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J.C. Rutherford, V.D. & S. 1893

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*
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SPECIMENS OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
 THE PROPERTY OF JOHN JACKSON & SONS, ABINGDON, ONTARIO.

Mr. John Jackson's Southdowns.

Our front page illustration of Southdowns is a fair representation of one of the finest flocks of this breed of sheep on the continent, owned by John Jackson & Sons, Woodside Farm, Abingdon, Lincoln County, Ont. This is one of the oldest flocks in the Dominion, established over thirty years, although it has been entirely renewed during the last thirteen years by importations of the best to be found in England. The Messrs. Jackson have been particular in securing the very best stock rams, both for pedigree and individual merit, regardless of cost. The same practice has been followed in the selection of the ewes. The following is a list of Royal winners added to the flock during the last ten years: 1st and 2nd prize ewes at York in 1883; 1st prize ewes at Shrewsbury in 1884; 1st prize ewes at Newcastle in 1887; 2nd prize ewes at Nottingham, 1888; 1st prize ewes at Windsor, 1889; 1st prize ewes at Plymouth, 1890; reserve number at Warwick, 1892.

The stock rams used in the flock in 1892 were as follows: Imported Norwich Beau—2919—, bred by J. J. Colman; this ram has been shown twenty-five times and has won as many first prizes, having never taken a lower place. Imported Royal Warwick—5609—, bred by E. Ellis; this ram was second prize at the Bath & West, also second at the Oxford Show, and reserve number at the Royal at Warwick, and first at Toronto and London in 1892. Imported Lodore [44], bred by Geo. Jonas; this ram was second prize at Toronto and London in 1892. Imported Bill—5614—, bred by E. Ellis—a lineal descendant of Royal Newcastle; this sheep was second at London and first at four other shows as a lamb in 1892. Imported Warnham (410), Vol. 2, E. F. B., bred by C. T. Lucas; this sheep was second prize as a lamb at Toronto, 1892. Imported Ben—5613—, bred by E. Ellis, was first prize as a lamb at London, 1892. The lambs of this year, although by so many different sires, are a very even lot.

The Woodside flock has been shown with great success at the largest shows in Canada and the United States, and during the last ten years have been awarded over one thousand prizes, including ten gold and silver medals, making a clean sweep of the Detroit International Show for two years in succession.

The Messrs. Jackson always take pleasure in showing their flock to all interested in this breed of sheep. The lot selected for the World's Fair at Chicago is an exceedingly fine lot all round. Customers can be supplied with rams and ewes not akin, and when the quality of the sheep are considered the prices are as low as the lowest.

The ewe lamb in the front of our illustration, Duchess Northumberland—5615—, was bred by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Albury Park, Guildford, England. She has for her sire Ellis "117" (300), that won the champion prize for best ram any age or breed at the Bath and West, and at the Oxford shows in 1891. This lamb took first prize at Toronto and London, also at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph in 1892. The two shearing ewes on the right and left are twin sisters, bred at Woodside; sired by Norwich Beau—2919—, their dam being Royal Windsor "5"—4318—, one of the pen of ewes awarded first prize at the Royal Show at Windsor, 1889. These two ewes were first prize as lambs at Toronto, Detroit, Montreal and Ottawa in 1891; and when shown singly in the shearing class were first and second, and were in the flock that won first, the get of one ram, at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph, 1892, where they were photographed for this sketch.

Farmers who only send their milk once a day should be very careful to thoroughly stir and aerate the evening milk, for if this is not done the cream will be in flakes, which will not readily enter the pipette, and the patron will not be paid for all the butterfat his milk really contains. Do not blame the factory manager for fraud, or at least carelessness, unless you give him a proper sample to work with. Milk will also make more cheese and better cheese when thoroughly aerated.

Though it is a recognized fact that both the docking and castrating of lambs should be done while they are quite young, still many farmers neglect it until the warm weather arrives—when not only is the suffering and loss of blood greater and the recovery more doubtful, but the flies will be troublesome, and unless the lambs are closely watched death may result. If the above operations have not already been performed, lose no time about it now, while the weather is cool and before the flies make their appearance. A wether lamb will fatten easier, will not worry the ewes, can be fed later in the season, and lastly is worth more per pound.

A cheap insecticide has been prepared by B. W. Kilgore, assistant chemist of the North Carolina Experiment Station, as follows:—A mixture of one pound of the commercial white arsenic and two pounds of lime, boiled together for half an hour in from two to five gallons of water, and then diluted to about one hundred gallons of water.

The death of Joseph Harris, at "Moreton Farm," in New York State, has removed one of the best known American agricultural writers of the past quarter century. He did much to promote the application of scientific methods to farming. Among his most widely read works were "Talks on Manures," "Walks and Talks on the Farm," and "Harris on the Pig."

Do not neglect your currant bushes at this busy season of the year. During the press of spring work they are apt to be forgotten until the worms have stolen a march on the farmer and left the bushes nearly bare of leaves. Paris green may be used to destroy the first brood, but is too dangerous for use later on. Powdered Hellebore is the best remedy, either dusting it on pure or mixing with proportions of two pounds to forty gallons of water, or one part to ten of dust, ashes, or flour.

We hear that sharpers are now practising a new fraud upon unsuspecting farmers, so it will be well for them to be on their guard. A man drives up to a farmer's house in great haste and gives him a telegram announcing the serious illness of some relative. On the face of the envelope the charges are \$3 or \$5. He pays the charges and takes the first train for the home of the relative, only to find on arriving there that he has been duped. The stranger is miles away swindling some other honest tiller of the soil.

Get your spraying apparatus ready, so that when it is wanted for use you will not have to drive ten or twelve miles for a new pump, repairs to the old one, or for a supply of chemicals. A delay of two or three days at the proper season of the year will be just enough time to allow the grubs to get beyond the reach of Paris green, and the spraying will be comparatively useless. Never spray while the trees are in full bloom, for no good will be done and bees may be poisoned, but just as soon as the petals fall make the first application.

Are your trees troubled with the oyster shell bark louse? If so, now is the time to spray with kerosene emulsion to kill the young larvae. They leave the parent scale towards the end of May and make their way to the small twigs, where they insert their tiny beaks and never move from the spot again. In a few days threads grow out from their bodies, and in a very short time they are covered with a perfect shield, when nothing but the scraping of the tree will dislodge them. Spray while in the unprotected state with kerosene emulsion, made as follows:—Dissolve half pound of common soap in one gallon of boiling water; pour into two gallons of coal oil; churn with a force pump; when cold dilute with nine parts of water.

Have the Paris green ready for the potato beetles as soon as they make their appearance. Each female killed at this time may be said to represent five or ten hundred of the succeeding generation, for if not prevented she will lay that number of eggs. The handiest way to apply Paris Green at this stage is in the dry form; take old cans, punch holes in the bottom, and dust it on the plants where the beetles are at work, in the proportion of one part to forty of plaster, ashes or flour. Later on, when you have to apply to the whole crop, mix with water, and use the force pump, and apply in proportion of one pound to two hundred or two hundred and fifty gallons of water. The combined mixture (Bordeaux and Paris green) gives good results. See last issue, page 183.

Some farmers seem afraid that the introduction of the Babcock test for the division of proceeds in creameries and cheese factories will place an undue power in the hands of an inexperienced or unscrupulous person who may be in charge of the factory. In marketing grain, the seller either watches the scales, or what is better, has weighed the load privately. Many farmers occasionally check the weight of milk credited to them by the use of their own scales. Every farmer who sends milk may have a small Babcock, and know the per cent. of fat which his milk contains. Then if any variation is disclosed by the report received from the factory, he can soon find out the reason why. Besides this, he can test his cows individually, and if in quality as well as quantity any of them do not prove themselves good milkers, they should be discarded.

Winnipeg Industrial.

Much interest is being taken in the exhibition this year, and the Directors confidently anticipate a much larger display than last year. Two large, new horse stables are in course of erection, and many improvements are being made to other buildings and to the grounds. Many special prizes are offered in the prize list, which will be out in a few days. The ADVOCATE offers a very handsome marble clock, with a bronze ornament on top, as a sweepstake prize for the best stallion any age, open to the Carriage, Thoroughbred and Hackney classes; and also a beautiful silver egg stand for the best pair of fowls in the exhibition.

Timely Notes for June—No. 1.

TARIFF REFORM OR REMOVAL.

Personally I am in favor of "Removal" with a large R, but on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, I would like to indicate some of the lines on which farmers should insist on sweeping reductions. The following articles amongst others should be absolutely free:—Garden and farm seeds (25 and 10%); wearing apparel (10c. per lb. and 25%); bags of all kinds (35%, 25%, etc., etc.); Scales (35%); Bibles (5%); blankets (10c. per lb. and 20%); books (15%); corn (7c. per bush.); cotton fabrics (15%, 25%, etc.); cutlery (20%, 25%, etc.); woolen fabrics (22½%, etc.). And on agricultural machinery, barbed wire, binding twine, and in fact all the prime necessities of the farming population, the duty should be reduced, if not altogether abolished. The duty on spirits, jewelry, wines and luxuries in general should be increased to such an extent that nearly the entire revenue might be collected from luxuries, and have the necessities free. A tariff for revenue is all that we need. Let us have more chance given the masses to acquire a competence, and less opportunity for a few to become millionaires.

SUPPLEMENTAL CROPS.

A good many this year will be backward with their work, and will be debating whether to sow after 1st June or follow the land. If you have even a few cattle to feed it will, I think, be found profitable to sow a few acres in oats and peas, oats and millet, or a mixture of grains to cut on the green side (before the grain hardens) for fodder. I know from experience that a good stack of this green-cut fodder is greedily eaten by cows, even in the middle of May, and returned with interest in the pail. I wish I had more of it this season. In summerfallowing I find that the best men recommend and practice firming the soil after the first (and only) plowing. In no other way can this be done better than by growing a catch-crop of rape or strap-leaf turnips broadcast after the last harrowing, say in beginning of August. Just sow the seed thinly over the piece and roll it in. The cattle will eat it off in the fall when the prairie grass is dry and withered, and will also press the ground solid by their tramping.

GENERAL.

Carbolic preparations are better than sulphur in a setting hen's nest.

Keep the young chicks free from parasites.

An advocate of the small breeds of hens declares he gets ahead of the Brahma and Plymouth Rock men by giving less value for the same money—his eggs being so much smaller. Isn't it time they were sold by weight?

I see Mrs. Tilson criticized for her weight of eggs by a Plymouth Rock breeder, but as Mrs. T. says she has Leghorns she may still be right. My own eggs from Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and half-breds average eight to the pound.

I have kept Leghorns, Hamburgs "*et hoc genus omne*," but though they certainly laid, especially the White Leghorns, a great many eggs, my chief difficulty was to find them—the crows, gophers and ground squirrels got as many as I did, while my Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks lay almost invariably in the stables or hen-house, and taking the year round I fancy I get a greater number of eggs, and certainly more meat and chickens.

"Arid America," I see, is giving up the idea of rain-making, and is going sensibly to work to irrigate. They should come here and get their moisture in the natural way.

Keep another pig instead of that superfluous dog. He will eat less, and will not bite off your cows' tails.

I am glad to see the Tamworth pigs coming to the fore. They certainly are prolific, and they grow very rapidly. "INVICTA."

Crop Prospects.

Notwithstanding the lateness with which spring opened, the weather throughout May was warm, and we were blessed with several warm showers, so that vegetation is now as far advanced as usual; the seed, having been sown after the ground was warmed, came away very rapidly. Doubtless more land will be sown with oats and barley, and a much greater per cent. will be followed. Much of the fall wheat in Ontario has been turned under and resown with spring wheat. The American wheat crop is reported much below the average. Great Britain and the Continent of Europe generally have been suffering severely from drought, so that on the whole the "outlook" for wheat is good, and besides the C. P. R. promise a reduction in freight rates on wheat.

The Central Farmers' Institute.

Every farmer should endeavor to attend the Central Farmers' Institute meeting to be held in Brandon on June 27th, 28th and 29th. By the programme it will be seen that subjects of an interesting and practical nature will be handled by some of the most able men in the Province. We notice with pleasure that Mr. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is to lecture on Agricultural Education, a subject upon which few are better able to speak. Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, will also be present, and address the meeting. On the last day an opportunity will be offered to visit the Experimental Farm, which is well worth a special trip to Brandon at any time. The evening sessions will be brightened by music, etc., etc., and as Brandon City never does things by halves we predict a royal welcome and a good time to all who can attend. Reduced fares are promised by the railroads, and all who are not delegates should write the secretary for particulars.

Mr. R. E. A. Leach, secretary, of Brandon, announces the following programme:

June 27th—10 a. m.—Directors' Meeting. At 1.30 p. m.—President's Address, report of officers for past year, election of officers, appointing committees and transaction of business. At 8 p. m.—Addresses of welcome by the Mayor of Brandon and from the Brandon Institute, followed by replies; "Agricultural Education," by C. C. James, M. A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

June 28th—9.30 a. m.—"Keeping Accounts," by Mr. H. McKellar; "Stock Raising," by a representative of the Cattle Breeders' Association; "Mixed Farming," by Mr. S. A. Bedford; and "Freight Rates," by Mr. C. Braithwaite, representing the Manitoba Patrons of Industry. At 1.30 p. m.—"Wheat Growing," by R. Waugh; "Economic Farming," by James Elder, Virden; "Tuberculosis in Cattle," by S. J. Thompson, V. S.; "Poultry Breeding," by H. A. Chadwick, representing the Manitoba Poultry Association, followed by a business meeting of one hour. At 8 p. m.—"Agriculture on Business Principles," by C. C. James, M. A., and an address by the Hon. Thomas Greenway.

June 29th—9.30 a. m.—Delegates will visit the Experimental Farm, after which the following important subject will be discussed:—"The Atmosphere, the Soil and the Plant."

Millet.

There are several distinct varieties of this grass, of which the Hungarian grass and common millet are the kinds most frequently sown, although German millet, which matures a little later in the season, is grown to some extent with good results. Our experimental stations are taking up this plant with the view of providing a good substitute for hay in the short years, and they have a number of new varieties which they report as being much superior to the common varieties now grown.

In this country it is grown altogether as a fodder crop, either to be fed green or cured as hay. Millet is especially valuable to supplement the hay crop in bad years, for a farmer can wait until he can determine the yield of his hay or ensilage crops before sowing, consequently he can calculate the amount of millet which will be necessary to insure the usual amount of winter feed for his stock; while nearly all other crops require an earlier sowing as well as a longer season of growth, millet can be put in quite late in the season and still give a heavy crop of feed.

A dry rich soil is desirable, but though it will grow on thin soils it pays best on fertile land. It will grow well on any soil of sufficient richness to give a good crop of corn or potatoes. The soil should be well pulverized and harrowed, and made smooth and level, so that the small seeds may not be buried too deeply. From three pecks to thirty quarts are enough, when sown broadcast; if drilled, less will be needed. After sowing the seed roll the surface. Sow after corn planting is finished, when the weather has become settled and the nights are warm, which will doubtless, in most parts of Canada, be about the first of June.

It should be cut as soon as the heads are well formed and before the seed ripens. Millet ripens very irregularly; some heads will be ripe when others are just shooting out, so it should be cut on the early side to get the best quality of feed. Cut with a mower and cure the same as common hay. One objection to the general growth of this crop is the fact that it is an annual and thus requires the ground to be prepared and the seed sown each season. Millet makes very rich feed and all kinds of stock eat it greedily, so that most growers prefer to mix it with common hay or other coarse fodder. If any of the crop has been allowed to go to seed it should be fed with great care and only in small quantities, as there is a certain amount of danger in feeding at this stage. Great care must be exercised when buying millet and Hungarian grass seed, that it is pure and free from foul weed seeds. A great deal of mustard and similar seeds have been introduced into the Northwest and Manitoba in this way; in some sections every farmer who was growing millet could be pointed out at a distance by means of the yellow mustard blossoms in the crop.

Live Stock Portraiture.

There is a peculiar satisfaction in work well done that comes to the publisher in no other way. Though aiming at constant improvement in all departments, we are reminded by many congratulations that in live stock portraiture the front page illustrations of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE exhibit a distinct advance in this feature of agricultural journalism. Recognizing the existing need in past years for improvement, we are pleased to be able to place within reach of Canadian breeders a class of work that will do life-like justice to stock, the excellence of which has gained world-wide repute. The portrait of Messrs. Jackson's Southdowns, occupying the place of honor in this issue, has probably never been excelled, it indeed equalled in periodical work. Its fidelity to life is remarkable. Among others with which we hope to favor our readers shortly will be a group of Mr. John Bell's celebrated Tamworth swine, Messrs. Gibson & Walker's Lincoln sheep, and the noted Ayrshire sire at the head of Mr. Thos. Guy's herd.

Summerfallowing.

Had our prize essayist started his fallow a little earlier in the season, and advocated only one plowing, followed immediately by thorough harrowing to retain all the moisture possible and repeat the harrowing at short intervals, as pointed out by Mr. Bedford in another column, his "process" would be much more complete. The strong points he makes in recommending the keeping of more stock to convert the large straw piles into manure instead of smoke, and the seeding down to timothy, or a native grass as soon as the Experimental Farm can recommend one which will be better than timothy, place this essay ahead of several other very good ones. Mr. James Elder, of Virden, last year, after killing several crops of weeds as above indicated, sowed wheat at the rate of half a bushel per acre on a 90 acre fallow, and so luxuriant was the growth that he was obliged to get a neighbor's flock of 300 sheep, as well as all the cattle in the district, in order to feed it all off before the snow came. This course would not only help to keep the soil from drifting and supply splendid autumn pasture for stock, but manure the land well and evenly, and firm it down so that it would be in the best possible shape for the drill in the spring, and in our opinion would be better not harrowed at all. We expect to hear later on wonderful results from this experiment. Now a question arises as to what is best to sow under this system, whether wheat, oats, barley, rape or turnips, and the quantities of seed per acre. We should be glad to hear from any who have tried any of these or other things; let us hear what you have done or what you think in regard to this important matter.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

On "The Best Method by which the Manitoba and Northwest Farms May Be Kept Free from Weeds and their Fertility Retained."

BY W. STANDEVEN, CALF MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA.

Presuming it is your wish that the essays for competition shall be such as will most readily recommend themselves to the average farmer of Manitoba and the Northwest, and will enable him to summerfallow some of his land with the ordinary conveniences he has at hand, and not enter into the treatment of summerfallowing in the abstract, I shall confine my remarks to the usual conditions, which, as a practical farmer, I find around me, for I think it would be useless for us to expect the ordinary farmer in this new country to be supplied with means to protect root crops from our severe frost until he could make profitable use of them; therefore, I will not enter into the question of a fallow crop of such, but give my own experience. We know very well that the land will soon tire of continual cropping, and if we want to keep up the fertility of the soil and secure good crops and clean land, then we must watch closely our fields; and when the crops begin to fall off we know the weeds will make great headway and very soon get the upper hand. If the farmer in this country was in a position, as I said before, to grow roots on some of his land which wants change, then, I know there is nothing would clean it so well as the necessary preparation and cultivation for that crop, but failing this, I recommend the following process. Let the farmer use his own judgment and decide what part of his land shows symptoms of sickness, and after harvest turn his attention to the land which it is his intention to crop next year, leaving the proposed fallow alone. Then, when the spring opens there is no time for anything but to get in his crop. As soon as the seeding time is past, let him turn his attention to his summerfallow and give the field a good harrowing, either with a spring-tooth seeder or spade harrow, both ways of the field, and let the field rest for a few days, or until he thinks the seeds of the weeds on the surface

are well started into growth; let the field get green if it will, and about the first week in July plow carefully and well, turning everything down, then give it one stroke with the drag harrows, or more if it is not fine enough, and let the field rest again for a short time to give the seeds which may have been brought to the surface time to start into life—perhaps ten days; then harrow again, and after waiting a few days more to see if any more weeds are left to come to life, give the field one shallow plowing with the gang plow and harrow afterwards if necessary. I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that many farmers object to two plowings in one season, but I have proved that this process will give a fine tilth on the surface and a firm bed for the seed to be drilled on, and a clean field, with renewed fertility. I would strongly recommend that the wheat sown shall be very, very clean, for it would be simply ridiculous to sow dirty seed on a clean field.

The latter part of the subject of our essay is, "How the fertility of our farms is to be kept up." I would advocate, after one crop of wheat, or at most two, have been taken from a field so treated, that it be laid down to timothy grass. I say timothy because it seems the only grass we can depend on at present, but I am anxiously watching for the result of the experiments on the native grasses at Brandon Experimental Farm. Then, let all the manure which can be got out be put on the timothy; this will help the grass and help also the crops of wheat which shall follow the hay crop and pasture. Another condition I would recommend is that more cattle be kept and more stall feeding be done, with greater care of the manure so made; and I cannot too strongly condemn that insane method followed by many farmers of burning their straw after harvest to get rid of it, and then, if the spring is late in opening they have to run around and beg a little straw of their more provident neighbors to keep their cattle alive. There is no doubt in my mind but that we shall have to bring our system of cropping out of the haphazard way in which we now indulge, and lay down a regular rotation of crops. I believe there is no better plan than for the farmer to make the summerfallow his starting point, and in a few years he will have a certain portion of his land every year clean and in the very best condition to get a good catch of timothy, and he will also have the same quantity of strong timothy sod to turn down for wheat; by doing this he will be able to get good crops all round, and very likely to escape the frost, for it is well-known that wheat sown on timothy sod ripens several days earlier.

Before I close I must say a word or two on the subject of sowing wheat on the stubble, and I cannot too strongly condemn this practice; it is one which is, more than any other that I know of, filling the country with weeds, and instead of improving the farms of Manitoba and the Northwest is having a directly opposite effect.

Farmers' Institute Organization at Hartney.

Thursday, 11th inst., at 8 p. m., was the date on which Hartney Institute was gazetted to organize, and notwithstanding the very busy time with farmers—and night brings welcome rest after the long and weary day's toil—a large gathering assembled in the Orange Hall. The work of organization was rushed through in short time. E. Briggs was elected President; A. L. Henry, Vice-President; Jno. M. Fee, Secretary-Treasurer, together with six directors and two auditors, all well chosen.

Messrs. Bedford and Leach, of Brandon, were present to address the meeting by request of the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Leach being called, intimated that the present meeting, now organized as the Hartney Institute, was the result of his feeble missionary effort performed at the instance of the Executive of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute; he congratulated the institute on such live members as their President and Secretary-Treasurer, who had energetically pushed the preparatory organization work. His address on "Institute Work" abounded with suggestions along the line of conducting institute work, describing the advantages to be gained from commingling of thought and experience by the farming profession, and the need for employing the most improved methods in that industry.

Mr. Bedford's address on summerfallowing was full of useful suggestions. He said a man should do it intelligently; not do it because it was customary, or because it was a time in the summer when there was not much else to do, but do it to clean and rest and fertilize the land. Many "summerfallows," so-called, were made more foul by the methods of work than though they had not been touched. Last year he saw hundreds of summerfallows, but not more than a dozen worked right. He recommended for couch grass twice plowing, but for anything else only once plowing, harrowing close after the plow, and as often afterward as weeds showed through the ground. When the ground got worked down hard that harrows did not do the work, put on a cultivator. He liked to destroy from six to a dozen crops of annuals in the summer.

The next meeting of the institute will be held May 27th. Hartney Institute starts off with good prospects and a large membership. Our best farmers are connected with it, and seem to regard it with much favor.

Chester Whites as Bacon Hogs.

BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONTARIO.

Many readers of the agricultural journals of Canada are perhaps not very well posted on the different breeds of swine, and having read the able articles written by parties interested in Yorkshires, Tamworths, etc., would naturally suppose that the above-mentioned breeds were the only suitable sorts to fill the present demand as bacon hogs. Let me say, in my opinion there are breeds just as suitable for this purpose that will return fully as large if not larger profits to the producer. One of these breeds is the Improved Chester Whites. I admit there are poor specimens of this breed, as among other kinds, but I do say the worst specimen of a hog I ever saw was at the last Industrial, and he was not a Chester White. The pig that will produce the largest amount of meat and lard of the best quality at the least cost, at from six to eight months old, is the most profitable pig, regardless of breed. Although I did not hear the following direct, I have it from a party not interested in any breed, that the foreman in a well-known packing house said a few months ago that the best bacon hog they could get was the Chester-Berkshire grade. He said they had plenty of side and better hams than grades of other breeds. The ideal hog must of necessity have a strong constitution and a vigorous appetite. If he will not feed he is of no use. The more a pig will eat and digest in proportion to its size, the more profitable it will be. He must also be of a quiet disposition; the more discontent and unnecessary motion the greater the demand on the stomach, consequently more food will be required merely to sustain the body. The best specimens may be described as long and deep in the carcass, straight on the back, short in the legs, full in the ham, light in the shoulder, head small in proportion to the body, nose not too long, face slightly dished, broad between the eyes, and especially a heavy coat of fine silky hair to protect him from cold in winter and the scorching sun in summer. The latter will blister a thin-haired pig, and in consequence it will not thrive so well. Add to the above quiet habits and an easy taking on of flesh, so as to admit of being slaughtered at almost any age, and we have what is considered a typical Chester White. I might also say that this sort seldom call their feeders before a reasonable time in the morning, as some other breeds were in the habit of doing at the time of the last Industrial Exhibition. While it is necessary for a pig to have a good appetite in order to thrive well, yet it is not necessary that they squeal themselves hungry.

Mr. Caswell, Manager of the Canadian Packing Company, when addressing the Western Dairymen's Convention at London, Ont., when asked by some gentleman if the Chesters were not a suitable hog, said they were too fat when fully matured, and consequently were only fit for mess pork. I would like to have asked him (but time would not permit any discussion) if he considers the breeds he was recommending as suitable for singed bacon fully matured at from 180 to 220 pounds, the weights most in demand. If so, they should certainly be classed as small breeds instead of large, but it is well-known this is not the case. I believe it is a mistake to crack up any special breed as the only suitable breed for A 1 bacon. The race we are all competing in is, "Who can produce the ideal bacon hog at the greatest profit?" A little swine feeding goes a long way if there are no profits in connection therewith. A better way would be to pay extra prices for the hog most suitable, or reject the ones that are not suitable, and let the producer decide what breed or breeds crossed will make the desired hog at the greatest profit to himself. The extra price paid for the best class will be of sufficient interest to the farmer to arouse him in this matter. Now, if the Improved Chester or Chester grades will produce, as they undoubtedly will, a hog at from six to eight months old, weighing from 180 to 240 pounds, with long, deep sides and especially good hams, well mixed with lean of a fine quality, what more does the packer want? or, is it a fact that some of the packers are also importers and breeders of other breeds? If so, they certainly have a two-fold object in view—first, to keep their own breeds to the front, so as to sell their stock at good prices; and second, to manufacture the offspring into bacon, thereby making double profit instead of single, also giving all the credit to the Yorkshire, because the grades are mostly white, never considering that they are largely produced by Chesters. While it is necessary that we cater to the packers' wants, yet the first thing necessary is the profits on food consumed. At present prices of pork, any breed can be fed at a reasonable profit, but when prices are away down the profits are of necessity very small. Then the producer will naturally ask himself the question, Can I furnish the required quality of pork any cheaper from one breed than another? In answer to this, I might say the grazing hog of the most contented disposition, with light offals, all other points being equal, is in my opinion the most profitable pig to raise at the present time, and a good Chester White meets these requirements perhaps as nearly as any other breed. The sows are especially good mothers, being both careful and good sucklers; and as to their prolificacy the most I have had farrowed at one litter was seventeen healthy living pigs, but I read the other day of a Chester sow farrowing forty-two living pigs, one litter. Notwithstanding the fact that there are frequently able articles written in favor of other breeds, Chester Whites are still in good demand, although they are seldom mentioned, except in the advertis-

ing columns of agricultural journals. I felt it was both a duty and a privilege, as a breeder of Chesters, to say a word or two in their favor, as I know they are well deserving of a better place in public esteem than they hold in Canada. This is what prompted me to write this article.

The Farmer's Garden.

BY ROBT. BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

In my article upon "House Plants" in your issue of 5th May, I notice that I very stupidly omitted one of the most useful, ornamental and most satisfying varieties, viz., the Begonia, which should certainly have a place in every house collection, as it is what I would call a duplex plant, carrying as it does beauty in both foliage and bloom. In late years there have been great additions to this class; most of them are hardy, and are of so many different hues and colors of leaf and flower that I scarcely know which varieties to recommend, and as tastes differ so much, I think it best to allow the growers to make their own selection.

Plants already matured or bulbs can be procured from any of the nurserymen. For my part I prefer the latter, as I know what I am getting. Put them in pots or cans, according to size of bulbs, in soil made up of one-third each of leaf mould, sand and rotten turf; soak well with water and keep them in a dark place until they sprout. For propagation purposes the begonia surpasses the geranium, the fuschia and many others, and resembles the dahlia, as you can increase your stock either by cuttings from the stems or from the roots by removing the baby or small bulbs. The begonia is certainly one of the best varieties in our floricultural classes, and is bound before very long to take the lead, as it has many advantages and no disadvantages.

Have written for your last issue upon small fruits. I now take the liberty of saying something upon large ones.

Apples.—While I have very grave doubts as to these coming to any great things in this country in my day or generation, and am positive that it is a useless and losing task to try them at all upon the open prairie, I still have hopes that some of the Russian varieties may, if properly handled, be grown to advantage in sheltered places. I supplied a number of parties with these sorts three and four years ago, and where my instructions were followed they have done fairly well; they were planted in the virgin soil without manure in the northwest corner of bluffs, and so many of the forest trees were thinned out around them as to allow them plenty of air and growing space, leaving a sufficient number to act as a windbreak to save the blossom in spring and the fruit in the fall. The ground around them was kept well cultivated throughout the season; the strong growing shoots were cut back to six eyes or buds about the middle of July, which caused them to branch out freely, and the new wood was thoroughly hardened and the buds well ripened before the frost set in. In the following and each successive spring the land was top-dressed with a liberal supply of well-rotted manure, and dug in about three-quarters of a spade deep (the manure being kept at a short distance from the trees), after the growth had started and the buds pretty well burst. I do not believe in feeding a plant any more than a man or an animal when it is asleep, and prefer manuring my trees and bushes after they have started and are actively at work for the purpose of giving them greater strength and power for their future labor. If a tree or bush awakens from its winter's rest to find itself surrounded, or, as many are, drowned with an overkindness in the way of strong food, what can be naturally expected but either of two consequences, viz., death or an over-exuberance of wood and foliage, and producing little or no fruit. However, for every apple tree that has even made a pretence of doing fairly well, there are thousands in this country that have turned out worse than badly, and have entailed only loss and disappointment to the experimenting farmers and others; therefore, I thoroughly agree with your contributor, Mr. Bedford, in his advice to the residents in Manitoba and the Northwest to be very shy about throwing away money upon the various kinds of so-called Russian apples offered by the many agents throughout this province, who are catering for business more than for the success of the trees, as the purchasers are almost sure to be led astray, more especially as very few of our nursery salesmen are acquainted with or know anything of the value or habits of the different varieties they offer, and even less as to their treatment for success in establishing and propagating them. I venture to say that as we are blessed with experimental farms let us make use of them, and have our large fruits thoroughly tried there for a few years, and when varieties have been found that will succeed there, and can be relied upon as perfectly safe for this soil and in this climate, we can go ahead with our planting and grow them with some satisfaction, and possibly with some profit also. Of course, if there are any who have a few dollars to spare and would like to have home-grown apples, and who have the necessary protected situations, I would say to all such, by all means try a few of the sorts which have shown up best at Brandon Experimental Farm. Now for a few practical hints as to culture at this season to those who are fortunate to have such luxuries in their possession. I presume you have your trees pruned, if not, do so at once, by cutting back the strong shoots to six or eight eyes, and the weaker ones to two or three;

top-dress between the rows with the best of well-rotted manure, keeping it a little way from the trees, and dig or plow it in; the fibres and roots should seek out their food and come to it, and not the manure go to them; keep the land free from weeds and well cultivated on the top by frequent use of the hoe or scuffer during the entire growing and ripening season. This treatment affords the necessary breathing for the roots, and also, contrary to the belief of many people, makes the soil less easily affected by dry times than if it were hard crusted or caked. I agree with Mr. Franklin when he says that we may be able to grow some varieties to advantage by allowing them to become shrubby, but you would require to use the greatest of care as to how you pruned them for a year or two, as cutting them back severely would have a tendency to send them into too much wood.

Crab Apples.—I would say there may be some show for these, and in fact they have been grown in places with some degree of success. Transcendant and Whitney's Seedling, No. 20, turned out best among all I supplied. The much-praised Martha and the Red and Yellow Siberian did not come nearly up to my expectations, and honestly I cannot recommend them. Treatment for this class same as for apples.

Plums.—I may be wrong, but my belief is that these are likely to succeed here, and be our main large fruit; but to bring that about we must plant out in sheltered spots, the best places for them being found in bluffs along a creek, or at the outside of a slough. The native plum is generally found in bushy, damp spots. De Soto, Weaver and Lombard have succeeded best with my clients, while the greatly lauded Moore's Arctic was nowhere. I cannot coincide with my friend, Mr. Franklin, as to hybridizing, for more reasons than one. First, the carriers of the pollen are too scarce; and in the second place our wild fruit trees are too badly diseased with black knot, a thing that growers in every country have been warring against with but little success. Manure well, cultivate regularly, and be sure to cut away all suckers, or they will cause the main stem or trunk to decay.

Pears and Cherries, so far as my experience goes, were not meant for our wonderful country. They have as yet been a complete failure; and suppose we did get the trees to grow, I am positive the fruit, if there was any, would not be worth the pulling, as their nature demands a damp, sluggish atmosphere, and who is there that does not know that ours is far removed from that?

I would mention, in conclusion, that I have handled and experimented upon fruit trees and bushes from Minnesota, Illinois, Dakota, Ontario, and New York State, and none gave so much satisfaction and succeeded nearly so well as those from Rochester, N. Y.

Fleecing the Dairy Farmer.

Practically single-handed, for a quarter of a century the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has resisted and exposed an endless number of schemes designed to fleece the farming public. When the movement in favor of improved butter dairying set in, occasion was taken to caution persons against starting creameries without a certainty of a sufficient supply of milk within a reasonably limited area, and without exercising the greatest possible care in the selection of plans and plant. It is no secret that there are probably a thousand creameries in the United States, which have actually cost double what would have yielded the conscientious concerns supplying the outfits a reasonably large margin of profit. Not a few of them are to-day standing idle for lack of milk, and some have been "mysteriously burned down." We have in the past published plans and given estimates of the cost of plant and building under reasonable conditions, and at the experimental dairy stations established in the different Canadian provinces practical information as to every detail can be obtained. Reliable men who have been in the business in Canada for years are always ready to impart to beginners the benefit of their experience, so that when an oily-tongued agent from abroad strikes a district with his grip full of plans and golden statements of prospective profits it would be well to send him about his business and make enquiries nearer home. Usually this is not done. A little mother wit ought to tell any one that these glib-talking travellers are not philanthropists, and that when a couple of "prominent farmers" are invited at "the expense of the company" on a trip of 400 or 500 miles to see a real creamery running, and are wined and dined into the bargain, it is not for their benefit nor for the benefit of their fellow-farmers who are to become shareholders. However, they bring home a glowing report, the stock is taken up with a boom, the agent gets a \$5,000 or \$8,000 contract signed hard and fast for what ought only to cost \$3,000, or when the cow population of the community would not warrant a larger expenditure than that, and then takes his departure for pastures fresh, leaving his victims to fight it out with the collector of the company. It seems necessary to reiterate previous warnings on this subject, in view of the increased attention being given to buttermaking on the factory plan. The essential facts about this business can be got quite near at home, and it can be successfully developed, just as Canadian cheese dairying was, without the application of Chicago hot-house methods. A little common sense is a very good thing on which to lay the foundation of a creamery.

Agriculture in the Public Schools.

A paper read at the Teachers' Convention, at Virden, by Jas. Elder, "Hensall Farm," Virden.]

A common question frequently asked is, "Why do our boys leave the farm?" and many are the answers given, all more or less correct. There is one answer, however, which is perhaps as much to the point as any, but which I have never heard given, viz.: Our boys are not taught the science of farming, and consequently they grow up with the idea that farming is a sort of low class occupation, from which, by dint of hard, dirty labor, an ignorant, stupid, simple set of men are able to just keep body and soul together, the only spice of whose life is an occasional visit of the bailiff, whilst the city and town occupations require intellect, education and sharpness, which, when applied, secure for those employed in them competence, dignity and respectability.

No doubt among those engaged in farming there are many well educated men. Educated in certain branches, but not in the branches applicable to their occupation; consequently, whilst they can talk intelligently about politics, history, geology or astronomy, they know nothing about the science of agriculture. Some of these are excellent painters or musicians, but in the business from which they expect a livelihood they are simply plodding along in the dark. They do a thing because they see some one else whom they consider a good farmer doing it, falling altogether to notice that the circumstances in his case are entirely different from those in theirs.

But perhaps some one will ask: "Is there any science in agriculture?" I answer, just as much as in any other occupation. Nay, I question if in any business there is more need for knowledge, skill, judgment and perspicuity than in agriculture, and therefore I am disposed to dispute the claim to the name "profession" with some of those occupations which now assume it. True, in the past it was generally thought that principal requirements in a farmer were plenty of physical strength and mental energy. But in these days of keen competition and improved methods, a man requires to exercise his mental even more than his physical powers; if he is to be successful in agriculture he must know the whys and wherefores, he must know the principles as well as the practice.

Yes; not only is agriculture a science, but it is the grandest science on earth. 1st. Because it is the fountain of the world's life. 2nd. Because it was the only science practised by man in his un-fallen state. The sciences of law, medicine, etc., are only the results of sin. 3rd. It is the most independent mode of existence offered to man. "Happy and free as a king is he who bows but to God alone." Therefore, we believe that the time has come for agriculture to be taught in our public schools.

As to the subjects to be taught, these are many and varied. Whilst technical chemistry is all very well in its place, at the same time I believe that, for the present, the very best text-book possible could be compiled of extracts from our agricultural journals. These are not only suitable to our times and conditions, but their practical character would make them interesting to our young people, and would impress them upon their minds in a manner impossible to the more technically written articles. A thoroughly practical, intelligent farmer should be chosen to make the selections. He would be in a position to make a much more judicious selection than a regular educationist.

A text-book of this kind could be made very interesting and instructive, and we have no doubt would in many cases be read with profit by the parents. It should embrace a wide variety of subjects, such as the constituents of soils, the constituents of plants and grains, the systems of cultivation for different soils and different plants. (I remember well, in my boyhood days, reading a series of articles in the old Canada Farmer, entitled "Familiar Talks on Agricultural Subjects," from which some excellent articles could be culled.)

Then there is the stock department.—the characteristics of the different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, also methods of feeding to best advantage, including results of experiments made at the Experimental Farm; also an article on pedigrees of stock.

Then there is gardening in all its branches, a subject so important in contributing to the variety on the farmer's table, or to cultivating a taste for the beautiful; also tree planting, the knowledge of which seems to be very limited, and the practice of which would contribute as much as anything else to make country life pleasant, enjoyable and elevating.

And last, but not least, I would include in such a text-book articles for the girls on housekeeping, cooking, dairying, etc. I am afraid that too much pains are taken sometimes to teach the girls to ape the lady under a sad misapprehension of the true meaning of that term, and not enough to teach them those things which are essential to their future usefulness, happiness and well-being; for, after all, "Life is real, life is earnest." Fancy clothing, stylish gait and simpering manners may be very fascinating to the love-sick swain, but they add but little to the prosperity, contentment and happiness of after-life. A well-cooked meal, clean, cheery house, well-repaired pants, and a thrifty, intelligent wife, who can talk intelligently about mutual interests, will contribute to a husband's contentment and good humor, and to the happiness of the home, long after the simpering manners have lost their charm.

Let such a book be compiled, and I believe it would be the most interesting as well as the most instructive book in our schools.

Some will say that agriculture must be learned by practical observation. True, and do not our country boys have the practical part right before them? What they need is to be taught correct theories, and by comparing these theories with the practice they see at home, whether that practice is right or wrong, they will enjoy the very best facilities for learning the science of agriculture.

Now, as to the objects to be attained. These are both important and far-reaching. 1st. I would say that the ideas caught by the children at school, and by them suggested at home, would have an immediate effect in improving the methods practised by the parents. 2nd. It would cause the children to be more observant of farm operations, marking wherein the home practice agreed with the school theory, and vice versa. 3rd. The above two points gained, I believe that an immediate effect would be seen in better managed and more productive farms; better and better kept stock, and, consequently, better financial results; and again, consequently, more happy homes, because the old Scotch rhyme is true:

"There's little cant and little cheer can come,
Wi' duddy duplits and a pantry tounie.

4th. Our young people will learn that there is something more than plod in farm life; that there is a wide field for the exercise of their intellectual being, and that the farmer's or farmer's wife's life can be as respectable as that of any other man or woman who breathes the air of heaven. 5. Some of the future results will be: Fewer of our boys leaving the farm; fewer of our girls preferring the stylish dude to the substantial, noble-minded agriculturist; agriculture placed where it ought to be, as the most independent and honorable calling open to men and women, which God speed the day.

How to Start and Stock a Henny.

Written for the ADVOCATE by J. C. Harrison, "Brandon Poultry Yards," Brandon, Man.]

The subject of poultry keeping is just now receiving much attention from beginners who have no practical experience, and they ask for information on this important subject, to answer which privately would require too much time, so that I through the columns of the ADVOCATE desire to discuss the general principles of this subject in a public way. Poultry is kept principally for two purposes,—that of furnishing table fowls, and supplying eggs. Some varieties are best for one purpose, and some for the other. Some varieties are what might be termed general purpose fowls, combining both qualities. It will be well, then, for a beginner to first decide what he wishes to produce, and select breeds best adapted for his requirements.

Since fashion in poultry raising and poultry journalism has run so high, breeders of particular varieties have become so enthusiast as to claim every good quality imaginable for their particular favorites. Every sensible person, however, should know that no one breed can excel in all characteristics. Some of the best layers are non-setters, and some of the heaviest table fowls are indifferent layers, and so on. In my many years' experience with the different varieties, I might affirm that they will all pay handsome profits, if furnished suitable quarters for their varying conditions and receive proper care. In order to assist the inexperienced in selecting the breeds most suitable to his purpose, I would advise the selection of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns as being the best for all practical purposes. The Brahma is a superior winter layer, the best of the Asiatics. The Plymouth Rock is a good average layer, will average about ten dozen eggs each per year; they are also excellent broilers, are also good setters and mothers; and I think that all the setting varieties will lay fewer eggs if deprived of the privilege of bringing out at least one brood of chickens. So long as the breeders of Plymouth Rocks will be content to have them occupy the middle ground between large and small breeds, and endeavor by careful selection to improve their egg-producing qualities, they will hold their position of favor against all rivals.

The Wyandotte of late has come into public notice; they are very similar to the Rocks, and are their strongest competitors. They are shorter jointed, more blocky, finer boned and closer feathered, and if they become of a uniform type they will certainly deserve all the praise their breeders give them.

The Leghorn is a non-setting variety, and one of the best producers of eggs, being most prolific during the warmer months, their chickens making nice, early, though small broilers, and should only be used as such, as their skin is too tough to make good roasts. Their chief merit is, however, in egg-production alone. They mature early, many pullets commencing to lay at five and a-half months old.

The Langshans will lay as large an egg as the Brahma, and perhaps as many of them, also of the same desirable color, but they are not considered a first-class table fowl by the Americans on account of their white skin.

The Dominique, I would say, occupied the middle ground in company with the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte. Of the many other varieties of poultry, I might just mention the Hamburg family, whose chief merit is egg-production, one gold-spangled hen having laid one hundred and fifty eggs in six months. Their meat is too dark to be desired for table use, their chickens are delicate and hard to raise, but when six or eight months old be-

come quite hardy. The different varieties of this family are gold and silver-spangled, gold and silver-pencilled, and the white and black varieties, which have been introduced more recently. The black I consider the hardiest and most prolific of all.

The Black Spanish, long known as one of the best layers, is equal in every respect to the Leghorns, laying a larger egg than any other breed. The chicks are extremely delicate, but the matured fowls are reasonably hardy, the contrast of the pure white face and ear-lobes with the metallic green-black plumage making them a very handsome, showy bird, but in breeding for this particular marking much of their merit has been sacrificed.

The French class, comprising the Hoodans, LeFlesche and Craveceurs, while highly appreciated in France, have failed to give general satisfaction in America. I heard of one poultryman in the Southern States who has been very successful with Hoodans, and who claims very excellence for them as table fowls, besides being good layers. All these varieties, however, as well as the Polish, require warm, dry quarters, as they are very liable to roup if kept in damp pens.

The LeFlesche are the most delicate to rear of the whole race, especially in this northern climate, but I believe a good hen of this breed would lay more eggs from March to October than any other, not excepting Leghorns.

A Correction.

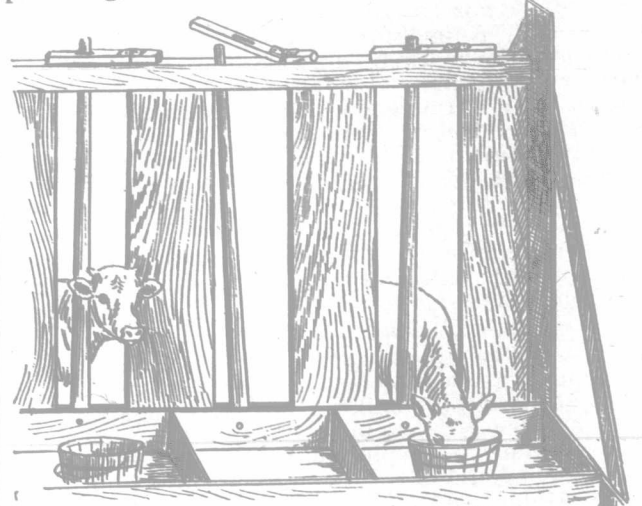
A while ago I saw a collection of statistics concerning many different kinds of fowls and eggs, wherein it was said some smaller eggs fell short of a pound to the dozen, while larger kinds overran in varying degree. Writing on another subject than size of eggs, I absent-mindedly "lumped" and misquoted the above as requiring to a pound one dozen large eggs of the hen. How I could have done so, I cannot tell; I give it up. I knew better, for I have often wished I could sell my hen-fruit by the pound, since many specimens are too large for fitting ordinary egg-cases. Even the most accurate are human, and may err. "Homer sometimes nods," which I don't wonder at, if he had my burden and variety of spring work.

MRS. IDA E. TILSON.

Calf Feeding Pen.

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MAN.

By the time your June number reaches your readers, many will be tussling with their young calves at feeding time, now just turned out to pasture; and to save many knocks both to feeder and calves, I advise them to make a calf stanchion and build it into the fence. To make it, it requires two upright ends morticed into two blocks for feet; let these be four feet long, with the upright placed in centre. Now saw gains in uprights six inches from each end, leave one inch full of upright, now take either nicely smoothed poles, or better, strips of picketing, and nail in the gains cut in uprights.



Now you have your two end pieces standing on their own feet, and the strips, two top and bottom, nailed securely, or perhaps a half-inch bolt run through. Now any pieces of board will do for filling. The dimensions of my calf feeder are as follows, and I find it about right:—height of posts over all, four feet; between the long strips, three feet; a convenient length of feeder, twelve feet. Now this part of our machine be careful about; begin at one end, and next post put into the stanchion a strip four inches wide; now leave nine inches; now fill fifteen inches, then leave nine inches, and go on until you come to the end, always nailing filling; now take four-inch strips for your stanchion, and you have, as it were, a mortice at top and bottom, put this into the nine-inch vacancy and leave only four inches for the calf's neck; taper at the top your stanchion, so it will give your calf room to get his head in, and fasten bottom of stanchion by putting in either a bolt or oak pin. When feeding time comes all the calves that can get their heads in will be ready to fasten in, and when they are fed shove out their heads, and there will soon be another ready to shut in; to hold the pails for feeding, run a pole from one foot to the other, and between each stanchion brace to the bottom of feeder by nailing short pieces, and each calf has its own bucket, and no wasted feed or temper.

Private Dairying in Manitoba.

BY S. M. BARRE, WINNIPEG, PRESIDENT OF MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Dairying is taking a larger hold than ever in Manitoba and the Territories. But on account of the sparsely settled condition of the western country the greater part of the products must for years to come be made in private dairies. We should, therefore, make an effort to improve our ways in making and handling dairy butter. The following suggestions will, I trust, prove useful:—

Cleaning the Milk-House.—The first thing to be done at the beginning of the dairy season is the thorough cleaning of the milk-house, and of all utensils connected with the dairy. Take everything out of the milk-house, use plenty of scalding water and lye to clean the shelving and all the wood-work. Whitewash inside and outside, to sweeten the atmosphere and absorb moisture. Use a weak solution of copperas or sulphuric acid to clean the floors. Keep nothing but milk in the milk-house. A vegetable cellar-kitchen is no place for milk and butter. If you have no milk-house partition a corner of your best room, and keep milk in a cool, clean place.

See that the cows get a full supply of succulent food, plenty of pure water and salt at all times of the year, and particularly during the milking season.

Sow a patch of corn, or of oats and peas, for sowing purposes during the hot, troublesome days of summer.

Milking and Cream Separation.—The best time to milk is immediately after feeding. Milk cleanly, regularly, quickly and completely. With less than eight cows use deep or shallow setting. Deep setting without ice or cold water is of no practical use in summer, it is defective in the fall, or at the end of the milking period, and under the above conditions should be superseded by shallow setting. Under proper conditions deep setting is far better than shallow pans in the average dairy farm. Skim before the milk is sour; so soon as the milk begins to turn, the cream has done rising; it is of no use whatever to let it remain any longer on the milk.

The Hand Separator.—With more than eight cows farmers will find it a great advantage to use a cream hand separator. The public was at first prejudiced against its use, because the hand separator was supposed to be hard to turn. This prejudice is now fast disappearing, and we are now in position to safely state that a hand separator can easily be turned by a good-sized boy. In fact, boys prefer turning this separator to milking; they claim it is lighter work. With thirty or forty cows it is best to use a larger machine, and run it with horse gear—a bull, an ox, or a pony could do the work. A tread-power is the best for this purpose, on account of securing more uniformity of speed, but hundreds of sweep horse powers are used for the purpose of turning separators, with good results, on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. The separator should be set in a clean, cool, suitable place (it needs no costly building), not too far from the cattle yard or shed. The separator is started about the time milking commences. Both operations are completed about the same time, and the warm, sweet skim-milk is ready for the calves to drink. There are no pans to wash, no cream to skim, no cold water to pump. The whole dairy operation is wonderfully simplified.

Preparing the Cream for the Churn.—The great secret of making sweet, fancy butter lies in churning often, say every day when possible, and at least every second day during hot weather. If the quantity of cream is too limited for churning so often, add new sweet milk to it in order to increase its bulk. The cream should be well mixed and stirred every time a fresh supply is added to the contents of the cream vessel. No new milk or sweet cream should be added to the contents of the cream vessel within ten hours of the time of churning. Keep the cream vessel in a cool, clean, dark place. Bear in mind that separator cream requires to be cooled immediately after separation to a temperature below 60° Fahr.—I like to cool it to 50°. This point should not be overlooked if you wish to avoid difficulties in churning, secure quality and yield of butter. The acidulation of the cream should not be left to chance and circumstances, but be so regulated as to have the cream ready for the churn at a given time. It might begin ten or twelve hours before churning and be accomplished with heat, a ferment, or both, so as to produce the best results. Cream in the right condition for churning should not be too thick nor too sour, the curd should be well separated from the fat (this is indicated by the fomentation of small pellets or grains in the liquid), and it should have a mild, clean, sour taste.

Churning, Washing and Packing Butter.—Churn the cream in any kind of revolving or rocking churn at a temperature never above 58° Fahr. in summer, if you wish to obtain quality and quantity of butter. Color when necessary, and always use a thermometer before churning. When butter shows signs of breaking, add a little brine to the contents of the churn to assist separation. When the butter grains are of the size of small shots, before taking

out the butter-milk, add water at about 50° during summer in quantity equal to about one-third of the contents of the churn, agitate a little, draw off the diluted liquid, and repeat washing with water at 55° until the water comes clear. Well water is generally the best for washing butter. Let the butter drain a while. Salt at the rate of seven-eighths to an ounce of salt per pound of butter, and work just enough to incorporate the salt with the butter. Let it then stand a few hours in a cool, clean, dark place, and when hard enough rework slightly to make it uniform in color. Beware of over-working; nine-tenths of dairy butter is over-worked. Always use regular butter salt.

Three-quarters of our dairy butter is spoiled by being packed in poor tubs, and people use them because they are cheap. This is a very near-sighted policy. Pack butter solidly in neat mountain spruce tubs, which hold the pickle. Keep the butter submerged in brine so as to exclude the air from it. This can be done by keeping a weight over the butter until the tub is full. Fill the tub up to within three-quarters of an inch of the top, place two layers of butter cloth over it, and fill the remaining space with a thick coat of salt paste. This is done by mixing fine salt with water. Soak the tubs in brine five or six days before using.

How to Tare Butter Tubs.—1st. Weigh the empty tub. 2nd. Weigh again when full. 3rd. Put in the salt cloth, cover and tins, allow an extra half pound of butter for soakage, and then tare. Then your weight will hold out if the butter is not kept too long. Keep butter in a clean, cool, dark place.

We cannot condemn too strongly the evil practice of packing butter, and holding it from summer until fall and winter in foul cellars, or other places unfit for storing butter. Butter is a perishable article anyway, and will not keep long even in a cold storage. I am fully convinced that unless dairy butter is shipped weekly from the farm to some reliable dealer, who could at once place it immediately, all efforts to improve private dairying will prove useless.

Let us, therefore, organize cold storage transportation on our lines of railways; the railway companies are desirous of providing such transportation. Let the farmers and country merchants ship the butter every week. Let this butter be honestly and properly classified, and paid for according to quality. Let it be at once sold and brought into consumption to make room for fresh supplies, and a great step will then have been made in the right direction.

Summerfallowing.

BY S. A. BEDFORD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The subject of summerfallow is just now a seasonable one, and I think we can with profit discuss it for a short time, and to do this intelligently we must have first clearly before our minds the objects aimed at, and not be satisfied with simply doing this important work because others are doing it, for the two or three succeeding crops will depend largely on whether this year's fallow has been a success or not.

We will now very shortly touch on some of the objects to be aimed at in a successful fallow:

1st. No doubt the main object, and with many the only object, is to destroy weeds, seeds and other shrubs; to do this successfully, repeated crops of these must be encouraged to germinate, and any plan that will encourage the germination of weeds will help to make the fallow a success. For that reason I would strongly recommend the harrowing of land directly after plowing, so as to prevent the moisture from evaporating; weeds brought near the surface will then germinate at once, and give you an opportunity to destroy them. But if the land is left rough until it is thoroughly dried before harrowing, some difficulty will be experienced in getting them to germinate without a shower, and showers are often rare at this season of the year.

2nd. To compact soils too heavily loaded with unrotten stubble, and by this means not only making the rotted stubble available for plant food, but bringing the soil into the right condition for retaining moisture; and for this reason I would advise only plowing fallow once, unless the land is infested with couch grass, for the second plowing often undoes much of the work of the first plowing, and besides encourages an excess of plant growth the following year, and we all know by the past year's experience what this leads to.

3rd. To bring to the surface an additional inch or so of new soil, a dangerous experiment with either fall or spring plowing, but perfectly safe and advisable in fallow, as nearly a year elapses before this additional inch or two is cropped, and it has time to sweeten.

But do not forget that after getting the weed seeds to germinate, the easy time to kill them is before or just as the plants are appearing out of the ground; a stroke of harrow will then destroy them by the thousand, while later on (sometimes in two or three days) they will get beyond the reach of the harrow, and the labor of destroying them will be increased fourfold, and very likely not be nearly so thoroughly done. In fact, I think a successful fallow depends largely on the wise use of the harrow.

COUCH GRASS.

So far I have only spoken on the manner of destroying the annual weeds found on our farms, but we have other weeds much more difficult to exterminate than the native annual weeds, namely, what are known as the couch grasses. These two grasses, although quite unlike in appearance, habit of growth and date of ripening, are often confounded. The one most frequently found on strong, heavy soils is bluish green in appearance, has a narrow blade, a wheat-like head, and ripens in August. This grass, *Agropyrum Glaucum*, in its proper place makes excellent pasture and resists drought surprisingly, but when firmly established in wheatfields very quickly kills out the grain crop and takes full possession of the field. We were greatly troubled with this variety on the Brandon farm, and find that it can be eradicated either by plowing late in spring, say June 1, and sowing to barley, or by plowing the fallow twice and thoroughly dragging the roots to the surface and burning them. For this purpose we use either a spring-tooth harrow or cultivator, and finish up with the horse rake. Fields treated by this method three years ago are to-day quite free of couch.

The other variety of so-called couch grass is *Holy Hay*, *Indian Grass*, or as is commonly called here, *Sweet Grass*. This is light green in color, has a broad leaf and pendant head. It ripens its seed at end of June or early in July. So far we have not been troubled with this grass in the grain fields at Brandon, but I find it among our hoed crop, and with this variety also the most successful treatment is to bring the roots to the surface and burn them. I propose to undertake some experiments in connection with the eradication of this grass, and will then be in a position to speak more fully on the question.

To enable us to thoroughly test the advisability of plowing fallow twice, a three-acre field clear of couch grass was selected in 1891, and one acre was plowed once on June 26th; this gave 30½ bushels per acre. One acre plowed once, a month later, on July 26th, gave 25½ bushels per acre, or five bushels less than the early plowing. One acre plowed twice, viz., in June and August, gave 28 bushels, or 2½ bushels more than the late plowed, or 2½ less than the early plowed. So you see the one early plowing gave the best, then the two plowing next, and the one late plowing the least yield. And it would appear that if the land is free of couch grass one plowing followed by thorough surface cultivation gives the best results, but we find it impossible to kill couch with one plowing.

Some of the mistakes to be avoided in summer-fallowing:

1. Plowing so early that the weed seeds left near the surface have not had sufficient time to germinate. This, I might add, is a mistake seldom made.
2. Plowing so late that many of the weeds have seeded, and the balance are so bulky that it is difficult to turn them under, and many of these are left with their tops above the surface to seed also.
3. Plowing so late that there is not sufficient time to permit a succession of crops of weeds to germinate and be destroyed.
4. Not starting the harrow early enough after plowing, and so allowing the weeds to get beyond the reach of the harrow and making a second plowing necessary.
5. Leaving the ground so loose that it dries out in a season of drought, or in a moist season produces too rank a growth.
6. Making the land so fine that the crop will suffer by wind storms. We have attempted to prevent this by allowing the last germination of weed seeds to remain on the ground during the winter (taking care, of course, that they are not sufficiently advanced to produce seed), and drilling in the grain in the spring without harrowing; this plan has worked well with us.

To Prevent Cows Sucking Themselves.

Dear Sir,—Here is a good plan to stop cows self-sucking, which may be of benefit to your readers. Take



two pieces of good wood one and a-half by two inches, two feet six inches long, and two pieces one and a-half by two, one foot six inches long, and bolt them together (as shown in illustration) to fit close on both sides of the neck just behind the head. Cut a half-inch gain in the upright pieces for the long pieces to fit tight into; a good way to fit the frame to the neck is to bolt the two long pieces on one of the uprights, then place it on the cow's neck, and put the other piece tight in position and mark where holes for bolts are required. It would be advisable to leave the long pieces a little longer than is required, until you have it fitted to the neck; you can cut so as to have the square for the neck in centre. Now put a sharp spike, one inch long, one inch from each end, so that when the cow turns her head to suck, the spike will catch her in the shoulder, and she will soon give up the sucking business. Keep it on for a month or so, until she forgets. Some cows may not require it on for a month, while others may require it longer. This is not inconvenient, and is sure. GULL LAKE.

the little solid silver tea service, and was anxiously and painfully social. She even had a wild dream of inviting an old bachelor, whom village gossip had always paired off with one of the Lyman girls, and the Doctor's uncle, who was a widower, to spend the evening and have a game of whist. But she did not quite venture upon that, considering it a rather desperate and dangerous remedy, like some on her father's shelves. Hester read aloud to Letitia the most cheerful and humorous of Lamb's *Essays*, and even *John Gilpin's Ride*, by way of extreme diversion. But Letitia drooped more and more in spite of the unwonted festivity which was to serve as tonic to her flagging spirits. And Hester also grew thin, and Betsy saw that she did.

The baby had been gone six weeks when, one day after dinner, Betsy disappeared. Hester missed her, and supposed she had gone to the store. As time went on, and she did not return, she felt a little anxious and puzzled, since Betsy never went into a neighbor's house. However, she said nothing to Letitia, who was lying on the sofa. All that afternoon Hester read aloud to her sister, who tried to smile in the proper places.

At six o'clock Betsy had not returned, for Hester had kept a sharp eye on the window as she read. The sisters were in the dusk, Hester had laid down her book and was wondering, with growing alarm what she had better do—whether she had better go to the neighbors or set out in search of Betsy herself. Suddenly she gave a start of relief. "There she is," she cried.

"Who?" asked Letitia, weakly.

"Betsy. She has been gone all the afternoon, and I have been wondering where she was."

"You suppose Mrs. Knowlton treats the baby well, don't you, Hester?" asked Letitia; and she asked her sister the same question many times a day.

"Of course she does. She is one of the best women I ever saw," replied Hester, soothingly.

Suddenly Letitia sat up, and clutched her sister's arm hard. "What's that? What's that?" said she. Hester gasped and looked at her. They both listened.

Suddenly the door was flung open, and Betsy Somerset strode in. She held the wailing baby with a stern clutch across her bosom. She had walked all the way from the North village, four miles, with him, and he had cried all the way. Her brown dress was wet nearly to her knees where it had dipped into the slush of the roads, her face was rigid, but there was an effect from it like a smile—a smile which did not depend upon any action of the muscles. She put the baby forcibly in Hester's lap.

"There," said she.

Letitia sprang up from the sofa and threw her arms around Betsy, and wept hysterically upon her shoulder. Betsy stood stiff and straight, her arms hanging at her sides like a soldier. Hester was soothing the baby. "He knows me, I do believe he knows me!" she cried in a rapture.

Betsy disengaged Letitia's clinging hands, and urged her toward the sofa. "You'd better lay down again now," said she.

"You dear, blessed woman!" sobbed Letitia.

"I've always thought more of you two than anything else in the world," said Betsy in a slow voice. "I ain't never wanted anything else. I'll go out now, and make his porridge."

Betsy Somerset as she made the porridge saw no reflection of herself in her own thoughts. Her hand slipped as she poured out the boiling milk, and she burned it severely. But she carried in the porridge before she bound it up, that the sisters might not know. She even stood for a moment and watched the baby eat. Then she went back to the kitchen, bound an old linen rag around her hand, and got supper. The fiery smart of a martyr shot through her whole body from her hand, but the triumphant peace of a martyr was in her heart.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Irish Letter.

DEAR CANADIAN SISTERS AND BROTHERS:

I shall begin this month's letter by telling of a very bright scene I witnessed last Sunday—a "Labor Day" celebration. As a rule, I avoid Sunday celebrations—I do not care for them, but this is one which cannot take place any other day; the laborers must be unemployed in order to take part in it.

We went into town early, and first attended service in Christ's Church Cathedral, then I went to the Alexandra Club, which being in the principal street, (Grafton), the procession must pass on its way from St. Stephen's Green, where the muster took place, to the Phoenix Park, where platforms had been erected to enable the different speakers to speak from above the dense crowds which were expected. My husband went straight to the park, and I waited in town to see this procession. Thirty-six trades took part in it—I counted each as they passed; they were each headed by a carriage, in which the big-wigs of the particular trade sat supporting their huge banner, with the trade's union signs on it, and a picture representing the trade painted in glowing colors. Some of them were very pretty. Each had their band, and as one ceased playing the next in rotation took it up. It was a most orderly, respectable crowd, and quite pleasant to look at. Not so pleasant the news which a little news-vender attracted me by calling out: "Extra Sunday Edition! Attempt to blow up the four courts!" My friend got a paper and we saw that during the night some wretched miscreant had attempted to do so, fortunately failing. This friend went straight to view it for me, and indeed found the news too true. Every pane of glass in the immense building had been shattered; somewhere about sixteen pounds will have to be expended on glass alone before it can be used. Fortunately no lives were lost, or other damage done. It is thought to have been a mild reminder of the Phoenix Park assassinations, which that day was an anniversary of,—a kind of gentle "here we are again" business. I should think they meant to do much more harm than they actually succeeded in, because some canisters were found which should have ruined the entire building, had they taken effect. And this word "ruin" brings me to another subject, one which affects my poor purse; I had my best frock ruined one day, or rather one evening, lately. I had been visiting in town, and thought I should enjoy a quiet walk home by the Donnybrook road, when lo! as I came along I met one carriage, then another, then another, and so on, until I found myself literally enveloped in drags, tandems, bugles, coaches, drums, riders, carriages, cornapeons, cars, dust and songs; I never remember feeling more dumbfounded. No gentleman with me, not even a boy, son. When

I got home, no tramp could have looked more dreadful—dust from crown to toe—and I had been rather smartly got up for visiting, which annoyed me all the more. I gave my husband tally-ho for not reminding me of the races, but "he went to them," so draw your own conclusions as to why he did not do so. Men are deceivers ever.

The Lord Lieutenant and suite passed me on this road. I wish he had thought me the tramp which by this time I must have looked, and thrown me his purse; perhaps he had not much in it, tho', returning from Leopardstown. He drove four-in-hand; another carriage followed (with six horses) full of ladies and children. (His sister does the Viceregal honors for him; he is a widower, with three little daughters.) Then a third carriage, with the ladies in attendance, and several tandems. One mail phaeton closed the party, with the exception of the outriders and dragons in escort. Lord Houghton is a young, clean-looking man—I use this odd word, because it is exactly expresses him; he seems always spic and span, and I have come across him several times. He is a painter, a sculptor, and writes for magazines, as your humble servant does.

I shall tell you of the Kosmos Fete in my next letter. It is going to be a bazaar on a very, very large scale, the proceeds to be applied to the enlargement of the City of Dublin Hospital and endowment of several beds. My daughters are to assist at different stalls—one at the Down stall, which the lovely Countess of Annesly, nee Miss Armitage Moore, is to preside at, the others at the hospital stall. The dresses for the latter are to be nurses' costumes—have you uniform for your hospital nurses in Canada? I think they are sweetly pretty—"fetching," as a young nurse expressed herself regarding them one day to me. We have small dark bonnets, brown green or navy blue, according to hospital; long cloaks same color, dress same, with large snowy apron, body and straps fastening at waist behind; linen collars and long white cuffs, small cap with streamers at back, but when actually attending in sick room they must loop these up, to prevent their catching in or on anything. I think it is refreshing even to look at a good class of nurse—the contained face and firm mouth, which as a rule they all have, and then an expression in the eye (which I at least never have seen except in members of the medical profession and in nurses) crowns all, to me. I admire them more as a body than any other I have ever known; to be sure, there are giddy exceptions, but taken all in all nurses are a grand institution. Good-bye. Ever, your sincere friend, S. M. STUDDERT-KENNEDY.



A Splinter in His Foot.

There he sits with his nails, but they are too short, it will not come. If he leave it it will grow worse, and yet he has not the courage to take his knife and open it up. He is only a boy, not a surgeon yet, and it takes some moral courage. If his mother were only here with her needle he could shut his eyes and let her do it; she wouldn't hurt any more than is necessary, for her hands are rough but very kindly, and would touch him carefully. Like a celebrated minister, who in preaching got a fly in his mouth, and did not know whether to swallow it or let it go and stop his sermon, concluded to do the former, it will be better for our little man to make one determined effort and get the thing out, then he will be on the road to recovery. It's bad enough to get a splinter or a thistle in one's foot, but there are much worse things. An old book, or rather a collection of books bound in one volume, tells us we cannot touch pitch and not be defiled, and also about a disease that eats as doth a gangrene, and also about something which is "as rottenness in the bones." Let us learn our lesson from the splinter, and feel glad it is clean wood in a healthy boy's foot, which in a few days will be all healed, with scarce a scar remaining.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Now that the potatoes are planted and the garden seeds sown and roots growing, you have a little leisure to enjoy looking around you. In these long evenings, as you water the flowers and vines and shrubs, you cannot help stopping to see how many yellow crocuses are looking out at you from the front bed, or see once more the tints of the tulips. Then, how smooth the lawn looks since it was raked, and, yes, yonder is a full-blown rose showing among the buds and leaves, breathing out its perfume. June, beautiful, beautiful June, is here once more, and, like some haunting tune or half-forgotten rhyme, brings back memories of long-gone happy days. Alike to mind come the orchards, flower-laden, with the hum of bees and whispering leaves, the wood-flowers shy, the winding stream kissed by the alders and willows; the quiet lake, just rippling on the sandy shore or reflecting in its depths rock and fern and tree. Memories of calm June days, of sunlight and fragrance, of moonlight and sparkling dew-drop, of the whip-poor-will in the twilight. How well it is these come so fresh to mind while the work and worry and care are well-nigh forgotten as memory turns the past over for contemplation; the sunbeams of joy and beauty remain, and the clouds and darkness and discord are forgotten. Amid the memories, however, and rising far above them, are the faces of the friends with whom these things are associated. Alone, among even such beauty, no remembrance of happiness would be left. And this brings me to say, with Pope,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

I have seen how deeply my nephews are interested in that row of trees they set out this spring, and how glad they are to see them coming on so well, rejoicing when the showers water them. I have seen them, too, go into the stable to groom and feed that well-formed, strong-limbed horse, with which, in their eyes, no Arab's steed can compare. I have seen the girls so combining nature and art in arranging their bouquets as to make a pleasing resting-place for even weary eyes. I have seen, too, the spring hats and dresses, "sweet girl graduates with their golden hair." But above all the flowers and the dresses were the girls themselves. Everything fails to reach the human being, and all else seems wasted if it tend not to develop and ennoble the person, be that boy or girl, man or woman, or the infant of a day. Made after God the Creator's image, what a privilege to co-work with Him and make those around us more like Him.

So, my young friends, as you plant and water your trees and flowers, care for your dogs and rabbits and pigeons and hens, just think over these lines:—

"There is in every human heart
Some not completely barren part
Where seeds of love and truth might grow
And flowers of generous virtue blow
To plant, to watch, to water there,—
This be our duty, this our care."

The words of J. G. Holland's "Gradatim" are familiar to some of you:—

"I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God;
Lifting the soul from the common clod,
To the loftier aim and the broader view."

The fact of doing a right act often turns the scale for right through a lifetime. You know how natural it is for each of us to uphold what we have done; if it is wrong we stray, if it is right it throws our whole weight on that side, and once having taken that stand it is easier to take it again.

I would just like to tell you how small the things are which influence a life. The deep, wide Saskatchewan River starts away up in the Rocky Mountains—a tiny stream, but its volume increases as it journeys, and wide and deep and swift it majestically sweeps on its journey to the sea.

UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—I see some of you are becoming very impatient to see "Our Souvenir Photograph," and I'm not surprised. We have been delayed by a few who were late in sending their photos, but the group will be ready for distribution in a few days now; it is tastefully arranged, and mounted on a card ten by twelve. The only unpleasant part I have in connection with it is, that I must charge each recipient seventy-five cents, as I had to pay \$9 a dozen for getting them reproduced.

Answer to Correspondent.

Have great trouble with dried raspberries and apples getting wormy if kept for any length of time. Can you suggest a cause and remedy? J. S. G.

When your fruit is dried and ready to store away, fill a large tin and set it in the oven and let it get so hot you can scarcely handle it. Be careful in heating not to scorch the fruit. Stir occasionally. Then take out and throw a thin cloth over it to keep flies away until it cools. Then put up in paper bags and tie tightly. It is the fly that deposits its larvæ when the fruit is drying, that causes it to be wormy months after it is stored away, and getting it so hot kills the germ that causes your trouble.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Edward Vance, Emerson, Man, has bought the imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir William Arrol (9013), from William Wallace, of Dunbar, Ont. This horse should be quite an acquisition to the Emerson district.

Mr. Martin, Hope Farm, informs us that owing to the much larger demand for Galloway stock this year, he has just brought up from Ontario a car load of young bulls and cows. These are all picked from good herds, and are a good addition to the present Hope Farm herd.

Mr. William Chalmers, of Hayfield, near Brandon, Man., whose card may be seen in another column, has now on sale a number of nice improved Large White Yorkshire pigs. The stock is bred from animals purchased from Wm. Goodger & Sons, Woodstock, Ont., and from Jas. Glennie, of Portage la Prairie—both advertisers in the ADVOCATE columns. Besides the pigs he has on sale a few choice Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.

The following extract from a business letter received from H. B. Sumerville speaks for itself:—"I consider the FARMER'S ADVOCATE one of the very best advertising mediums in Canada for live stock, as before I had received a copy of the paper containing the advertisement of Jersey bull, I had received five different letters from parties who had seen it in the ADVOCATE, and though too late for the first customer got him—the letters still continue to come."

The following are among the sales made from the "Pioneer Herd" of Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, Man.:—To Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake, the yearling, "Nestor"; Mr. Oudby, Willow City, N. Dakota, a yearling; Forbes & Sons, Rathwell, Man., the yearling, "Signet Duke"; G. W. Smith, Portage la Prairie, the yearling, "Nero"; Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, "Duke of DeCosmas," and to Mr. Loree, of Rolland, the grand old herd bull, "Duke of Colonus." Mr. Lynch has several youngsters still to dispose of, and parties in need of a good bull to head their herd should write him at once.

The following sales have been made for the month of April by Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater, Man.:—1 Shorthorn bull calf to Mr. D. Carriers; 1 Shorthorn bull to Mr. D. Potter; 1 boar and sow to Mr. G. Stowe, Beulah; 1 boar and 2 sows to Mr. W. Smith, Scerhall; 1 boar and 1 sow to Mr. D. Holems, Alcester; 1 boar to Mr. Hall, Pilot Mound; 1 boar and 1 sow to Mr. C. Burns, Pilot Mound; 1 boar to Mr. Mueh, Pilot Mound; 1 boar to Mr. G. Cooper, Holemsfield, and 1 boar and 1 sow to Mr. Howard, Cartwright. Mr. Lawrence is satisfied that advertising in the ADVOCATE pays, and we are pleased to hear he is making so many sales this spring.

The following letter received at a recent date speaks for itself:—"Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg:—Your far reaching journal is bringing me enquiries and orders from every direction. To-day I shipped Wyandotte eggs to Hamilton, Ont.; it seems like shipping coals to Newcastle, but the fact is I believe our stock here is harder and better developed. I see numerous birds coming through for western points, but a large percentage cannot compete with our Winnipeg stock. My birds are all laying in grand style and have wintered well. My bronze gobbler "Manitoba" is two years old in June; I call him "Manitoba" because he was raised here out of a Manitoba-laid egg, and I have yet to see one that can beat him. He is big boned, healthy, a beautiful bronze, and weighs 35 lbs. I have selected a few testimonials for your inspection. In conclusion must thank you for the splendid manner you got up my ad. Yours truly, M. MAW."

Gull Lake, Assa., Jan. 7th, 1893. M. MAW, Winnipeg:—Cook received O. K. Am well pleased with him. Thanks for letter and prompt shipment. Yours, (Signed) R. W. CASWELL.

Clearwater, April 14th, 1893. M. MAW, Winnipeg:—Dear Sir, Mr. Ross received gobbler and hen in grand order, and am well pleased. Will send to you for Rock and Pekin Duck eggs soon. (Signed) J. BEVERIDGE.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, independent of the cash prizes and medals offered for Shorthorns by the Columbian Exposition, adds the following amounts, but the awards will follow the decisions made by the Awarding Committee appointed by the Exposition authorities. Entries must be made not later than July 15, 1893, in the breeding classes, and not later than August 15 in the fat stock classes. The date fixed for the exhibit of breeding cattle is from Monday, August 21, to Sept. 21, but cattle will be received three days before the show commences. Ages of cattle will be computed to Monday, Sept. 11, 1893. The date fixed for the exhibit of cattle in the fat stock classes is from Monday, October 16, to 23. For prize list, address Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Acting Chief of the Live Stock Department, Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Dairy School prizes, Breeding Classes, and Fat Stock prizes.

Making a grand total of \$10,465

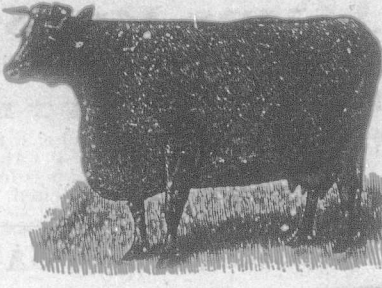
NOTICES.

Waghorn's Monthly Guide for June will contain complete revised time cards of all C. P. R. and N. P. passenger trains. The new time goes into effect on the first of June.

In our last issue we mentioned the special offers made in land by Alex. Stewart, of Minnedosa. A list of some of these lands may be seen in this issue. Mr. Stewart is prepared to make very easy terms of payment to actual settlers, and the price being so low it makes it a matter of special interest to parties wishing to secure a farm for a home.

JOHN E. SMITH,

Beresford Stock Farm, Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium, SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS of BOTH BREEDS. Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies. Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire. J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN



IF YOU INTEND BUILDING CALL AT ASHLEY'S : LUMBER : YARD

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Hair, Brick, Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Frames, Etc., and Get His Prices.

His expenses are low, and he is therefore in a position to quote close figures. Liberal discounts for cash. OFFICE AND YARD:—Corner 8th Street and Pacific Avenue. For information write to

L. J. ASHLEY, Box 97, Brandon, Man.

THRESHERMEN OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE!

ADVANCE TO FAME AND FORTUNE BY BUYING AND RUNNING A

TORONTO ADVANCE

BUILT BY JOHN ABELL, ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, TORONTO.

Orders taken by FROST & WOOD, Winnipeg, and G. H. SMITH, Brandon.

DRUGS—THE MARKET DRUG STORE

Opposite Meat Market, WINNIPEG. Everything in the Drug line. Careful attention to Farmers' Trade. Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to. Sole Agent in Manitoba and the Northwest for SAWARZO, the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc. The INVINCIBLE COMBINATION POWDER. One trial will convince. Price, 25c and 50c. Post-paid to any address. C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 291 Market Street, Winnipeg, Man. 31-1-y-m

BOYCE'S CARRIAGE : : WORKS

JAMES STREET WEST, WINNIPEG, MANUFACTURER OF First-Class Vehicles OF ALL KINDS.

We carry the largest assortment in Manitoba. Call and examine before buying. Send for catalogue. 33-2-y-m

J. R. CAMERON,



R. W. Woodroffe, JEWELLER,

406 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, IMPORTER OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, ETC.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SPECTACLES AND OPTICAL GOODS IN THE PROVINCE. Letter Orders and Watch Repairs carefully attended to. 48-n-m

PRINTING!

Stock Catalogues, : : Thirty-Horse Bills, : : : five hands Letterheads, : : busy at this Business : : work. Write for Cards, estimates for good work. R. D. RICHARDSON, Cor. opposite Post Office, WINNIPEG. 42-f-m

LOOK AT THIS OFFER.

Teas at Wholesale Prices: Black Teas from 25c. to 50c. per lb. Japan Teas from 25c. to 45c. per lb. Choice Indian and Ceylon. 30c., 40c., 45c., and 50c. per lb. Our whole attention is given to the tea business, therefore can give best values obtainable. FREIGHT PAID on all orders of 25 lbs. Send for free sample and test for yourself. J. E. ACTON, 33-y-m 220 McDermot-St., WINNIPEG.

YOUR WIFE :[:

Likes nice furniture. Think of her, she is in the house all day and you are not. Help her to make home beautiful as well as comfortable. OUR NEW 100 page Catalogue of Furniture, School Desks, Baby Carriages, Bicycles, etc., is sent free. Send us your address and learn how to live.

Scott & Leslie

The Big Furniture House . . . 276 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. 35-1-y-m

DRINK THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" TEA

In one-pound packets at 50c., or a handsome canister of five pounds for \$2.50. The finest tea on the market. Sold only by W. H. STONE, Grocer, 622 Main St., Winnipeg. Send for samples free by mail. 45-y-m

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

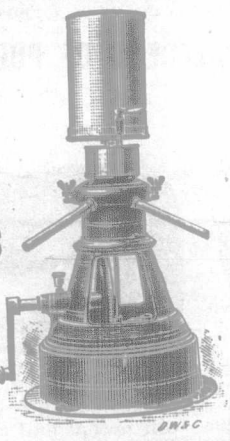
If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to your nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates. Steamers leave Montreal and New York three times per week.

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

Why Don't You Buy A SEPARATOR?

AND SAVE 25 PER CENT. OF YOUR CREAM INSTEAD OF FEEDING IT TO PIGS.

We are the Western Agents for the ALEXANDRA AND BURMEISTER & WAIN DANISH SEPARATORS of all sizes and description. ASK FOR THE BEST MOUNTAIN SPRUCE TUBS In 10, 20, 30 and 50 lbs. Cheese Box Material, & Dairy Salt.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS

DOMINION DAIRY SUPPLY CO'Y S. M. BARRE, Agent, 249 King St., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. 46-b-m



MAIN CROP POTATO. FORT ROUGE WHITE KIDNEY.

A White Kidney Potato which, after two years' testing, we consider to be the best of the white potatoes in the market. It is a robust grower, very prolific. Main crop variety. Tubers are smooth, good table qualities; flesh pure white. Price, 20c. per pound, post paid; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

Marwood's, Corner Garry and Ellice Streets GENTLEMEN, Winnipeg, Sept., 1892. The potatoes (White Kidney, "Fort Rouge") purchased from you are excellent; table qualities good; indeed, it is the best flavored potato I have ever tasted. Yours truly, L. W. MARWOOD.

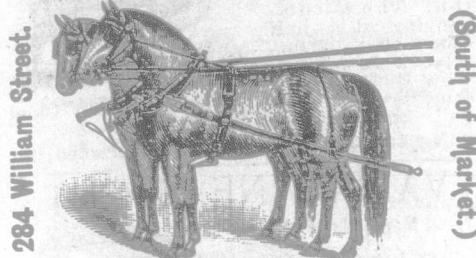
FORT ROUGE GREENHOUSES WINNIPEG.

BRAXTON & BOWYER, Proprietors. SEEDS FRESH FOR 1893.

SEND TO KEITH & CO., SEEDSMEN, WINNIPEG, MAN., For complete catalogue of FLOWER, GARDEN, FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS. Best assortment in the market. Box 333. 45-1-c-m

W. G. WILLIAMS,
604 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg,
BUTCHER. Always want FAT
STOCK, POULTRY,
And all kinds of
FARM PRODUCTS
In my line.
BEST PRICES IN CASH 44-y-m

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

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL

JOHN C. McKAY, Proprietor.
NEEPAWA, - - MANITOBA
Convenient to Railway Station.
31-1-y-m TERMS, \$1.00 PER DAY.



**ROSE'S
GOPHER-KILLER**
took Diploma at Brandon Show, 1890. Endorsed
by all who use it. A. H. KILFOYLE, 16, 11,
19, collected \$7.93 bounty; after using three
bottles says he killed three times as many.
This is one of a number of letters we have.
ROSE & CO., Rosser Ave., Brandon. Sent
by mail, 50c. 46-y-m

REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE.
Hen and Duck Eggs \$1.50, Turkeys, \$2.00 per setting.



Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks.
My yards are full of prize winners from Provincial Exhibition
and Chicago and Buffalo shows. First and second prize Bronze
Turkeys at Provincial. Eleven prize winners in Wyandotte and
Plymouth Rock yards. No culls kept or sold at any price. Wyan-
dottes and Rocks are best adapted to Manitoba climate. Very
hardy, quick to mature, large, delicious table fowls, and great
winter layers. My Pekin drake weighs ten pounds. Ducks to
match. Eggs now ready, and guaranteed to arrive safely and
to be fertile. 47-a-m M. MAW, Main Street North, Winnipeg.

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CREAM SEPARATORS
Fully Guaranteed Superior to any other Separators in the World.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC.
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MONTREAL. 331-f-om

YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED

THEN DO IT ECONOMICALLY.
CHOP YOUR GRAIN
— WITH A —
WATEROUS CHOPPER
It Elevates the Grain; Shakes out
Nails, Straws, Bolts, Etc.; Grinds
20 to 40 Bushels per hour, and
BAGS THE CHOP.
GRINDING SURFACES,
BEST FRENCH RUBBER STONES.
Unequaled for Durability.
WATEROUS, - Winnipeg, Man.
33-y m

The Cheapest and Lightest Gang Plow
ON THE MARKET.

AMERICAN Novelty GANG PLOW
THE WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN.
47-a-m

Write us direct for Prices on any kind of **Farm Machinery** You may require.
WE CAN Save - You - Money.

GEO. WHITE & SONS,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
Examine this Boiler Carefully
GIVES THOROUGH SATISFACTION.
Personal attention given to our Mani-
toba customers during every threshing
season.
Owing to special arrangement of draft
dampers, etc., thorough combustion is
assured.
H. S. WESBROOK
AGENT,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
43-1-b-m

STEAM PIPE
DRY PIPE
WATER LEVEL

OUR STRAW-BURNING BOILER.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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

NORTH BOUND.		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND.	
Brandon Ex. & Est. Th. & Sat. Express, Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express, Daily.	Brandon Ex. & Est. Th. & Sat. Express, Daily.
2.55p	4.10p	0 Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	3.0 Portage Junct.	11.54a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	9.3 St. Norbert	12.09p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15.3 Cartier	12.23p	1.37p
1.59p	3.13p	25.5 St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p
1.60p	3.04p	37.4 Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.51p	32.5 Silver Plains	1.01p	2.15p
1.30p	2.33p	40.4 Morris	1.30p	2.30p
	2.18p	46.5 St. Jean	1.57p	
	1.57p	34.0 LeSalle	1.59p	
	1.39p	65.0 Emerson	2.15p	
	1.15p	68.1 Pembina	2.25p	
	9.35a	168 Grand Forks	6.00p	
	5.35a	233 Winnipeg Junct.	9.55p	
	8.35p	470 Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481 St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	883 Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Freight, Mon. & Friday and Saturday.	Passenger, Tu., Thu. & Saturday.		Passenger, Mon. & Friday and Saturday.	Freight, Tu., Thu. & Saturday.
11.40a	2.55p	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.53p	10. Lowe Farm	3.03p	8.15a
6.45p	12.37p	21.9 Myrtle	3.31p	9.05a
6.54p	12.15p	25.9 Roland	3.43p	9.52a
4.46p	11.57a	35.5 Rosebank	4.02p	9.58a
4.10p	11.43a	39.6 Miami	4.15p	10.25a
3.33p	11.20a	49.0 Deerwood	4.38p	11.15a
2.58p	11.08a	64.1 Altamont	4.50p	11.48a
2.18p	10.49a	62.1 Somerset	5.10p	12.28p
1.43p	10.33a	68.4 Swan Lake	6.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74.6 Indian Springs	6.39p	1.30p
12.53p	10.07a	70.4 Mariapolis	6.50p	1.50p
12.32p	9.40a	85.1 Greenway	6.00p	2.28p
11.51a	9.35a	92.3 Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11.04a	9.12a	102.0 Belmont	6.43p	3.50p
10.26a	8.55a	109.7 Hilton	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117.1 Ashdown	7.37p	5.03p
9.35a	8.30a	120.0 Wawanesa	7.47p	5.19p
8.48a	8.06a	129.5 Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.03p
8.10a	7.42a	137.2 Martinville	8.33p	6.48p
7.30a	7.30a	145.1 Brandon	8.55p	7.30p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Mixed, Daily, ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Mixed, Daily, ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.
12.10p	0	Winnipeg	3.40p	
11.50a	3	Portage Junction	3.55p	
11.18a	11.5	St. Charles	4.26p	
11.08a	14.7	Headingley	4.35p	
10.40a	21	White Plains	5.00p	
9.45a	35.2	Eustace	5.49p	
9.12a	42.1	Oakville	6.13p	
8.25a	55.6	Portage la Prairie	7.00p	

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

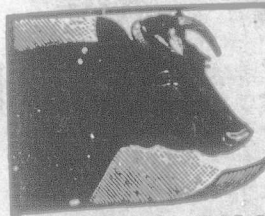
CLIMAX GROCERY!

Farmers' Trade Desired.
Highest price in cash or trade for **Butter and Eggs.**
Choice Value in TEAS. - Give us a trial.
T. E. WILLIAMS,
35-1-y-m 278 Market St. WINNIPEG.

EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATIONS
secured for the unemployed at
TREHERNE'S : EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
All who require male or female help will find it advantageous to correspond with this agency.
GEORGE A. TREHERNE,
P. O. Box 71. OFFICE: 9th Street,
39-p-m BRANDON, MAN.

W. C. EDWARDS AND COY
 IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

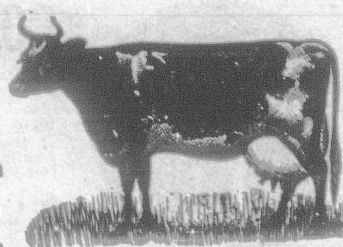
The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.
 ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

BLMURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
 CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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



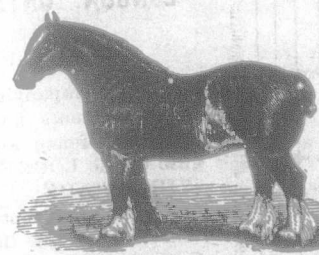
Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.
 My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 Terms reasonable.
 322-1-y-om

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

SHROPSHIRE.

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



SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

NORTHERN LIGHT

—AND— VICE CONSUL

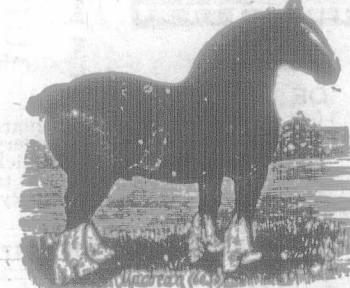


ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST ARE KEPT AT ISALEIGH GRANGE.

This is what we claim and our customers endorse. GUERNSEYS, SHROPSHIRE AND IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES. Seventy-five beautiful ewes in lamb to our imported rams, winners at England's greatest shows. In Yorkshires we imported last year the cream of the English winners at the Royal, the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Royal Cornwall and other large shows, including the first-prize boar at the Royal. Do not forget that like produces like, and send in your orders for young pigs early. Address, 333-y-om J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.

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



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

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.
 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-1-y-om

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance and blood, Ravens, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale 31st of August.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.
 Apply to J. DIXON, Loughcrew, Oldcastle, Co. Meath, Ireland. 319-1-y-om

SHROPSHIRE I

JOHN W. EDWARDS, "The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng. Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-1-y-om

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. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address—J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shrewsbury, Eng. Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliff. 322-1-y-om

BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has a large number of choice sows and heifers for sale, with the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 327-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.

Duroc-Jersey Swine

are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Ag. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address FETTER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 323-1-y-om

IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

The undersigned offer for sale this month a few sows, Yorkshires, five months old. Also a choice lot of young pigs, both Yorkshire and Berkshire. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 180, Woodstock, Ont. 335-1-y

THE MARSHAM HERD, LOCUST HILL, ONT.

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

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

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

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.
 Breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 323-y-om

W. S. HAWKSHAW,
 Glanworth Post Office. 325-y-om

SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Imported and Home-bred Ewes, Lambs —AND— SHEARLING EWES of best quality and lowest prices.
 ALSO YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS
 Come and see me before buying elsewhere.
T. H. MEDCRAFT,
 Sparta P. O., Ont.,
 Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas. 321-1-y-om

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE

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



C. W. GURNEY,
 Paris, Ontario. 327-y-om

LINCOLN SHEEP.

LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS of both sexes always for sale.
 Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram or a few ewes sent along your orders.
J. T. GIBSON, Danfield, Ont.
W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont.
 319-1-y-om on London, Huron and Bruce R.

COTSWOLD RIDGE FARM

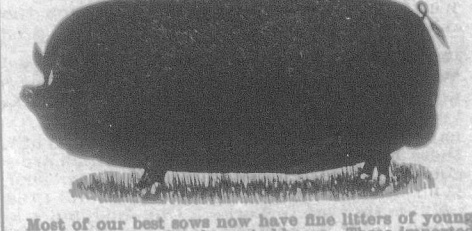
The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearling Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not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

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs. Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. Stock won at leading shows in 1893-18 first, 11 second, 7 third, including Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 332-y-om



J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ontario.



Most of our best sows now have fine litters of young pigs sired by first-class imported boars. Three imported boars were used, so we can supply pairs and trios not akin. We have a few young sows in farrow to come due in April and May. Also young boars of fall litters now fit for service, and young sows of same age not akin. We are now booking orders for spring pigs. Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves for sale at reasonable prices. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. 332-y-om

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. —A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 332-y-om



CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland-China—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected 445—, 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. FAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 323-y-om

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Our herd won 21 firsts, 17 seconds, 11 thirds prizes, including grand sweepstakes at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa fall fairs of 1892. Now is your time to leave your orders for spring pigs. Pairs or trios furnished not akin. Special attention given to parties wishing show stock. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Give us a call. Address H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont. 329-1-y-om



IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE —AND— DORSET-HORNED SHEEP
 —A SPECIALTY—

Write for particulars, or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome.
R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, 331-1-y-om Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co.

BRIERY BANK STOCK FARM, TAMWORTH AND YORKSHIRE SWINE

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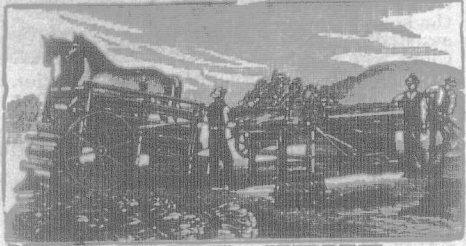
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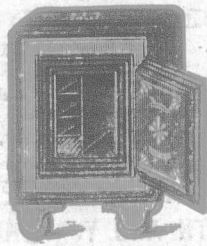
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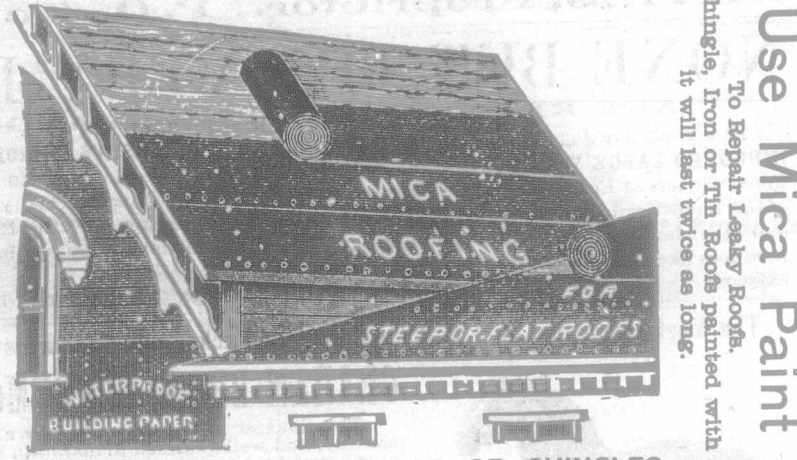
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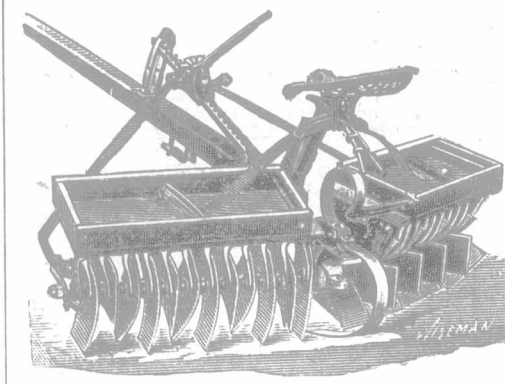


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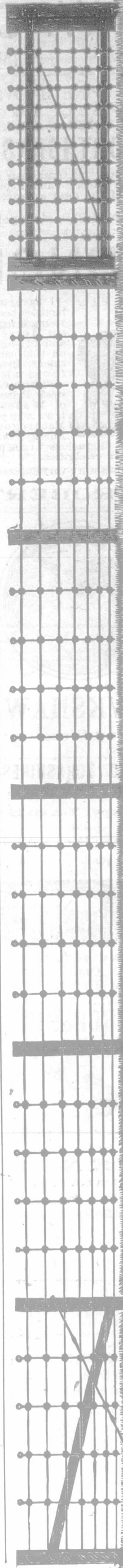
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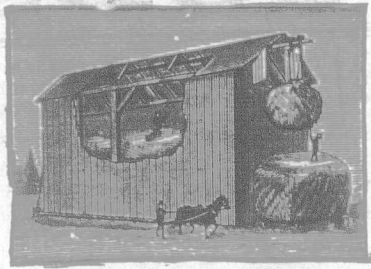
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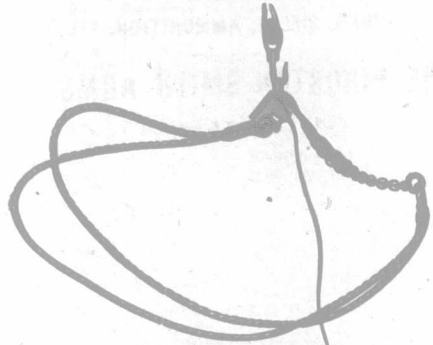
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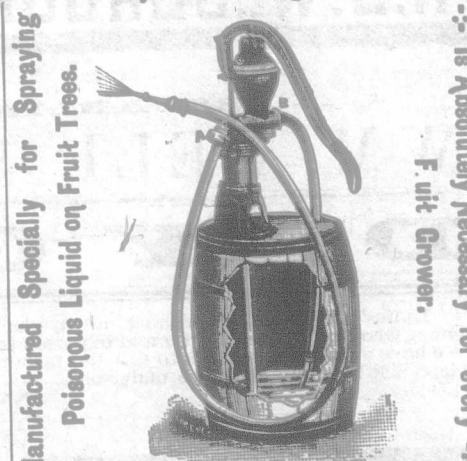
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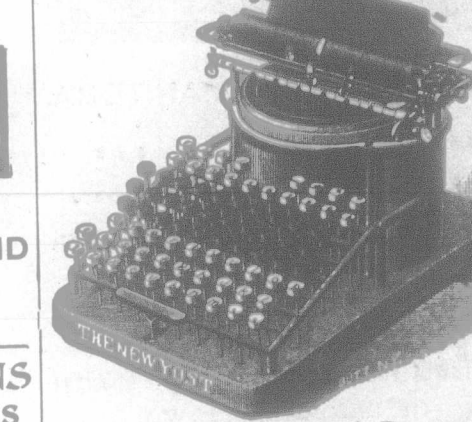
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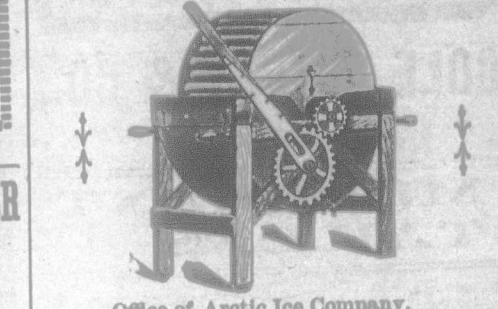
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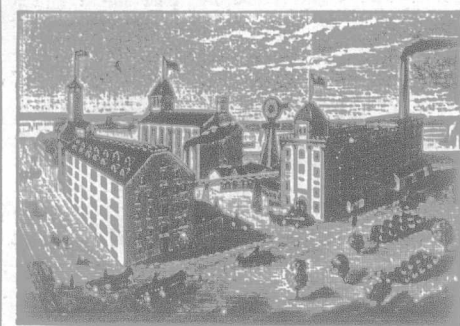
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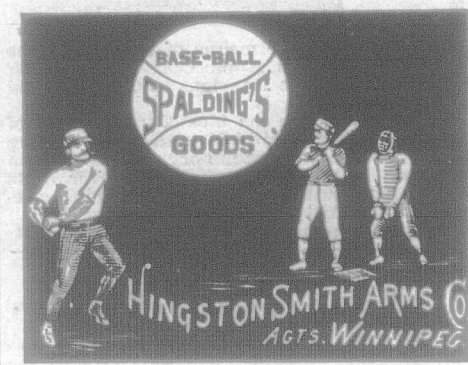
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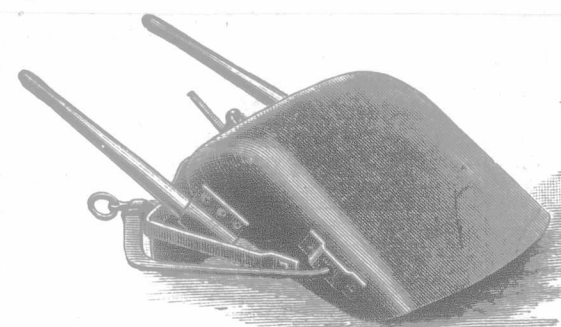
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