the country to-day are the threshers. Of course, anything that may be done will have to be done with due care as to existing obligation, and it is not at all possible that any measure would be made retroactive. We have not covered all the points, but merely touched upon the more important. And any legislation along the lines indicated would eventually be for the good of all concerned, business men being more careful in pushing their business beyond common sense limits, and the farmer would be more careful in buying, and we would very soon have affairs conducted upon something approaching a cash basis.—*Melita Enterprise.*

### A Manitoba Butter Cow.

John Parkinson, of Portage la Prairie, appears to have a pretty well-developed butter cow in the Shorthorn "Prairie Queen." He sends us her record for two weeks of January:—"For the seven days ending January 14th, she gave 327 lbs. milk, which yielded 16½ lbs. of butter. And for the following seven days, 366½ lbs. milk and 17½ lbs. of butter." Now, this is a great big record, especially in Manitoba during the winter months, and we would like to know more about this cow. Will Mr. Parkinson please give us further information as to the breeding and education of "Prairie Queen," and what her feed consists of this winter, and also his methods of making the butter, etc.

### Poultry on the Farm.

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

A very common disappointment met in winter by poulterers is the failure of their fowls to lay as wished. One winter, from about eighty hens, I many times gather over fifty eggs a day. Then again, it has almost seemed as though biddy had passed resolutions not to lay till some desired and needed change of treatment. The product I get is not a matter of chance, but varies according to stock, care and weather. I have been puzzled over two sentences which at first seemed a contradiction of each other, and "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" Sir Andrew Clark says "The highest life of an organ lies in the fullest discharge of its functions," and Goethe says "Unqualified activity, of whatever kind, leads at last to bankruptcy." I have concluded the word "unqualified" reconciles them. A hen fully discharges her duty as a layer only when in prime health, for which she needs wise preparation and support. Many poulterers have testified that the effects of poor food and disease descend among fowls, even to the second and third generations.

I would suggest sunshine as the best and cheapest tonic. It greatly invigorates skin, blood and lungs. In connection with this preserver of health and supporter of activity, I will give a brief history of my henhouses. Good things come slowly, you know, and not till after both my houses were built did father have his drive-well and windmill. The best place for the latter seemed between houses, but a few feet south and not in line. The open tower casts little shadow, and did no harm. In this cold climate the tank, or reservoir, kept freezing, despite various protections, so it was finally thought necessary to build a tank-house, the shadow of which in winter, when the sun runs south, is on the west henhouse till near ten o'clock in the morning, and falls on the east one at about three o'clock in the afternoon. My buildings are on stone foundations, hence I cannot very well pick up and move them. To prove how important it is that all of you who have poultry quarters unobscured on the south should keep them thus, I add my thermometer test, which only confirmed what my feelings had long told me. The morning of January 8, with the sun well up, it was eight degrees below zero outdoors, twenty-six degrees above in the east house, but only twenty degrees in the west one, a more warmly constructed building. Just after sunset, when seven degrees above zero outside, the east house, shaded for some hours, showed a temperature of twenty-six degrees above, and the west one thirty-eight degrees. Next morning—a stormy time, with no sunshine, and an outer temperature of ten degrees above zero, the thermometer registered exactly twenty-four degrees above in either house, which proved I had apportioned my hens just right, having allotted fewer to the warm house, and left a larger number to create animal heat for the colder house. A few additional degrees of warmth may make quite a difference in egg production. I have never employed artificial heat, because there is already enough natural difference between night and day, without intensifying it. Hens need added warmth at night most, but I cannot turn into a night watchman just yet; and having fire only daytimes, they would greatly feel its loss afterward, when not covered, like ourselves, with good bedding. Lately my fowls had not been under their sheds as much as usual, getting sunshine baths, till I remembered I had forgotten to replenish the shed bottoms with straw, which keeps their feet so comfortable. Fortunately the tank-house shadow does not reach either shed, each being on the far side of its house.

The topic of activity reminds me of a very wise and sprightly rooster, appropriately named "Socrates," which sometimes flew up and alighted on my head, therefore my brains have been both figuratively and literally racked for the benefit of poultry. This very afternoon, too, I used my mind and both arms so vigorously that all three were tired. First, I rubbed a big raw onion, cut in halves, all over my roosts. Then I started to catch and give each fowl a midwinter examination, and dispose of some of next summer's work now. Having looked them over not long ago, I expected to scrutinize both flocks in a short time, but a gray louse becomes a great grandparent very young, so I was kept busy, and got only half done at that. An early check given parasites means an earlier check in the pocketbook. If strength is sapped and devoured by parasites, the stimulating food given has surely caused a very "unqualified activity." Having done much in the line of food, and yet left undone other things, eggs will not come in quantity and quality desired. It is only by doing all well that we stand.

It is time the prudent were taking a look ahead, getting nests, sitters and coops ready, now while we have leisure, for soon, or maybe a little before, biddy will sit, if she does not quit. I have, this winter, broken up sitters in both December and January. Oftentimes the question is asked "Does a hen sit or set?" The dictionary proves that we invariably set her, but she herself always sits. It is easy on our memories when grammar for hens does not differ from that for people. It is better to say a setting of eggs, than a sitting, because

they are put under biddy. Although I believe in treating a sitter like a lady and using good grammar to her, still she looks most to the quality of her eggs and character of her nest. Shall we set the early laid eggs or not? If from hens wisely and uniformly active, and furnished green food to make a perfect product, the early eggs may be, and I think will be, the strongest. Set your own eggs first, because you know about them, and wait a little for those you buy, which may not come from as active fowls, and might get chilled when gathered or on the way. I hope eggs will be so plentiful that the children can all have some for Easter. This use of eggs is said to have a Hindoo origin, and the dignity of the egg appears when we remember how many races regard it as the symbol of hidden life and a resurrection.

### The Use of Poultry.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Did you ever notice that on the top of a load of coarse coal you can throw half a ton of fine coal, and after driving a mile on an ordinary road that you will see no sign of the fine coal? It's there, all the same; it just fits in and fills up all the corners and spaces between the larger lumps. So it is, or should be, with poultry on most farms. The horses, cattle, sheep and swine mainly occupy the attention of the stock grower; the corn, wheat, oats &c., are first considered by the general farmer. But either man, without losing a dollar in his general line of work, and with a very slight expenditure of time and money, can reap from \$50 to \$250 per year by filling up the corners of his yards and his time with poultry.

Laying aside the aesthetic side of the question—the pleasure and culture to be derived from a carefully tended flock of pure breeds, and failing to reckon on the convenience and helpfulness of having always at hand a good supply, for the home table, of nice fresh eggs and palatable poultry, the clear profits from fifty hens, well kept, are usually four times as great as the same investment of time and money in any other branch of farming.

The villager who buys at retail, for cash, all the food consumed by his hens, makes an outlay in this direction of about \$1 for each hen. It has been shown by different poultrymen that the natural product, at regular market prices, of a well-disposed and well-cared-for hen is worth from \$2 to \$3 a year, leaving the owner a net profit of from \$1 to \$2 on each hen. Supposing that the farmer does not get his hens to take hold of his scheme as enthusiastically, his outlay for feed is at least fifty cents less per hen, owing to the better foraging facilities and less grain, with that at wholesale prices, so that his profits per hen are not less than his village competitor.

The main difficulty in persuading farmers to believe there is something in this business, if managed right, is the difficulty of inspiring them with sufficient faith to make them manage it right for a whole year. Spasmodic strokes for a short time will not do the business. Continuous, persistent attention is needed. There is a steady call for first-class poultry products. To be rated as first-class, all marketable products must be neat and clean, and, as far as possible, uniform in size and color.

Once more we urge those who have not tried it, or those who have failed at it, to dispose of their dung-hill fowls that they are ashamed of, and that act as though they were ashamed of them; clean up, probably better burn down, the ramshackle affair that stands for a chicken house, and put up a neat, well arranged, but inexpensive house in a sunny, protected place; buy a dozen nice, uniform, well-developed pullets, either of the American, Asiatic or Mediterranean breeds; give them the run of your place when practicable, but have a good yard too, in which you can confine them when necessary. See that there is no chance for them to become contaminated by contact with a cock of any other breed; keep them by themselves this winter. Buy a choice male bird now to mate with them, for in the spring prices will be higher. Keep them free from lice and disease; care for kindly. Cull closely; improve your flock every year. Take an interest and pride in this corner of your work, and in two years you will find yourself well repaid for your care, trouble and outlay.

Boys on the farm, Easter will soon be here. What are the prospects for a supply of eggs? Are the hens under your care? If so, and you have done your duty, they will do theirs. Your mothers and sisters depend upon you at this season of the year to care for and carefully feed the fowls. Now, do not disappoint them, as they always have great faith in your ability and good judgment. Now, boys, all of you that can do so, go in for some pure-bred birds for this season. Try it, and see what an interest it will cultivate in you for the business. Be sure you get the best at the start; get a kind that will lay well and be a good table bird as well. I started at it when quite a boy, and tried to get a kind suitable for the farm and found none that can beat the Wyandottes. They seem to fill the bill. I do not take my experience only, but that of others tells the same story. Try them, and let us hear from you of your success. Let some boy in each neighborhood start, and he will see how soon others will follow suit. Josh Billings once said that one live man in a neighborhood was like a case of itch in a district school, because he set them all a scratching. If you have any questions to ask, pitch in; the ADVOCATE will help both you and yours.

W. J. S.

## Lactic Acids and Butter Tubs.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Dear Sir,—The Pilot Mound Sentinel, commenting on the proceedings of the annual public meeting of our Dairy Association on the 17th ult., says:—"The most important matter connected with the butter trade of the Province received little or no attention." Now, sir, this need not surprise the Sentinel, seeing that men actually engaged in the dairy business in any way were literally given a back seat. The Minister of Agriculture was at the head of the list of speakers. That was a most becoming arrangement, but he told us, what we can readily believe, that any kind of farming he did at present was "on the side." Mr. Bedford gave a valuable address to farmers in general, but was careful to inform us that he intended to go into dairying "by-and-bye." The formal addresses concluded with a masterly paper from the manager of an Insurance Company! Upon the whole the meeting was as successful as could be expected, considering that the only really working members on the Board of Directors are lawyers, horse doctors, general store-keepers, Government officials and paper men.

[Ed.—We herewith republish the officers elected at the meeting under criticism:—

John Hettle, M. P. P., Boissevain, dairyman, has owned and operated cheese factories in Ontario and Manitoba.

Wm. Champion, Reburn, dairy farmer and using a cream separator.

E. A. Struthers, Manager Barnardo Home, Russell, where a large creamery is in operation.

R. Waugh, Winnipeg, editor.

J. W. Elliot, Winnipeg, milkman.

Wm. Wagner, Ossowo, dairy farmer.

W. J. Young, Emerson, dairy farmer and breeder of Holstein cattle.

S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon, and about the only man in the Province who is feeding ensilage.

W. J. Hinman, V. S., Winnipeg.

Mr. Coulter, Winnipeg, lawyer.

H. Buck, St. Charles, store-keeper.

George H. Greig, Winnipeg, managing editor and farmer.

Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie, dairy farmer and breeder of Holsteins.]

All praise to these gentlemen for their public spirit. Long may it be displayed in the interest of the Dairy Association, and more of it. In most instances, if not in all, they were pressed to take the position and would be glad to see it occupied by practical men; but these were not forthcoming. Shame on the dairy farmers for shifting to other shoulders duties that their interests demand should have personal attention! They cry out about these interests being neglected, but they are in this respect the chief of sinners. If, without their countenance, the Dairy Association has been so far successful, what would it be next year if they would come up by the hundred, as they do in other Provinces and places, to sharpen the spirits one of the other, as iron doth iron. I am sure that the Directors would provide a hall suitable for all the purposes of the meeting, where all could meet on an equal footing.

But to return to our friend, the Sentinel. His complaint is about the size of kind at the command of farmers for packing their butter. Now, sir, it is quite true the tub generally in use would make a very good pig trough, but for packing butter they are what he says—"unsuitable," "worthless," "detestable," "deceptive abortions." He is, however, in error when he says "there is not now, and never has been in this Province, a supply of tubs or firkins suitable for butter packing," or that "a good tub cannot be made of spruce." One firm imports every spring, for use in its own creameries, a car load or more of mountain spruce tubs that seem to fill the bill. In fact I know they do, having used them for two seasons when I was making butter to the extent of 200 pounds per day. Most of Manitoba creamery butter is shipped in these tubs, where it comes into competition with the best brands of eastern creameries, and always commands from a-half to two cents per pound more. This tub is light, reducing cost of freight; cheap, a great consideration, seeing no allowance is made to the shipper for packages; attractive, being well finished by turning, and the wood nearly as white and odorless as snow. Of course, some rudimentary knowledge of packing butter is required with any kind of tub, which the Sentinel has not yet acquired. The butter should not, as he supposes, be put into "dry" tubs. They should be soaked, not by chucking into a horse trough, but by filling them brimming full of weak brine and allowing them to stand so for at least twenty-four hours before using. When the brine is emptied (to be used again, if necessary), and the tub drained, not dried, the butter should be packed in solid with a packer, no interstices of any kind being left where air can get in to cause mould to generate. Salt in the bottom, or any salt at all, except on top, is an unnecessary nuisance. When a tub on arriving in the commission man's hands is turned out, the dry salt in the bottom is spilled and leaves a big hole in its place when the butter is replaced. Having filled the tub to within three-eighths of an inch of the top and levelled it smooth (filigree work on top of butter is not desirable), cover with a cloth circle cut to size of tub, and on this, making the tub perfectly full, a salt paste

made by adding water to salt in a dish till it is like mortar. Let the tub so packed, having the lid secured with tin straps or other fasteners, stand two or three days for the paste to harden before shipping, taking care that the outside of the tub does not get soiled or stained.

The Sentinel talks a great deal about brine and pickle. What is he going to do with brine? We know brine will preserve butter, but it cannot be shipped in brine, as anyone knows who has seen a car of butter unloaded, when half of the tubs will sometimes be found bottom uppermost. If your tub is filled FULL, as it ought to be, with a cover of salt, dry, hard and impervious, where is the brine to come in? What is wanted is a tub so made and filled that it will exclude the air. Let the Sentinel and any other of your readers advise Mr. Barre what number of tubs he requires for the season, and they can be shipped up with his own. It will be found the *ne plus ultra* in butter tubs, and will cost probably a little less than what he is now paying for the common sort.

I am, sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM SCOTT.

## Some Things a Farmer Should Have.

BY JAMES ELDER, VIRDEN.

Besides the usual implements on the farm there are several things which few have, but which are none the less essential to convenience. The three which I will mention in this article cost so little for material and are so easily made that there is but little excuse for a farmer being without them. The first that I will mention is

## THE STONE BOAT.

This is an implement without which I would feel pretty badly at a loss, and yet I find that not more than one farmer in ten owns one. Large stones can be moved with it with less than one-half the draught on the team. When harrows or plows have to be moved to distant parts of the farm, this can be done with much less wear and risk of breakage than by trailing on the ground. If a good one is made it will last a long time. We have one now which we made ten years ago. It has never been housed, and has had no repairs except to tack soles on the runners, and it looks now as though it would last ten years longer. There are different plans for making, and each style has its advantages over the others. I will give directions for making one like my old friend:—Take two sticks 4½ feet long (I took oak 4 x 4 scantling)—two pieces of any kind of hardwood flattened on two sides and rounded upwards at each end will do; on top of these spike plank (hardwood preferred), so as to have the runners about 4 or 5 feet apart; nail a strip all around on top; bore a ½-inch hole in the centre at each end for the clevis pin, and the stone boat is ready for use. When the runners wearsomewhat, soles of hardwood plank can be spiked to the bottom by sinking the heads of the spikes.

The next thing I mention is the

## SHEEP OR HOG RACK.

We have now in the market a very good combined stock and grain rack, but as we are not (this year, at any rate) prepared to purchase much new or patented stuff, we must depend upon the home-made article.

This, too, is very easily made by simply bolting three upright pieces, 1x6, 3 feet long, to each of the side pieces of the ordinary rack box. Then nail with wrought nails to these, three six-inch boards same length as rack frame. Nail cleets at each end to keep in ends, which should be made same as sides, and get two long bolts to draw the ends tight. When removing the sides, after using, leave the bolts in the bottom of upright pieces, to be ready for future use. It will then be only the work of a few minutes to put the rack on when required.

The next thing, and one which is almost necessarily an accompaniment of the last, is

## THE LOADING TRAM-WAY.

Every farmer knows that the most horrible of all the unpleasant jobs on the farm is loading grown hogs into a wagon, and yet with the tram-way the task is robbed of all its horrors. Take two planks about 10 feet long, 2x8. Into these mortise three cross-bars, 3x4, 2½ feet long. Upon these lay a floor and tack strips of lath across, one foot apart, to keep pigs from slipping. To the side, planks bolt sides same as those on the rack. With one end of this tram-way in the door of the hog house, and the other resting on the back end of the rack, hogs can be loaded with the greatest of ease. With a rack and tram-way as described, I would just as soon deliver pigs as wheat. To this some will answer, "I don't keep pigs." I say that is to be regretted, and I am of opinion that in most districts it would pay well for every farmer to have at least two deliveries of hogs or sheep each year. But, to return to the subject, these are conveniences which every farmer can make for himself during winter, the only expense being the material, which is not much. Besides, if there is a son on the farm, it is worth all the cost of material for him to get his hand in to do carpenter work by practicing on rough articles like these.



## THE QUIET HOUR.

## Sowing and Reaping.

Sow with a generous hand, pause not for toil or pain;  
Weary not through the heat of summer, weary not through  
the cold spring rain,  
But wait till the autumn comes for the sheaves of golden  
grain.

Scatter the seed, and fear not, a table will be spread;  
What matter if you are too weary to eat your hard-earned  
bread;  
Sow, while the earth is broken, for the hungry must be fed.

Then sow, for the hours are fleeting, and the seed must fall to-  
day,  
And care not what hands shall reap it, or if you shall have  
passed away,  
Before the waving corn-fields shall gladden the sunny day.

Sow, and look onward, upward, where the starry light appears,  
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting, or your own heart's  
trembling fears,  
You shall reap in joy the harvest you have sown to-day in  
tears.  
A. A. Procter.

## Unselfishness in Religion.

Let us use and enjoy and deepen our faith by sharing it with others. If anywhere within the sphere of human life "none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself," it is in the matter of religion. If with anyone of our possessions selfishness is an unreasonable, a monstrous, and utterly wicked thing, it is with the faith of Christ—Christ who has redeemed the world; and set the church in its midst to be light and salt to it; and who says to each soul that, conscious of His goodness, looks up to Him for orders, "Go tell these souls that they are dear to me, for they are bought with my blood."

Shall I tell you the secret of a cold, timid, languid religion? It is *uselessness*. "Unprofitable servant!" You remember what the parable did with him. The souls that care only for their own salvation, and leave to a small handful of professional teachers the blessed duty of confessing Christ before men, they may be saved, but they will have a poor time of it, and they will be saved "as by fire." The brightest, bravest and strongest souls are those who feel their religion a trust, their faith "a profession before many witnesses;" their warfare not only fighting for themselves, but contending for their master, who shall win a crown from the King's own hand, shining as "the brightness of the firmament." When the Son of Man cometh shall I tell you whom He will most welcome? Those who did most to spread the gospel. Shall I tell you who will most rejoice to see Him? Those who, with all humility, but singleness of heart, laid their lives at his feet. Shall I tell you who will find heaven most heavenly? Those who will meet the greatest number of souls to whom they have shown the way there.—Bishop Thorold.

## "The Sowers."

In the morning sow thy seed, nor stay thy hand at evening  
hour,  
Never asking which shall prosper, both may yield thee fruit  
and flower:  
Thou shalt reap of that thou sowest; though thy grain be small  
and bare,  
God shall clothe it as He pleases, for the harvest full and fair;  
Though it sink in turbid waters, hidden from thy yearning  
sight,  
It shall spring in strength and beauty, ripening in celestial  
light:  
Ever springing, ever ripening—not alone in earthly soil,  
Not alone among the shadows, where the weary workers toil;  
Gracious first-fruits there may meet thee if the reaping-time  
be begun,  
But upon the Hill of Zion, 'neath the uncreated sun,  
First the fulness of the blessing shall the faithful laborer see,  
Gathering fruit to life eternal, harvest of Eternity.

## Seed Sown.

When men sincerely try to work for God and souls, they are as men who go out to sow seed on a windy day. A few, very few, may drop seed where they think that they sow all, and when they seek for fruit, lo! there is but a handful, and the sowers are disappointed and grieved. But their seed is growing in other fields, by the wayside, on the mountains, in the forest, everywhere, and at the end they shall be astonished to behold their harvest.—H. W. Beecher.

## Members of the Church.

Men not in office in the church suppose themselves, on that ground, in a sort unholy, and that, therefore, they may sin with more excuse, and be idle or impious with less danger than the clergy, especially they consider themselves relieved from all ministerial function, and as permitted to devote their whole time and energy to the business of this world. No mistake can possibly be greater. Every member of the church is *equally* bound to the service of the head of the church, and that service is pre-eminently the saving of souls. There is not a moment of a man's active life in which he may not be indirectly preaching, and throughout a great part of his life he ought to be *directly* preaching and teaching both strangers and friends, his children, his servants, and all who are in any way put under him, being given to him as especial objects of his ministrations.—Ruskin.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

St. Valentine's Day.

These roses, wet as with the morning dew,
And rivaling your dimpled cheeks in hue,
Convey to me
Some hint of what your happy heart has read
From out their sweetness. Nay, droop not your head—
Nor any maid
Need blush at lover's token. Since the day
That Adam saw his Eve it's been the way
To love and love again. So brief a space
It seems since I bent down my girlish face
To catch the perfume of some blossomed thing—
A sheaf of lilies, breathing of the spring—
And bearing Love's own message—it were mine
To bless that day, the good St. Valentine.
And yet to you,
Sweet maid, it seems it hardly can be true
That this old woman, with her looks of snow
And thoughts that linger in the long ago,
Could ever have loved as you are loving now
While yet no care has lined your pretty brow,
But time—ah! time will teach you, maiden mine,
That even old hearts love St. Valentine.

—Good Housekeeping.

A St. Valentine Mission.

BY MISS DEKIN SPAVIN.

"Saphrona Maria," exclaimed Dekin Spavin, impatiently,
as he burst in on me, without no ceremony, just as I was trying
Miss Van Syckle waiting in that cold—
"My cakes!" says I, all in a flutter, as my eyes caught a
dissolving view of the glitter of the gold-plated harness on the
Van Syckle grays, "what's Miss Van Syckle want of me,
Peletire?"
"Why," replied the Dekin, stiffly, "she's the 'voluntary'
to go with you to call on that case of distress, in Staley Court."
For an instant I was breathless, and then the words come
tumbling over each other.
"Miss Van Syckle don't care no more for the church
poor than she does for the church mouse; it's just another of
her schemes to make that new organist—what's his name—that
awful good man that faints away so easy."
"Which goes to prove," commented Peletire, reflectively,
"that a man that's born with sad brown eyes, a long brown
moustache, and an air of total indifference, is away ahead of
the man who is born with a coal breaker in his pocket."
"Dekin Spavin!" says I, with asperity.
"Was saying," resumed the Dekin, "that you might be
mistaken, Saphrona; anyway, Miss Lurline is all dressed in
black, and she looks as forlorn as—as you do."
"True enough! For I found Miss Van Syckle awaiting me,
robed in black from head to foot. But such black—ah me!
And she was forlorn enough, too; evidently she felt herself
already in Poverty's lane."
That forlorn look was still on her face when we come to a
halt, before an open doorway in Staley Court, and at the foot
of a long, narrow flight of stairs, that ended away up out of
sight in the darkness.
Says she, as she glanced uneasily about her,
"Hadn't we better get a policeman?"
"Policeman, granny!" sniffed I, contemptuously, as I
piloted her up the stairs ahead of me. "Ain't we a whole team,
all by ourselves?"
"What's that?" says she, as she obeyed my prompting
hand reluctantly.
"Why, you ain't afraid of no mortal woman, be you?"
"Of course not," severely, "but we might meet—"
"Very well, then," interrupted I, grimly, as we set our
foot down on the landing, which was only a breathing spot to
a second flight of narrow stairs, which were dark to begin
with. "I ain't afraid of no mortal man."
Miss Lurline sighed heavily, as she glanced from the dark-
ness about her feet into the darkness above her head, ere she
remarked,
"Just as like as not they haven't got no telephone up there,
if anything happens."
"Just as like as not they haven't," returned I.
Again Miss Lurline sighed, as she queried,
"I wonder why—"
"Same reason why," interrupted I, as I began a hasty
ascent of those stairs, that were softened by the deposit of ages
only, "same reason why there ain't no cloth of gold on these
steps, I suppose."
Close at my heels kept Miss Van Syckle, and not another
word was said till we reached the second landing, and found
ourselves face to face with a faint streak of light, that indi-
cated the threshold of a door—and the silence beyond that
door was the silence of death.
Tapping gently, I turned the knob, and immediately we
found ourselves within a small room, the four walls of which
were as white and cold as marble—as white and cold as the
floor. The only chair in the room, an old wooden rocker, was
draped about with a piece of an old counterpane, while the
narrow window was curtained with the remainder of that
same old spread. On the floor, near the dilapidated old stove,
which contained a handful of embers, was a pile of shavings,
covered neatly with the fragments of an old white blanket,
and upon this improvised mattress, is the only part of the
room containing any suggestion of warmth, lay sleeping a
child of two years.
The flaxen curls of the infant, as they caught and held the
rays of the sun that fell through the small window and ad-
ward the bed of shavings, were the only color relief of that sombre,
tomb-like place.
The only other article of furniture was a rickety old bed-
stead, occupying the centre of the room, and as spotless white
as all its surroundings.
Says I, softly, as I stepped up to the side of the bed, and
laid a gentle hand on the shoulder of the girlish creature, who
was sitting on its edge, with heavy, devouring eyes steadily
fixed on the wrinkled face, that lay propped up with the
pillows.
"Have you had anything to eat to-day, Marguerite?"
The great sorrowful eyes never left their vigil, as the soft
sweet voice answered,
"I—I don't know; I am not hungry. Do you think," with
a quick appealing gesture toward the dear face before her,
"do you think mother can see me?"
I bent over and looked pityingly into the wide open eyes,
that were covered with the film of death, ere I replied, quietly,
"She is not looking at you, my dear; I just think the
precious mother is so near home that she has forgotten all
about earth."
"Oh!" sobbed the girl, as she clasped the clammy, un-
responsive hands in her own, "and can't she hear?"
"Hear!" repeated I, with a thrill of exaltation, as I noted
a faint, fleeting smile that crossed the blue lips, "Oh, yes; she
can hear what neither you nor I can hear; she can hear the
peans of Heaven."
"At this instant a little impatient movement of the rocker
drew my attention to Miss Van Syckle, and I noted simultane-
ously that she had her watch in her hand, also that the baby
had silently awakened, and as silently lay regarding Miss
Lurline, with her great solemn, dark eyes.
Says I, hastily and in a whisper to Marguerite,
"I'm going home to get Dekin Spavin; I'll be right back."
Outside the door Miss Van remarked, tersely,
"The length of that call was a fearful breach of etiquette,
Miss Dekin, and the eyes of that young one, on the floor, have
given me nervous tremors—she looked just like a horrid owl,
so she did."
"Poor child!" sighed I. "Poor children both, for that
matter.

"Huh!" sniffed Miss Lurline, contemptuously, "if you
wasn't from the country, you'd see through that; it's trans-
parent enough."
"What?" says I, kind of awkward.
"Why," continued Miss Van, impatiently, "didn't you see
that plant that stood in the window? It had thirty buds and
blossoms on it—worth ten dollars at the very least. And then
I don't suppose you noticed," insinuatingly, "that ring Mar-
guerite wore on her left hand?" It looked some like a diamond,
but—
Miss Lurline's sentence ended with an upward toss of the
head, and again I says, says I, hesitatingly,
"W-h-a-t!"
Miss Van looked at me with a world of disgust in both
steel gray eyes, as she inquired, suggestively,
"Did you ever see that creature's husband?"
"Why no?" answered I, bewildered. "But what of that?"
"My, my! What a scornful glance Miss Van did give me,
as she smiled a cold, cold smile, while she inquired, sarcastically,
"And did you ever hear her speak of him?"
"Never," returned I, placidly, as uncomprehending as
before.
The cold smile turned into a softly, scoffing laugh, and
accompanied the hateful words,
"Just what I thought; and what's more—"
"Miss Van Syckle," interrupted I, with severe dignity, as
I turned up the steps of our landlord's house, "this is
where I live, you know; good afternoon."
When me and the Dekin got back to Number Nine, with a
pail of coal and some bread and milk, twilight was just falling,
and those two long flights of stairs were doubly dark—so dark
I almost fell headlong over an obstacle on that second landing.
Says I, with a shiver, as my finger tips convinced me what
that obstacle was.
"I like presents dreadfully much, but if I was dead I
wouldn't thank the poor board for no such a present as this."
The Dekin stooped and ran his hand along the box in-
differently, as he commented,
"it don't feel no worse to be dead in this, Saphrona, than
it would to be dead in a velvet. The soul that is walking the
streets of the New Jerusalem is not thinking about coffins."
But that tired soul was not in the New Jerusalem, quite.
The faint breath still fluttered through the thin lips at
lengthened intervals—but it seemed to me, as I stooped
beside Marguerite, to look into the unconscious eyes, that 'twas
Marguerite's weak grasp alone that held her feet from that
other shore—that shore she was striving so hard to reach.
And I think the same thoughts were in Peletire's mind, for
almost simultaneously he bent over and gently unclasped
Marguerite's cold fingers from those other cold fingers, as he
says, reverently, with upraised eyes,
"Let her go, my dear; Heaven's glories are all before her—
and you are keeping Heaven's messenger's waiting."
Strange, wasn't it? But that very moment that weary soul
seemed to struggle back to earth. The film covered eyes flew
wide open, the thin trembling arms reached up and clasped
themselves lovingly about Marguerite's neck, as the quivering
voice murmured faintly, betokening,
"God bless you Marguerite—you have been a good daughter
to me—when my own had all forsaken me—and I will send the
Comforter—"
The arms relaxed—the "dead" eyes closed—there was one
long shivering, quivering breath—the drawn features settled
into a calm smile—and the weary, weary soul had reached home.
Marguerite? I can't tell you anything about it—ah me!
The girl had lost the only friend she had on earth—'twas no
wonder that it was a whole hour before she could think
connectedly.
I will never forget how ghost-like she looked, when be-
tween sighs and tears, she drew that ring from her finger that
Miss Van said looked like a diamond, and laying it in Peletire's
palm, said,
"Please get as much for it as you can; I could never—
with a fleeting glance toward the door, "lay mother—his
mother—away in that."
Out on the landing I whispered to the Dekin,
"it isn't no use taking that ring nowhere; it isn't nothing
but glass; Miss Van said—"
"Don't worry, Saphrona," interrupted the Dekin; and the
next minute he had disappeared in the pitch darkness of them
long, narrow stairs.
Fifteen minutes later he re-entered the dim cold light of
that silent room, holding in his extended hand, four ten dollar
gold pieces—and directly it flashed into my mind, that was
exactly the amount given into his care, that very morning, by
the man's girl.
Says I, softly, as I laid the money quietly in Marguerite's
lap,
"I'm afraid we shall need at least ten dollars more, my
dear."
Marguerite aroised, with a start, from the stupor that had
seemed to paralyze her, ever since she had parted with the
ring, and as her eyes wandered aimlessly around the dreary
apartment, the plant upon the window sill arrested her at-
tention, and she says, as she arose, and passed her hands caress-
ingly over its glossy leaves and snowy blossoms,
"Roses are expensive in the winter—would you mind try-
ing to sell this?"
The only answer I could make was to hold out my hands
silently.
Without a word Marguerite severed two of the choicest
buds, and placed them, wet with tears, between the stiff fingers
that were folded on a cold breast, and then—true as I live—
she didn't bend her pretty face down to every bud and blossom
that was left, and leave a kiss and a tear in the fragrant heart
of each, ere she placed the fancy jar in my careful hands, with
the farewell words,
"it came to me a valentine."
"Ah," says I, impulsively, "this is St. Valentine's day
again."
"Saphrona," exclaimed the Dekin, brusquely, as he turned
strangely glistening eyes toward the child, sleeping so peace-
fully on its bed of shavings—his overcoat unwrapping warmly—
"that baby will get its death of cold here, in spite of the
angels; I'm going to take it home."
And so we went out of the door once more—Dekin Spavin,
in his shirt sleeves, carrying the baby, still sleeping soundly,
in his arms; I, the precious rose bush.
Down on the street the Dekin spoke but once, and that
was to say, briefly,
"they'll buy those roses at Cupid's fair, in the Rescue
Chapel, Saphrona."
At the corner of Bedford square we parted company, and
I, mixing in with the crowd of merry makers, bound for the
fair, soon found myself being pushed and crowded, with the
rest, up the wide stairs, leading into the chapel—that chapel
was all "sweetness and light," all music and flowers, all laugh-
ter and glee.
Just inside the door, I come face to face with Miss Van
Syckle, trailing her diamonds and laces after the new organist.
—I guess his name was Mortimer—who, with his grave eyes
and absent minded air, was making out the list of things con-
tributed to the fair.
The instant Miss Lurline's steely eyes fell on my burden,
she says, in softest voice that conveyed keenest dagger,
"Has Miss Marguerite's gratitude reached the point of a
contribution to the conscience fund?"
"No," says I, coldly, as I hugged my treasure closer.
"Marguerite don't owe this society no gratitude, nor nothing—
and this ain't no contribution; it's to be sold for the benefit of
the owner."
"Really!" Miss Van's accents were as steely as her eyes.
"Perhaps you mean to auction it off yourself?"
"Why, of course," responded I, bravely, while my heart
quaked within me; "I've no time to wait for the auctioneer
to get around."
"My, my! Nobody knows how I shivered and shook, as I
pushed my way on through that gaily dressed crowd, and

began the ascent of the six steps, leading into that pulpit, all
fixed up with flowers and flags and Cupids. I hadn't never
thought how bad it would feel to be a minister, all the time,
before.
By the time I had reached the little railed-in desk, and
fallen into position, with that great, beautiful white rose bush
extended out over the desk in both hands, I had the breathless
attention of every individual in that immense audience. Even
Mr. Mortimer came to himself, so to speak, turned around,
and let his solemn eyes fall on me inquiringly.
Some way I thought I must have reminded that man of his
mother or somebody, for the minute he see me, he leaned back
against a evergreen arch, shut his eyes, and breathed deep.
And as I stood there, facing that great smiling crowd,
silent as the grave, I could feel my very hair turning white.
I Guess I'd been standing there yet, silent as the grave,
only some one down by the door, called out,
"Want your picture took, old lady?"
"Good land!" exclaimed I, before I thought, as a vision of
my old shawl and hat danced before my eyes, and I dodged
behind the roses. "no I don't; I want to sell this valentine so
as a beautiful young lady, who ain't got nothing else in all this
wide world, but a dear sweet baby, and a dear precious dead
mother, can buy a nice casket, same as we bought for our dear
mothers."
I didn't finish that sentence, for the looks of me, or some-
thing, operated on that new organist so that at just this in-
stant he gave a stifled groan, and went off into one of his
fainty spells.
Now I ain't no sympathy with such weak, sentimental men,
but I waited a minute, and by that time the vast room was re-
sounding with cries of,
"Five dollars!" "Ten!" "Fifteen!" "Twenty!"
And would you believe it? That pretty rose bush went up
to ninety dollars, and I hadn't said another word. Just at this
crisis, that tall organist come to again, and come forward at
the same time, Miss Van close at his elbow, as usual.
Says he, when he got near by, as he reached into his pocket,
and brought out a purse, that looked as if it was netted out of
a mesh of golden hair, which he laid on the cushion before me,
"I'll give you my purse for it, madam."
"My! But wasn't I glad I reminded that man of his mother,
or somebody."
Says I, gratefully, as I closed one hand on that mesh of gold,
"Thank you, mister; and here is the rose."
Mr. Mortimer looked at me, not at the rose, as he replied,
"I want you to return it to the lady—"
"Can't," interrupted I, decisively, as I thrust the jar di-
rectly into his nervous grasp; there isn't a bit of fire there,
and it would freeze to death before morning."
"Dekin Spavin must be out of coal, then."
There couldn't nobody mistake the sarcasm in Miss Lur-
line's voice at this juncture, but I retorted, indifferently—hold-
ing that purse in my hand made me feel, as Peletire says,
"mighty independent."
"No, Dekin Spavin ain't out of coal, neither; and if he was
he'd borrow an axe and split up our only bedstead before he'd
let that pretty girl freeze; it isn't that, but the health officer
would let her keep the dear mother until to-morrow on any
other condition."
When I paused Miss Lurline glanced up, uneasily, into the
preoccupied countenance so near her own, and yet so far, and
evidently she thought she could safely make another thrust,
under the guise of apparent charity.
"We might get that baby into the Foundling Ward of the
Good Shepherd, if its mother would put it out on the side-walk,
and let it be found."
Oh, but Miss Lurline had mistaken that man by her side.
Like a flash came the dark flush to his cheek, and the danger
signal to his eye, and I hastened to say, half derisively,
"O-o-h! that baby don't ask no odds of the Foundling
Ward, I thank you. Dekin Spavin will sell his best suit of
clothes, and adopt it to-morrow, if Marguerite will let him."
Seemed as if that Mr. Mortimer couldn't take his eyes off
me, all the time I was giving it to Miss Lurline, and just as
soon as I stopped, he says, kind of eagerly—such was his
interest in poor people always,
"How old is that baby, Miss Dekin?"
"Two years old to-day; and her name is Frances Mizpah
or Beulah, or something, says I, looking straight into them
mourning eyes. "She is named part after her grandma, and
part after somebody else—President Cleveland's wife, I guess."
At this epoch I happened to notice that Kodac man,
bobbing up serenely near at hand, and without no farther
ceremony I made my company cursey, slipped hastily down
those steps, and as hastily lost myself in the jam.
Just as I was going out of the door—out of the sweetness
and the light—who should I walk into but that same Mr.
Mortimer, his overcoat on his arm and his high hat in his hand.
Says he, as he turned the battery of them appealing eyes
on me,
"May I go—"
"Ob, but," interrupted I, evasively, and hurriedly, "I'm
not going right back; I've got to go home first, and see that
Dekin Spavin doesn't kill that child, with mince pie and pickles."
At the end of my sentence, and before that man could put
forth a detaining hand, I dropped into the darkness, and went
swiftly off toward Bedford Square.
You see I wanted to tell the Dekin how we could get a
casket, now, with a nice satin mattress and a soft satin pillow,
and fluffy satin festoons all around, to lay that poor tired
mother to rest in. And we wouldn't have to bury her in the
red clay of the Potter's Field, neither; we had money enough
to take her up among the evergreens and myrtle of our own
little lot, in Bugbee county, and get her a nice white stone,
beside."
But I didn't tell the Dekin, after all. For the minute I
got into our landlord's house, I was struck square in the face
with the odor of burnt molasses—and the first thing I see was
them two, the baby and the Dekin, comfortably disposed upon
my elegant crazy-quilt, which was spread out on the floor, in
front of the open grate. The Dekin's arm was thrown pro-
tectively around the child, and her little sticky hands were
tightly interlocked behind the Dekin's neck—and they were
both sound asleep, with a smile of perfect content all over
their two faces, not to mention no end of promiscuous taffy
smears.
So, as I said, I didn't think it was worth a while to disturb
Dekin Spavin; and quietly locking the door on the outside, I
sped on to Staley Court, in the shadow of a policeman going
that way.
When I opened the door of Number Nine I found the room
just as I left it, white, cold, silent and semi-light from the slant-
ing rays of the electric at the corner.
In the old rocker sat Marguerite, the Dekin's undercoat
around her shoulders, one of my old shawls across her lap.
Her cheek was pressed against the old, frayed counterpane,
her face turned toward the long rigid object beneath the
window, and there were frozen teardrops, actually frozen tear-
drops, upon her heavy lashes—and oh, how still she was.
I hardly dared to bend my ear to her face, and when I
straightened up I nearly screamed aloud for my strained
attention had caught the click of the door latch. Slowly the
door swung open, and as slowly I drew back into the shadow
of the dark corner—but I didn't dare look for the intruder
stepped into the dim, white light I could see that white rose
bush, standing out in bold relief, against a dark coat, and I
knew Mr. Mortimer had had his own way, just like a man
always does, and had followed me, as I had followed the
policeman.
What did he want?
Why, he didn't want nothing. At least he didn't ask for
nothing. He just set them roses—them blessed roses—down
on the floor, and went, and dropped himself upon his knees
beside that old rocker, and it seemed as if he look that whole
great chair, occupant and all, into his encircling arms, as his
voice fairly wailed through that tomb-like apartment,
"Marguerite! Oh, Marguerite!"

I wish you could have seen that angel! [She didn't scream, didn't even start, she just turned her cold face to his, and the way she whispered.

"I knew you would come, Francis; mother said she would send the comforter," seemed to flood that gruesome niche with a radiance and a glory not of earth.

What had come between them two, in the days gone by? I don't know—unless it was that man's sad eyes and faint ways; such tricks would break me and the Dekin up worse than that.

Francis! Well, she's with us yet; there ain't nothing in the house too good for her, and she and the Dekin have a candy pull every day—I guess they make it in the dipper, and stir it with the comb, leastways that's the way them utensils feel.

You see, the way of it was, her father and mother finally consented to leave her with us, while they went south, to lay the precious grandmother in her native place, beneath the liver moss and sunny skies of Florida.

And Dekin, Spavin says, that although he hasn't got nothing agen 'em, in this world, he hopes they won't never come back.—[The Home Queen.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Home-Maker.

BY EVELYN L.

In the present day, as increasing opportunities facilitate woman's entering upon professions and trades hitherto the exclusive property of the sterner sex, it seems as if her own peculiar province were, in many instances, being neglected. This is, however, only the rebound, for, having been drawn too far in one direction, the massive pendulum of woman's progress has now swung farther out into man's domain than a happy adjustment would seem to permit. It appears but fair that where, by force of circumstances, she is obliged to do man's work, she should at least be accorded the privileges attendant upon that work; but it is not of this troubled question I would write, but rather of the realm where she may reign as undisputed queen, the presiding genius of the home. Not every woman possesses this happy gift of being a successful home-maker, but it may, to a certain extent at least, be cultivated. Some "are to the manner born," and the vision of such an one appears to me now, framed in the surroundings of her cosy little home, the centre of many helpful influences.

The ideal home must be restful, and how much that means. It must be a place where strength and inspiration may be gathered for the battle to be waged without its sheltering walls. Unhappy, indeed, are those who have no such resting-place where they can recruit weary powers of body and mind, for as Herbert Spencer says: "We have had something too much of the gospel of work; it is time to preach the gospel of relaxation."

Think you that the home-maker occupies a humble position compared with one who follows a successful, professional career, which must be carved out with labor of hand and brain, and wrestled for with the strong? It is certainly more retiring and unnoticed, but to my mind woman rises therein to her truest dignity, exercising, as she must, executive ability, originality and a wealth of unselfish love. Love is the foundation and the superstructure of all true happiness, embracing in its far-reaching nature patience, kindness, generosity, courtesy and the kindred virtues, not forgetting the more matter-of-fact but essential good temper.

One reason we see so many unhappy homes is very often found in the utter lack of knowledge of the prosaic duties which come day by day for fulfillment. Mothers can give to their daughters an invaluable inheritance by training them in a thorough knowledge of household affairs, and a sensible girl will never find such acquirements burdensome, even though her path may lie in another direction to that of domestic life. But even such an understanding of the practical is not enough. With it we must combine an interest in and a knowledge of current ideas and events outside our own immediate sphere, so that we may be in touch with what transpires in the world about us.

And now, had I an artist's pencil, I would like to sketch for you the portrait of a woman who is one of the truest home-makers I have ever known. Possessed of but scanty means, her home is always beautifully clean, yet not with that aggressive cleanliness which defies comfort. Herself at all times neat and bright, she keeps her children well dressed in clothes fashioned with her own busy needle; and yet, with all this, she finds time to keep herself informed on the questions of the day, and with her loving sympathy is a tower of strength to her hard-working husband and son.

Wealth is not essential for the furnishing of a cosy home, and, where the means are limited, furniture should be chosen for comfort rather than show, and added by degrees as circumstances permit, for the shadow of debt will surely darken the sunniest sky. The small comforts and refreshments of life ought not to be despised, for they may be made the means of brightness, if we only take especial pains to cultivate a habit of finding delight and satisfaction in little pleasantries.

Perhaps you think my ideal home-maker is only a dream—but dreams may be materialized. Do you remember what Wallace says of dreaming? "Men speak of dreaming as if it were a phenomenon of night and sleep. They should know better. All results achieved by us are self-promised, and all self-promises are made in dreams awake. Dreaming is the relief of labor, the wine

that sustains us in act. We learn to love labor, not for itself, but for the opportunity it furnishes for dreaming, which is the great under monotone of life, unheard, unnoticed, because of its constancy. Living is dreaming; only in the grave are there no dreams."

If your home be bright and sunny, share its warmth and beauty with those who are less blessed than yourself. Open your doors and let others have a taste of home life as it should be, and the necessary self-denial will be more than compensated by the happy influences which will radiate therefrom.

A January Fairy Tale.

[Dedicated to little Orucic Cranbrook, London, Eng., in memory of her first visit to Canada.]

The gentle Southwind murmured one day,  
"Ah! winter is cold and long,  
And I have no one with whom to play,  
And none to list to my song;  
For withered and dead are all the flowers,  
And the leaves have deserted each tree,  
And the warblers sweet have flown away,  
Ah! there's no one to play with me."

But the little frost elves, hidden secure  
In every leafless bough,  
Heard her mournful plaint and thus replied:—  
"Come, gentle Southwind, now,  
We will gladly, gladly play with you,  
We are weary—we're here so long,  
Come, then, and rest in these branches  
And cheer us with thy song."

And so the wooing Southwind  
With the frost elves came to play,  
And they from their hiding places crept  
And rested on every spray,  
And all day long they sported there,  
Till the Southwind said, in sorrow:  
"The night has come, I must hasten home,  
But I'll return to-morrow."

And the frost sprites said as they sat and gazed  
On her retreating form,  
"We love her gentle whispers, so  
We'll wait for her here till morn."  
And there they sat while the crescent moon  
Peeped through the branches bare,  
And the lamps of the angels came out to shine  
On the scene bewitchingly fair.

And the trees, adorned with their jewels new,  
Cast proudly their shadows around,  
Like a network woven by fairies  
And spread on the snowy ground,  
And all night long the stars and moon  
Their loving watches kept  
O'er the fair frost-fairies on every limb,  
While they in contentment slept.

Knowing full well that the Southwind true  
Would her parting promise keep,  
And oh! how enchanting by her soft touch  
To be awakened from their sleep,  
And soon her musical voice they heard,  
And they sparkled in merry glee,  
Till it seemed a shower of diamonds  
Was scattered on every tree.

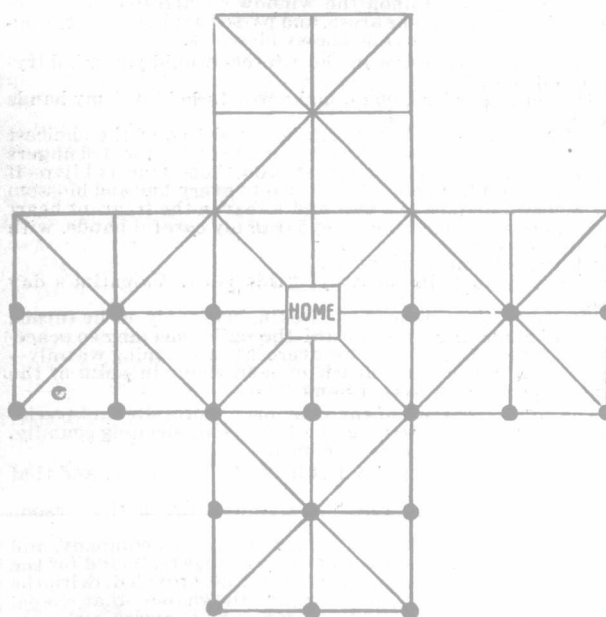
Again they played, but alas! too soon  
They heard the Southwind sigh:  
The cruel Northwind is coming,  
And I must say "good-bye."  
Then fondly she kissed each tiny elf,  
While he at the parting cried,  
And for love of the soft, sweet Southwind,  
Fell down in tears and died.

—ADA ARMAND.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Fox and Geese.

BY HENRY REEVE.



The geese are 17 in number, and are to be placed on the lower half of the board, as shown by the marked spots; they may be represented by 17 buttons, grains of corn, or whatever is convenient. The fox (which may be a thimble or a large button) is to be placed in the centre of the board, in spot marked "Home." The object of the geese is to "pen" the fox in a corner, or to surround him in such a way that he cannot move; the fox, on the other hand, can jump over any goose that has not another goose behind it for protection, and take it off the board; and after jumping one, if another is in his way unprotected he can jump it also—and it sometimes happens that as many as 4 or 5 geese are taken off at one move; therefore, the most important thing to be remembered by the player playing with the geese is to keep them together in a solid body, so that no open places are left for the fox to break through and carry off the geese. The fox should endeavor to keep in the

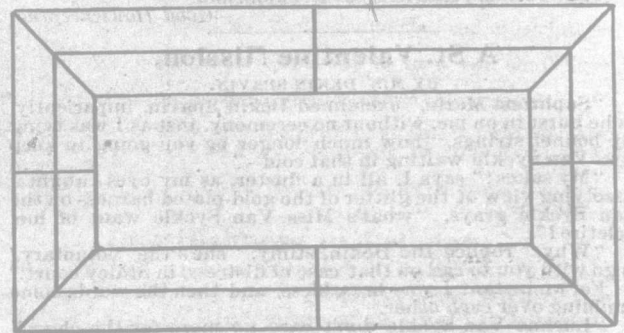
centre of the board until driven out, as the corners are dangerous places for him. If the fox succeeds in carrying off as many as 13 of the geese, he wins the game, as he cannot then be penned.

The Game of Pinto.

BY HENRY REEVE.

In this game each player is provided with a set of seven miniature ten pins, which are set upon the table in the form of a triangle, each pin having a certain value. Each player is also provided with a small steel ring and a "Jumper." The ring is placed on edge in front of the pins, and by the aid of the jumper is bounded over the tops of the pins. Immediately it strikes the table the ring rebounds and rolls back towards the pins and, if the jump is skillfully made, some of the pins are knocked over, each one counting according to the number assigned to it. The game admits of considerable skill in the accurate jumping of the ring.

Nine-Penny Morris.



Take a piece of cardboard and draw a diagram like the above. The game is played thus:—Each player has nine counters or "men" playing (white and black buttons will answer). The object of each player is to so place his counters on the board as to make them count three in a row as often as possible, and to prevent his opponent from doing so, as each time he makes three in a row (in any straight line) he takes one of his opponent's counters from the board, and the first player who succeeds in taking seven of his opponent's counters wins the game. The players place their counters on the board one by one, each one endeavoring to get three in a row (and to prevent his opponent from doing so), until all the counters are on the board; then they are to be moved from spot to spot until one of the players wins the game. When a player has only five counters left, he has the privilege of "jumping"—that is, he may lift a counter from any spot, and place it in any other spot on the board that may be to his advantage.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—RIDDLE.

A very strange thing, in a very strange place,  
And many oft think me a mark of disgrace,  
I cannot be seen, yet all truthfully say,  
I'm the most troublesome nuisance that ever held sway.  
If anything's lost I don't care a whit,  
For you may be sure I'm at the bottom of it;  
But sometimes I prove a blessing, you know,  
For without me 'tis said you really can't sew;  
Caps, stockings and shoes you never could wear,  
Unless 'tis a fact, my presence is there,  
And now, in conclusion, I will have it said  
You can't get the answer till my whole you behead.  
CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

2—CHARADE.

When you're at school, a mother said  
To her little son so sweet,  
Pay attention to each subject  
No matter how COMPLETE:  
THREE you skip the little things,  
And often say "FOUR FIVE"  
It is a Two you'll not succeed,  
Nor ONE business ever thrive.  
ADA ARMAND.

3—CHARADE.

I went to town a few days past,  
And met a "FIRST," whose hand I grasped.  
He said, "You see the 'SECOND' so true,  
Has brought me back once more to you;  
And also I can thankful be,  
For the welcome 'WHOLE' you felt for me."  
Though this is short I hope to get,  
A seat in "Ad's Toboggan" yet.  
HARD PATE.

4—CHARADE.

When Adam and Eve in Eden  
Took the forbidden fruit,  
Each started to chide the other,  
Which caused a great dispute.  
Quoth Eve, "And do you dare COMPLETE  
That to me all blame is due!  
ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, as well as I,  
And you shall suffer too."  
ADA ARMAND.

5—BEHEADING.

Complete I am something the Scotchman loves well;  
Behad me I'll slip through your hand;  
Behad me again, and a measure I am;  
Once more, as a number I stand.  
ADA FOWLER.

6—BEHEADING.

Complete I'm aromatic;  
Behad me and I'm sweet;  
But do not become ecstatic  
O'er me—it is not meet.  
FLORENCE FOWLER.

Answers to January 15th Puzzles.

1—Cor-rob-o-rat-i-on. 2—A Pair of Shoes. 3—Heartsease. 4—The Quiet Hour.

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

Thos. W. Banks, Joshua Umbach, Perrie Hyde, Josie Sheehan, G. W. Blyth, Addison Snider.



ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED... TO THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO. Sir, I am glad of having the opportunity of giving my opinion of your Royal Crown Soap. I like it splendidly. We always use your Soap and will use no other. Yours gratefully, ISABELLA HALLIDAY.

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DIRECTIONS. We insist upon a greater quantity of water being added than you have been in the habit of doing with soft ground flour, making the sponge of the consistency of a THIN batter. For BAKERS' BREAD use 1 to 1 1/2 less yeast. HOME-MADE BREAD 1 to 1 1/2 less than formerly. Keep the dough much softer than usual. DO NOT MAKE IT STIFF. Salt is a most important factor in regulating fermentation, and in bread-making during cold weather 1 to 1 1/2 less salt is necessary than would be during the warmer months. This is due to the difference between artificial and natural heat.

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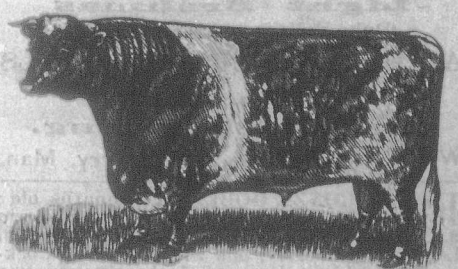
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 20 HEAD OF SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE TO TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1894.

There will be included the imported Kinnellar bull Warfare and five bull calves of different ages sired by him, one of which is out of the imported Kinnellar cow Charlotte; also fourteen cows and heifers, which are chiefly sired by the Sittyton Lavender bull Warfare. Among the latter is a heifer from imported Charlotte. All cows and heifers of suitable age will have calves at foot, or will be in calf to imported Warfare. Farm is twelve miles west of St. Thomas, two miles east from Iona, and four miles from Lawrence, on the Loop Line. The early 6.30 a.m. train from London connects at St. Thomas with M. C. R. for Shedden. Terms - Seven months' credit on approved notes. For further information see catalogue.

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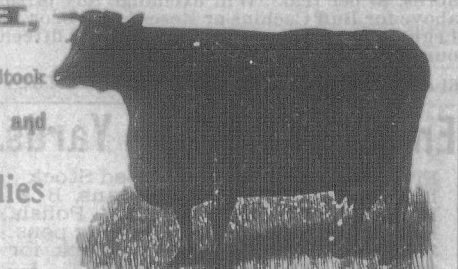


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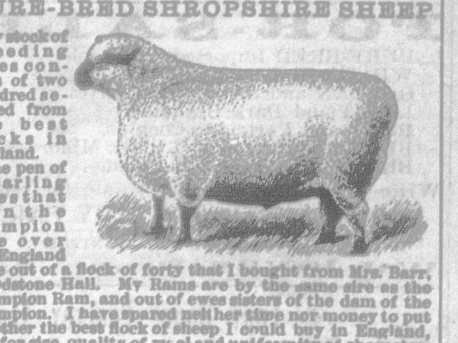
FALL, 1893! BRANDON'S GREAT FUR AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM (THE LARGEST WEST OF WINNIPEG.) Furs repaired and relined, men's and boys' suits, odd pants, leather jackets, gloves and mitts, gents' furnishings, etc. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere. 58-y-m JOHN T. SOMERVILLE.



Maple Grove Stock Farm, EMERSON, MAN. Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Poena 3rd's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 30 days. They are sired by my Clothild bull and Tempest's Captain Columbus, and out of my best cows. There is nothing better in this or any other country. For full particulars, address W. J. YOUNG, Prop. 44-y-m

STEEL BROS. Glenboro, - Manitoba, BREEDERS of AYRSHIRE CATTLE Choice Young Stock For Sale. 64-2-y-m J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 183, Brandon, Man., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

My stock of breeding ewes consists of two hundred selected from the best flocks in England. The pen of Shearling Ewes that won the champion prize over all England were out of a flock of forty that I bought from Mrs. Barr, of Odstone Hall. My Rams are by the same sire as the Champion Ram, and out of ewes sisters of the dam of the Champion. I have spared neither time nor money to put together the best flock of sheep I could buy in England, and for size, quality of wool and uniformity of character, cannot be surpassed. Ram Lambs and Ewes for sale at moderate prices. 58-2-y-m



PETER ARKELL, Tesswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 34-y-om Breeder and Importer of High Class Poultry. STOCK FOR SALE. 30-1-y-m H. W. DAYTON, Virden.

including 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

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

Of Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep, Horses, Implements, Etc., on Tuesday, March 6th. Stock Sale Commencing at 1 o'clock, at Viewfield Farm, adjoining Salem, and 1 1/2 miles from G. T. R. and C. P. R., Elora.

The herd consists of twenty-two head of cows and heifers, five young bulls from ten to fourteen months old, and stock bull Cameron = 14435. Cows are all in calf, or calves at foot, by Cameron. Forty-four pure-bred Leicester Sheep; ewes all bred to imported rams from Duke of Buccleugh and Balfour, M.P.; also one imported ram, one shear, and two imported shearing ewes, prize winners in Scotland. This ram is a very superior sheep, fit to head a flock for any show ring. There will be no reserve, as I have rented the farm. Send for catalogues. Terms: Twelve months' credit on approved notes.

JAS. D. HEFFERMAN, Auctioneer, Guelph. JOSEPH THOMSON, Salem P.O., Ont. 4-a-om



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

No Condition Powders like Dick's Blood Purifier. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT, OR THE POOR MAN'S COW. By Mrs. E. M. Jones.

We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book. In order to stimulate its circulation we will give two copies to each old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and one dollar.

WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM PRIZE WINNERS.

Choice of the flock headed by "Captain Bin" (38783) imp. Ewe Lambs, shearing and 4-year-old ewes, all pure-bred, at low prices. Young Large Yorkshires and Ohio Imp. Chester Whites from prize-winning Sows. Registered Clydesdale Stallions. Terms to suit purchasers. J. OUGHTAN, Crystal City, Man. 62-y-m

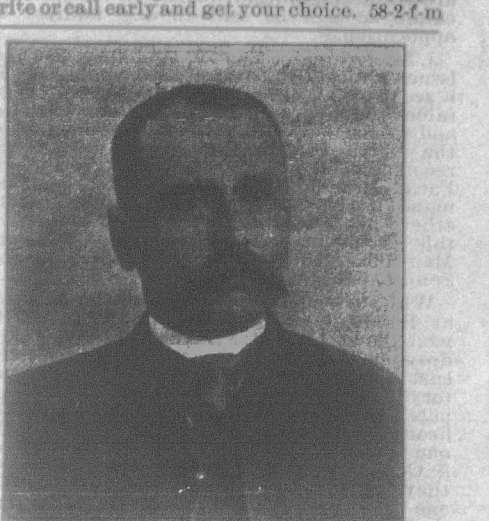
BERKSHIRES



JOHN A. ROSS, BUTTERFIELD, MAN. 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

JAMES WELLS, Virden, Manitoba, BREEDER OF PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS

Have now on hand a lot of different ages, bred from prize-winning stock. Write or call early and get your choice. 58-2-y-m



R. J. MITCHELL, Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Breeder of Berkshire Pigs, Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks. 61-y-m

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

If you want a Shorthorn bull write to John G. Barron, Carberry. He has two good ones, 16 months old, got by his old stock bull, Barrington Waterloo, that are well worth enquiring after, as they are not likely to remain unsold very long.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK. J. E. Smith, of the Beresford Stock Farm, reports the following sales from the Brandon Repository:—

To J. P. D. Van Veen, of Sintaluta, Assa., the pure-bred Galloway cow, Blackie of Cannington 734, sire Chinaman (imp.) 5742, dam Blackie of Balig 27th (imp.) 5923, and the young Galloway bull, Black Jack, sire Professor of Troquaham (imp.), dam Blackie of Janefeld 461, also one improved Large Yorkshire sow. These animals are all of first-class quality and pedigree gilt edge.

To Elias Leatherdale, of Morden, the Shorthorn bull Lord Brandon, sire Windsor (imp.)—6456—(66771), champion show bull of Canada in 1889 and '90, dam Queen Esther 3rd—10438—, sired by Barmpton Hero—324—, the g. g. sire of every animal of the Messrs. Russell's herd of Shorthorns that carried so many prizes at the World's Fair, including the \$500 prize for herd, and added such lustre to the many victories for Canada. Mr. Leatherdale had the offer of Shorthorns from other herds nearer home, but after visiting the Beresford Stock Farm, was satisfied he had come to the right place for pure-bred stock, and expressed himself as not having seen such good animals since coming from the east. He was very particular in selecting a choice animal, and fortunate in securing one descended from two of the greatest bulls in America—Barmpton Hero and Windsor (imp.), and the farmers of Morden district cannot but be benefited by Mr. Leatherdale's investment.

To Robert Graham, of Brierwood, the young Shorthorn bull Windsor the Second, sire Windsor (imp.)—6456—(66771), dam Miss Risperry—10139—, sire Butterfly's Duke—390—. This is a promising young bull and likely to give a good account of himself. Nothing but the best animals will suit Brierwood farmers, they being amongst the first to introduce pure-bred sires, and they are now reaping the benefit. Butchers always know where to secure prime Christmas and Easter beef. Brierwood farmers realize higher prices by one third for their fat cattle than those using scrub sires, and Mr. Graham purchasing this handsome young bull not only benefits his own herd, but those of the whole community. It may be remembered that at the Brandon Summer Fair, 1893, yearling bulls sired by Windsor took 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, and bull calves sired by Windsor took 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

To J. M. McFarlane, of Battleford, Sask., the imported Clydesdale stallion Neptune (6101) (621). This animal was used at the Beresford stud for some time, has been the winner of many prizes, and has also proved himself a most successful stock getter. Mr. McFarlane also purchased three pure-bred Clydesdale mares—Lady Beresford (1075), rising five years old, one of the group awarded the \$100 prize at the Brandon Fair, 1893, for mare with three of her progeny, Lady Beresford being the oldest filly of her dam, Lady Kenmuir (imp.); she was also one of the four colts that carried the sweepstakes for the get of one stallion, her sire being Bravery (imp.) [883], twenty other colts competing; she also carried 1st prize in her class as best three-year-old filly, 1892; then, in 1893, she was the dam of the Clydesdale colt "The Wheat City," awarded 1st prize for Clydesdale foal of 1893. This colt also carried the sweepstakes as best heavy draught colt on the ground, open to Percheron, Shire and Clyde, and was the foremost one of the group that carried the 1st prize as the four best colts, the get of one stallion, 1893. This mare, Lady Beresford, is right royally bred, being a granddaughter of both Prince of Wales (673) and Darnley (222), two of the greatest sires of Scotland. She is now carrying foal to Sir Arthur. The other mares were Victoria of Beresford (1901), sire Lord Randy (imp.) [911] (574), dam Rosalie (imp.) [611], by the great Scotch horse Rob Roy (129), and Beresford Flower [831], sire Pride of Perth (imp.) [282] (2336); she is sister of Pride of Dollar [903], who has for three years in succession—1891-92-93—been awarded 1st prize at the Toronto Spring Stallion Show as the best Clydesdale stallion bred in Canada.

NOTICES.

J. A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont., one of the old reliable firms, issue a neat and attractive seed catalogue for 1894. Send for it and place your orders in good time.

Richard Alston, Royal Greenhouses, Winnipeg, one of the largest florists in Manitoba, has just issued a very handsomely illustrated catalogue of plants, bulbs, seeds, flowers, also canary birds and gold fish. It is well worth any one's while to get through Mr. Alston's greenhouse when visiting the city; there is always a magnificent display of bloom. The catalogue will be sent to any address on application.

J. M. Perkins, seedsman, Winnipeg, has just issued a nicely illustrated seed catalogue. In it are listed all the old reliable sorts of vegetables and flowers, besides many new varieties and specialties. We notice he has a supply of the North Dakota Flint Corn, so strongly recommended by Mr. Bedford, of Experimental Farm, Brandon, and we predict a good demand for this corn this year. And among the other lines that will likely be in large demand this spring are American Banner oats, and Manitoba-grown Ash-Leaved Maple seed. Send for catalogue.

While attending the Creameries Association at Belleville, we met Mr. J. M. Hurley, the well-known Yorkshire breeder, who very kindly drove us down to his farm, about three miles east of Belleville. He reports a very satisfactory year's trade. Out of the whole number of pigs sent out, not one complaint has been heard, while he has numberless letters like the one which he showed us from Mr. G. Mathews & Co., pork packers, of Peterboro, in which they say:—"Can you send me a pig like the one that you sent C. Moor, of this place. It is the best I have ever seen." Mr. Hurley's pigs all speak for themselves; he will not send one out unless it is up to the standard in every particular.

Berkshires AND YORKSHIRES OF DIFFERENT AGES FOR SALE. Address—G. O. WELD, Box 214, WINNIPEG. Now booking orders for spring delivery. 350-1f-m

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, 50-y-m

CARBERRY POULTRY YARDS. Light Brahmans (Duke of York and Felch Strain.) A FEW CHOICE COCKERELS AND EGGS for Hatching. W. ATKIN, 64-f-m Carberry, Man.

FOUR BRONZE GOBLERS, 5 months old; one pair Black Minorca Chicks; one trio S. C. Brown Leghorn Chicks; two S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels; one S. Wyandotte Cockerel; two Light Brahma Cockerels; one trio Indian Game. This stock will suit the most particular man. When writing please enclose stamp. Address, H. H. ZAVITZ, 50-y-m Box 143, CARBERRY, MAN.

HARTNEY POULTRY YARDS! For Sale—Two grand L. Brahma Cockerels, \$2.50 each; one at \$1.50; one fine pair B. Langshans, \$5; three first-class trios, S. C. B. Leghorns, \$5 per trio. Will exchange any of the above for Buff Cochins or Rose Comb B. or W. Leghorns. Lambert's "Death to Lice," fifteen-ounce package, 40c. by mail post-paid. 64-a-m J. H. CALLANDER, Hartney.

Emerson Poultry Yards. Five Breeds of best Imported Stock—Light Brahmans, B. Langshans, B. P. Rocks, B. Minorcas, W. C. B. Polish. Eggs from ten grand breeding pens, \$2.00 per setting. Young stock for sale. J. SULLIVAN, - 64-f-m - Emerson, Man.

BREEDER OF IMPROVED - CHESTER - WHITE - SWINE, - Dorset Horned Sheep, Bronze Turkeys and Black-Breasted Red Game Fowls. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars to E. VANCE, Emerson, Manitoba. 64-d-m

WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS. Boyd Avenue, - Winnipeg, Man. Single Comb White Leghorns, first prize in pairs at Winnipeg Industrial, 1892; first in breeding pens, and second in pairs, 1893. A few birds for sale (both males and females). Particulars re eggs in March ad. W. A. PETTIT, Breeder of S. C. W. Leghorn.

McCLURE'S POULTRY YARDS. White Leghorns and Light Brahmans. GET OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FOR 1894. 63-m J. McCLURE, 448 Carey-St., Winnipeg.

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, MANITOBA. WM. JONES, Prop. 63-a-m

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. 47-y-m Write to S. LING, Winnipeg, Man.

Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.

S. A. COXE, Veterinarian, DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES. Office and Infirmary: 58-2-y-m BEAUBIEN STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.

W. A. DUNBAR VETERINARY SURGEON, 151 Jemima St., - Winnipeg. Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to. TELEPHONE 56. 25-2-y-m

W. S. HENDERSON, V.S. VETERINARIAN DISTRICT NO. 9, CARBERRY, 44-2-y-m MANITOBA.

DR. W. R. TAYLOR, - - - VETERINARY SURGEON. - - - Special Attention to Dentistry. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, - MANITOBA. 42-2-y-m Sassa. Ave., near Rosin House.

Ulcercure. After the toll and worry of business the human system demands a refresher in the shape of a Good Cup of Tea. We have got a splendid line of INDIAN and CEYLONS of noted strength and purity on hand at present at very moderate prices. JAPANS at 20c., 30c., and 35c. INDIAN & CEYLONS at 80c., 35c. & 40c. Write for samples. J. H. ACTON, Tea Merchant, 220 McDermott St., WINNIPEG.

WRIGHT & CO. Winnipeg, Man.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. EXCURSIONS - TO THE - EAST NOV. 21st to DEC. 31st \$40

To MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and SUSPENSION BRIDGE. Tickets good for three months. Upholstered Tourist cars on all trains. Rate to Toronto or Montreal \$2.00 per double berth.

AUSTRALIA From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney. SS. Warrimoo, Mar. 16 | S. S. Arawa, Feb. 16. And every month thereafter.

CHINA and JAPAN From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong Empress of Japan..... February 5 Empress of China..... March 5 Empress of India..... January 8 And every month thereafter.

For full information apply to W. M. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to Robert Kerr, General Passenger Agent.

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To be SURE, we have the best assortment of SPRING SUITINGS

And you are SURE to get good value and a SURE fit, if you go to

GEO. CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR, 480 Main Street, 44-y-m Winnipeg.

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You'll want some this spring, and it won't pay you to invest in poor material—saying a few dollars on the first cost and having to expend double that amount in repairs before a year is out. Get reliable goods. All our work is hand sewn and of the best stock. Our prices for this class are lower than any other house in Manitoba. Terms cash.

PEIRCE'S HARNESS MANUFACTORY, 278 James St., Winnipeg. 62-y-m

"THE CUP THAT CHEERS."

J. E. ACTON. After the toll and worry of business the human system demands a refresher in the shape of a Good Cup of Tea. We have got a splendid line of INDIAN and CEYLONS of noted strength and purity on hand at present at very moderate prices. JAPANS at 20c., 30c., and 35c. INDIAN & CEYLONS at 80c., 35c. & 40c. Write for samples. J. H. ACTON, Tea Merchant, 220 McDermott St., WINNIPEG.

J. R. CAMERON, Merchant Tailor.



Ordered suits of first-class goods very reasonable. Call and examine stock and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you to place your orders with J. R. Cameron, 220 McDermott St., Winnipeg.

STOCK GOSSIP.

In this issue, John Miller, Markham, advertises seed oats for sale. Mr. Miller makes a specialty of growing seed grain. See his advertisement.

Mr. F. A. Folger, Kingston, the proprietor of the famous Rideau Stock Farm, in this issue offers Holstein calves at reduced prices. See his advertisement. This gentleman's herd of Holsteins are prime dairy cattle of high individual excellence and fashionable breeding. Mr. Jos. Thomson, Salem, Ont., writes:—"Last fall I imported ten Border Leicester shearlings—eight ewes and two rams—from the flocks of the Duke of Buccleugh and Mr. Balfour, M. P. Some of these were prize-takers at the Royal and leading shows in Scotland." Mr. Thomson will hold a clearing sale of all his farm stock and implements—Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, horses, etc.—about the first week of March, of which due notice will be given in ADVOCATE later on.

Mr. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., reports his Shropshires wintering well. Sales have not been very numerous, but those sold brought good prices. He has a few (imp.) ewes in lamb, and a number of ewe lambs for sale. He has had a good demand for Collie dogs, and now has two choice sable colored ones, one year old, for sale, both registered. Also a few pairs of white turkeys.

A. M. & R. SHAW'S GALLOWAYS. A visit to High Park Stock Farm, Brant County, A. M. and Robert Shaw, proprietors, will well repay all lovers of Galloway cattle, as here can be seen some of the choicest specimens of the breed. Prominent in the herd may be noticed the grand imported cow, Countess of Murray, sired by Crusader, winner of champion cup at Edinburgh Highland Show in 1884; also Gem 3rd of Drumlaurig, a prize winner at Toronto and London; a number of promising young bulls and heifers, sired by imported Count Monk, whose grand sire was the renowned Harden, bred by Thomas Biggar & Son, Scotland, are now ready for breeding. The celebrated prize-winning bull MacCartney, purchased from Mr. McCrae, now heads the herd. The High Park herd was first placed in the principal show rings of the Province last season, and succeeded in winning sixteen prizes, a number of which were firsts.

WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1; three insertions, \$2.50, 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.

TO SELL Pure-bred Shropshire Ram Lamb of first-class breeding and a good one. Address, G. C. Weid, care Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

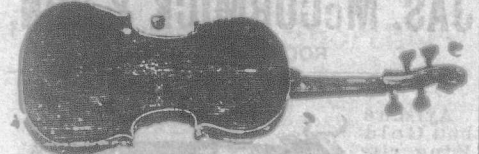
A BUYER for Pedigreed Blue Belton Setter, 14 months old, nicely marked and very active. G. M. Richardson, 113 Alexander St., Winnipeg.

S-E-E-D-S-I

Fine Stock, Lowest Prices, Best Quality. Send at once for FREE Illustrated Catalogue. J. M. PERKINS, 62-1-m 241 Main St., WINNIPEG.

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. 53-y-m

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Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, LAND OFFICE, 381 Main St., WINNIPEG, Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. 17-1-y-om



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

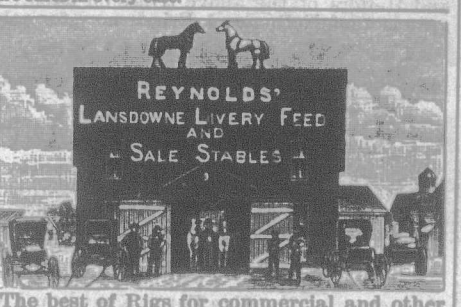
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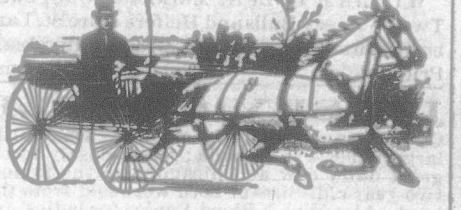
Everything in the drug line. We especially solicit farmers' trade. Both personal and mail orders promptly attended to. Sole agent for "Indago," the great H. D. D. remedy for nervousness, general debility and kindred ailments. Use Gilson's Balsam for Coughs, Colds. For horses and cattle use only Eddington's Invaluable Condition Powders. For cuts, bruises, sprains, use only Eddington's Linctus of Ammonia. C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 62-y-m

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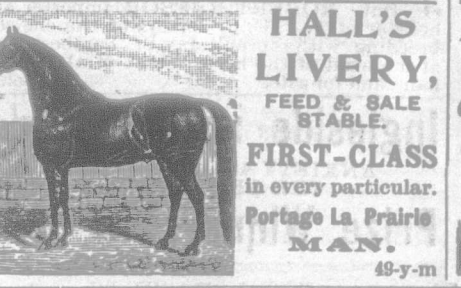
By "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" and "Munson's Emollient." These medicines have met with marvellous results wherever used, and have given relief immediately after using. "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" drives all impurities from the blood. It cures constipation, poor appetite, and makes you feel like living. It cures that 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 it 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 very 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. B. 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 cures and proper treatment for all the common ailments of both man and beast—not probable cures, but sure cures in every case.



REYNOLDS' LANSLOWNE LIVERY FEED & SALE STABLES. The best of rigs for commercial and other travellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oak Lake, Man. 61-1-y-m



H. TOOHRY, Livery, Feed and Sale Stables. Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to. Horses on hand for sale or exchange. Special rates to Commercial Travellers. 47-7-m Manitou, Man.



HALL'S LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. FIRST-CLASS in every particular. Portage La Prairie MAN. 49-y-m

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62-y-m Winnipeg, Man.



CRADLE CHURN. PAT. NOV. 28, 1892. For sale by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to B. R. HAMILTON & CO. Patentees, Neepawa, Man. 49-y-m

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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, Mollenders, 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. A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemist, Calgary, Alta. 5-y-o-m

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It contains cuts, descriptions and prices. We have a larger trade in these goods than any other firm in Canada. We sell them in every Province and Territory. We guarantee prices lower than any local dealer can possibly give. We ship them with privilege of examination before paying for them. We have every style of harness, from dog, goat or pony to heavy and extra heavy, double and single; also gents', boys' and ladies' saddles. Address THE SUPPLY CO., NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

YOUR IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

All four years off. Fresh horses of fine quality and the best breeding. Prices according to the times. 3-e-om NEIL SMITH, Brampton.

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We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male & female) of good breeding & quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialities are good & well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars. 62-y-om

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

In this issue, page 77, Wm. Hodgson, Brooklin, offers for sale a number of excellent Mammoth Bronze and Wild Turkeys. His stock is very fine.

Jos. Thompson, of Salem, Ont., advertises a dispersion sale in this issue of Shortorns, Leicesters, horses and implements. The sale will be held March 6th. See his advertisement in this issue.

R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, offers by private sale his entire herd of Scotch Shortorns. See his advertisement in this issue. His herd is a well-bred one, and his reluctant determination to sell will afford intending purchasers opportunity to procure good animals at reasonable rates.

Mr. John Miller, Markham, reports that he has three superior young bulls sired by Wimple Hero and Doctor Lenton, and from dams of the Upper Mill and Syne families. Mr. Miller is a reliable breeder of Shortorns, and we would recommend our readers to write him re his stock. "Probably the most important and valuable importation of horses ever brought into the Saskatchewan country has just been added to the Macfarlane Ranch," says the Saskatchewan Herald. "Mr. J. M. Macfarlane, of the above ranch, near Battleford, has recently purchased the following well-bred Clydesdales: The imp. stallion Neptune [821] (601), and along with him Ringleader [2022], and the mares Beresford Flower [831], Victoria of Beresford [1901], and Lady Beresford [1075], from the well-known importer and breeder of Clydesdales, Shortorns, etc., John E. Smith, Beresford Farm, Brandon, Manitoba."

Walter James, Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, writes us under recent date: "Have made the following sales of Large Improved Yorkshire pigs: One boar, Mr. J. O'Neil, Middle Bluff; 1 boar, Mr. J. Galbraith, Rosser; 1 boar, Mr. George Ranson, Rosser; 1 sow, Mr. Robert Tait, Rosser; 2 sows, Mr. William Tait, Headingley. Could have sold twice the number of sows if we had them. My cattle have done very well. Nonpareil 48th, bred by O. W. Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont., has dropped a fine bull calf to Sir Walter of Beresford; Priscilla 2nd, bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, dropped a heifer to same sire."

Mr. Robert Robertson, Howick, Quebec, was very successful with his Ayrshires at the World's Fair, having won in all five awards. He received second on bull under one year; first on heifer same age; third for young herd, one bull and four heifers under two years; second for four animals, either sex, the get of one sire; and fourth for two animals, either sex, the produce of one cow. Altogether the total amount of prize money amounted to \$295.00. In addition to the prizes which were won at Chicago, Mr. Robertson still had a sufficient number of cattle at home to win the following prizes at Sherbrooke, St. John's, Twelve Counties, and Chateauguay County: Twenty-one firsts, including three diplomas and two firsts as herd prizes; five seconds, including one second herd prize; four thirds and one fourth, besides a large number of prizes for grade Ayrshires.

NOTICES.

See the advertisement of the Steel Briggs, Maroon Seed Company, in this issue.

An exceptionally good farm in a first-class locality is offered for sale in this issue by the Estate of the late Wm. Glen. Must be sold. See advt.

We wish to draw special attention to the change of advt. of Bain Bros. Mfg. Co., of Brantford. This firm, we believe, are making one of the best farm waggon now manufactured in Canada. Would advise our readers to write them before purchasing inferior make.

THAMESVILLE, May 28th, 1892. DICK & CO., Montreal. Gentlemen—I have been using several packages of your Blood Purifier, and find it the best condition powder I ever used. Yours truly, GEO. M. CRAWFORD.

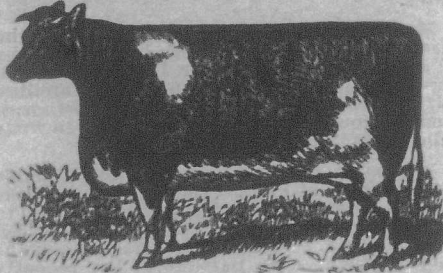
In this issue will be found an advertisement of Messrs. John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont. It is the oldest established Seed House in the Dominion, and is very favorably known throughout Canada and the United States. Their catalogue for '94 is now ready, and will be mailed to all applicants. Mr. R. Y. Manning, Manager of The Grange Wholesale Supply Company, 123 King street, east, writes under date of Feb. 3rd, 1894: "This has been one of the busiest days we have ever had, even worse than at Christmas time. The work done by this establishment is being appreciated by the farmers throughout Canada."

A CHEAP, EFFECTIVE POWER—SECTIONAL STEEL WINDMILLS.

The great saving in labor and gain to the stock by the use of a Steel Windmill for pumping water is not fully understood by Canadian farmers, yet our American friends are more wide awake in this respect, and windmills are as common as other implements, but indications are strong that they are rapidly coming to the front in Canada. Thousands of Canadian farmers have been, and are looking for, a satisfactory power which is reasonable in price and effective in operation. Unless appearances are very deceptive, and a number of wide-awake and trustworthy men have been dreaming, the long-looked-for article has at last been found. We refer to the "Ideal Jr." Sectional Steel Wind Engine (the only steel sectional wheel made), manufactured by Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario. The firm is composed of reliable and experienced men, and they guarantee good results from the power and pumping windmills, and will be glad to give any desired information to farmers, stock-raisers, or any users of power for light machinery. The power mill will run large cutting-boxes, grain-grinders, root-pulpers, saws, etc. Their advertisement appears in this issue.

**JUST IMPORTED—**  
THREE SHIRE STALLIONS, including the six-year-old Fyde King 2nd; Disworth Blue, a five-year-old; Blagdon Marquis, a four-year-old. The names of the most celebrated English winners of late years are to be found on their pedigrees. These are fresh young horses. Will be sold on easy terms. Send for catalogue. Farm is 11 miles west of Toronto; 2 miles from Weston on G.T.R. & C.P.R. 3-cm George Garbutt Thistleton P.O., Ont.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.**

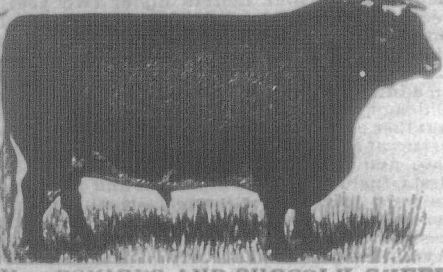


**SEVENTEEN GRAND BULL CALVES!**  
Offers seventeen bull calves, now ready for service, besides two exceedingly good imported yearling bulls and an excellent lot of young cows and heifers, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 8-2-y-om

A few right good young Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale at Maple Lodge Stock Farm. Also a few Leicesters. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. 2-y-om

**FOR SALE.** Three imported Yearling Bulls, bred at Kinellar, including one each of the "Mina," Golden Drop and Bessie families. Apply to JOHN ISAAC, Markham, Ont. 2-2-c-om

**GREENHOUSE -- SHORTHORNS**



**SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK SHEEP**  
New importation arrived, consisting of ewes and rams, all ages, for sale.  
**W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT.**  
7-om Corwin, C.P.R., 7 miles from Guelph.

**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. I have also three of my own breeding—a red and a roan by Defiance and a red by Prime Minister, all out of imported dams. They are the right sort. Prices reasonable. Farm on mile from station. D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, Seaforth, Ont. 1-4-om

**H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.**  
**SHORTHORNS.**  
Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 11-tf-om

**SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,**  
Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks & Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have a grand litter of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 18-2-y

**Deep Milking Shorthorns**  
MR. GRAINGER, Londesboro, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. (Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen.) Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 14-2-y-om

**WESTRUTHER PARK** Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barrington, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station.  
**JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford.**  
24-y-om

**SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

**6 Choice Young Bulls**  
And the Imported Cruickshank Bull  
**ABERDEEN HERO,**  
Their sire. Also some nice  
**Young Heifers,**  
From one year old up.  
Prices to suit times.  
20-2-y-om **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**

**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**  
I have six excellent bulls for sale at hard times prices. They range in age from ten to eighteen months. They are all sired by the imported Cruickshank bull Victor Royal—2750—SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES for sale; also some useful SHORTHORN HEIFERS.  
**CHAS. CALDER,**  
2-g-om **BROOKLIN P. O., Ontario Co., Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams, of choicest Scotch breeding, that, for hair, color, size, feeding qualities, constitution, general style and character, cannot be equalled, and we will sell them low. Also some show heifers for sale.  
**JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y Ontario.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

I now offer by private sale my entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns, consisting of five bulls and twelve females. In the herd are such cattle as Mildred 4th, and her two daughters by a Cruickshank bull; also the imported cow Mayflower 10th and her two daughters; also the Bruce heifer Fanny B 30th, in calf to the Bruce bull King of Wales, which is my present stock bull, also for sale. The other four bulls are twelve and fourteen months old, and fine, lusty fellows, all of which will be sold, as I am giving up the breeding of Shorthorns. Being situated in the midst of a dairy country, where Shorthorns are not appreciated, I have reluctantly decided to retire from the business.  
**R. R. SANGSTER, Lancaster, 14-om Ont.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**  
Netherland, Aerie and Atris blood, along with others all of the best strains of producing blood. Write for particulars. Young Bulls and Heifers of the above tribes on hand. A grandson of Netherland Prince now for sale.  
**G. W. CLEMONS, 10-2-y-om St. George, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS, COACH HORSES AND BERKSHIRES.** Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief—12674—, he by the famous Indian Chief—11108—, and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares and fillies, the get of Dismell, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. **A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm, Thamesville, 12-2-y-om**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TAMWORTH PIGS.**  
Our herd of Holsteins was never so complete as now. Bargains in all ages and both sexes. We have young bulls fit to head the best herds in Canada. We have a choice lot of young Tamworth Pigs ready to book orders. Write at once for prices and catalogue.  
**A. C. HALLMAN & CO., New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. Shippery: St. Petersburg, G.T.R. and Ayr. C. P. R. 14-2-y-om**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**  
Of the Choicest Milking Strains.  
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.  
**J. W. JOHNSON, SYLVAN, P. O. 1-4-om**

**SUNNYSIDE FRIESIANS**  
Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address:  
**McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q. 16-y-om**

**ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE**

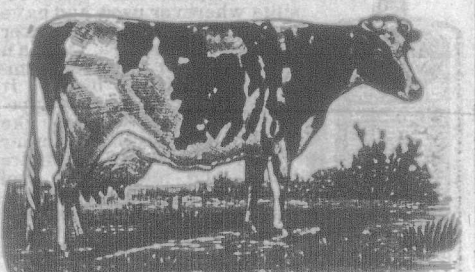
**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES**  
Dropped in February and March, if taken before three weeks old, at \$15 each. If required to register them, purchaser to pay registration fee.  
**F. A. FOLGER,**  
Box 578, Rideau Stock Farm, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.  
4-a-om

**A HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**  
My circumstances oblige me to dispose of my entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, which have been carefully bred. I will therefore sell any number to suit purchasers. Males of females of different ages.  
**ELIAS PANNABECKER, Hespler, Ont. 3-c-om**

**FOR SALE!**  
Thoroughbred Holstein Bull, twenty months old; good animal; registered pedigree; will be sold cheap. **J. R. SUDDBY, Harrison P.O., Ont. 4-b-om**

**THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

**SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PERL COUNTY, ONT., (24 miles west of Toronto).**



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 8-2-y-om

**GUERNSEYS**  
This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Prs. Morton's famous butter cow Bienfaitrice 4th, heads the herd.  
Address: **SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q. 16-2-y-om**

**GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS**  
**WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont.,** offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 19-y-om

**JERSEY-CATTLE**  
Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. **GEO. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om**

**JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL, Ont.** **ROBERT REESOR,** importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 16-2-y-om

**Ingleside -- Herefords.**  
**ANXIETY 4th, and THE GROVE 3rd Strains, Prize Winners for '94!**

**SPECIAL OFFERING OF CHOICE YOUNG BULLS,** Calves of '92 and '93. Registered, and prices reasonable.  
Address: **H. D. SMITH, Farm, 2 1/2 miles, G.T.R. Station. Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 18-2-y-om**

**WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.** Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, **J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 19-1-om**

**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE**

**GURTA 4th (1181)**  
Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address  
**THOMAS GUY, 4-2-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont**

**Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**  
I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are a good milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.  
**MAGGIE DE**

**JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om**

**FOR SALE.**  
Ayrshire bull Gold King, rising 2 years. Dam Nellie Osborne, champion at the Columbian World's Fair, Chicago; also champion at Montreal two years in succession, and in Scotland best cow in milk, etc. Sire, Chieftain of Barochie (imp.), of prize records, etc. Few choice calves imported in dam from Scotland's most noted milk and prize record strains. For further particulars, address **R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshires, Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm, line G. T. R., Lyn, Ontario. 3-tf-om**

**DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES**  
We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 8-2-y-om**

**W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ontario.**  
—BREEDERS OF—  
**First and Second Prize Ayrshires AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

Merino Sheep, Poland China Pigs and Poultry, Stock for sale at reasonable prices. 2-2-y-om

**CHAMPION DAIRY HERD OF AYRSHIRES** at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write **R. ROBERTSON, Howick, Que. 19-y-om**

**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. All Stock Registered.  
**W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Str., Q.T.R**

**SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE**  
My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling 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**





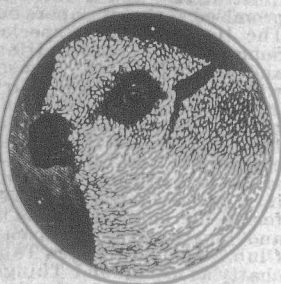
1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881

My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks.

JAMES COOPER, Kippen, Ont.

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 a few years ago.



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.

SHROPSHIRE.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks.



BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE

This is the Home of the Blue Bloods. WM. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet," which so ably piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair.



To Stockmen & Breeders.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS. BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890. DEAR SIR:—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash."

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont. Sole Agent for the Dominion.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, 8,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c, by mail, Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

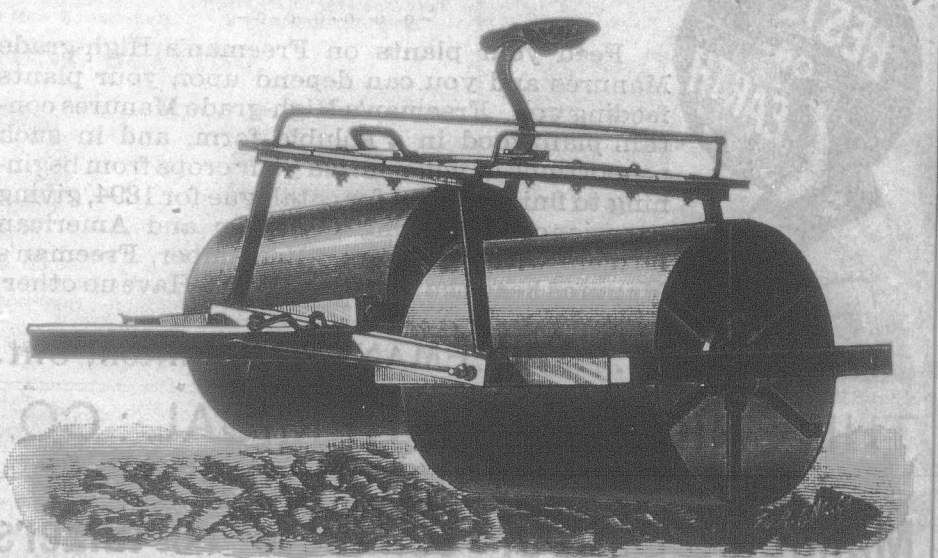
ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

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.

J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

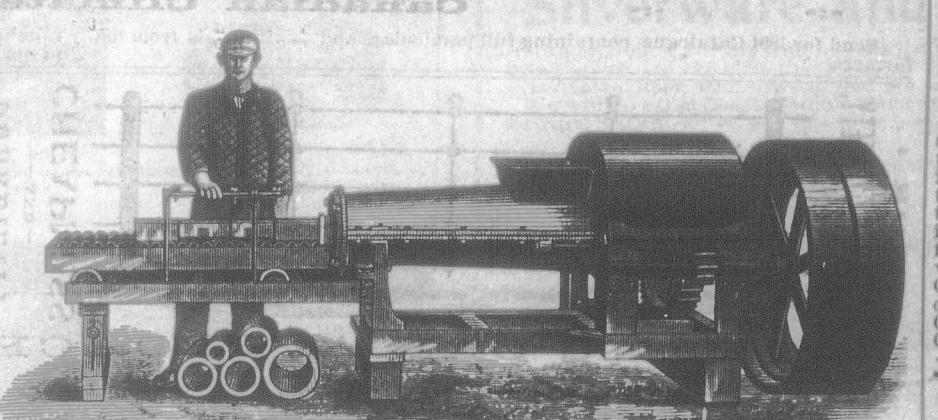
The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)



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

T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.

THE OLD RELIABLE TIME-TRIED AND TRUE KELL'S PAT. COMBINED BRICK AND TILE MACHINE.



No. 2 machine makes tile from two and a-half to eight inches. No. 1 machine makes tile from two and a-half to twelve inches. Both sold on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. C. BAIRD & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM.

SHROPSHIRE, AYRSHIRE & LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. We have a few good Ayrshire bull calves, 150 Shropshires, and also a choice lot of Berkshires, aged from 2 months upwards, for sale at reasonable prices.

White side Bros., 8-2-y-om INNERKIP, ONT.

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.

J. G. MAIR, Howick, P. Q. BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

I am breeding from nothing but stock imported from the well-known herd of Sanders Spencer. At Montreal Exhibition, young stock of my breeding took all the highest honors. Orders now booked for fall litters.

THE MARKHAM HERD

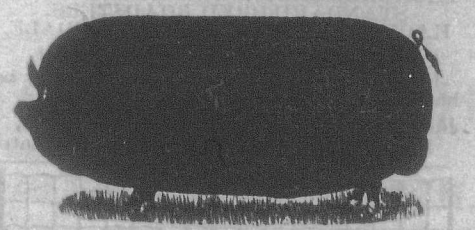
Farm at Locust Hill Station, C.P.R., registered Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed.

JOHN PIKE & SONS.

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs.

Twenty young sows for sale, bred to my three stock boars, Highclere Prince, King Lee, and Champion Duke, Imp. Write for prices or come and see my stock. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R.

GOLD MEDAL HERD OF BERKSHIRES



Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Come and see, or address

J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springville, Ont. 24-2-y-om

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 trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.

W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected 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

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

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.

JOHN BELL, Amber, Ont. 1-y-om

MAMMOTH - BRONZE - TURKEYS - FOR - SALE

I have a number of very choice toms and hens for sale. Young cocks weigh from 24 to 30 pounds in thin condition; hens equally as good. I have two distinct strains—one WILD, the other MAMMOTH BRONZE. My turkeys have been successful prize winners at the Toronto and other great shows. Prices for single birds from \$3 to \$5 each, for pairs from \$6 to \$10.

WM. HODGSON, Box 19, Brooklin, Ontario Co., Ont.

HAZELTON FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM

PLYMOUTH -:- ROCKS.

You need this blood to improve your stock. Vigorous breeding cockerels at reasonable prices. OUR EGGS HATCH A Victoria (B.C.) customer reports 10 chicks from 12 eggs—this after a trip across the continent. Our aim is to please. Catalogues and particulars on application.

C. W. ECKHART, Ridgville, Ont. 5-y-om

Indian Games; White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes

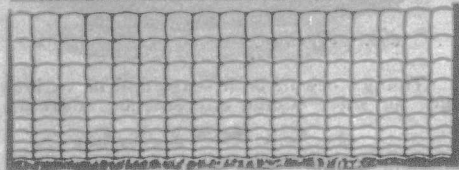
America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. BRONZE TURKEYS, the farmer's favorite fowl. My yards contain birds that have won at the greatest shows in the United States and Canada. I can please the most exacting breeders with exhibition and breeding stock, which I always have for sale. I can also supply BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs from grand birds. Eggs, except turkeys, \$1 per H. Turkey eggs, 25c. each.

JOHN J. LENTON, PARK FARM, QUELWICK, ONT. 10-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

**EIGHTH ANNUAL  
PROVINCIAL SPRING STALLION SHOW**  
DRILL SHED, TORONTO.  
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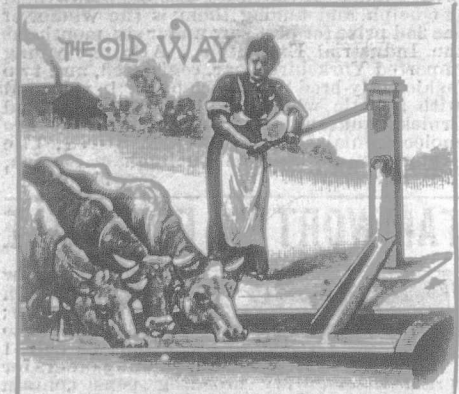
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But no one can fail to see  
That 'gainst this they stand no show to win  
The day.  
They lack the essential thing,  
The self-regulating spring,  
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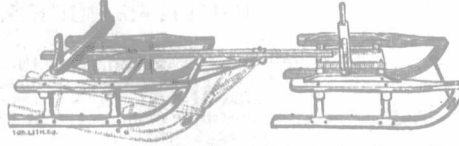
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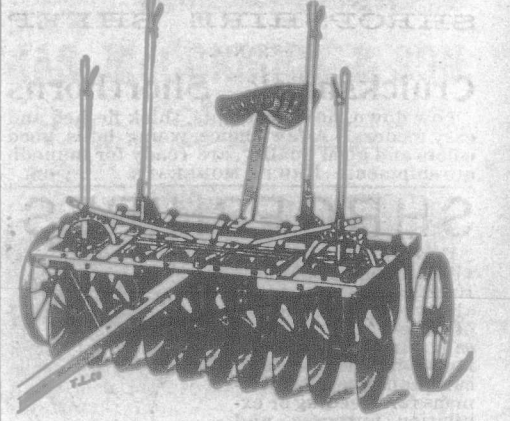
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**NOTICE.**  
The issue of *The Delinquent* for March is the great "Spring Announcement Number," and in its artistic display of New Styles and general attractiveness it is superior to any former number of this popular magazine. In addition to the usual entertaining reading there are several new features noticed this month, one being an original and decidedly fascinating Scarf Drill that will be immensely popular. Another is the resumption of the articles on the Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, with illustrations; and a third is the first of the promised series of papers on Hygienic Living. The Housekeeper is specially considered in Some Dainty Cookery, Hints to Housewives, and the article on Household Renovation, which treats of the Repairing and Polishing of the Woodwork of Furniture; while the mother of marriageable daughters will find food for serious thought in the concluding chapter of Child Life. The second instalment of Gesture in Elocution continues the subject in a masterly way. Novel and interesting forms for entertainments that are agreeable and inexpensive are discussed in A Social Club. Around the Tea Table is as bright and chatty as usual, and Things That Ought Not to Be Said is practically and suggestively valuable. There is also Flower Culture for the month, and new and interesting designs in Knitting, Tatting, Netting, Crocheting, etc., etc. The March number is one of the best of the year with which to begin a subscription, which costs One Dollar. Single Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to *The Delinquent Publishing Co., of Toronto (Ltd.),* 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.



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