

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, ONTARIO.

MAY 5, 1899.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

No. 477.

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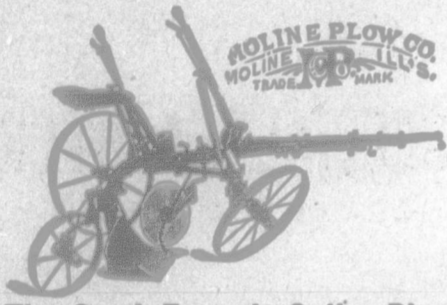
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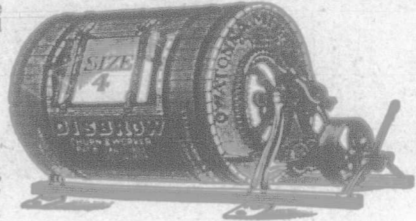
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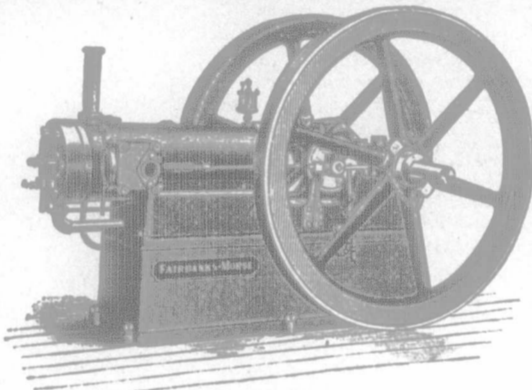
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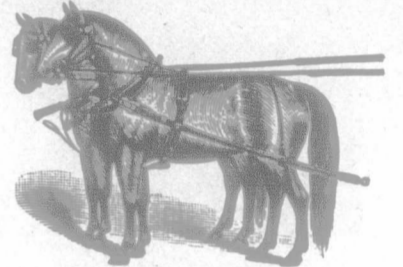
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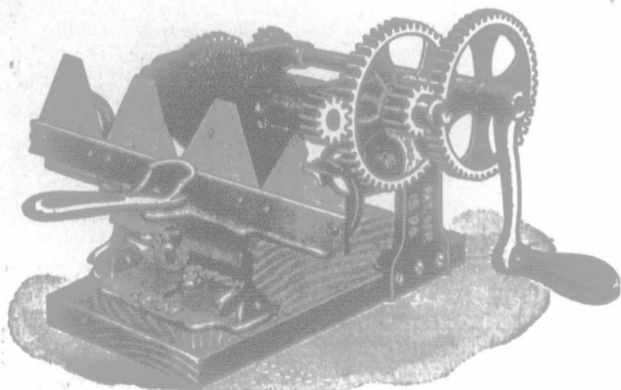
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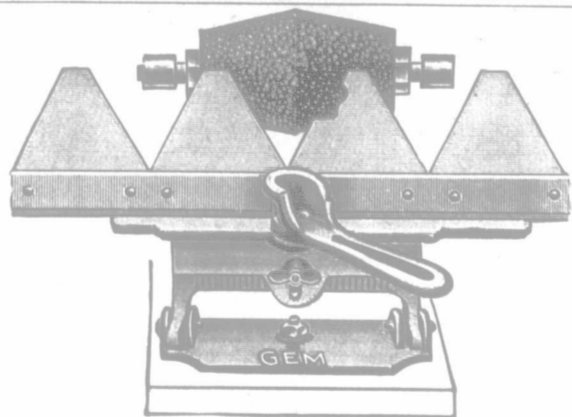
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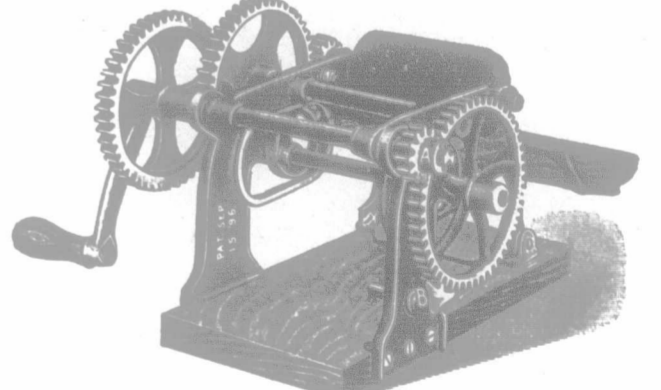
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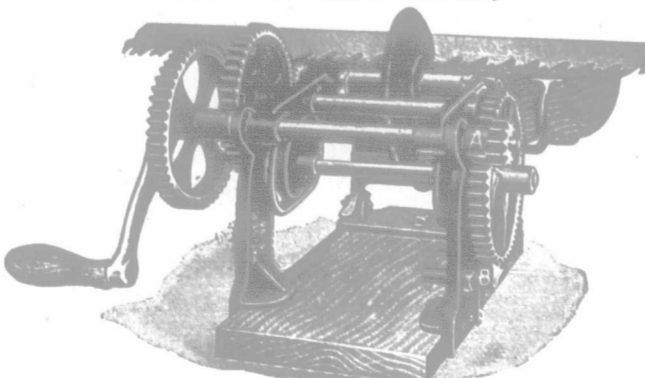
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LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY 5, 1899.

No. 477

Soil Cultivation.

In our last issues have appeared a number of interesting letters on the cultivation of soil, with reference both to virgin prairie and old land. These letters, from men whose long and successful experience in the various districts in which they live entitles them to speak authoritatively, will be read with very general interest and profit. In the treatment of old land, of course opinions differ with the locality, soil, etc. One thing, however, that all are agreed upon is the importance of establishing short rotations, in which summer-fallow forms a most important part. If there has been one thing that has not received sufficient stress in these letters, it is the importance of good plowing. The ideal seed-bed consists of a fairly deeply-worked soil, firm and compact—not with a hard pan four inches below the surface, formed by running the plows year after year on the same bottom—covered with a finely-pulverized inch or inch and a half of top soil. In a well-worked summer-fallow we generally get this condition, but there are thousands of acres of stubble-plowing, as done on the average farm, that no amount of surface-working can ever reduce to the desired condition, just because the plowing was badly done or because the plow was not built to do its work properly. Farmers in the western part of the wheat-growing area, where the average rainfall is very light, have learned to appreciate the importance of a firm seed-bed; and where the land is free from weeds, the practice of taking off two consecutive crops of wheat after fallow without plowing is becoming quite common and productive of good results.

"Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, in his excellent work on 'The Fertility of the Land,' gives valuable advice on plows and soil cultivation, and from his chapter on the 'Tilling of Land' we quote: 'All of the objects that may be secured by plowing are seldom or never kept in view, hence in America it is the least understood and most imperfectly performed of any operation of preparing the land for crops. It is still worse in Europe. The Englishman does little more than two things with the plow—inverts the furrow, and makes it straight.'

Of too many Western farmers even this much cannot be said, for they neither invert the furrow nor make it straight.

"One of the chief objects of plowing is to pulverize the soil. The plow may invert it in the most perfect manner and bury surface vegetation, but if it fails to do the greater part of the *fining of the soil* as well, and leaves it in such a condition that the harrow and cultivator cannot complete the work in the cheapest and best manner, it is seriously defective."

Although so high an authority as J. Stirling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, once said, "The plow used by the American farmer is a humbug and an enemy to fertility," there are many excellent patterns of plows on the market that will do their work well, provided the man between the handles exercises wise effort. Harrows, rollers, cultivators and soil-packers of every conceivable pattern and design are constantly being invented and placed on the market to assist in covering up the tracks of the bad plowman. The lately-introduced soil-packer is claimed to solidify the subsoil and still leave the surface or soil much loose and friable. And no doubt on some light soils and where it has been necessary to plow down a very heavy stubble in any soil these packers will do excellent service. The originator, however, lays great stress on the importance of deep, very deep cultivation in order to reap the greatest advantage from the use of these machines.

While it is absolutely true that continual cropping without returning anything in the way of fertilizers must reduce the fertility of even the richest soil, still it is marvellous what an immense store of plant food there is in most soils, and how it may be made available by *proper* cultivation,

Look, for instance, at the yields of grain at the Indian Head and Brandon Experimental Farms, which are yearly creeping up higher and higher; and as a matter of fact, the land where these tests are made never receives any manure or other fertilizer. How is it? Simply soil cultivation—

To conserve moisture;
To make available the latent plant food;
To improve the mechanical condition of the soil.
And one of the important factors in obtaining these results is the PLOW.

This, indeed, is an important subject, and worthy of the most careful study.

Our Butter Market.

The opening up of the Kootenay country has practically solved the question of a butter market for Manitoba and the Territories, and now the dairymen of the West must set themselves to meet the increasingly exacting demands of that market. The demand is for dairy products of *good quality*. One of the most serious drawbacks at present is that we have tried to supply a market that is open for twelve months in the year from creameries that only operate for five months, and the quality of butter and system of storage has not been conducive to the quality of the product when finally presented to the consumer months after it was manufactured, so that Manitoba butter to-day is not in as good favor in the British Columbia markets as it ought to be, and the Ontario product, with an additional fifteen-hundred-mile railroad journey against it, is capturing the market. We have it on the authority of a gentleman travelling in the Kootenay, who has a good knowledge of the dairy produce trade, that "It is almost enough now to mention Manitoba butter or cheese to have its quality questioned, while Ontario products are quite the reverse." The dealers who bought, stored and held dairy goods indiscriminately are equally to blame with the factorymen who turned out a poor article and the patron who failed in his duty. To remedy this state of affairs and recapture a good market that really ought to be ours, the strictest attention will have to be given to the *quality of goods manufactured* and the getting of these goods into *immediate* consumption. No matter how excellent the cold storage, butter never improves with age, and the poorer the storage the more rapidly does even the best of butter go off flavor. Creameries that can form direct business connections on the consumers' market, and forward supplies from week to week, put up to order, should be in the best position to build up and retain a profitable business. Of course, the longer season the supply can be kept up the better, for what may be gained in the summer may be all lost in the winter if the consumer has to go elsewhere for his supply. At several points in the Red Deer country creameries have been in operation all this past winter, with, we understand, satisfactory results. One of these, the Innisfail creamery, issues the following comparative report for the five winter months of '97-'98 and '98-'99:

MONTHS.	QUANTITIES OF BUTTER, LBS.	
	'97-'98	'98-'99
November.....	3,286	4,010
December.....	2,241	3,454
January.....	1,803	3,621
February.....	1,232	2,829
March.....	1,322	3,535
Total.....	9,914	17,449

Showing an increase for the past season of over seventy-five per cent. From May 1st to October 31st the output was 57,717 lbs., or an increase of nearly fifty per cent. over the corresponding period of 1897. Winter dairying is evidently proving a success in Alberta, and why could it not be made a success in other districts? At least, as the industry becomes more firmly established, and facilities are improved for the feeding and care of the cow, the seasons can be considerably lengthened at both ends.

The Inspection of Our Wheat.

The resolutions passed by the Western Grain Standards Board have met general endorsement before the committee of the House of Commons, and it looks as if the main features contended for would become law. Briefly they are:

A permanent standard for the higher grades; that is, that they shall not be changed to suit the crop conditions of each season. As a matter of fact there is almost as much difference in the samples from different districts every year as between the crops of different seasons. Permanency of standard will give our wheat some standing on the export market, and at the same time the producer will himself learn to know what his own wheat will grade.

To stop the "skinning" down and "mixing" of wheat; that is to say, that the dealer shall not be allowed to sell under a straight grade certificate a lower average quality than is called for from the producer. Put in a bin 100 wagon loads of No. 1 hard wheat from that number of farmers; the poorest must be No. 1 hard; the best will be much better than No. 1 hard calls for; and the average considerably above what is called for by the standard for No. 1 hard. It has been the custom of the dealer to mix in with that 100 loads of No. 1 hard as many loads of No. 2 hard or No. 1 Northern as possible, and still keep the No. 1 hard grade, or skin down the grade to the lowest notch. The bigger the dealer and the better equipped his elevator the greater his facilities to profit by "mixing." But this year he seems to have "fouled his own nest," and has now joined with the farmer in seeking legislation to prevent himself from mixing and lowering the average quality and ruining the reputation of Manitoba wheat in the export market.

The grain trade is intricate and most perplexing to anyone not thoroughly initiated into its mysteries, therefore it is hoped the proposed legislation will deal effectually with the evils that have existed, and give ample protection to the producer.

It is also urged that the inspectors be paid by salary instead of fee, so that they may be more thoroughly independent, and that the chief inspection be at Winnipeg in place of Fort William. This would tend to create a sample market; that is to say, if a car of wheat was much above grade, the owner would stand a chance to realize over grade price and nearer its value. It would also give time to deal on a car after getting it graded before reaching the bins of the terminal elevators at the lake with decided advantages to the producer.

The legislation sought seems to be along the right lines, and if everything is not perfect at first, it can be made so after.

The San Jose Scale Act Objected to in Manitoba.

The Western Horticultural Society, at its annual meeting held in Winnipeg last February, passed a vigorous protest against the legislation enacted a year ago at Ottawa re the San José scale. The resolution and the arguments were pretty fully published in the *ADVOCATE* at the time, and are known to all Western people who take any interest in such matters. The Act prohibits the importation of all kinds of trees, shrubs, etc., from the United States, and permits trade from one province of Canada with another. Members of the Society who have looked into it state that Minnesota and Dakota are free from the scale, while it is bad enough in Ontario to require very stringent local legislation. Ontario-grown trees are next to useless in Manitoba, and yet it is the only country from which, under present regulations, we can draw our supplies. Minnesota and Dakota grown stock gives much better results here, as the climatic conditions are more alike. Now, if treatment with hydrocyanic acid gas makes nursery stock

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

safe to send out from an infected district, surely similar treatment would make stock brought in from the States, where it is said not to exist, quite as safe, and should be ample protection. In view of the benefit it would be to the West to have access to the nurseries of Dakota and Minnesota, it has been proposed by some that the Government make special provision for Manitoba and the Territories, and have all stock properly inspected and disinfected, for that matter, at the port of entry. The Horticultural Society has been vigorously pressing its claims on the authorities, and we understand that the Minister of Agriculture has instructed Dr. Jas. Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm, to come up and look into the case.

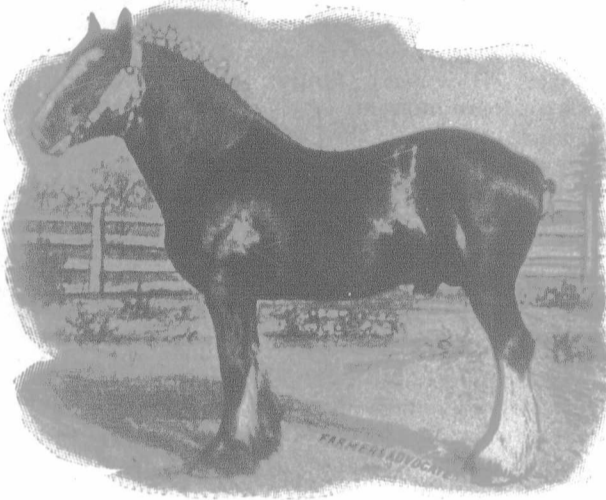
The West Wants Cheap Lumber.

Canadian lumbermen have been pressing their claim upon the Federal Government for the imposition of a duty on lumber. Of course, it is not for the purpose or with the expectation of raising the price to the public, but simply to place the Canadian lumberman on an equal footing with the American lumberman, who has a duty of \$2 per thousand on sawn lumber imported into that country from Canada. It is merely that "we may have reciprocity in tariffs." But in spite of these assurances the following paragraph appears in a memorandum laid before the Government by one of the chief petitioners—Mr. Waldie, President of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.:

"Now, we desire to call your attention to the grounds of opposition to a duty upon lumber presented by a section of the Province of Manitoba. Ten years ago the Province of Manitoba had not reached the position it now occupies. The population of nearly 250,000 people, with the liberal grants that have been made by the Dominion Government for the development of that Province, and are still being made to induce immigration from foreign countries, makes it unnecessary for special consideration being given to that Province to the detriment of Ontario, which has necessarily to bear a

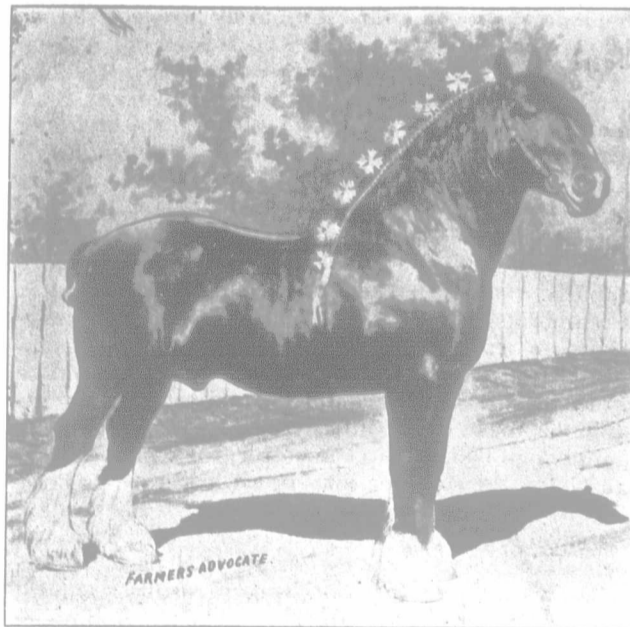
large portion of the expense of government and development. We desire that Manitoba shall prosper, but the condition of the farmer in Manitoba to-day is not what it was a few years ago. In fact, farm lands with buildings upon them are to-day bringing as high prices in the older sections of Manitoba as they are in the Province of Ontario. And there is no argument that can be used to prove that Manitoba should have free lumber that would not apply in favor of Manitoba having free agricultural implements. A plow, a seeder and a mow-er are, in fact, more necessary than the erection of large buildings."

This is the old story that Manitoba and the Territories are under such tremendous obligations to Ontario for furnishing the funds wherewith to develop this country, that we should not object now if called upon to contribute towards the development of Ontario's industries. If such were the case that we are so deeply indebted to Ontario, she



LYON MACGREGOR (Imp.) [2308].
Sweepstakes and First-prize 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion.
OWNED BY ROBT. DAVIES, TORONTO.

should be all the more anxious to see the West prosper, and as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has time and again tried to point out, one of the most important factors in developing this country is cheap lumber. The tendency of the Western farmer is to spread his efforts too much; his land is consequently getting weedy and impoverished, not from lack of fertility so much as lack of humus—root fiber. The remedy is in greater concentration, a rotation system which must include seeding down to grass to get the soil back into proper mechanical condition. We refer to the older and more thickly settled districts where farm lands "are bringing as



YOUNG DUKE OF FIFE (Imp.) [2463].
First-prize Clydesdale Stallion. Foaled in 1892.
OWNED BY GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

high prices as they are in Ontario." (It must be the cost of the buildings that put them up so high.) Once the farmer has the grass, he will keep more stock to utilize it, raise and feed more beef cattle, go more into dairying and other lines of stock-raising; but to do this profitably, he must have proper buildings and facilities for caring for the stock during six months of the year. In the mixed farming sections and all the new settlements good buildings are an absolute essential, and before our settlers can be expected to be prosperous and contented, they must be provided with warm, comfortable, roomy houses.

Cheap Lumber. Perhaps there is no one thing that would conduce more to the rapid development,

to the contentment and prosperity of the West than cheap lumber. Probably nine out of every ten farmers in the West who, at the last general election, marked their ballots for the Liberal candidates, did so feeling confident that if that party got into power we would have not only rough lumber, but dressed lumber, and all kinds of agricultural implements, etc., practically free of duty. For years this country has been taxed for the benefit of Ontario and manufacturing Canada, and as yet has been afforded little relief. Surely the Liberal Government would not dare to impose an additional tax on the farmer of Manitoba and the Northwest by putting a duty on lumber.

The Canadian Horse Show.

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE EARL OF MINTO—SOME SUGGESTIONS—THE CLASSES REVIEWED.

The fifth annual Canadian Horse Show, which was held in the spacious and well-fitted Armories, Toronto, on April 13th, 14th and 15th, was by all odds the most successful event of its kind ever held in Canada. It will be remembered that last year the show was run in conjunction with a military tournament, which together occupied four days of three sessions each. This year the three sessions of each of the three days were filled with interesting competitions of horses and horsemanship, except the pleasing feature of the musical ride, which took place during fifteen minutes of each evening's programme, which invariably lasted till near midnight. An exhibition of the best in Canadian equine form and finish is fittingly a society event, which, indeed, the show was this year in perhaps a greater degree than ever before. The interest of this feature was no doubt increased by reason of the presence of the Earl and Countess of Minto, who set the affair in motion and occupied one of the boxes during most of the afternoons and evenings. In reply to an address presented to the Governor-General and his excellent lady, the Earl expressed his pleasure at being present, not only to see the grand exhibition of the breeders, but also to make the acquaintance of the breeders and exhibitors. He expressed his confidence that the organizers of such a show have in view more than the mere success of big attendances and financial successes. "What they are aiming at," continued the Earl, "is the production of a superior class of horses, with a view to the opening up not only of the British market, but the markets of other countries. In my opinion the future looks prosperous for this trade. Where I live in the south of Scotland, a large number of Canadian horses are being bought. I know personally of one gentleman at Dumfries, and have been told of others in the City of Glasgow, who are dealing largely in Canadian horses. For my own part, I have had several opportunities of sitting behind Canadian horses, and have always found them good horses, showing excellent quality and speed. There is an inclination on the part of the gentlemen in England to buy Canadian horses for smart carriage work. I know of several friends of mine who have done so. They are no doubt influenced a good deal by the tremendously high prices the London dealers ask for carriage horses. Still, it is also fair to say that the general soundness and excellence of imported Canadian horses has also a good deal to do with it.

"In this connection, I would impress upon Canadians engaged in the trade the necessity of careful judgment in the importing of horses. What you have chiefly to consider is the source of production, the manner in which these horses are bred, and remembering that, you may accomplish a great deal. It is my opinion that a great deal might be accomplished by instructing the farmers as to the proper manner of rearing and breeding horses, because if you have good stallions it does not do to neglect the importance of having good mares."

Continuing, he remarked: "I have one more word of advice to Canadian breeders. They make a great mistake in docking horses intended for the British and other markets. Personally I do not object to docking. Very often it improves a horse in appearance which is intended for sporting or hunting. From a breeder's or the first seller's point of view it is entirely wrong. It closes two markets to him, namely, the military and the carriage horse markets. Persons do not care to buy docked horses for smart carriage purposes. To the first sellers or breeders it is, therefore, a mistake to dock horses. If the purchasers choose to dock them, well and good." After a few further remarks, His Excellency declared the great show open.

The success of the show in the matter of exhibits was highly satisfactory. The entries exceeded those of the shows of '97 and '98 by upwards of one hundred, and the average quality of the exhibits showed a marked improvement. The absence of Mr. J. S. Bratton's entries of harness and saddle stock from East St. Louis, Mo., and of Mr. Alex. Galbraith's draft numbers from Janesville, Wis., was deeply regretted, as some toppers were expected from amongst them. Good as they might have been, they would have had no walkover with the excellent horses that appeared in the classes where they had entered. In the saddle and harness classes especially there was decided improvement, both in numbers, merit of entries, and in fitting. The draft classes, too, showed improvement, but not more so than the improved condition of the heavy horse trade would warrant. It was a matter of regret from a farmer's standpoint that the rule of

last year, to have all the draft classes shown during the first session, was departed from, as was done this year by continuing the Clydesdale competitions up till Saturday afternoon. This made it necessary for many farmers to remain in the city three days in order to see their favorites shown. The advantage of spreading out these classes cannot be very great, since the city visitors usually take more interest in other classes of horses. We heard considerable complaint from country people upon this score, and we see no reason why the rule of showing all draft classes on the first day, as was done last year, should not be adhered to. If this were continued a few years, so that farmers could depend upon seeing all the heavy classes shown by



LORD ROSEBERRY (Imp.) [1307].
Sweepstakes and First-prize Hackney Stallion.
OWNED BY GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

attending one day or even up till noon of the second day, we feel safe in predicting that many more outsiders would avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the show, and, when there, no doubt many would remain over during a longer period. It seems to us of very great importance that as much as possible should be done to bring the breeders of horses to this show, where they can see the best types side by side with those of less merit, and thereby learn that it is unprofitable to produce indifferent horses, and that it is profitable to rear those of the desirable classes.

Clydesdales.—Year after year in the past we were accustomed to see numbers of the same horses shown, but at the show of 1899 the entries, with few exceptions, were largely a new lot. This, we take it, is a result of a much livelier movement in horse business. In the class for stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1896, five good horses were forward. Mr. Galbraith had made three entries here, and their absence caused much disappointment. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., were out with Young Duke of Fife (10300), by Orlando (8092), and Macarlie 8782, by MacClaskie. The former was imported in Sept., '98, from Scotland by Joseph Robbie, Edinburgh. He is seven years old, and therefore not just as fresh as he has been, but he stands on a set of limbs of good wearing quality, perhaps a trifle wide apart in front, but a good mover and nicely topped. The illustration we publish well represents him standing, although it to some extent magnifies his head, which is of good form and well carried. Macarlie, foaled in '93, is a right flash, catchy chestnut, with white mane and tail. He was quite a favorite with many outside the ring, and had he a bit more depth of body and quantity of bone he would have gone to the front. He is a grand goer and evenly turned throughout. He was bred by L. B. Goodrich, State Centre, Iowa, and imported by Graham Bros. a short time ago. A little more time in their excellent care would have settled him down wonderfully into show form. The two we have mentioned and Gay Prince [2470], shown by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., were strong rivals; in fact, there would have been little cause for complaint had any one of them been granted the coveted position. Gay Prince, by Prince Alexander, was bred by Wm. Renwick, Meadowfield, Scotland, and foaled in 1895. He is of the same general pattern as Young Duke of Fife, with perhaps a bit more body, and is quite a flash goer. He is one of the honest, substantial sort, that should leave behind him a useful, good-limbed lot of progeny. John Bell, Amber, Ont., and Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont., showed respectively Honour Bound (imp.) [2115], by Sir Maurice, and Macqueen [2218], by Queen's Own. The former is of the deep cart sort, while the latter, although of nice form, needs some time to widen him out. The judges, E. W. Charlton, Duncrief, and Geo. Gray, Newcastle, took a long time to decide where to place the awards, which were finally given in the order we have mentioned the horses.

Of the nine entries of three-year-olds, just three colts came into the arena—Robt. Davies' (Toronto) Lyon Macgregor [2308], John Davidson's (Ashburn) Prince of Kinellar [2475], and Alex. Doherty's Prince of Blantyre [2339]. The first named (by Macgregor) has been looked upon by horsemen as a coming horse ever since he landed from Scotland as a yearling. The illustration we publish of him falls short of doing him justice, as it fails to bring out his snap and style. He is a big fellow and even throughout, with limbs, pasterns and feet of the

correct type. Prince of Kinellar is also a Scotchman, sired by that noted horse Prince of Erskine (9647), by Prince of Albion, whose dam was by Darnley (222). He is a very neat horse, with capital underpinning, and much the best mover in the class. Prince of Blantyre is by Prince of Quality and out of Miss Fleming. He is of the big, drafty sort, and came out in capital flesh. He is quite a good colt throughout while standing or at the walk, but his action at a faster gait was not up to the others. The awards were not easily placed, but finally settled in the order mentioned, the Macgregor colt afterwards winning the sweepstakes award with a narrow majority over Young Duke of Fife.

Five two-year-olds made a very fine showing, composed of two Canadians, two bred in Scotland, and one bred by N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn. Robt. Davies' Prince of the Glen, by Prince of Quality and out of Edith, was a good foal, and he has lost no time since. He carries a great body and quite good bone, as might well be expected from his breeding, but he had lost much of his feather, which came nearly losing him 1st place, which he won. He moves well for a horse so highly fitted, but some of the others rather surpassed him at the ground. A flashy chestnut shown by Graham Bros. claimed next honors. He was bred by Wm. Rolph, Markham, and was sired by Macquaker. He is a catchy fellow, with quite good ends and underpinning, and moves well. Robt. Davies' imported Baron's Model, by Baron's Pride, put up the best showing of action in the class, and is of quite good Clyde stamp throughout. He won 3rd award. John Bell, Amber, showed Royal Huntly, an honest, good stamp, got by Moncrieff Marquis and bred by Jas. Merson, Huntly, Scotland. He is a good-limbed, strong colt that will need a little time to mature him. An aristocratic fellow and as nice a colt as any was St. Patrick, by Prince Patrick and out of Miss Stanley, both of Columbian renown. He is a flash colt with ideal foundation, but needs size.

Just three Canadian-bred Clydesdales were out—a fair lot, of good working type. Sir Julian, by Sir Henry Fielding, was rather easily the winner, being of good size, of draft conformation, and nicely limbed. West York Stamp, by Westfield Stamp (shown by Amos Agar, Nashville), and Amber Boy, by Red Wattie (shown by W. J. Howard, Dollar), were useful horses, but showed the lack of Scottish dams in type.

A right noble class of five mares represented all the Clydesdale females shown on the halter. Rose of Blanchard [2462], by Rakerfield, and shown by Geo. Moore, Waterloo, is of the thick, substantial type and well furnished. She was also shown in the pair that won 1st for draft pair of mares or geldings. She is represented in our illustration of that team. Robt. Davies' Nellie has often been a winner. She stood 2nd here, after considerable examination and comparison by the judges. She came to the show with a full udder, having left her foal at home. D. & O. Sorby's Sonsie Lass and Starlight are hard to fault, but could only reach 3rd and 4th places. Sunbeam and Starlight won 2nd in pair. Pairs by Clydesdale sires were three strong entries—Messrs. Sorby's Diana McKay and Sonsie Lass, Robt. Davies' Nelly and Edith, and Enterprise and True Love, also from the latter's farm. They won as mentioned.

Shires.—The best class of stallions of this breed we have ever seen shown in Canada faced the judges, R. Gibson, Delaware, and Frank Mitchell, Pawtucket, R. I. Two newcomers, Mawdsley (imp.) [279], by London, and owned by Colborne Shire Horse Association, a stylish chestnut, and Bahallon Vulcan (imp.) [274], by Vulcan, and shown by Morris, Stone & Wellington, who also showed Pride of Hatfield, a former victor, winning 4th with him on this occasion. The good and well-known Bravo II., formerly owned by Horace N. Crossley and now owned by Thos. Skinner, Mitchell, stood 3rd, while two other very good imported numbers were unplaced. Mr. Crossley's three-year-old Rosseau Royal Albert [271] was alone. He is a massive fellow and has thickened wonderfully since his appearance at the Toronto Industrial in '98. A plain but useful pair of mares were shown by Wm. Hendrie Co., Toronto: Brunette, by Sampson, beating Lorne Belle, by Darnley.

Thoroughbreds were judged by Prof. Hugo Reid, V. S., Guelph, and T. D. Hodgins, M. P. P., London. The class for mature stallions contained nothing new, but for all a half dozen right good ones of the racing type. King Bob, exhibited by W. J. Thompson, Orkney, has done a deal of successful turf work and still looks fresh, at the age of sixteen. He won 1st over the sprightly Terremont, by Dandy Dinnont, and shown by A. Frank & Sons, The Grange. Tyrone, also an old horse, by Mortimer, and shown by Thos. Skinner, won 3rd. Two two-year-olds and one three-year-old were out—a racy lot, with too little weight.

Thoroughbred stallions qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters always present some worthy animals of useful size, good all-round action, and fair to look upon. Wiley Buckles, owned by Quinn Bros., Brampton, and who secured the 1st award, has few, if any, superiors as an individual of this class and as a sire of winners. He has gone to the front six times when shown with good ones, beating the winners at the World's Columbian and the New York Horse Show. Wm. Hendrie's Othmar, the champion of last year, stood 2nd, and Graham Bros. Godard 3rd. The class for fillies or geldings by Thoroughbred sire was slimly filled.

Carriage or Coach stallions had four of good type, and better action than usually appears in this class. The former winner, the German Coach, Graf Bremer, shown by Jas. McCartney, Thamesford, is very breedy and a great actor. His victory was popular, although General Watson, shown by John Rodgers, Emery, and Young Duke of Cleveland, shown by J. Mannel, Toronto, are quite good animals. Candidate 2nd, by Candidate, was the only three-year-old stallion of this breed shown. He is owned by Amos Agar, Nashville.

Standard-bred Roadster Stallions were rather a better looking lot than usually appears, while among them were a few fast ones. Graham Bros., Claremont, showed Reflector, a very handsome dark bay side-wheeler, bred in Kentucky. He is sired by Duplex, and has a mark of 2.073. The illustration we give of him in this issue is very natural. The rapid and useful trotting Altoneer, by Sphinx, stood 2nd, and Alcyonium Boy, by Alcyonium, won 3rd. Just two three-year-olds were shown.

Hackneys.—Messrs. Sorby's well-known chestnut, Square Shot; H. N. Crossley's roan, Rosseau Performer; and a newcomer to the showing, Lord Roseberry, owned by Graham Bros., competed in the mature stallion class, over 15 hands 2 inches. The last named is a model of the breed and a wonderful goer, and not only that, but he is a very impressive sire, having sired the noted Blucher that swept all before him in Canada and at several of the great American horse shows last year, and many other good ones. Lord Roseberry won 1st, Rosseau Performer 2nd, and Square Shot 3rd. Stallions up to 15 hands 2 inches had out Beith's Squire Rickell, by Cadet; Hillhurst Sensation, by Hayton Shales, and shown by A. Yeager, Simcoe; and Moorland (imp.), shown by Thos. Irving, Winchester. Beith's entry is a wonderfully snappy, high-acting, breedy fellow, much like his noted sire. He was an easy winner and chased Lord Roseberry close for champion honors. Mr. Yeager's entry is quite of the cob pattern and a good all-round actor. He came ahead of the rapid and high going imported horse that sags a little in the back. Messrs. Sorby's very good two-year-old, Woodland's Performer, from Barthorpe Performer and Miss Baker, will always command respect so long as he stays up to his present standard. He has size, grace, and action—in fact, he is one of the most likely young Hackneys in Canada. He competed with Mr. Crossley's fine and breedy two-year-old, Rosseau Swell, and yearling, Rosseau St. George.

A chestnut daughter of the late Banguo won in females over Rosseau Jewel, by Rosseau Performer, and Miss Roberta, by the same sire. The well-known and often victorious Jessica, by Jubilee Chief, won for her owner, Robt. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville, the Hackney female sweepstakes award, as well as first for high-stepper by a Hackney sire, and English silver medal for best Hackney mare by an imported sire and out of an imported dam. She

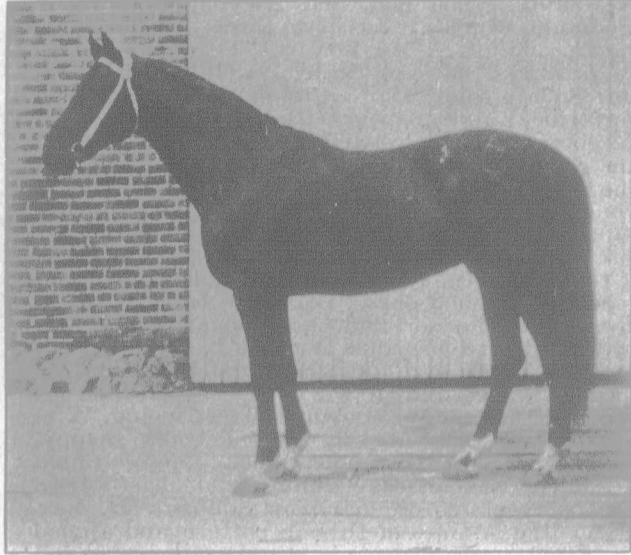


SQUIRE RICKELL, BY CADET.
First-prize Hackney Stallion.
OWNED BY ROBT. BEITH, M. P.

is a hard mare to beat in harness or on the line. Crow & Murray won second for the get of a Hackney stallion with Glenalda, by Lord Roseberry, and also won second on her team mate, Glenaldyne, by Lightning, for high-stepper by a Hackney sire, in harness, in a class of eight good ones. E. B. Clancy, Toronto, won 3rd on Miss Grace, by Lightning.

Horses in Harness.—All the single and double harness classes show improvement year by year. The single class not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches had over thirty entries, but the half dozen entries made by J. S. Bratten, St. Louis, did not present themselves before the judges, Arson Moulton, Batavia, N. Y., and F. C. Hutton, V. S., Welland. The horses were judged on their conformation, quality, style and action, and very few of the entries lacked a fair share of these virtues. They were a trappy lot of bang tails, brought out in perfection of fitting, dress and equipment. Messrs. Crow & Murray won with the chestnut Golden,

followed by Adam Beck's Rarebit, a handsome little horse that gets his knees well up to his chin at every step. In the larger single class of 15, Crow & Murray won 1st and 2nd on The General and Glenalda, both of which are illustrated in this issue. The same firm won 1st on pair not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, and also on pair over that height. In the latter class Beith's Bianco, by Ottawa, and Jessica, won 2nd, and S. F. McKinnon, Toronto, 3rd. This class, perhaps more than any other, shows great improvement. A few years ago very good small horses were shown in harness, but the large ones were generally ill matched, coarse, and poor actors, while to-day we see them with as much quality and action as the smaller ones. The exhibit of tandems was rather small, although some sixteen entries were made. Here again Messrs. Crow & Murray's Glenalda and Glenadyne won



WILEY BUCKLES.
(Thoroughbred.) Winner of First Prize as Stallion suitable to sire Saddle Horses and Hunters.
OWNED BY QUINN BROS., BRAMPTON, ONT.

1st, followed by W. H. Smith's Marie and Grace Darling, and J. Ross Robertson's Sir Wilfred and Harry C.

Roadsters, standard or non-standard, in single, also in double, harness, had entries of 12 and 6, respectively. Among them were a number of smart, well-bred horses, of good character. In the single class J. J. Burns, Toronto, won on the three-year-old gelding, Excellence, a rapid, breezy fellow, a little fine for single work. J. C. Deitrich, Galt, came 2nd on Frank, the mate to Lucy, which pair won 1st, and are illustrated in this issue. They well represent what is wanted in this class of horse.

Saddle Horse classes have made great strides, as have also the hunters, since the Canadian Horse Show has been an annual event. The classes have grown and the entries show a deal of uniformity in gaits and breed characteristics. In several of the sections the entries ran over thirty, and there were very few weeds amongst them. The first class called for a combination saddle and harness horse, and we illustrate the winner, Bamboo, owned by Mr. L. Meredith, London, in this issue. He is quite of the saddle type, well gaited, both in harness and under saddle, and a nice horse to look at on the halter. He stands full 16 hands and is quite a jumper. This horse also won 2nd in the saddle class over 15 hands 2 inches, being beaten by a breezy son of Wiley Buckles, shown by A. Curzon, Guelph. In all the saddle classes horses of the Thoroughbred type were most in favor with the judges, Major-General Hutton, Ottawa, and Trumbell Cary, Batavia, N. Y.

The Honor Roll Held Over.

Owing to the length of our report of the Canadian Horse Show and the large number of illustrations accompanying it, we have reluctantly been compelled to hold over for our next issue the concluding instalment of Mr. Gibson's interesting article on the Honor Roll of the Royal Show. Knowing the keen interest evinced by a large section of our readers in this subject, we regret the necessity for this delay, but we trust that the seasonableness of the Horse Show article will be recognized as a sufficient reason for giving that subject precedence at this time.

How I Succeeded in Growing Shelter Belts.

A SIMPLE AND SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OUTLINED.
To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Having been born and brought up in the County of West Middlesex, Ont., and having done my share in destroying 150 acres of as fine timber as ever grew, and, moreover, having always been a lover of those grand forest trees, is it any wonder that when fifteen years ago I landed on my present homestead and could not see a tree or shrub as far as the eye could reach, I should declare to my companions that if I could not grow trees I would not stay in the country. Well, I have got the trees, and by the tens of thousands, and will try to call the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE how I did them, and also something about our shelter belts.

My first attempt at tree planting was a total

failure, because, like many others, I was in too great a hurry. I dug holes in the prairie sod, selected trees twelve feet high, two inches in diameter, with three-foot spread of roots; set these in the holes dug, filled in with the earth and sods taken from the holes, and watered them well. The trees were Balm of Gileads. They made a sickly growth the first season, and were all dead the following spring. My next attempt, as can be seen by anyone visiting the farm, was successful. I broke a strip ten rods long, twelve feet wide, throwing furrows out; then backset this the same way, leaving a deep furrow in the center. In this I planted native maples about one half inch in diameter. They are now three inches in diameter and a fine lot. Encouraged by my success, I determined to launch out still further. I had a piece of ground that was in carrots and worked very deep. On this, as soon as the carrots were pulled, I sowed broadcast about double the quantity of seed required, and plowed them in about four inches deep, there being little hollows left between every furrow. I sowed more seed in these, and harrowed all well down. The seed sown near the surface germinated early and got killed by a heavy frost. About a week later the seed that had been plowed under began to come up, the maple first and then the ash. For three years I kept all weeds down; after that the trees shade the ground, so that weeds have a poor chance. From this plot I removed 1,800 ash to one of my half-mile belts, and hundreds of maples, yet from a short distance it looks as if a spade had never been in it. To the north of this there is another plot of equal size, planted with Balm of Gilead and maple, mixed; and between the two plots of trees I have my small fruits. I will now describe how I planted my 2½-mile belt of trees.

After two years' residence here I learned that the Balm of Gilead would grow from poles laid in the ground. I planted one pole and it threw up five fine sprouts. So I went to work; laid out a strip forty feet wide, half a mile long; ran furrows three feet apart, as deep as the plow would go, and into these trenches dropped Balm of Gilead poles, lapping the tops about three feet on the butts. This gives a good, even stand of trees. After the poles are laid in, go along with shovel, putting a little soil on them, and firming them down so that the furrow horse won't displace them, and then throw a deep furrow onto them. When the weeds start, harrow the land to kill them, and by the time weeds start again the trees will be showing up so that the land can be cultivated with a horse hoe, or, if there are many rose bushes, a plow with sharp shear. Hold plow to outside, so that the point runs on the surface, with the shear dipping away from the roots, so as not to injure them. Twice during the season I should go through my trees in this way, first turning the soil away from the trees, leaving a ridge between the rows; the second time splitting this ridge and throwing soil to the trees. I continued this cultivation for three years—after that the trees can take care of themselves. In this forty-foot wide belt I have four rows of Balms, four of maple, two of ash, and one of frost plant, which makes a good hedge.

My east belt is thirty-three feet wide, half a mile long, composed of four rows of Balms and four of maple. I sowed the maple seed very thick, and the result is a hedge of solid green, which looks very nice. On the south side of farm there is another belt thirty-three feet wide—four rows of Balm and four of maple. This is the fifth year since planting, and a man and horse could not be seen in it. Perhaps it might be well to state here how I cut and trimmed the 4,000 Balm of Gilead poles that were required to plant the four rows in the mile belt. I selected one of the coldest days in March. Select trees one and a half to two and a half inches at the butt. The smaller give as good results as the larger, and are much easier to handle. Cut close to the ground, and throw in piles of fifty. To trim them, use two pairs of mitts (a leather pair outside), and with the hands break off the branches about six inches from the stem. This is easily done with the frost in the wood. One man can cut and trim 1,200 a day. I left the poles in the bush until first of April, when I hauled them to the belt, put in piles of thirty, and covered lightly with coarse manure, to prevent the sun from injuring them. In this way a good share of the work can be done in slack time. Don't handle the poles on a cold day after having them trimmed, as one is liable to break off the buds, and as the sprouts are supposed to start from the buds, as many should be left on as possible. Never trim closer than six inches from the body of pole.

The advantages of having trees are too well known to need mention, but the pleasure of having the birds about that are attracted by the trees is not the least of the advantages, and the children take such delight in playing among the trees. A friend of mine driving out from Regina to see us, when opposite our grove his little boy exclaimed: "Let me out! Let me out! till I run among the trees."

One of the disadvantages is that it is impossible to work the land near the shelter belts till too late in the spring, on account of the snow held by the trees, but the land next the belts can be kept in grass or used for late-sown grain for feed or for field roots. I have one strip four rods wide along the mile belt seeded to native rye grass, which gives good returns in dry seasons. I have grown red clover, timothy, and rye grass, mixed. Stood for three years, and they did not kill out. Timothy is not adapted to this farm. Bromo grass seems to do best. I have grown a good crop of grain beside

the tree belts in dry seasons, when almost a failure elsewhere.

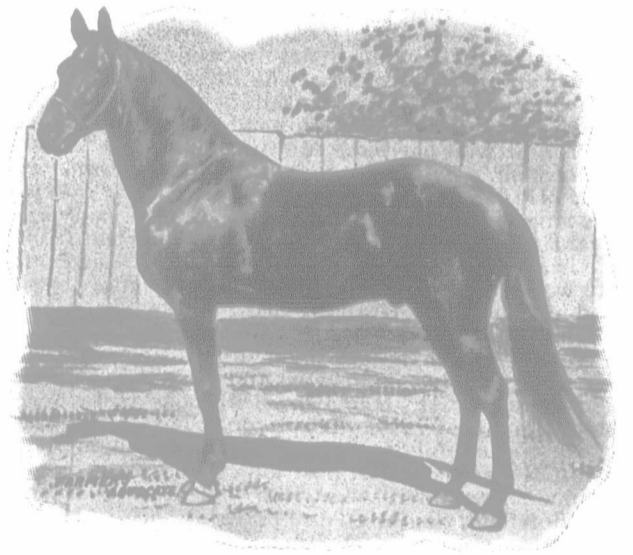
As previously stated, between two plots of trees we have our small fruits—Cuthbert raspberry; Houghton gooseberry; currants, common red, Fay's Prolific, and white and black; and high bush cranberry. All do well, and we have small fruit of some kind every year. The native black currants never fail. I never plant currant slips without a few little roots left on. We do not get sufficient rain to ensure a good growth from small cuttings. I have lost quite a number of cuttings from drying out when no root is left on them. I renew currant bushes every four or five years—dig up the whole bush, pull it all apart, take one-year-old cuttings with as many roots as possible, leave from twelve to fifteen inches long, remove all buds except five at top, and they will throw out branches right away, and bear fine fruit the next year. I keep raspberries in hills, three feet apart in row, the rows four feet apart, six canes to the hill. Cut off the tops the first week in August, to allow the new canes to harden before winter. Lay the canes of Cuthberts down, as they are too tender to stand our cold winters. Every two years go through with plow to cut off suckers and surplus bushes. Thus managed, we never fail to have a good supply of small fruits. I would say to all farmers, plant shelter belts and small fruits. JOSEPH WYLES.
Regina District, Assa.

The Cause and Cure of Mould in Butter.

From a paper on the above subject read by Mr. Scott, of the R. A. Lister Co., of Winnipeg, we take the following extracts. The subject is timely at this the opening of the creamery season, and the advice is probably as applicable to private dairymen:

The tendency of Manitoba creamery butter to mould has been a very serious trouble to the trade, and, from the nature of it, is likely to get worse every year, like the noxious weed trouble, unless grappled with vigorously. Salesmen in British Columbia last summer inform us that they saw lots of Manitoba creamery butter there, from different factories, quite spoiled from this cause, although it was not many weeks out of the factory. Shipments to England in 1896, that showed perfect grain, color and flavor, were very difficult to sell, even at a greatly reduced price, on account of mould all round the surface, which penetrated quite deeply into the contents of the packages.

Mould is a minute plant of the fungus species. Other members of the vegetable kingdom obtain their nourishment from the earth, but this fungus gets its living from other organic compounds—vegetable or animal matter. There are over 30,000 kinds of fungi; all, or nearly all of them, can live in the dark, and our particular friend here thrives best in the dark. This puts us at a disadvantage in suppressing him, for to get the temperature of our cold rooms down to a reasonable point the light is excluded, as a rule. Light by means of small double windows is good. Mould is propagated by spores—that is, it is not a plant that flowers and seeds, but, at maturity, cells are detached which start housekeeping on their own account whenever conditions are favorable. This accounts for its



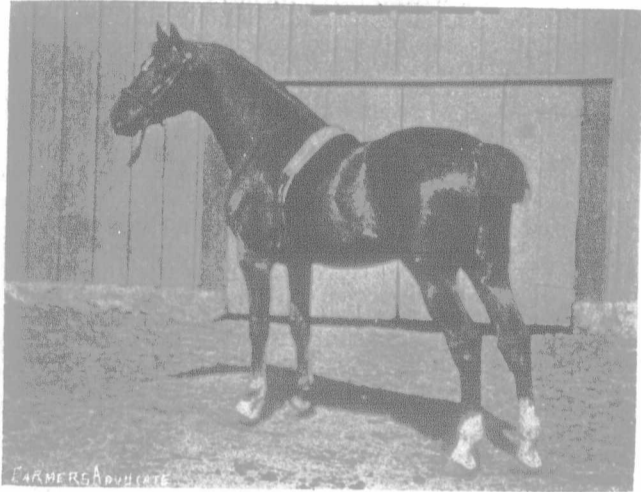
REFLECTOR 2.073.
First-prize Standard-bred Stallion.
OWNED BY GRAHAM BROS.

rapid spread. It cannot grow where there are no spores, but the atmosphere is always full of them. The spores cannot develop, however, where the conditions are unfavorable. Favorable conditions, as already said, are darkness, a uniform dampness and suitable soil, such as damp or decaying wood and damp or decaying organic matter. Then, if the stagnant condition of the air is not disturbed by any attempts at ventilation, so much the better for the development of mould.

We can now sum up the causes. As a rule, our cold store rooms are not lined throughout with Dutch tiles, as the first-class creameries of Europe. They are not built of good stone and mortar, paved with flagstones and regularly washed with quicklime like the generality of cold store rooms in the Old Country. On the contrary, they are built of the commonest and softest kind of cheap lumber; the walls packed with soft wood sawdust, and

always damp from the constant proximity of melting ice. These conditions present a perfect breeding ground, and it is more difficult to eradicate the mould from such a creamery than it is to clear an old frame house of bedbugs. Hence the likelihood of the pest getting worse every year.

The whole creamery and utensils should be cleansed and disinfected. First, scrub every part and thing with boiling water and soap. Second, wash with boiling water containing one per cent. of crude carbolic acid. Third, spray or wash with a five per cent. solution of formalin, and finally wash with limewash made from quicklime. After spraying with formalin, shut the room up close a couple of days so that the vapor may penetrate every part. Formalin is powerfully rough on germs, but not poisonous. It will not injure the hands, clothes or



WOODLANDS PERFORMER - 68 -
First-prize Two-year-old Hackney Stallion.
OWNED BY D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

wood. It will make the eyes smart, but not to their injury, and must not be applied to iron, as it attacks the metal, and will harden rubber goods. A quantity of the solution should be kept in the rooms in a shallow vessel, with a piece of cloth, 6x12, having one end in the liquid and the other end hanging down over the outside of the vessel. This will siphon up the solution like a wick and cause a steady evaporation of the gas in the atmosphere of the room to the entire undoing of the mould. This treatment should be extended to cheese rooms unless you want to turn out imitation old Stilton.

The parchment paper now so freely used, being vegetable, favors mould rather than otherwise. Therefore soak your parchment paper in brine to which has been added formalin in the proportion of one half ounce to a quart of brine.

Lastly, butter not going into immediate consumption should be salted about as heavily as the taste of your customer will stand, and should contain as low a percentage of moisture as possible. The good old practice of covering the packages with salt paste has been largely abandoned, to our cost. Until our cold storage facilities in this country are more perfect, I would cover every package with salt paste and keep it pasty by additions of brine at regular intervals up to time of shipment or final disposal. So concludes this mouldy paper.

Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held in Macleod on April 19th, with a large number of delegates in attendance.

D. W. Marsh, Calgary, was re-elected President by acclamation; F. W. Godsall, Pincher Creek, 1st Vice-President; W. F. Cochrane, High River, 2nd Vice-President. Board of Management—Bow River District, R. W. Cowan; Maple Creek District, D. H. Andrews; Medicine Hat, J. Niblock; Lethbridge, Howell Harris; Sheep Creek, J. Rodgers; High River, Henry Smith, F. S. Stimson; Pincher Creek, C. Kettles, Ed. Maunsell; Willow Creek, A. R. Springett, D. Warnock. Managing Director for Southern Alberta, E. E. Maunsell; Secretary, R. G. Mathews, re-elected.

Resolutions upon a number of important subjects were passed:

That the C. P. R. reduce the local tariff on pure-bred stock to conform with their rates from the east on car lots or singly.

That the C. P. R. refuse to carry pure-bred stock that have not been subjected to the tuberculin test into the Territories.

That the Territorial Legislature secure power from the Federal Government to prohibit the importation of tuberculous cattle into the Territories.

That it is not necessary to have a brand inspector at Winnipeg; all stock to be thoroughly inspected before being shipped.

That the C. P. R. build shipping and feeding yards at Macleod.

That the Montana Association be communicated with, with a view to locating "strays" belonging to members of this Association.

The Association will continue the \$3.00 a head bounty on female wolves, and will give an additional bounty of \$1.00 on pups under three months old during April, May, June, July and August.

The next annual meeting will be held in Medicine Hat.

Hedges in Manitoba.

[By S. A. Bedford, Brandon Experimental Farm. Read before the Horticultural Society.]

The observant Manitoban, when travelling in the eastern parts of the Dominion, is often favorably impressed with the fine Norway spruce and cedar hedges, all kept closely pruned, and so dense that scarcely a squirrel can penetrate them, and we vividly recall the protection they afford from the cold blasts of winter. If such hedges are desirable for Ontario, they are doubly so here, where the wind sweeps over a treeless prairie. We should not, perhaps, expect such quick results here as are obtained in the moist and milder climate of the east. Still, sufficient has been done, by private effort and on the Experimental Farm, to show that many varieties of shrubs and trees, hardy in this climate, will make excellent hedges. Naturally, rather more pains will have to be exercised in the selection and care of the plants here. Only small plants and trees should be used for this purpose, and all should be severely cut back when first set out. This encourages the making of side branches close to the ground, one of the most desirable features of a good hedge. With our comparatively light rainfall, it is folly to expect success without frequent surface cultivation. This is particularly true on the stiff soil of the Red River Valley, where the clay loam quickly bakes after a shower, and, if not at once loosened up, soon kills the plant. Hedges can be divided into three classes, depending on the purpose for which they are used, and each kind requires a distinct class of tree or shrub. On the Experimental Farm there are forty-four different plants used for hedges, varying in height from a foot to fifteen feet, but time will only permit of my mentioning a few of the most promising for the different kinds of hedges referred to.

First, we have the tall and often coarse hedge, for a windbreak on the exposed side of a belt of trees, or to protect farm buildings from winds and drifting snows. This class of hedge requires a large and rapid-growing tree, and one not liable to break down readily with the weight of snow or ice. The following are suitable for this purpose, and are given in the order of preference: American white willow, sharp-leaved willow, cottonwood, and ash-leaved maple. The three first-mentioned are grown from cuttings and the last from seed. Three feet apart is the proper distance to set any of these trees for hedge purposes, and very severe pruning is not necessary, one cutting a year being sufficient.

Among the second class is included such hedges as are most suitable for division fences between town lots, or for the purpose of screens, dividing the front and rear portions of town property, etc. This class of hedge requires a finer and better tree or shrub and more frequent pruning. For the taller hedges of this class our native white spruce is one of the best trees. It stands pruning well, is very handsome, even in winter, and if properly treated is quite healthy and a fairly rapid grower. It can be obtained from the woods in many parts of the Province. Only small, shapely trees should be used, and they stand transplanting best if a block of soil is taken with each tree. The larger kinds of Caragana, or Siberian pea, are excellent for this purpose. The foliage is delightfully soft and velvety early in the season, and later on it is covered with bright yellow blossoms. This is grown altogether from seed, small quantities of which can be obtained free from the Experimental Farms. The lilac is another suitable shrub for this purpose, and is perfectly hardy here. The dark, glossy leaves of the common variety and the lighter foliage of the Alba make excellent backgrounds for the masses of blossoms which are so often associated with our earliest recollections. Lilacs are propagated from seed and suckers, generally from the latter. Some of the native shrubs suitable for this purpose are the wild rose, red willow (*cornus*) and white wolf willow. Plants of all these can be obtained from the woods or prairies. All of the foregoing shrubs should be planted from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart.

The next class of hedges to be considered are those used for strictly ornamental purposes, such as bordering garden walks, flower beds, etc. Only low shrubs with very fine branches and handsome foliage should be used, and even these will require frequent and severe pruning for the best results. One of the most suitable for this purpose is the Asiatic maple (*Acer ginnata*). The foliage of this tiny maple is very handsome indeed, varying from dark brown to bright crimson. It grows as freely from seed as the native maple. The smaller Caraganas, such as *Mollis glabra*, adapt themselves readily to this purpose, and among the dozen or so varieties of this shrub almost any size plants can be found, many of them being a solid mass of yellow blossoms in early summer. The best native plant for a border hedge is the snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosis*). It has very fine foliage, bears pruning well, and the snow-white berries are quite attractive. Another useful native is the willow-leaved Spiræa. It is a free bloomer, the flowers being bright-colored spikes. These two natives are found in nearly all parts of the Province, and bear transplanting well. These small shrubs should be planted from 12 to 18 inches apart.

In conclusion, I can see no reason why each farm homestead, town and village lot should remain without an ornamental or shelter hedge. They can be grown with very little expense or labor, and will prove a comfort and source of interest for all time if properly taken care of.

Dr. Douglas' Elevator Bill.

Dr. Douglas, M.P. for East Assiniboia, has an important bill before Parliament at Ottawa relative to the grain trade of Manitoba and the Territories. Among its most important provisions are: That railroads must either provide facilities for receiving and shipping grain at every station, or grant to any person applying the privilege of erecting and using an elevator, flat warehouse or grain chute; that flat warehouses or elevators, not standard, may be used; that farmers may load from vehicles direct into cars, and that no discrimination shall be made regarding the use of elevators or in the supply of cars. The charges which elevator owners may impose for receiving, cleaning, and storing grain are also specified. Clause No. 9 is interesting in that it provides for a general grain inspector, something not hitherto advocated, so far as we know, by anyone. It reads:

"With a view to an intelligent oversight and just control of the grain trade in the public interest, and to check some of the irregularities that exist, or are supposed to exist, in the matter of weights and dockage made by dealers in the said trade, a competent inspector directly responsible to the Government be appointed. He shall be called the general inspector of the grain trade of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. He shall have power, by virtue of his appointment, to investigate all irregularities in weights and dockage, and to call for and examine the accounts of each elevator, company and individual grain dealer in the said Province and Territories; institute a comparison as to the amount paid for grain, the number of bushels bought and received under each particular standard grade, and the same as shipped out to Fort William, Port Arthur and other ports to which the grain may be sent, or sold to other parties within the aforesaid Province and Territories; and if in any case after deducting one bushel as demurrage for every carload of seven hundred bushels exported, or sold within the said Province and Territories, any considerable surplus shall at any time be discovered in the possession of the company or dealer at the point of purchase or elsewhere exceeding five hundred bushels, the same shall be seized and sold. The amount thus received shall be paid to the Minister of Inland Revenue as funds to pay the salary of the general inspector of the grain trade. The individual, company or dealer with whom this surplus of grain may be discovered shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalties of the criminal code for theft, and dealt with accordingly. Further, it shall be the duty of this general inspector to overlook the work of the other inspectors of grain at present employed by the Government, and prepare an annual detailed report of the whole grain traffic, giving the number of bushels received into terminal elevators under each particular grain standard, and the same as graded out. This report shall be a sworn statement and public guarantee as to the genuine condition of the trade. The general inspector shall be sworn not to divulge the business of any one company or individual grain dealers to any other company or dealer, and a full report of his work shall be annually published and submitted to the Government, through the Minister of Inland Revenue."

This would be reposing a great trust in the hands of one man, and it would take an exceptionally well qualified man to fill such a position.



THE GENERAL.
Winner of First Prize, over 15 hands 2 inches.
OWNED BY CROW & MURRAY, TORONTO.

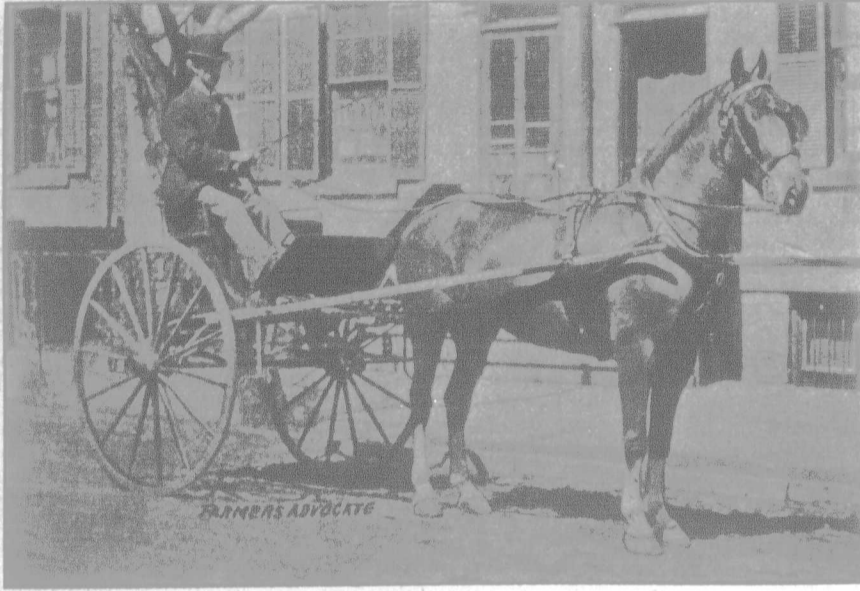
The fate of Dr. Douglas' bill, as it is discussed in committee and comes up for final reading, will be watched with the deepest interest by the grain producers.

Manitoba Jockey Club.

The Manitoba Jockey Club has been organized, with the following directorate: Wm. White, E. L. Drewry, H. C. Hammond, Toronto; J. Stanley Hough and F. W. Heubach. The capital of the Club is \$20,000, and it is the intention to hold a race meeting during the first week in September on the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition track along similar lines as those followed by the Ontario Jockey Club.

Statute Labor and Tree Planting.

In the Territories, along roads as along the railroad tracks for long distances, strips are plowed to assist in checking prairie fires. These strips are plowed once a year, and doubtless serve the purpose they are intended for fairly well, but it is now found that they furnish a peculiarly favorable place for the growth and spread of noxious weeds. To obviate this, it has been suggested that the Statute Labor Act be amended to permit of the residents planting trees along the boundaries of their farms, and properly cultivating them, in place of annually plowing the fire strips. The greatest obstacle in the way of such a desirable scheme, it seems to us, is that the trees would require fencing, and this would make it a very expensive thing. If a sod of Brome grass or white clover could be got on these strips, it



HACKNEY MARE, JESSICA.

Winner of Female Hackney Sweepstakes, Sweepstakes for English Medal, and First Prize for High-stepping Mare or Gelding.

OWNED BY ROBT. BEITH, M. P.

would largely prevent the weed-growth, and would remain green so late in the fall as to be pretty effectual firebreaks. Stock would keep them eaten down close, thus making them all the better fireguards. Following is the resolution passed by the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society:

"That the statute labor experience of last year confirms us in the belief that plowing long distances on our roads is to create a seed-bed for noxious weeds that otherwise would not grow on the unplowed prairie, causing largely increased work in future.

"That in order to counteract this in some measure and stimulate tree planting, a clause be inserted in the Statute Labor Act, giving the privilege to resident settlers to substitute tree planting in part for statute labor.

"That at the regular meeting in each year settlers be entitled to elect that part of their statute labor be fulfilled by fencing in and planting rows of trees encircling their homes or premises, and that inspection be made and thorough cultivation insisted on by the inspector of weeds or road overseer, and that in event of failure to fence in and thoroughly cultivate the trees so planted, the usual statute labor be made compulsory in full."

Wolf Bounty in N.-W. T.

In speaking of the Agricultural Department, the Hon. J. H. Ross, in his budget speech, referring to the work of the Agricultural Department, said that:

"They asked for \$1,500 for bounty for killing wolves, a dollar being given for each dollar given by the stock associations. They did not, however, ask for a sum for killing coyotes. They recognized the existence of the evil, but it would require such an enormous sum to deal with it that it was quite beyond their resources. If they voted \$1,500, the same as in the case of wolves, it would have no effect, for it would be merely giving a dollar each for killing coyotes that would be killed whether or not. At Fort Qu'Appelle 3,000 skins were sold in a year, so that at 50c. a pelt they would claim all the bounty."

In speaking on this appropriation, some of the members thought coyotes should also come under the grant, but it was generally agreed that a small grant would make no impression on the hordes of coyotes, and it was thought these would be killed in just as large numbers without any bonus. The appropriation of \$1,500 for wolves passed.

An Exhibition Association at Calgary.

A notice appears in the Northwest Territories Gazette, incorporating the Inter-Western Pacific Industrial Exhibition Co., Ltd., for the purpose of holding industrial exhibitions at Calgary, Alberta. The provisional directors are: A. E. Cross, P. T. Bone, E. Taylor, Wm. Edele, A. L. Cameron, Jas. Walker, W. C. Rhodes, J. R. Sutherland, J. S. G. VanWart, J. S. Mackie, Jas. Smith, all of the city of Calgary, and R. G. Robinson, A. G. W. DeWey, Joseph McPherson, George H. Speck, and John A. Turner, ranchers in the vicinity of Calgary, and J. Paterson, of Okotoks.

Put Manure on Sod.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with great interest those letters in your valuable paper on the different methods of manuring land, and while there are some good ideas advanced, I think there is a much better plan than any of those mentioned by your correspondents. From my experience in farming in Manitoba, I think summer-fallowing is not the proper way to handle our land. By seeding down with timothy we would lose nothing and gain a great deal. Even if we get but half a crop of hay it is better than nothing. When the land gets so it does not pay to sow grain, seed down, and in the fall after cutting the first crop of hay put a good coat of manure on the sod. This will give an extra crop of hay the following season, and has the advantage of allowing one to use either green or rotted manure.

After the hay crop is off, break up the land and cultivate for wheat, and the land will be in as good a condition as it is possible to get it in. On such land, grain will ripen much earlier than if treated any other way. Neepawa. WM. MAGUIRE.

My Experience in Prize Potato Culture.

The value of the potato as an article of food, and the wide difference between a heavy crop of handsome tubers and the many small and deformed samples too often seen in the general market, which are neither a profit or a credit to the producer, and a source of annoyance to the cook and disappointment to the consumer, has induced me to place before the public my method of culture, which has gained for me the highest awards at the principal exhibitions, including six silver medals at Toronto in succession, and produced a yield of 400 bushels

per acre of potatoes, handsome in appearance and perfect in quality; and if the thousands of readers of this valuable distributor of reliable information who are engaged in the peaceful art of agriculture in every province and district of this vast Dominion receive a benefit therefrom, I, their humble servant, will be amply rewarded.

The soil best adapted for potatoes is a sandy loam, with a gentle slope to the south or east, with a good natural drainage, but as we cannot always choose location or soil, we endeavor by tilling, manuring, and by exposing the soil to the pulverizing influence of the atmosphere to improve its texture, and thereby its fertility. I have obtained the best results from planting after peas, having been sod the previous season, or plowing under a second growth of clover. Carefully avoid planting

potatoes on land where a series of grain crops have succeeded each other—especially wheat or oats. If pea stubble is used spread evenly in the fall thirty loads of good barnyard manure to the acre; plow two inches deeper than old furrows; gather lands up in center, opening up all water furrows to drain all surface water during winter. If clover sod is used turn down with a light furrow when full grown, but before clover gets hard spread evenly fifteen loads of good barnyard manure per acre; in this case, manuring may be done any time before winter. If manure cannot be had in the fall, spring manuring will answer admirably. Do not fear scab if fresh land is used as directed. About May 10th give turn with spring-tooth or disk harrow; then cross plow, harrow again, plow again, and finish with light harrow. By this process, the manure is thoroughly incorporated with the soil, which is now deep and mellow and in good condition to receive the seed. In planting, take a common plow with a light marker attached, begin on one side of piece, throwing out furrows right and left, thirty inches apart for main crop or late varieties; plant sets one foot apart in rows, covering from three to four inches deep. In covering, I use a homemade invention, something like a snowplow with handles, drawn by one horse, and fitted with a cultivator share in center, which leaves a shallow furrow between the rows, the rows being opened with a single plow and thrown right and left. A single turn covers two rows and leaves a furrow to drain surface water, as we generally get heavy rains at this season, which if allowed to stand on land would destroy the seed. For planting, select well-shaped, large, but not overgrown or deformed tubers—as like begets like; cut to single eye sets,

and plant as soon as convenient after being cut. Sprinkle with land plaster, which will prevent pieces from adhering to each other, or heating, if not immediately planted. There is no crop that is so much benefited by the introduction of fresh new seed as the potato. It seems to take on new life and flourish wonderfully if the change is to well-selected stock grown as far north as the variety will mature. This is a point on which the most prominent authorities of the present day universally agree. Plant between May 10th and 20th. It is not uncommon, at least in northern Ontario, to get a few light frosts about June 1st. By planting at date named, the young plants will invariably escape injury, and at the same time have the full advantage of June and July—the period when potatoes do nearly all their growing. As soon as the young plants are three inches high start the cultivator, running within three inches on either side of rows; then hand-hoe carefully among the plants—no implement yet invented can take its place at this particular period. Continue running cultivator every week for five weeks, then hill up, using only the cultivator with mouldboards attached, which leaves broad, low ridges inclining inward at top, thus diverting rains to roots of plants, and forming a large, loose bank for the young tubers. Avoid using a plow to hill up with, as it leaves ridges too high and narrow and buries the young tubers now forming too deep, for well-formed tubers invariably lie near the surface. Never dig potatoes intended for spring and winter use until the tops die down. As to varieties for early marketing, I would recommend the following varieties in the order named: First—Early Ohio, Burpee's Extra Early, Early Norther; for second early and main crop—Rose of the North, Burnaby King, Pearl of Savoy; and for late keeping and large crop—American Wonder, Empire State. These have all done well here, but other kinds may suit other localities. I have tried all new varieties for the past ten years, besides growing seedlings, some of which promise to be better than anything yet introduced. Keep young plants free from bugs, for potatoes do not thrive without their leaves. Would be pleased to hear through the ADVOCATE at harvest time how its readers have succeeded, varieties grown and yields produced. WM. NAISMITH, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Manitoba Dairy School Examinations.

The results of the final examinations of the Dairy School, which ended March 31st, are given as follows, with the total marks made by each student: Non-professional Butter Department.—Allan Carswell, Griswold, 345; Miss C. Miller, Wapella, 306; Miss H. Taylor, Headingly, 292; J. R. Dutton, Winnipeg, 285; Miss I. Slingerland, Pigeon Lake, 261. Cheesemaking Department.—Miss C. Miller, Wapella, 61; Miss H. Taylor, Headingly, 61; Frank Harper, Orange Ridge, 60; Marceaux, St. Boniface, 60. Milk-Testing Department (Babcock Method).—Allan Carswell, Griswold, 85; Miss C. Miller, Wapella, 70; Miss H. Taylor, Headingly, 70; Miss I. Slingerland, Pigeon Lake, 65; John McDougall, St. Fr. Xavier, 65; Frank Harper, Orange Ridge, 60; Marceau, St. Boniface, 60. Oil-Test Churn.—Allan Carswell, Griswold, 65. The last named on the list was the only student taking the professional course in buttermaking.



PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES.

EXHIBITED BY ROBERT BEITH, M. P., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

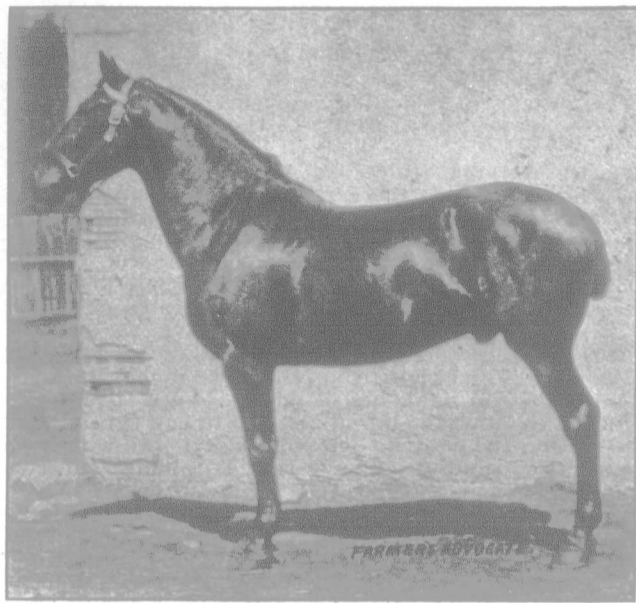
Manitoba Loses a Valued Contributor.

Henry Newmarch, of Strathewan, a few miles north of Stonewall, who for many years has been a valued contributor to the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, principally under the nom de plume of "Invicta," has, partly on account of his wife's failing health, sold out his farm and accepted a very lucrative position with a large fruit and stock company at Riverside, South California. Mr. Newmarch was a ready writer on nearly all subjects pertaining to the farm, practical, and to the point; a clear thinker and a hard hitter. "Invicta's Timely Notes" will be missed by many of our readers, but we feel sure that the wish of all will be for the health, happiness and abundant prosperity of "Invicta" and his family in his southern home.

Our Scottish Letter.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION — SPRING SHOWS.

The spring season of 1899 will be remembered as one of the worst, or, as we say, most backward, on record. The weather has been characterized by a prolonged and unvarying succession of wintry gales of unusual violence, accompanied by a very heavy rainfall, consequently, although this is the end of the first week in April, there has practically been no seed time. In the south of England and also in Ireland, from all accounts, less humid weather has prevailed, but the Scottish farmer has been having quite a bad time of it. Even on the principle that there has been quite enough rain, and that the clouds cannot always empty themselves on an unoffending earth, the Scottish farmer hopes for a change.



HIGH-STEPPER, HAVELOCK.

Winner in Tandem and in Pair not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. EXHIBITED BY CROW & MURRAY, TORONTO.

With the return of spring comes the return of Mr. R. J. Drummond, the chief of the Scottish Dairy Institute, from Canada. Mr. Drummond begins this season with a larger crowd of pupils than ever, and how he is going to get through the season with the limited accommodation at his disposal is one of the things which only a master like himself can understand. Happily there is a prospect of better arrangements for agricultural education being devised before many years are over. Scotland has been singularly unwilling to embark on any enterprise having as its object the furtherance of technical education in agriculture, but now at length that is in the way of being rectified. A scheme has been approved by the Government, and secured the support of Ayrshire County Council, as well as the County Councils of Dumfries, Galloway, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Sterling, and Lanark, for the erection of an agricultural college with farm at Kilmarnock. The scheme includes the incorporation of the Scottish Dairy Institute and the Agricultural Department of the Glasgow Technical College in the new institution, and it will be affiliated with the University of Glasgow. When fully developed and in working order this college will be one of the best agricultural training schools in Great Britain, if not in the world, and now that the work has been taken in hand it is to be hoped success may crown the efforts of its promoters.

The very perfection of Scottish agriculture has been one cause of the apathy with which schemes for advancing agricultural education have been received. In no country in the world is a higher general average of agriculture reached than in Scotland, and the issue is seen in the fertility of many hills and moorlands, which in other parts of the world would be left in a state of nature. This is conspicuously seen in the counties of Peebles and Selkirk, where mountains are under arable culture, which a century ago were moorland. The altered fiscal conditions of our time, the keenness of competition from abroad, and the consequent low prices of produce have rendered a continuance of the policy of "breaking" rough land unprofitable, and only in very rare instances does one hear of such work being now undertaken. In Ayrshire an interesting movement is in vogue for the conversion of rough boggy land into timothy meadows. This seems a very sensible policy, and the account of two cases of reclamation embodied in the "Transactions" of the Highland and Agricultural Society for this year will doubtless stimulate others to follow the example of the farmers who tell the story. Several well-informed agriculturists argue that the dairying of the future will be "dairying without roots," and whether that be so or not, it can only be by the extension of the system of laying down land in timothy meadows.

Another effect of the altered fiscal conditions has been to excite unusual activity in the analysis of systems of manuring. On the virgin soils of the Northwest the farmer can afford to despise the value of manure, but in an old country it would not be far amiss to say that the whole science of agriculture consists in a knowledge of the economies of manuring. Notable experiments are being carried out by individual farmers at centers all over the country under the control and supervision of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College,

and it is a tribute to the efficiency of the staff of this College, under Professor Wright, that they are now being asked to undertake experiment work as far east as East Lothian, and as far north as Perth and Fife, while the whole of the west and southwest of Scotland is being laid under contribution by them. Similar work is being done by Dr. Somerville in connection with the Durham College of Science in the north of England, and there is every prospect that the Yorkshire College, now under the superintendence and control of one of Professor Wright's first assistants, Professor Campbell, will soon be abreast of all the others. The most valuable work in respect of suggestiveness so far has been done by the Durham College, but Glasgow has been a close second. The general result of all this experimental work has been to teach farmers how to manure economically, to show them by ocular demonstration how money may be saved, and also how money may be lost. The value of this experiment work was long viewed with scepticism, but a change is coming over the mind of the average farmer: he is reading more, observing more closely, and generally understands better what farming economically means. It is quite impossible to give a resume of all the experiment work done during the past six years, but the full accounts published amply illustrate its significance. These reports are not circulated broadcast at the expense of the Government, but have to be asked for, and when somewhere about 3,000 of last year's report from the Durham College have had to be issued in this way, the proof is conclusive that advanced as the agriculture of Great Britain has been it has not yet reached its terminus.

The agricultural and commercial world here is at present somewhat agitated over the proposals contained in the Food and Drugs (amendment) Bill, promoted by Government this session. The object of the Bill is to protect the consumer, but its opponents allege that it is designed to protect the farmer. No doubt if the frauds aimed at are put down genuine agricultural produce will be in better demand. But this is not the primary object of the Bill, and it is significant that amongst its keenest supporters are wholesale butter merchants in London. The Bill is received with general favor, but one omission in it excites strong animadversion. Mr. Long has not embodied in it any prohibition of the artificial coloring of margarine to resemble butter, and he refuses to accept any amendment having this as its object. His attitude of antagonism is all the more remarkable from the fact that the Select Committee, who enquired into the subject, strongly recommended that this prohibition should find a place in the measure. It is argued that margarine is a perfectly wholesome and honest product, and it should no more be made penal to color it than to color butter or cheese. Further, it is argued that to prohibit the coloring of margarine would destroy the trade in margarine. Opponents of coloring regard this as tantamount to an admission that margarine can only be sold profitably when made to resemble butter, and, therefore, that its sale deserves to be stopped. To the ordinary intelligence this appeals as strong reasoning, and the Central Chambers of Agriculture has made a strong remonstrance to Mr. Long on the subject. Whether he will lend an ear to their entreaty seems at present to be doubtful, but possibly wiser counsels may prevail amongst his advisers. It is understood that the coloring of margarine to resemble butter is forbidden in continental countries, and these only manufacture the colored article for the benefit of the unsophisticated British workingman and his wife. Whether these worthy persons will allow themselves to be fooled much longer by the astute foreigner remains to be seen.

SPRING SHOWS.

The show season has fairly commenced, and at Castle Douglas yesterday there was a capital display of Clydesdale horses and Galloway and Ayrshire cattle. In the horse section there was again an unbroken succession of victories for the produce of the Messrs. Montgomery's Baron's Pride 9122. The first prize females in every class but one were got by him, as was also the first prize yearling colt. Besides these, the second prize three-year-old filly, the second and third yearling fillies, the second two-year-old colt, and the second and third yearling colts were by him; in fact, the show was practically a Baron's Pride exhibition. The best animal in the field not got by him was the champion male, a two-year-old entire colt, got by Macgregor 1487, and owned by Messrs. Montgomery. This is a horse of remarkable weight and substance, with excellent feet and legs. He was bred by Mr. Robert Frederick, Drumflower, and has been named after his farm. It is some time since a horse of equal weight and substance, with quality, has appeared. Two English exhibitors have got hold of several of the choicest of the Baron's Pride females. Mr. Herbert Webster, Morton House, Fence Houses, and Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester. The latter owns the champion mare, Empress, first prize three-year-old, and Jeanie Deans, the first prize two-year-old; and the former owns Lady Douglas, the first prize brood mare, and Lady Victoria, the second prize three-year-old, a massive, bonnie animal, like a breeding mare. Mr. Alexander Guild owns the first yearling—an attractive, showy youngster. He also owns the unbeaten yearling of 1898, Maid of Athens, a filly with beautiful fore feet and pasterns, which will not likely be shown until the H. & A. S. Show at Edinburgh. "SCOTLAND YET."

Milking Scrub Cows.

A TEST AT KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

From January 1st to April 15th, 1898, the College bought thirty head of common scrub cows, with the object of testing the value for the dairy of this class of cows when properly handled. These cows were delivered at Manhattan at an average of \$34 each, were selected by a farmer who was not a dairyman, and in quality were below the average cows of the State. The cows were shipped 100 miles in midwinter, the excitement and weather causing a serious drop in the milk yield of those that had calved. The first week the average daily milk yield per cow was 15½ pounds, the second week 21 pounds. At the start the cows were fed alfalfa hay and a mixture of two-thirds bran and one-third old-process linseed meal, a ration rich in protein, designed to stimulate the milk flow and to partially overcome the effects from shipping. As soon as the cows were brought to a fair milk flow they were put on a ration of alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn grain. This ration produced the greatest flow of milk with butter-fat at least cost. The daily grain ration averaged about eight pounds per cow while on dry feed. While on pasture the daily grain ration averaged three pounds of a mixture of four parts corn meal and one part of barn. Alfalfa hay was also kept in a rack where the cows could eat it at will when they were brought in at milking time. The yield held up well through the fall drouth. For a short time green Kaffir corn was fed with the pasture, and the cows were pastured on wheat in the fall until the ground became frozen.

Twelve cows were fresh when received, January 5, the rest calving in from one to five months. The records here given are for the twelve for 1898. The butter-fat yielded has been credited at the prices paid each month, which were as follows: January, 17½ cents; February, 17 cents; March, 16½ cents; April, 15 cents; May, 14½ cents; June, 13 cents; July, 13½ cents; August, 15½ cents; September, 16 cents; October, 18 cents; November, 18 cents; and December, 17 cents. The feed has been charged at the average retail price for the year: Cost per 100 pounds: corn meal, 55 cents; Kaffir corn meal, 55 cents; linseed meal, \$1.25; soy bean meal, \$1; bran, 55 cents; cotton-seed meal, \$1. Cost per ton—alfalfa hay, \$4; corn ensilage, \$1. Pasture, 75 cents per month.

Results.—Average yield of milk per cow, 5,707 pounds; best cow, 9,116 pounds; poorest cow, 3,593 pounds. Average yield of butter-fat per cow, 298 pounds; best cow, 383.7 pounds; poorest cow, 135.7 pounds. Average cost of feed per cow, \$29.20; best cow, \$32.90; poorest cow, \$26.75. Average value of butter-fat per cow, \$37.75; best cow, \$60.88; poorest cow, \$21.30. Average value per cow of skim milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds, \$7.09; best cow, \$12.29; poorest cow, \$4.93. Average income per cow from butter-fat and skim milk, \$45.44; best cow, \$73.17; poorest cow, \$26.22. Average receipts per cow less cost of feed, \$16.25; best cow, \$40.37; poorest cow, receipts 43 cents less than cost of feed. Average cost of butter-fat per pound, 12.2 cents; from best cow, 8.5 cents; from poorest cow, 19.7 cents. The average price received for butter-fat for the year was 15.8 cents. To the receipts given above should be added the value of the calf at birth.



HEATHERBLOOM.

Prizewinner over Hurdles. EXHIBITED BY CROW & MURRAY, TORONTO.

This test shows the difference in value between different cows with feed and care alike. The year's record of our best scrub cow (9,116 pounds of milk; 383.7 pounds butter-fat, equal to 451 pounds butter; value of products, \$73.17; returns less feed, \$40.37) is one that many a pedigree dairy cow would be proud of. This cow is of mongrel breeding, but has a pronounced dairy form. The poorest cow's form is a good beef type, and her yield of 3,593 pounds of milk and 135.7 pounds butter-fat was worth 43 cents less than the feed she ate. Is stronger argument needed to induce dairymen to cull their herds and keep only the best?

Turkeys.

TESTING THE EGGS—FOOD FOR POULTS—ENEMIES.

As a rule turkey eggs are strongly fertile, and it is no uncommon occurrence to have the entire nestful of eggs transformed into lively young turks. In a great many yards, last year proved an exception to this rule. Some did not succeed in getting a single bird, others only a very small percentage. We had out of two hundred or more eggs only about sixty young turkeys. I am not prepared to give the different causes, nor to suggest an unfailing remedy, nor shall I set it down as "bad luck." Some breeders succeeded in getting the usual large hatches. Some of those who conduct large poultry plants, and who write about it, maintain that all infertile eggs should be removed by testing on the sixth and fourteenth days. I sometimes think we



FIRST-PRIZE ROADSTER PAIR, FRANK AND LUCY.
OWNED BY J. C. DEITRICH, GALT, ONT.

have better hatches when we let the hen manage her own affairs and leave the eggs undisturbed, but when it is a difficult matter to get hens to sit we can economize time and hens by testing the eggs. The manufacturers of incubators, etc., usually sell egg testers separately, and these are very convenient. There are many homemade egg testers. They are all manufactured so as to give a strong light, usually from a lamp, shining through the egg. The egg must be surrounded by some opaque material. Even a board with a knot hole in it set up before a bright light will answer the purpose. On the egg being placed before the hole it will show, if fertile, a small dark spot with red veins branching from it. If infertile no spot is seen and the egg is clear like a new laid egg. I would recommend when testing gentle handling and no exposure to drafts, and as quickly return as possible to the nest. Very often there will be enough tested out so that one or two hens will cover the remainder. The eggs that have been removed will be found quite good and are perfectly fit for food, though sometimes one does not like the idea of eating an egg that a hen has covered for six days. I usually save them and make a custard for the young turkeys. I have no special recipe for this custard, excepting that I use eggs and milk only and cook them together. I never use spices, as pepper, ginger, etc., for poultry. I sometimes add some chopped onion tops. A variety of food is all the poultry require in the way of spice. This year I intend to try rolled oats for a beginning, as I have had excellent success raising chickens, their principal diet for several days consisting of rolled oats, raw and dry, and for drink, skim milk. If I find the turkeys like rolled oats I shall notify you. The Scotchman is supposed to gain size and muscle on oatmeal and milk. Why should not this food be good to promote growth and muscle—and that is what we are after—in turkeys? But to prevent them becoming tired of one food we shall vary it by giving the custard, and as they get older a porridge made with half corn meal and half bran, or probably of pea and oat chop. I find they will eat almost any kind of porridge. I simply pour boiling water on the meal and stir it, using only water enough to scald the meal. I do not want it sloppy, preferring it crumbly. I tried some crushed beans in the porridge one year, but they would always discard the beans, so I concluded beans would not be good for them. One of my neighbors succeeds in raising nearly all turkeys hatched, and I understand she feeds shorts moistened with cold water as the principal food. I believe it is not so much what we feed, but how, when and where that helps us to make a success with turkey raising. In my last I spoke of the roomy coop and pen. This pen should surround them for a week or until they begin to pump out, when it may be removed; but I find it best at this season of the year to keep the turkey in the coop until the young ones are hatched, and then to move it every day, and to keep it in a field or grain fields near. If the turkey is in a field of a fenced orchard (if the turkey is a good one) it will after the first hatch of young turkeys go to room through where it is, and the strongest may die from starvation. I had a turkey last year I made the mistake of putting in a field of very heavy clover. I had I kept the turkey in the coop

would have gone only short distances into the clover.

It is recommended to give all food in shallow pans, these to be gathered up and washed after each meal. I find it less work to let them eat directly from my hands. I sit in the middle of the pen and they all come, and I stay till I see each one has had some food, when I go to the next pen. Some turkey raisers warn us about the danger from over-feeding. They say, "Feed often and but a little at a time. Over-feeding induces bowel disease, etc." I find turkeys are very light eaters, and they will take only a little at a time, when they start off on a hunt for flies. However, if I find they show signs of greediness I shall consider it my duty to inform them that they have had enough for one meal. As a special treat I sometimes give them curd made from sour milk and occasionally a little sour milk or buttermilk to drink. Much of the latter will be found too relaxing. All the coals they will eat is the best tonic and disease preventive.

A special chapter on the subject of lice might be written, for of all the deaths in turkeydom it would be under rather than over the average to say that nine out of every ten are caused originally by lice. Someone has said: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" Eternal vigilance may keep the turkeys free from parasites. In this, as in all things, "prevention is better than cure," and by a thorough dusting of the old birds with insect powder, a liberal supply of dust for the bath—some recommend mixing insect powder with the dust, and the coops at some distance from the poultry runs—the young turkeys may never know the pest. I have raised some flocks which were entirely free from lice, but with all this care

one cannot make a mistake in examining the young birds every few days—on the heads, between the flight feathers of the wings, around the vent and tail, and by the sides of the crop. If any lice are found the whole flock may be attended to. I use insect powder wherever the lice are to be seen. Some claim it is too strong for turkeys, and use butter instead, and some rub them all over with a brush oiled with coal oil. Any of these will kill the lice. But always bear in mind that it is a very easy matter for them to get a fresh start, and this treatment will have to be repeated. After the feathers on the backs of young turkeys appear they can generally fight the lice, the dampness, and disease, though I have heard of large numbers of turkeys dying when pretty well grown from no apparent cause, though in some cases the cause was found to be very large lice. One of ours began to droop last fall. No attention was paid to it for some time, until the others grew so much larger. It was always hungry, but could not always get enough to eat, as all the flock usually dislike the weakling. However, it got so thin and weak that it became necessary to kill or cure. I did not think of lice on a grown-up turkey, but it was really covered with them. I hung it up, head down, and powdered every part of it, even to the outermost feathers on the legs. The lice appeared to travel ahead of the duster, for there were always scores of them in sight. However, I put it away from the flock and gave it food and water. It never required another application of powder, and though it remained small and weak for a long time, it now presents a very creditable appearance. I am at a loss to understand why one or two in a flock should be attacked and the others escape, but there are still a few things to learn.

Rats, too, are a constant danger until the turkeys are old enough to roost in trees. While they are young it is best to shut them in rat-proof coops every night, though it is seldom they are disturbed if some distance from buildings or if under the old turkey in the open air, but this plan is objectionable on account of the danger from wandering in the wet grass early in the morning, and where hawks and foxes are plentiful the early bird is in danger of being caught. I have enumerated most of the difficulties and stumbling blocks ahead of the would-be turkey raiser, and yet they are all crowded into the short space of five or six weeks. After that time all the care required is to throw them a little food when they come home to roost, and if you are an early bird you may be out in time to give them a little more before they start out in the morning.

A large flock running together with two or three old females and a peppy bird is the best protection from hawks. All the turkeys should be allowed to run with their mothers; they are sure to do well. We have now young hens weighing

over ten pounds. The eggs from which they were hatched were laid in wheat shocks. The turkeys received no attention until they joined the other flocks, when they were fed in the common poultry yard. It is a great saving of labor to have the poultry trained to come when called. While they are still penned I begin calling them every time I go with food. They soon learn to answer and to come as far as possible to meet me. Then when they are allowed their liberty, in the early evening I call them and soon hear their answering calls, when I feed them and coop them for the night.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

GYRA.

How to Build Concrete Hog Pens, Floors and Troughs.

SIR,—In building hog pens of concrete, the walls are built the same as described in one of my former letters on how to build walls. But as a usual thing the walls are only eight inches thick, which, I think, is sufficient.

In putting in floors for hog pens care should be taken to have a good grade to the floors, for the only objection I ever met with yet was that they were too wet, and where that was the case I always found that the floor was put in on the level, and as there was no chance for the water to get away—no soakage like a wooden floor—and if the pen was not cleaned every day the floors would be wet.

In order to lay a pigpen floor, drive a pin in the ground at each corner of pen where trough is to be, these pins to be on the level; drive two more pins at the opposite corners, and four inches lower than the first ones; then another two inches lower than these and next the tile which is built through the wall to allow the liquid manure to run through. The ground should be graded so as to allow four inches for concrete floor—this is plenty thick enough. Put in the floors the same as I mentioned in my former letters on "How to Make Concrete Floors": The rough concrete 6 or 7 to 1 of cement, add the stone, then the last coat 3 to 1 of cement. By using a straightedge on these pins the floor can be made to a true grade. By having the floor raised enough so as to allow room for a gutter four inches deep and three or four feet square at the outlet, and the tile at bottom of this gutter to carry off the water, the floors will then always be dry.

After the floors are completed make a box of 2x6, and 14 inches wide on inside and the length required for trough. This box is to have no bottom. Place this box where trough is required. Now take a 2x4 and nail boards 6 in. wide on the edge of this scantling, and two inches wider at top. Place this core in center of box, so as to have an equal distance all around between box and this core; nail strips across both box and core to keep them to their place. The top of the box next the pigs should have a small beveled strip nailed on inside, so as to leave a chamfered edge to trough when completed. Now make the concrete, one of screened gravel to one of cement, and quite stiff. Never put it in over 1½ inches at a time, and ram it firmly but gently between the core and box till it is filled. In four or five hours lift this core out and take the box apart, and you have a trough 6 inches wide at the bottom and 8 at top, and 6 inches deep, and if care is taken in the mixing and ramming o



SWEEPSTAKES DRAFT PAIR.

Rose of Blanchard [2162], on near side, won the mare Clydesdale Sweepstakes award.

OWNED BY GEORGE MOORE, WATERLOO, ONT.

the floor and trough they will last for generations. In putting in these troughs never use any sand, always use gravel.

By taking a 2x6x3 feet long, and ripping it in two, so as it will be 6 inches wide at one end and running to a point at the other, and nailing them to the partition between pen and feed alley, with the big end down, and 14 inches apart over the trough, and nailing a 2x3 half way up lengthways between these uprights, so as to keep the pigs from pushing them off, every pig will be in a stall by himself so to speak, and will not run the whole length of trough while eating.

The partition between pen and feed alley can be made to swing so as to allow trough in feed alley till feed is put in, and by pulling a slide it will swing back to its place again.

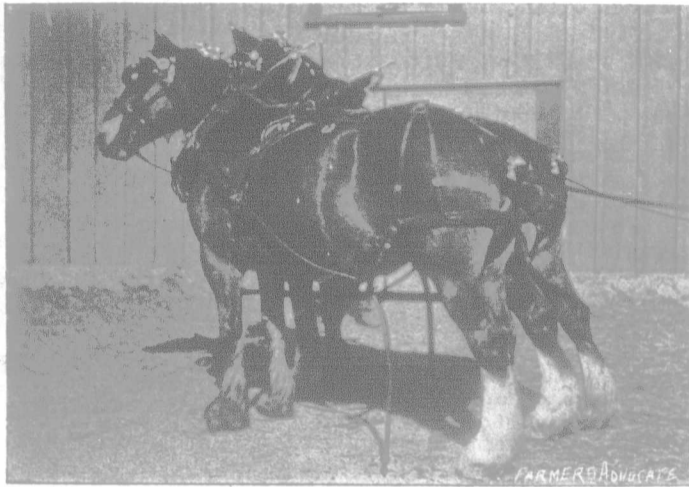
NORVAL B. HAGAR.
Welland Co., Ont.

Black Leg or Anthrax.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am glad to have the opportunity of still further differentiating to Dr. Mole the clinical symptoms of anthrax and black quarter. He evidently knows very little of either disease, and in all probability bases his knowledge of veterinary science on ideas long ago abandoned. He uses the term anthracoid, a term used long ago, when speaking of such fatal diseases as hog cholera, rinderpest, Texas fever, anthrax and black quarter, by writers who were ignorant of their true nature or pathology.

In the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Pathology* for June, 1898, Prof. McFadyean, in an



DIANA McKay [2314] AND SON'S LASS [2313]. Sweepstakes Clydesdale Pair. OWNED BY D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

article on black quarter, says: "In this country [meaning Great Britain] long before the discovery of their infective organisms, anthrax and quarter evil were recognized as diseases so different as to merit different names." He also says the "two diseases have scarcely a feature in common, and in face of this fact one cannot help being struck with the curious perversity of reasoning which led the older veterinary authors to regard them as manifestations of the same morbid condition." In describing the symptoms of black quarter he says: "There are few diseases in which the clinical picture is more characteristic than in black quarter."

Post-mortem lesions: "The blood in black quarter always forms a good firm clot, this being one of the many striking differences between this disease and anthrax." "The thoracic and abdominal viscera seldom show any alteration of structure, and, in contrast to anthrax, the spleen is nearly always normal in volume and consistence. Moderate quantities of blood-stained watery exudate may be present in the great serous sacs." "When the autopsy is made soon after death, the escaping gas, the inflammatory oedema, and the muscular tissues are entirely free from putrefactive odor. On the other hand, the tissues of the tumor have a characteristic sour odor recalling that of slightly rancid butter." These extracts are from the pen of a teacher and pathologist of wide experience in Great Britain.

Black quarter may also easily be distinguished from anthrax by inoculating simultaneously a rabbit and a guinea pig. If only the latter dies, it is a case of black quarter; if both animals die, it is anthrax, the rabbit being naturally refractory to black quarter.

Further differential symptoms are found in Friedburger and Frohner's "Pathology and Therapeutics of Domestic Animals," one of the leading works on veterinary medicine, and in other modern works by standard authorities.

Yorkton, N.-W.T. THOS. V. SIMPSON, V.S.

Green Manuring.

Green manuring may be the means of cleansing the field from weeds, for which purpose, of course, only the crops of the most rapid growth are useful. It increases the store of organic matter in the soil, and so furnishes the conditions favorable for the multiplication of earthworms, and these, as Darwin has pointed out, by their activities improve the soil in many ways, most important among which are better aeration, bringing of the finer materials to the top, pulverization and increased solubility of its constituents.

"There is no belief,
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God."

Trimming the Evergreen.

BY GEORGE W. STRAND, SECRETARY MINNESOTA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The main objection raised to the pruning of evergreens lies in the fact that there is a continual exudation of resin from the wound. Where grown for timber or hedge purposes, pruning is without doubt beneficial and necessary; but otherwise, as ornamentals or for shelter belts, their natural form, with low, spreading branches and towering tops, is by far the most pleasing and desirable.

In hedge-planting, where the prime object is a screen or border and not for the exclusion of stock, one of the most beautiful trees that can be used is our common arbor vitae or white cedar. Its beauty as such largely depends on the skill exercised in pruning. Mr. Gardner, of Iowa, a well-known authority on the growing of evergreens, offers the following suggestions on the shaping of conifers: "They can be made to grow in any required shape. Suppose the spruces or pines or arbor vites are two or three feet high and you wish to grow them in symmetrical cone shape. When the new shoots have about obtained their full length the latter part of June or early July, cut all the new growth back to one inch for even balance all round. Do not cut the leader. During the remainder of the season, buds will form on the stubs of new growth. Buds will also appear bursting through the bark on the one-year-old wood, and frequently from the two-year-old. But for the cutting-back of the shoots these buds would forever remain dormant. If the trees are of considerable size—say five to eight feet—and have never been pruned, then, early in the spring, cut off all branches that hang over a lower branch. Make the lower branches the longest, and each succeeding set as you go up should be shortened in. At the proper time, when the tree has completed its new growth, cut it back, as in the first case, to about one inch, where it is desirable to do so, to fill up a space, for instance. If you wish to dwarf a tree and keep it for many years about the same height, then, when you are cutting the new growth back in the latter part of June, cut the leader back also. This clipping-back the new growth must be repeated year after year for best results. The longer it is kept up the more dense the foliage of the tree will be. The cutting-back of the new growth is best done with a pair of hedge shears, blades about eight inches in length, such as nurserymen generally use."

Care of Ducklings for Early Market.

Ducks' eggs take 28 days to hatch, and may be set in the same manner as hens' eggs. They should be given to a hen, as it is wasting time to let a duck sit before she begins to molt. She is easily cured of broodiness if shut off the nest. Ducklings, when hatched, do best on oatmeal sprinkled with water. Hard-boiled egg and bread crumbs may also be used. After three days they may have any sort of meal. Biscuit meal is a very good food for getting them on. Feed them well about four times a day until they are four weeks old, and if the weather is fine they may have their liberty. (Ducklings must not be allowed to get wet.) After that time shut them up, and feed them liberally three times a day on barley meal, with fat or meat mixed in it. They must have a good supply of green food, and grit must not be forgotten. Give them water at their meals, but do not let them have an unlimited supply by them. Never let them go into a pond.

The ducklings must not be kept after they are ten weeks old. The forward ones should be ready to kill at eight weeks. They begin to molt at eleven weeks old, when they lose condition, and cannot be got ready for market until they are about eighteen weeks old, which means a loss of time and money to the breeder.

Ducks are very careless about their eggs, and drop them anywhere, often in water. They usually lay early, and should be shut up after their morning meal until they have laid. It is wise not to allow more than three ducks to a drake, especially if there is no pond. It is only possible in a short paper to sketch out the general lines of duck-keeping. The foregoing is the manner in which the writer has kept ducks most successfully for a long time, and if these simple rules are carried out ducks may be kept most profitably, with a very small amount of trouble and expense.—Mary Borton.

Clean Up the Factory.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has no apologies to make for careless or ill-informed creamery and cheese factory patrons, but our staff, in their observations about the country, find that they are not the only sinners. The patron is sometimes made a scapegoat for a penurious or slovenly maker or factory company. At this season every factory should be thoroughly "house-cleaned"—make room, curing room, drains, underneath the floors, and the whey tanks. Some of the latter were left with half a foot of rotten sediment from last year, and instead of being emptied, cleansed, and disinfected, fresh whey is run in, and the rank and fetid mixture goes home to the patron, bad enough to poison his hogs, and make it almost impossible for the housewife to purify the cans for the next batch of milk. Under such conditions tainted milk is a natural result. We trust these cases are exceptional, and that they will at once be remedied. The tank should be emptied and flushed out once every week. The advice given last season in these columns regarding improved curing rooms is being heeded in many cases.

Homemade Cheese Starter.

Among the reports published by the Highland and Agricultural Society is an interesting one describing the results of the two years' bacteriological research which has been conducted on behalf of the Society by Professor Campbell, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, in order to discover the work of bacteria in the manufacture and ripening of cheese. The most practically useful result is that farmers can themselves prepare a pure culture at home, and one equal to any of the "starters" sent out from the laboratory. The method is as follows:

In order to prepare a homemade starter the dairyman has to secure two enamelled pails provided with covers. In the one he pours fresh skimmed milk, and then sets it in a fairly warm place, so that in about twenty-four hours the milk will be both sour and thick. When this has occurred he skims off the surface, breaks up the center of the mass, and takes out about half a pint. This he adds to skimmed milk which has previously been scalded to 155 to 160 deg. Fahr., and subsequently cooled to about 65 or 70 deg. Fahr. On the following morning this should also be sour and thick or the temperature of setting has been too low. Again the surface is skimmed, and half a pint extracted as before, which in turn is added to a third quantity of scalded milk. The temperature at which the second and all succeeding starters are made up must be determined by each worker for himself; it will depend upon the temperature of the room where the pail is kept during the night. On the third day the starter produced in this way, if of a creamy consistence, may be used for making the cheese, a portion, however, being retained to prepare a starter for the following day. This process may be repeated day after day, and if performed in a careful and cleanly manner it will go on throughout the season giving good results.

Fasting Capacities of Different Animals.

Regarding the fasting capacities of animals, the horse is perhaps the one of all others that succumbs most speedily to starvation, cattle being more tenacious of life; whilst it appears that carnivorous animals are able to fast for a longer period with impunity than those which live on herbs and cereals. Cases, however, innumerable have occurred in which animals in a state of destitution have succeeded in sustaining life by eating substances of quite a different nature to their usual food. For instance, a horse has been known to keep itself alive upon fish, whilst birds have devoured flesh with benefit to themselves when pressed by hunger; though whether the statement made by Blaine, which tells of sheep which have been buried under snow deriving nourishment from their own wool or from that of their fellow captives, is a matter upon which it would be unwise to speak decidedly, especially as the dangers of baling would have to be reckoned with.—L. S. Journal.

Racing Circuit.

A racing circuit has been formed for Manitoba, with R. I. M. Power, of Carberry, President, and F. W. Heubach, Secretary. At the meeting held in Winnipeg the following were present: Brandon



BAMBOO. First-prize combination Harness and Saddle Horse, and First-prize Saddle Horse over 15 hands 2 inches. OWNED BY L. MEREDITH, LONDON, ONT.

—A. Kelly and John Hanbury; Portage la Prairie—Capt. Shepherd, Dr. Taylor, Wm. Richardson and W. Neven; Virden—D. McDonald; Griswold—A. E. Chisholm, James Mitchell and A. Carson; Wawanese—M. Isbister and R. C. Nethercot; Cypress River—James McDole; Boissevain—James Johnson, M. P. P. The following circuit dates were fixed, with Southern Manitoba dates to be fixed later: Brandon, 24th and 25th May; Virden, 26th and 30th May; Griswold, 2nd June; Souris, 6th June; Wawanese, 9th June; Glenboro, 13th June; Cypress River, 16th June; Holland, 20th June; Carberry, 22nd and 23rd June; Neepawa, 1st July; Portage la Prairie, 6th and 7th July; Winnipeg, 10th to 15th July (Exhibition Week).

N.-W. T. Dairy Notes.

J. W. Mitchell, who has been appointed Superintendent of Dairying on Commissioner Robertson's staff for Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, passed through Winnipeg recently to take hold of the work in his district. Mr. Mitchell has for a number of years held a responsible position under Prof. Dean in the Dairy School at Guelph during the winter dairy course there, and has operated creameries in the Territories at Whitewood, Churchbridge and other places, so that he is peculiarly well qualified to take charge of the creameries in the West. He tells us that he expects among the new buttermakers that will this year be in charge of the creameries in his division, Mr. J. H. Stonehouse, who will likely take charge of the Qu'Appelle creamery. Mr. Stonehouse has been instructor in the Home Dairy Department at Guelph in the years 1896 and 1897, and is a thoroughly practical and competent buttermaker. Mr. J. A. McFeeters, who has during the past season been instructor in home dairying at the Guelph College, is expected to take charge of the Churchbridge creamery. Prof. Robertson is also expected to pay a visit to the West early in May. Later announcements will be made in this respect. It is hoped that he will deliver addresses on dairying at a number of points. It is expected in Manitoba that he will hold meetings at Newdale and Oak Lake, and may be other points.

Rule for Laying Out Gambrel Roof Barn.

Sir,—Below find my rule and draft for gambrel roof barn. Measure in from outside of barn, on the big beam, one-sixth of the width of the barn; then make length of gambrel roof post one-third of the width of barn and set above the main plate. Having done this on both sides, $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$, we have two-thirds of width of barn left. Now measure in from outside of gambrel post one-third of the width of the barn to the center, and make this peak of the barn one-sixth of the width of barn above purline plate which rests on gambrel posts. This being done to the lower rafter will be added the projection below for the eaves. I think I have worded this so that any farmer by starting a draft one inch for one foot of his barn can make his draft. This rule will adapt itself to any size barn, and the barn will be all right. This is a rule of my own. I have been giving it to carpenters for twelve years, and when followed it always gives perfect satisfaction. The uppermost tie girth can be lowered if a horse fork is desired to be used. The inner bents need have only one tie girth about midway between main cross-beam and peak of barn.

Allegany Co., N. Y. W. H. NORTON.

Another Canadian Dairyman Goes to New Zealand.

Mr. John A. Kinsella, who for the past three years has been superintendent of the Northwest Government Creameries, has accepted the position of Assistant Dairy Commissioner of New Zealand. It will be remembered that Mr. J. A. Ruddick, formerly superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, was last year appointed Dairy Commissioner of New Zealand, and Mr. Kinsella goes to assist him in building up the dairy industry of that country. The vacancy caused by Mr. Kinsella's departure from the Northwest is to be filled by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B.A., of Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School staff.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.
TWIN CALVES.

J. C., Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I have a valuable cow that dropped twin calves this spring—one of each sex. The heifer died. Will the bull be less likely to breed on account of being a twin?"

[When a bull and a heifer are twinned the heifer is called a free-martin, and it is very rarely that she breeds, but the bull in such case is as likely to prove a sure getter as if he had not been a twin.]

WORMS IN HORSE.

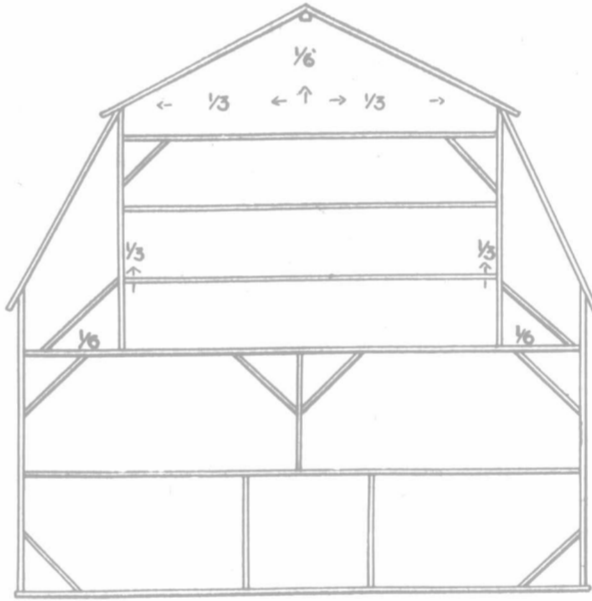
J. R. A., Halifax Co., N. S.:—"Will you kindly tell me what to do for my horse? He has been out of condition for the last six months, hair standing and dull. He passes a great many white worms about an inch long—as many as four or five each passage—and is very restless at night, standing a good deal; always hungry, but no amount of feed seems to do him good. He weighs about thirteen hundred."

[The horse has, evidently, pinworms, which only affect the rectum or back bowel, since they are only about an inch long. This sort is sharp at one end. A horse that has them will usually rub his tail, and show whitish, slimy material beneath it. Give a plaster of bitter aloes, 8 drams; common soda, 1 teaspoonful; and ginger, 1 teaspoonful; in a pint of warm water. After this, remove the content of the rectum by hand, and insert a decoction of quercus chips made by boiling down half a gallon of the chips. Strain and use once a week or oftener until the worms are entirely out of the rectum. Use a long plaster of bitter aloes, and insert the decoction in the rectum by holding down the tail. For the worms in the stomach, treatment should be raw linseed oil, 1 pint; with essence spirits of turpentine, 1 ounce; give twice a day. Also give a teaspoonful of castor oil three times a day.]

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

T. W. B., Wentworth Co., Ont.:—"I have a mare that had a fistula on each shoulder last July. Under doctor's treatment they healed in about six months. Now one of them has broken out again. I have not worked her since last July, nor has she been thriving since. Is it permanently curable, and what treatment would you recommend?"

[Fistulous withers occur as a result of an injury, which having been received, inflammation becomes established in the soft tissues in the region of the withers and runs on to suppuration, the neighboring structures gradually becoming affected. After pus is formed it might burrow down even to the shoulder blade, and in some cases extend behind it. It is caused by an injury, and not infrequently by a badly-fitting saddle. If the case be treated in the early stages before the formation of pus, the inflammatory action may occasionally be arrested by cold applications; but when the swelling is great, the parts hot and tender, and it is evident that pus has formed, the parts should be poulticed for a day or two, then opened freely with the knife, after which the free use of poultices and warm fomentations should be continued, when, if not too far gone, and the bones are not involved, a cure will usually result. If the case is of long standing, and pipes or sinuses have formed, they should be freely laid open and given a dependent outlet. If the fistula is outside of the shoulder-blade or scapula, a permanent opening may be made by inserting a seton. If the disease is situated behind the scapula, it is very difficult to effect a cure, particularly if the spines of the backbone are involved. The knife is the sheet anchor in the treatment, and should be used freely to lay the diseased structures open to the bottom. If the bones are diseased, they must be well scraped with a bone spoon. If any portions of the bone are decayed, it may be necessary to use the forceps to remove the necrosed structures. Remove any detached pieces of bone, and treat as an ordinary wound, by keeping clean and applying antiseptic lotions, such as 1 part of carbolic acid to 40 of water; or creoline, 1 1/2 oz. to a pint of water; or corrosive



END BENT OF GAMBREL ROOF BARN.

sublimate, 15 to 20 grains to an oz. of water. Feed laxative food, and keep the blood right.]

TREATMENT FOR GARGET.

A. D. SILLS, Lennox Co., Ont.:—"Will you please publish a cure for caked bag in a cow, in your valuable paper?"

[Garget, or inflammation of the udder, usually takes place at calving time in cows that are heavy milkers and those that have been highly fed. It may be caused at other times by chills or injury, indigestion or irregular milking. It may be confined to one or more quarters, or the entire gland may be involved. An affected cow usually walks stiff and lame, with a straddling action. She also presents fever symptoms, such as dry, hot nose, and heavy breathing. The secretion of milk may become impaired and almost cease. The udder is swollen, hot and very tender. The bowels are usually constipated, and the passage of urine scanty and highly colored.

The treatment should be prompt and energetic, as the longer a case is neglected the more difficult it becomes to effect a cure. A purgative should at once be given, composed of Epsom salts, 2 pounds; ginger, 1/2 oz.; dissolved in a quart of hot water, and give in a drench when cool. A suspensory bandage should then be used to support the weight of the udder. Inside the bandage should be packed bran or spent hops, kept constantly moist by pouring on hot water in which the hand can be borne. If rigors or shivers are observed, give a few doses of tincture aconite, ten drops in half a cup of cold water every four hours, and keep the cow warmly blanketed and away from drafts. Milk out the udder frequently, and rub it well with goose oil, lard or belladonna liniment. Feed laxative food, and give water with chill taken off. If the symptoms of garget are not present and it is only a case of caked udder, bathe with warm water half an hour twice a day, rub dry, and apply belladonna liniment, and give potash powders in feed, for which apply to your V. S.]

YOUNG PIGS WITH THUMPS.

R. W. WHITLOCK, Charlotte Co., N. B.:—"I have a litter of nice, fine little pigs, three weeks old, and all are extra size, being larger than pigs in next pen that are four weeks old, but two of them act a little strange. They stand at times with their heads down, and their flanks pant like a horse with the heaves; they make no noise with their breath, and seem well and active. What is the trouble, and what is the treatment?"

[The little pigs have "thumps," a disorder due to receiving too much rich milk and too little exercise, providing them more blood than their organs can deal with. Good treatment is to decrease the sow's feed and gradually allow more exercise. If they were turned out suddenly while in that condition, the violent exertion would probably result in the death of several of the pigs from heart failure.]

Miscellaneous.

BARN PLAN FOR FEEDING 300 HEAD WANTED.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright:—"I am building a barn to feed cattle, capacity about 200 or 300 head. Foundation will be stone, with concrete walls. I want a plan for the inside; if you have anything new, it would be esteemed a favor—anything as to stalls and watering?"

[We have recently published quite a number of modern plans, but shall be glad to furnish more information along these lines. Can any of our readers help out Mr. Wallace.—Ed. F. A.]

FORMALIN FOR WHEAT SMUT.

R. B., Hamiota, Man.:—"Bluestone is very dear and scarce this year. Have you tried formalin as a preventive of smut in wheat? If so, how strong should it be used?"

[We have found formalin an excellent preventive of smut in oats, but we have not yet tried it for wheat, neither can I find an account of any other parties who have given it a trial. Therefore, I do not feel like recommending it for that purpose. We propose testing it for wheat as well as barley this year, when we will be in a position to speak positively regarding its usefulness for this purpose. S. A. BEDFORD, Experimental Farm, Brandon.]

QUALIFICATION OF "PURE-BRED" FOWLS.

D. C., N.-W. T.:—"Six years ago I bought some well-bred Barred Plymouth Rock hens, and have used pure-bred roosters every year since, and always picked the best hens out for the breeding pen. Would the chicks this year be pure-bred, or, if not, how near pure are they?"

[In fowls, there is no pedigree required, the qualification of each breed being defined in the American Standard of Perfection, which can be procured through this office at the publishers' price, \$1. The weight of cock and hen is prescribed, also a description of head, comb, feather markings, etc., as well as the points that disqualify. If your breeding birds come up to the standard required they would be recognized as Plymouth Rocks.]

FEATHER EATING.

LESLIE HOOD, York Co., Ont.:—"I have twelve well-bred hens shut up in a pretty large shed, and they pick the feathers out of each other and eat them. Please find out if you can what the hens need, or what is the matter with them, and answer in FARMER'S ADVOCATE?"

[To stop hens from feather-eating, pare off the lower part of the upper bill with a sharp knife, leaving it just the same shape as it is naturally, but cutting down till blood comes. Do not feed hens for one day, then next morning instead of moistening their soft feed with water use vinegar. Feed very little else than this for one day, then feed as usual again. Feed plenty of meat and green food, and do your utmost to keep them hungry enough all day to make them work for grain scattered in lots of straw. Idleness is largely to blame for feather-eating. Get them running out of their pen as quickly as possible.]

PLAN OF A FARM REFRIGERATOR WANTED.

A. McLEAN, Bruce Co., Ont.:—"Having put up some ice last winter, I think I shall try to make a refrigerator for the farm use this summer. I should be much obliged if you could give me a good plan for a refrigerator, or if some of the readers of the ADVOCATE would do the same. I should like to have one that would hold from six to eight deep milk-cans at the bottom, and space enough for beef butter, and ice at the top?"

[Surely some of our thousands of subscribers can describe a refrigerator such as Mr. McLean desires to build. We would gladly give publicity to such a plan for the benefit of our readers generally. In a general way we may state that a refrigerator usually comprises a large cupboard, or room made with double hollow walls, thoroughly insulated or air-tight. This has a space above for ice, held in a rack or pan, having pipes to carry away the water. The doors should be double, fit tightly, and have enough space between them that when going in or out of the refrigerator only one need be open at once. Another plan that we would suggest would be, instead of keeping the ice in a tray or rack above, use an ice cylinder of galvanized iron, one foot in diameter, and extending from the floor to five feet high. This should be filled each day with chopped ice, and if salt were added it would keep the temperature much lower, but would thaw the ice correspondingly faster. A single very thick door, fitting like a safe door, would answer well. An illustrated description of a refrigerator in use by some of our readers would be of interest to many.]



AN UNWILLING GUEST.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.

"I've been lookin' in the pantry, an' you 'ain't got a bit of cake in the house. I'm goin' to work an' make you a good loaf of cup-cake before I go home." "Oh! I wouldn't, Mis' Steele; it'll be too much work." "Work! I guess I ain't quite so feeble but I can make a loaf of cup-cake, an' you've got on your nice silk dress."

against something out in the barn. That's enough. I'm goin' to put my shawl on, an' that will cover it up. I'll take it off an' give it a good cleanin' when I get home. Come to think it over, I don't know's I'd better stop to make that cake to-night, if you don't care much about it. I'll come over an' do it to-morrow. It's a little later than I thought for, an' I've got to bake bread for supper."

"There's them lilacs an' them flowerin' almonds gettin' ready to blow under the window here. An' the yard's greener than I ever see it this time o' year." "The grass round Mis' Steele's place is uncommon forrard; I noticed it goin' by there the other day."

about it. You're goin' to stay here, where you can be took care of an' have things as you'd ought to."

"You're real good, Mis' Steele." Susan turned her face towards the window. There were tears in her eyes, and she saw the trees all wavering; the grassy front yard seemed to undulate.

Mrs. Steele watched her sharply. "I declare I'm 'most mad with her!" she said to herself when she went into the kitchen to get tea. "Seems as if anybody might know when they was well off."

June came, and poor Susan Lawson still visited. Her timid entreaties and mild protests had availed nothing against Mrs. Steele's determined kindness. Once she had appealed to Lawson, but that had been fruitless.

"She doesn't want to go," Mrs. Steele had assured him, following him to the door. "She'll be all off the notion of it to-morrow. Don't you do nothin' about it."

"Well, jest as you say, Mis' Steele," Lawson had replied, and gone home undisturbed and eaten his solitary pie for tea. In the second week of June, on Sunday afternoon, Susan was all alone in the house. Mrs. Steele had gone to church.

It was a lovely day. The June roses were in blossom; there were clumps of them in the front yard. Susan at her window poked her head out into the sweet air and stared about.

This poor old troubled face at the window, and the beautiful day armed against grief with roses and honey and songs, confronted each other.

Then the old woman began complaining, as if to the other. "Oh," she muttered, "there's roses and everything. It's summer, an' I ain't to home yet. I'm a poor old woman, that's what I am—a poor old woman with a longin' to get home, an' no legs. Oh, what shall I do! Oh dear! Oh dear me!"

Harrison Adams came strolling up the road. He was not a constant churchgoer. Susan eyed his swinging arms in their clean white Sunday shirt-sleeves, and his dark red face, with its sun-bleached blonde moustache.

"Harrison!" she called. Her voice quavered out shrilly. "Won't you please come up to the window a minute?" she cried out again, when he stopped and looked around inquiringly.

"Anything wrong?" he asked, standing under the window and smiling. "I want you to harness up an' take me home."

"Why, Mis' Steele's got the horse," the young man said, staring at her. "Can't you get one somewhere—can't you?"

"Why, Mis' Steele'll carry you when she gets home. 'Twon't be more'n half an hour." Susan's voice rose into a wail. "She won't; an' I want to go home."

"Why, she would if you asked her—wouldn't she?" Harrison looked at her apprehensively. He began to think there was something wrong with her head.

"I've asked an' asked her." "Well, I should think it was pretty work if she wouldn't let you go home when you wanted to."

"Mis' Steele means all right. I ain't goin' to hear a word again' her. She's done everything for me, an' more too; but she don't know how gold ain't yell'er an' honey ain't sweet when anybody's away from home and wantin' to be there. She means all right."

"Well, I don't know but she does; but it seems pretty hard lines if you can't go home when you want to," said the young fellow, growing indignant and sympathetic.

"Can't you git me home somehow? I've got to git home; I can't stan' it any longer. It seems as if I should die." She began sobbing.

Harrison stood looking at her—her little frail, quivering shoulders; her head with its thin, yellow-gray hair; her narrow, knobby hands, which covered her poor weeping face; her peaked elbows, which seemed pricking through the sleeves; those pitiful, stiff, helpless feet on the crickets. Before this young man, with all his nerves and muscles, all his body-servants ready to obey joyfully and strongly his commands, this woman appeared like a little appealing skeleton who, deprived of her own physical powers and left stranded in an element where they were necessary, besought the assistance of his.

"I don't know," said he, "I'm perfectly willin' to carry you home, if we can fix it. But you see the horse is gone."

"Ain't there another you can git?" "Nobody's but White's over there. They've gone to meetin', but I can get into the barn, I guess. But I don't know 'bout takin' you with him. He's an awful smart horse, jumpin' at everything. They don't drive him to meetin' because the women folks are so scared of him. He ran away last spring; an' one of the boys was throwed out an' had his arm broke. I ain't afraid but what I can hold him, but you might get uneasy."

"I ain't afraid. Harness him up quick." "Well, I'll do just as you say. I can hold him fast enough, an' there ain't any danger really. I'll go an' see if I can get into the barn."

"Hurry, or she'll be home." That black, plunging horse had to be securely tied to the stone post while Harrison lifted Susan in. Then he unfastened him and sprang for his life to the seat. Then they flew.

"Don't you be afraid, Mis' Lawson," said Harrison, the veins swelling out on his forehead, his extended arms like steel. "I can hold him."

"I ain't afraid." Harrison glanced at her. That old wasted face looked above fear. Her eyes were fixed ahead, and rapt.

"You're pretty spunky," said he. "I've allers been scared of horses, but I'm goin' home now, an' I don't care for nothin' else."

The horse was somewhat subdued by the time they reached the Lawson place. Susan gave a cry of rapture when they came in sight of it. Then she leaned forward and just a low, poorly kept cottage, with a grassy yard sloping to the road, to the ordinary eye, but no one knew—no mortal could ever know—what that poor homesick soul saw there.

As they drove into the yard one of the black cats peered around the open door of the barn; her wild green eyes shone. "How bright that cat looks!" said Susan, admiringly.

Presently Lawson opened the side door. He had an apron on, and his hands were white with flour. "O Lawson, I've got home!"

"I was jest makin' a few apple pies," said he, going out to the buggy. "I don't calculate to do such things Sunday, but I was drove yesterday, hayin', an' I got short. How do you do, Susan?"

When Susan was safely in the kitchen, seated in her old beloved chair, she leaned her head back, and closed her eyes with a happy sigh. "Oh!" she said, "I ain't never set in a chair so easy as this!"

Lawson stood looking uneasily at a bowl on the table. "I reckon I'll set this up," said he; "it's a little mince-meat I had. I brought it out, but I didn't really think I'd use it. I thought I'd make a few apple pies."

"I'd make 'em mince ones, Lawson; I guess they'd taste good. You need somethin' hearty when you're hayin'."

"Well, perhaps it would be a good idea for me to."

"Lawson, them cherry trees out in front of the house are loaded with cherries, ain't they?"

Lawson stared at her. "There ain't a cherry on 'em this year," said he; "I've been wonderin' what ailed 'em. Porter thinks it's that frost we had when they were blowed out."

"You'd better go an' look again by and by. I guess you didn't look very sharp; the trees was red with 'em. Them bluish roses is beautiful, too."

"Why, there ain't one rose on the bushes."

"I rather guess I know when I see 'em."

He crossed the ocean many times.

Without a thought or noise.

He crossed the rugged, Amazon range.

He crossed the desert dry as dust.

He crossed the busy, busy sea.

Not troubled by a single breeze.

And yet he doesn't die—no one.

His little brown eyes were



False Kindness.

The softest little fluff of fur!
The gentlest, most persuasive pur!
Oh! everyone told me that
She was the "loveliest little cat."
So when she on the table sprang,
And lapped the cream with her small red tongue,
I only gently put her down,
And said, "No, no!" and tried to frown;
But if I had been truly kind,
I should have made that kitten mind!
Now, large and quick, and strong of will,
She'll spring upon the table still!

And, spite of all my watchful care,
Will snatch the choicest dainties there;
And everybody says, "Scat! scat!
She's such a dreadful, dreadful cat!"
But I, who hear them, know with shame,
I only am the one to blame;
For in the days when she was young,
And lapped the cream with small red tongue,
Had I to her been truly kind,
I should have made that kitten mind.

The Family Fairy.

(Continued from page 211.)

In course of time the queen gave birth to a son, and there was great rejoicing over the arrival of an heir to the throne. One day, a little before the christening, the family fairy arrived in tears. "I have come," said she, "to make a sacrifice of myself, and to prove how devoted I am to your welfare. I am grieved to say that I have been plotting horribly to get the christening fixed for a wrong day, so that I may work my wicked will on your second child as I did on your first. I cannot control myself when I am bad, and there is no knowing what I may not do; therefore I mean to put myself beyond my own power. See, here is a box. To-night, before midnight, I will get into it; and when you have locked it, do not open it for twenty-four hours. Thus you will have my wicked self under lock and key; and, meanwhile, get on and be ready for the christening to take place."

So at midnight the queen locked the fairy in the box, leaving the key for fear she should forget where she put it, and began to hurry on the preparations for the christening. She said to her daughter, "Whatever you do, you are not to think of not going to try not to undo that box!" So she went away quite pleased with herself for remembering just for once how to get her daughter to not do what was not wanted. So she thought, and her mind was quite easy.

It took the princess half an hour to undo all the knots; then she got up and went to the chest. Inside she heard a poor little voice crying, "Let me out! let me out! I am so good!" So, as her mother had forbidden her to do it, she unlocked the chest and threw up the lid.

Out came the family fairy, looking quite good. "When is the christening?" she asked. "Dear me!" said the queen, coming upon her. "I quite forgot I had let you out again. Then this is your good day again? We will make the christening the day after to-morrow. You won't mind going back into the box again for one night?" "No," said the fairy; "not in the least. Only you had better let me tell the princess about not opening it."

So all that day the fairy went about looking as good as gold, and at night she got into the box and was locked up.

"Be sure," the fairy had said to the princess, "that directly the queen has locked me in, you come and let me out again!" And the princess had wagged her disobedient little tongue and said, "Yes, fairy; I will do what you tell me."

The queen had heard the fairy say this, and she thought to herself, "Did she say it right, or did she say it wrong? Well," thought she, "to make it quite safe I will put the box where nobody but myself can find it; then, whether the princess means to be obedient or disobedient, no harm can come of it."

The fairy inside the box was laughing to herself, for it was her bad day, and she had deceived everybody. "To-morrow," she said, "is my good day, and I shall be locked up, so that I can't go and tell tales about myself, and the next day is the christening, and I shall get let out." And she began thinking to herself what was the wickedest, most awful gift she could give to the poor baby prince. And then it was midnight, so that suddenly she became quite good again.

"Oh, let me out! let me out!" cried the poor fairy. "This is my good day! Let me out, or I shall be doing dreadful things at the christening to-morrow."

But the queen had put her away in the most secret of hiding-places, and nobody heard her; and of course the disobedient little princess never came to look for her.

At the little prince's christening all went happily. The godfathers and godmothers had brought gold mugs and forks and spoons.

Presently the courtiers began asking, "But

where is the family fairy?" The question went from mouth to mouth, and grew louder and louder till it reached the royal ears.

"The what?" said the king. "The which?" said the queen. "The family fairy!" cried the courtiers. The king and queen looked at each other, and shook their heads. "But we don't remember any-one of that name!" said they. "And even if I did," murmured the queen, "I'm sure I have forgotten where I put her!"

Puzzles.

[The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c. For original puzzles—1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.

This column is open to all who comply with the following rules: Puzzles must be original—that is, must not be copied from other papers; they must be written on one side only of paper, and sender's name signed to each puzzle; answers must accompany all original puzzles (preferably on separate paper). It is not necessary to write out puzzles to which you send answers—the number of puzzle and date of issue is sufficient. Partial answers will receive credit. Work intended for first issue of any month should reach Pakenham not later than the 15th of the month previous; that for second issue not later than the 5th of that month. Leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, and letter will come for one cent. Address all work to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

1—BEHEADMENT.

Good Friday and Easter again have come and gone, And now Spring is here, with all its bon-ton. Cold Winter is past, with its clear COMPLETE nights, And its piercing gales and its sharp frost-bites. But tarry—cut off just one letter And I am used in describing a sailor. Behead once more and I am a rare word— The name of a puzzler, a poet or bard. DICK.

2—SQUARE.

1, A seat fixed on an elephant; 2, a bird; 3, cold; 4, spotted; 5, now, curtailed and transposed; 6, wildness. DICK.

3—CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

Rearrange the letters of the following words and then rearrange the words so as to form a proverb: A home god is dearer adde than to be a noli evil. F. L. S.

4—FLOWERS.

-b-n-a -b-t-l-n a-l-m-a a--o-c-m-a a-a-n-h-s a-t-r-n-m a-n-i d-i-h-s -s-m-m. "FLORENCE."

5—ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

If the surface of a lake is one hundred square miles, how many gallons of water will fall into it during a storm in which one half-inch of rain has fallen? "BUTTERCUP."

6—HALF-SQUARE.

1, A great empire; 2, to displace; 3, a picture; 4, dress of the ancient Romans; 5, hail!; 6, that is; 7, a consonant. M. N.

7—CHARADE.

My First is a name you often say
When you meet a man upon the way;
My Second a city of note they say
That is in some part of Canada;
My Third and Last you sometimes meet
When going down some city street;
My Whole is a noted novel great,
Whose author is likely to have a mate. "UNA."

8—HALF-SQUARE.

1, Personal; 2, todeny (obs.); 3, to accustom; 4, real; 5, era; 6, a beverage (phon.); 7, in simple. "ARRY 'AWKINS."

9—ACROSTIC.

1, Root of a plant imported from Mexico; 2, to lead; 3, a nymph of paradise; 4, prayers, formerly so called; 5, a hermit; 6, volcanic ashes; 7, used on the farm; 8, uniform; 9, a volatile liquid. Primals and finals will name two of the people of Long-fellow. "ARRY 'AWKINS."

10—MULTIPLICATION PUZZLE.

1, Multiply a vowel by pecked and get to look for.
2, Multiply two letters by two and get angry.
3, A vowel by five letters and get flat.
4, Multiply a color by two letters and get puzzled.
5, A vowel by a pronoun and get to go out.
6, A vowel by bold and get professional. FRANK E. WAGG.

11—SQUARE.

1, A rifleman; 2, stay; 3, mocks; 4, formerly a province in Asia, and 1; 5, an inflammable substance. A. E. T.

12—CHARADE AND ANAGRAM.

And still FIRST puzzlers come to join our merry Dom.,
They have taken quite a notion to our good Uncle Tom.
There's "M. A. A." and "Simple Simon," two good ones at any rate,
And Mr. Box—a puzzler rare, an excellent "candidate."
Many FIRST, SECOND have passed since puzzles were sent to London,
But FIRST ones are going THIRDLY, for puzzling is fine fun.
And when the quarter is ended and we wish to know how we stand,
The ADVOCATE fills our hearts with joy if we come out strong and grand.
So every THIRD I have to spare I strive to make a FIRST rhyme,
And send it off to Pakenham, and be sure it arrives in time;
And off on the cars it goes so fleet,
But think! what our Corner be like if it continues till next COMPLETE!

Answers to April 5th Puzzles.

1—(1) Because it would smother your mother; (2) because it makes a fund of fun; (3) Cuba—a cub; (4) cur—cure.
2—Difference is one inch.

3 CHARLES 4-raucity

H A H optic

A D D I E sal

R A D I C A L e

L I C I D p p a

E A O e c i a t

S h e l d o N d e v o t e e

5 v a l v e 6-s o l v e r

a w e e n o r i o l e

l e a n t l i n e l

v e n u e v o l i v e

e n t e r e l e v e n

r e l e n t

- 7—Colorado.
- Dominion.
- Lanark.
- Durham.
- Montreal.

- 10—m oil
- ances
- icicle
- lecture
- slurs
- ers
- e

- 11— f
- all
- fleet
- learn
- train
- nicer
- negus
- rusty
- sty
- y

- 12—Chamois, dormouse, ferret, gazelle, lemming, tapir, weasel, polecat, elephant, merino.
- 13—Her, edible, noise, rev., yule—Henry Reeve.
- 14—Thackeray, Coleridge, Wetherell, Ingelow, Tanahill, Chaucer.

9—Answer has been mislaid.

SOLVERS TO APRIL 5TH PUZZLES.

"Les," "Ena," "Dickens," "Dick," M. R. G.

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO MARCH 20TH PUZZLES.

J. McLean, M. N., "Dickens," Lizzie Conner.

COUSINLY CHAT.

L. C.—Your other work came safely. I do not know how much was lost in that accident, but I think there was considerable. I got a few mutilated scraps of paper bearing my name and "Dickens'" signature.

F. W.—I am glad to welcome you to our Corner, and hope you will solve too. We had no cousins from your part of the country before.

It doesn't seem quite right that the boys should capture almost all the prizes, now does it? There, now, boys, you'll set me down for a "hen's rights hen," I suppose, but really this contest has been too one-sided. Never mind, our clever girls are going to work hard, and perhaps the tables will turn. I dare say old Uncle Tom is chuckling audibly at the victory of his sex, but "he laughs best who laughs last."

ADA A.

"Pilgrim Exiles."

In this beautiful picture the first thing that seems to strike one is its aspect of utter loneliness. True, there are three people, evidently bound strongly together, but the loneliness is there, nevertheless. There is a deep calm of resignation in each figure. The strong, handsome face of the man speaks of determination blended with a tenderness which makes him a striking example of the old, old days we read about when it was a common thing for earnest men and women to suffer martyrdom for truth's sake, as in our own modern times men and women are still suffering. The sweet yet strong faces and graceful figures of the two fair girls are good to look upon. We can imagine them as wife and sister of the stern young Pilgrim, whose sternness, however, is not for them, but for his cause. What a beautiful dress!—how picturesque, yet simple! And where are those lovely faces of olden times, which could look so irresistible, with plainly parted hair and close-fitting hood? Are they gone into exile with their ancestor Pilgrims? As for the youth, one can only marvel that so becoming a dress has ever been replaced by the hideousness of modern costume. Although in this picture the interest is naturally with the Pilgrim exiles themselves, yet the surrounding landscape and the calm and boundless stretch of sea add greatly to the general beauty of the whole and make the scene seem so thoroughly of one piece. It is in such minute particulars that an artist shows his power. Some subjects require strong contrasts, others an absolute similarity, and both, in their proper places, are equally effective. One is loth to leave this fascinating picture, for the longer one looks into the fine faces, so full of character, the more there seems to read in them, but space tells us "Good-bye to the Pilgrim Exiles."

Duties never conflict. God has but one duty at a time for any child of His to perform. If we are doing the one duty God has for us to do at the present moment, we are doing just right. If we are not doing that one duty, we are at fault, no matter how good or how important the work we are doing. And we need have no question as to what is our duty in God's plan for us.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—

"If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear, For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, Queen of the glad new year."

The custom which gave Tennyson the theme for his well-known and much-loved poem, from which I have quoted, has long been in vogue in Merrie England, and has also to some extent been carried on in the New England States. In the mother country this pretty ceremony of crowning a May-queen took place on the first day of the month, but in the colder climate it was necessarily deferred until nearly the end. No wonder little Alice was excited at the prospect of being crowned queen, for that was the highest honor it was possible to confer upon any maiden.

When the eventful day arrived, a very high pole (twenty feet or more), garlanded with flowers, was firmly planted in the ground. From the top of this hung sixteen ropes, made of evergreens and flowers entwined. The throne, erected at a distance suitable for viewing the proceedings, and also a portable bower or canopy (both completely covered with nature's loved wildlings), were, of course, prepared before the company assembled. When the merry-makers arrived, a little girl, dressed to represent Flora, the Goddess of Flowers, came and stood before the throne. She told them she had heard a number of youths and maidens conversing in the woods, and that they meant to crown one of their number as Queen of the May. This, she said, was in token of gladness that the reign of King Frost, her greatest enemy, was over, and she hoped they would allow her to perform the coronation. Just then the "Mayers," as they were called, appeared, singing gay carols. Several boys carried

the last quarter will be of more interest at present than May-day ceremonies, so I shall announce them.

J. McLean, Kentville, Nova Scotia, carries off first prize; 'Arry 'Awkins, Toronto, wins second; and Miss M. Nagle, West Huntley, obtains third. I am really glad our niece did not let the boys have it all their own way—they've been having it too long already. "Toledo," Lizzie Conner, A. E. T. and "Ena" followed closely in the order named, and I think if the girls keep on they'll give the boys a hot chase next quarter.

Before we have another chat fair May will have flown, but we will not pine o'er her departure, as we know she will come again.

"Companions sweet, why do you weep,
Or where is cause for sorrow?"
"Alas! the May goes out to-day."
"But June comes in to-morrow."

Your loving— UNCLE TOM.

Woman's Wit and Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Johnson's tongue spared nobody, and naturally enough if any one ever got the better of him in a verbal encounter it was considered a memorable victory.

In this spirit a Scotch family cherishes an anecdote of his trip to Scotland. He had stopped at the house for a meal, and was helped to the national dish.

"Dr. Johnson," said the hostess, "what do you think of our Scotch broth?"

"Madam," was the answer, "in my opinion it is only fit for pigs."

"Then have some more," said the woman.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"Has Shakespeare written anything good lately?" asked the man who liked to know about things. The grave Debats informs us that he has. The little Hungarian town of Illye was recently bedecked, it appears, with a poster setting forth that—"By the holy will of God, on the 29th day of January, A.D., there will be given for the first time, 'Romeo and Juliet,' a sensational tragedy of world-wide renown, in five acts, with songs, dances and Bengal fire, by William Shakespeare. The author will assist at the performance."

"The Cleveland Plain Dealer" says that a school teacher of that city was in the basement of a big department store when she observed a rural-looking party passing before some cheap

prints of famous paintings. There was a middle-aged man, plain, but evidently with a thirst for information, who was "explaining" the pictures to three tired-looking children.

"Here's a picture called 'Millet,'" he was saying as they gazed open-mouthed at "L'Angelus"; that's what it says at the bottom. Millet's a kind of a grain. See 'em lookin' at the ground? They ain't plantin', but I guess they're just pickin' up the seed. Mighty poor farmin' there. Come along."

Heckling an M. P.

A well-known M. P. was addressing an agricultural meeting in the South, and in the course of his remarks expressed the opinion that farmers do not sufficiently vary their crops, and make a mistake in always sowing wheat.

One of the audience opposed to him in politics asked him what crops he would recommend.

"Everything in turn," he replied.

"Well," said the interlocutor, "if swedes don't come up, what then?"

"Sow mustard," said the M. P.

"And if mustard don't come up, what then?"

And so he went on through a whole list of crops, until the M. P.'s patience being exhausted, he put an end to his questioning amidst roars of laughter by saying:

"Oh, sow yourself, and I hope you won't come up."—*Spare Moments.*

The stars are best seen in the darkest nights; so God's promises, like stars of hope, are best seen when the darkness of trouble is upon our way.



"PILGRIM EXILES."

the floral canopy, and under it walked the queen-elect, attended by two tiny maids who carried a tray on which reposed a crown of daisies. When they reached the throne the bower was placed over it, and one of the boys announced the object of their presence, stating that they had chosen the most amiable and gentlest of maidens to be their queen, and that they were now going to crown her.

The favored one disclaimed all right to such praise, and thanked them for the honor, which she declared was equally merited by any other girl. Then Flora begged to be allowed to crown the queen, which she did, while all the others knelt until Her Majesty, with a wave of her newly-acquired floral sceptre, bade them arise and begin their sports. She also assured them that she would try to reign justly and kindly, again thanking them for the honor done her.

Then sixteen boys and girls, each taking one of the evergreen ropes suspended from the Maypole, went through a dance or drill in time to music, and other sports were indulged in to complete the day.

Do you not think this would be a pleasant way to spend your Twenty-fourth this year? And you could then celebrate our good Queen Victoria's birthday as well. When wild flowers are plentiful it could be easily arranged, and would, I am sure, be a novelty and a treat to many young folks.

"Such a starred bank of moss
Till that May morn,
Blue ran the flash across—
Violets were born."

Perhaps the names of the successful solvers for

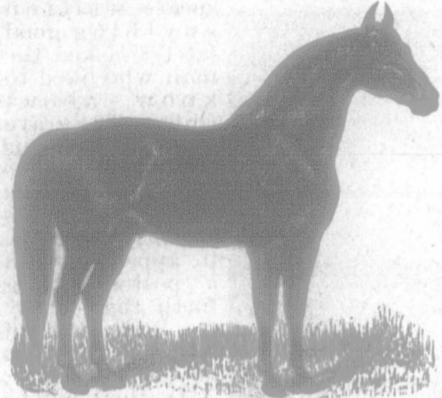
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GOSSIP.

A. A. Jory is running the creameries at Rapid City and Hamiota this season. Alex. Baird is in charge of Rapid City creamery.

M. Maw, of St. John's Poultry Yards, Winnipeg, sends us his illustrated catalogue for 1899, giving short descriptions of the breeds of fowl he keeps, also prices of eggs. He will be pleased to send catalogue to anyone requesting same.

We are in receipt of the annual circular of land and water fowl from Mr. Charles Midwinter, of Oak Grove Poultry Yards, Louise Bridge, Man., giving prices of eggs from the different breeds of fowl kept by him. A circular will be forwarded to anyone furnishing their name and address.

W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou, writes under recent date:—"My Tamworth sow, Manitou Rose, farrowed 12 beautiful young pigs on April 1st. They are the finest young Tams I ever saw, and if all goes well with them there will be something extra in the Tamworth class at the Industrial at Winnipeg next July."

Messrs. Boyd & Powers, of Carberry, have imported from the States the imported Hackney stallion, March Past. He was bred in Norfolk, England, and imported to America by Thompson & Bland, of Indiana, in 1883. If not sold, this horse will stand the season in Carberry.

John Oughton, who has for many years farmed at Crystal City, and who has been quite an extensive breeder of Shropshire sheep, and lately of Holstein cattle, and also M. Oughton, lately of Wood Bay, breeder of Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas and Cotswold sheep, have moved into the Winnipeg district and gone into partnership on a farm 6 miles north of the city.

W. S. Lister, of Marchmont Farm, Middlechurch, sends us the following note:—"Recent visits to Marchmont herd have been from Mr. James Jones, of Elkhorn, on the 26th of April, and Mr. W. J. Halliwell, of Oak Lake, on the 22nd, and their decision was no better cattle to be seen. Mr. Jones purchased a yearling, Lineman =2434=, bred in Quebec, calved in Ontario and raised in Manitoba on the banks of the Red River, and now going to the western limits of the Province. His dam is a successful show cow of the old-time breeding; using the best. The sire of Lineman is Royal Gloster =1998=, got by Indian Chief (imp.), and from the 34th Duchess of Gloster (imp.), one of the best bred pedigrees and individuals combined to be noticed in the Eastern herds in the past five years. Lineman is a long yearling, two years old 29th of May, is wide, thick and low, and well covered with natural meat. There are some better ones, but quite a few rather worse."

The celebrated carriage stallion "Knight of the Vale," property of Knittle Bros., Boissevain, Man., is almost too well-known to need any mention in these columns. He is registered in Vol. 5 of the Yorkshire Coach Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland (1799), and also in the American Cleveland Bay S. B. (999). He was bred by William Codling, Yorkshire, England; foaled in 1839; was a prizewinner at the great Yorkshire Show and at the Royal before coming to America, and has an unbeaten record wherever shown in Manitoba, commencing with the Winnipeg Industrial in 1893, when he won first in his class, and sweepstakes silver medal, besides the FARMER'S ADVOCATE special for the best stallion in the show, open to Thoroughbred, Hackney and Carriage Horses. In '94 he again repeated his victories and won W. B. Searth's special gold medal as the best stallion in light horse class, since which time he has every year won the sweepstakes in his class at the Winnipeg Industrial, besides winning at local shows. His colts have also been conspicuous as prizewinners at the Winnipeg Industrial and elsewhere, and the fact that he is so popular in the district in which he has now been stationed for a number of years is ample proof of his usefulness as a sire. This season he is to be moved between Deloraine, Whitewater and Boissevain. His rich breeding and perfect conformation make him in every way a most desirable type of horse for use in this country.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' GRANT TO THE WESTERN FAIRS.
 In our last issue, in giving some of the 1899 alterations in the Western prize list, it was stated that the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association had granted \$100 to the Winnipeg list. This is an error, as their grant of \$100 has been divided by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, at the direction of the Dominion Association, between Winnipeg and Brandon, \$70 to the former and \$30 to the latter.

NOTICES.
 Entomological Report.—We have just added to our library shelves Bulletin #1 of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin is the production of Prof. Otto Luggler, Entomologist of the Station, and treats exhaustively on "Butterflies and Moths Injurious to our Fruit-producing Plants." There are over 300 pages of descriptive matter, profusely illustrated throughout.

Pure Bluestone. John F. Howard & Co., druggists, of Winnipeg, say the reason for the great shortage in bluestone this year is very largely accounted for by the very low price and the very inferior article which has been sold in Manitoba the last few years. When the price went up in the States many large importers took advantage of this and re-sold, making a great deal more profit than they have done in the past by selling in small lots here. This firm were fortunate in having a few tons of pure bluestone on hand, which they are selling at 10 cents per lb.

Thrashing Outfits. The Stevens Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., long and favorably known as manufacturers of thrashing machines and engines, are enabled from their experience, extending over many years, to offer the public machinery of the most approved and modern type, made from the best quality of raw material, at the most reasonable prices. They also manufacture celebrated Eitel Baling Presses, which give complete satisfaction in the baling of hay or straw. Their catalogues and price lists should be secured before buying either thrashing machines or baling presses.

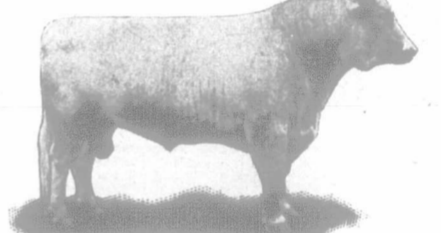
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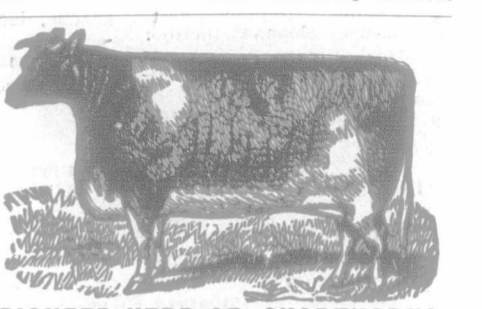
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Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle.

The most fashionably bred stud of Clydesdale Horses and herd of Shorthorn Cattle in America. Prices reasonable. Quality assured.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS.
WALTER LYNCH, Proprietor,
 WESTBOURNE, MAN.
 Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 14-2-y-m

THORNDALE STOCK FARM,
 MANITOUBA,
JOHN S. ROBSON, PROP.

A FEW CHOICE YOUNG
Shorthorn Bulls & Heifers for Sale.
 Write for particulars.

SHORTHORNS. My stock bull, Royal Duke =24640=; six other bulls, varying in ages; five heifer calves. Will sell at reasonable figures, to make room for winter. Write

R. McLENNAN, Moropano, Man.
Shorthorn Cows and Heifers for Sale
 Of good breeding. Prices right.

GEORGE RANKIN, HAMIOTA, MAN.
 "Melrose Stock Farm."

HOPE FARM,
 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.
 Headquarters for

Galloway Cattle.
 Apply to—
T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager.

FOR SALE:
 2 Pure Suffolk Punch Stallions, 3 years old,
 and 1 Yorkshire Coach Stallion, 5 years old,
 also Hereford Cattle.
 Correspondence solicited.

MOSSOM BOYD CO.,
 Big Island Farm, BOBCAYGEON, ONT.

FOR HEREFORDS
 CALL ON OR WRITE TO
J. E. MARPLES,
 DELEAU (Pipestone branch C. P. R.), MAN.

HEREFORDS
 I keep only the best. For stock of all ages Write or call. **WM. SHARMAN,**
 "Ridgewood Stock Farm," SOURIS, MAN.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba,
 BREEDERS OF **Ayrshire Cattle.**
 Choice young stock for sale. 24-2-y-m

LEICESTERS!
 Young Rams and Ewes for sale. Write or call on **A. D. GAMLEY,**
 Box 193. BRANDON, MANITOBA.

SHORTHORNS
 Also a few Improved Large Yorkshires for sale. Write to
JAMES BRAY,
 Longburn, Man.

BERKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS
 Young bulls and heifers of good breeding, and excellent young pigs, now for sale. Write or call.
R. L. LANG, OAK LAKE, MAN.
 "Spruce Bank Farm"

TO PREVENT THE DISEASE KNOWN AS
"SYMPTOMATIC ANTHRAX," "BLACK LEG," "QUARTER EVIL,"
 Etc.,
 IN SHEEP AND CATTLE,

WE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THE USE OF

Black-Leg Vaccine

[SYMPTOMATIC ANTHRAX VACCINE]

WE SUPPLY THIS VACCINE IN TWO FORMS :

- A. **SINGLE VACCINE**; each case containing ten doses. With this the animal is vaccinated but once. Price per case..... **\$1.50.**
- B. **DOUBLE VACCINE**; each case holds two vials—No. 1 containing ten doses of Primary or Weaker Vaccine; No. 2 containing ten doses of Secondary or Stronger Vaccine, which is injected eight days after the Primary (No. 1) Vaccine has been used. Price per case..... **\$2.00.**

SUPPLIED BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IF YOUR DRUGGIST DOES NOT HAVE
BLACK-LEG VACCINE, P. D. & CO.,
 IN STOCK, YOU CAN PROCURE IT FROM

McGlashan & Waldon,
 Princess Street... Sanford Block... Winnipeg, Man.,

WHO WILL PROMPTLY MAIL YOU A
 SUPPLY ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.....

Parke, Davis & Co.,
 WALKERVILLE, ONT.
 MONTREAL, QUE.



The lightness of draft, perfection of proportion, excellence of finish of the SPEIGHT WAGON, combined with strength and durability, make it the farmers' favorite. Dealers should write for catalogue and prices to

H. F. ANDERSON, or **THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO.,**
 WINNIPEG, MAN., MARKHAM, ONTARIO,
 DISTRIBUTING AGENT. HEAD OFFICE.

Fearless and Independent.

The Winnipeg Tribune

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Untrammelled by any Connection with Cliques, Corporations, or Monopolies.

Those living adjacent to towns and railway stations should take **THE DAILY TRIBUNE.** Only \$4.00 per year, mailed. Contains all the news of the day. Eight to twelve and sixteen pages.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Acknowledged to be the great family newspaper of the West, and farmer's champion and friend. Never less than 16 pages, contains complete news and markets, with many interesting special departments. **ONLY \$1.00 PER YEAR.**

An advertisement in either The Daily or Weekly Tribune costs less per thousand circulation and gives better results for the money expended than an advertisement in any other paper in Western Canada.

The Tribune Publishing Company,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.



BELL

Pianos and Organs

Superior in TONE, QUALITY, CONSTRUCTION and FINISH. Full description to be found in our Catalogues. Mailed free on application to

The BELL ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, Limited,
 OVER 75,000 OF OUR INSTRUMENTS NOW IN USE.
 GUELPH, ONT.

Or **J. L. MEIKLE & CO.,** Agents, Winnipeg, Man.

NOTICES.

Manitoba Farms.—Mr. R. H. Myers, M.P.P., of Minnedosa, Man., announces by advertisement, in another column of this issue, a sale of 150 Manitoba farms near the towns of Minnedosa, Rapid City, Newdale, Strathclair and Shoal Lake. These farms are to be sold in the town of Minnedosa, by public auction, on June 15th next. A catalogue of these farms and further particulars will be mailed to all who apply to Mr. Myers, Minnedosa, Man.

The Scott Furniture Co.—One Winnipeg firm daily evidencing the bettered condition of the Western farmer is the Scott Furniture Company. Every day may be seen coming from their immense warehouse, dray loads of Furniture, School Desks, Baby Carriages, etc., bearing the addresses of farmers in all parts of the country. They employ a large staff of experienced shippers, and all goods are safely and carefully packed free of charge. This progressive firm issue three catalogues of their different lines, which are mailed free on request.

Farm Lands.—Mr. J. H. Oldfield, for many years well known in real estate circles in Winnipeg, and Mr. W. H. Gardner, also a very successful estate agent, have entered into partnership under the name of Oldfield & Gardner. They have a large list of farm lands for sale in the Province. Included in their list are some very choice farms adjacent to the Great Northwest Central and Manitoba & North-western Railways. They have agents at principal points along these railway lines who will be pleased to furnish information regarding lands. This firm also do a large loan business. Lists of lands for sale and other information gladly given by letter, or in person by calling at their office, 433 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

A Promoter of Better Times.—Twenty-one and two-thirds machines per hour, or fifty-two per day, Sundays included, for one year, is lively work for one company, when it is binders, reapers, mowers, corn harvesters, rakes and shredders that is referred to. This is claimed to have been the output of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., of Chicago, last year. It is evident that the term "expansion" is not confined merely to American politicians, which has tended to divide parties during the last few months, as McCormick goods have also spread themselves at a tremendous rate, not in presentations, however, but by bargains between the McCormick Company and shrewd farmers who are wise in their deals. This is not only a sign of better times, but an influential promoter of a more favorable future.

Wagons Up.—The Fish Bros. Wagon Co., of Racine, Wis., have issued under date of April 12th, '99, the following circular to the trade:—"Owing to the recent very large advance in the price of iron and wood stock, we have found it necessary to advance the price of our goods on an average of \$3.00 per wagon, the advance to take effect from to-day. We have been informed that various other wagon companies throughout the country have found it necessary to take the same measures, and have advanced the price of their goods from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per wagon. We figure that the advance we are now making is the actual advance cost of making the wagon over and above what it was in the year 1898. We regret very much indeed being compelled to do this, but circumstances over which we have no control whatever render it absolutely necessary. We trust that our customers will understand the spirit in which this is done, and that we may receive their orders as usual at the advanced prices."

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago, U.S.A., write: We have your favor of April 5th, asking what is the one most important feature or device, from the point of serviceability to the farmer, which we have incorporated in any farm machines sent out from our works. Answering your question, the one important feature or device, from the point of serviceability to the farmer, which the McCormick house has given to the world is the first successful reaping machine, which it did in 1831. Has it not done its share? Is there any other invention that has done so much to relieve the excessive toil of the laborers of the world? The McCormick house has done more. It was on the patent granted to Marcellus L. Gorham, which McCormick owned and pioneered, that the twine self-binding harvester was based. Every maker of harvesting machines in the world uses this invention, and every maker of harvesting machines in the United States bought their license or paid us for the right of use of this Gorham patent, which covers the automatic string of a bundle of grain. As is quite common, the people who know nothing of the real facts sometimes call the cord binder Appleby's invention. The matter, however, has been thoroughly sifted in the courts of the United States, and we quote from the decision in our highest court:

"The original Gorham binder was a heavy, crudely constructed machine, and bore but little superficial resemblance to the modern lightly-constructed, but strong and smoothly-running twine binder, but an examination of its parts and their operation convinces us that in it is the modern twine binder, modified only by the mechanical and economical skill of the manufacturer, and the tributary inventive faculty of a mere improver. Appleby had long been engaged, before 1874, on the problem of devising a practical, automatic twine binder. In that year he visited Gorham at Rockford, Ill., and examined his machine while in successful operation in the field. Subsequent thereto he devised his own machine after a number of unsuccessful experiments, and settled down to the form which we find in that of the defendants. When we look at both machines we can trace a close resemblance. Part for part, element for element, function for function, the Appleby machine parallels that of Gorham in every particular. McCormick gave to the world because he took this Gorham device and pioneered and made practical the modern automatic cord binder. McCormick, however, has done more than this. McCormick has perfected and introduced the first practical corn-harvesting machine. Before any other manufacturer of corn self-binding harvesters had a practical machine upon the market McCormick's machine was doing practical work on hundreds of western farms. These are the important steps in invention that have been pioneered by McCormick."

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE

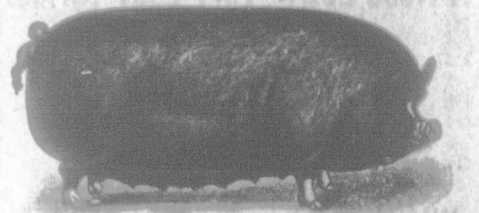


See large advertisement on page 408, Sept. 5th (1898) issue, and which is of unusual interest to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. And any horseman interested in a reliable remedy can well afford to investigate the matter.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
 21 Front St., West, Toronto, Ontario.

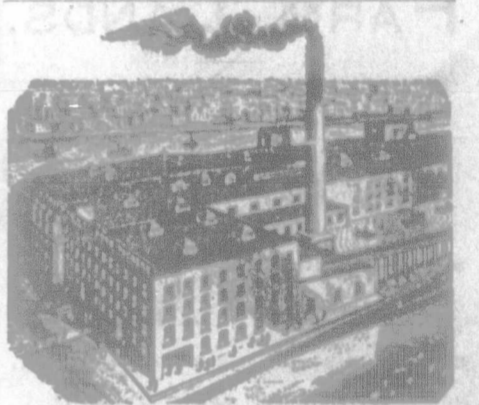
MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

R. McKenzie, Prop., High Bluff, Man.



Large English Berkshires. Herd headed by three first-class stock boars of large size, strong bone and fine quality. Young boars and sows, all ages, for sale. Spring pigs ready to ship. A number of sows in pig to perfection, winner of seven first prizes; weight, 100 lbs., when shown in the yearling class. Young pigs, single or in pairs, not skin. Write for prices.

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING,
 Rosebank Stock Farm, Pilot Mound, Man.,
 Breeders of Poland-China pigs and Cotswold sheep of choice quality, after select seed potatoes of eighty varieties. Write for catalogue.



LIVE HOGS WANTED

Weighing from 150 lbs. to 250 lbs.
Capacity, 500 Hogs per Day.
J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers, WINNIPEG.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM

MY Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are breeds best adapted to our climate. They are the very best acclimated stock; have won prizes in all leading exhibitions. Eggs at lowest rates. Write for large, free, illustrated catalogue. If you are in a hurry, send along the cash and I will ship you full value.

M. Maw, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from high-class Golden Wyandottes, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Indian Games, Pyle Leghorns, White Wyandottes. \$2 per 15 eggs, or \$3 for 30.
 Pekin Ducks and Pearl Guineas, \$1 per 13.
 Bronze Turkeys, \$2 for 10 eggs.
 A few choice birds for sale; also Belgian Hares and Fancy Pigeons. Write for circular. Address,
S. LING & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY CIRCULAR

I have issued my 1899 circular of pure land and water fowl. Prices given for eggs and birds. Send card for circular. **CHAS. MIDWINTER,** Louise Bridge, Winnipeg, Man. Winner of Lieut. Governor's medal for best display of Poultry in Man. & N. W. T. by one exhibitor in 1898.

MINORCAS, B.

Eggs from our 1st prize winners, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. M. ROBERTSON, KEEWATIN, ONT.

Scotch Collie Dogs

WE have two grand litters of Collie Pups for sale at \$10 each. They are workers, and from prizewinners. Also Fox Terrier Pups. Try one, they will clear your farm of gophers. Won all the firsts at the Winnipeg Industrial in 1898.

W. J. LUMSDEN,
 MANLAN, MAN.

W. A. DUNBAR,

VETERINARY SURGEON,
 15 1/2 JEMIMA STREET, - WINNIPEG.
 Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to.
 TELEPHONE 56. 25-y-m

CHOICE
FARM LANDS
 FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF
MANITOBA.
 Improved
 AND Wild Lands
 Prices Low. Very Easy Terms.
 WRITE OR CALL ON
G. J. MAULSON,
 195 LOMBARD ST.,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.
 8-0m

BARGAINS
 IN
FARM LANDS.
 IMPROVED and unimproved, in choicest districts, at lowest prices. Close to best markets, many adjacent to Winnipeg. Some at less than cost of improvements. Buy now before the advance in prices takes place.

See me or write for List.
WILLIAM HARVEY,
 COR. MAIN ST. 210 PORTAGE AVE.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

NOTABLE FARM & SALE
 The property of Capt. Milloy (known as "Oak Park Stock Farm"), consisting of 550 acres, in the County of Brant, two miles from Paris and four miles from the City of Brantford. This is admitted to be one of the very best Stock and Grain farms in Canada. It is in a very high state of cultivation, and splendidly fenced throughout. On it is a most excellent

LARGE STONE MANSION
 Beautifully furnished, and fitted up with all modern improvements: bath room (hot and cold water), and heated throughout by hot-water system. A very large NEW BARN, with

MAGNIFICENT STONE STABLING
 Fitted up in the latest improved style, with all latest conveniences. Abundance of pure spring water, forced throughout the buildings by hydraulic ram.

This grand property is situated in the garden of Canada, on the Grand River. The soil is a rich clay loam. Inspection of farm and buildings is cordially solicited. For further description and illustration, see Christmas number, 1898, page 599. For terms, apply to
MESSRS. HOSKIN, OGDEN & HOSKIN
 (Solicitors for the proprietor),
 Toronto Street, Toronto.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
 OF
150 Manitoba Farms

Close to the thriving towns of Franklin, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Newdale, Strathclair, and Shoal Lake, will take place at
MINNEBOSA, MANITOBA,
Thursday, 15th June, 1899
 COMMENCING AT 10 P. M.
 This will be a rare opportunity to secure a profitable farm at a low price. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
R. H. MYERS,
 MINNEBOSA, MAN.

GOSSIP.
 J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., writes:—"Shires, Shorthorns and Leicesters have all wintered well. Sales have been good, prices for young draft stallions and fillies. Our 2-year-old Fitzsimmons went to J. R. Robinson, Manion, Ont. His dam is Queen of Highfield, the sweepstakes mare, and Fitz looks like making a champion horse. A promising yearling stallion was sold to A. J. McArthur, Paisley, Ont. Shorthorn sales have been brisk. Have sold 30 head since September. Some of the principal sales were to White Bros., Perth, who selected seven head and got some very promising heifers by imp. Scottish Pride and imp. Prime Minister; also to Mr. Robinson, Manion, Ont. These are new breeders of Shorthorns, and they are the right men to make a success of them. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, purchased three very promising young bulls by Scottish Pride, and a capital roan heifer, Verbena's Flower, by imp. Guardsman, g. sire Eclipse, a winner in Scotland, and g. sire Royal Windsor, a Royal winner. With her was a red bull calf. She was one of the herd that we did not care to see go away, but the price was good, and she has gone where she will not only do Mr. Platt good, but assist the reputation of the herd where she was bred. Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, got Verbena's Dandy, by imp. Prime Minister, and out of Verbena's Blossom. She is a very promising calf, and should do good work in the hands of the genial Captain. Along with her went two fashionably bred heifers direct from imported stock. To W. A. Heuback, Touchwood Hills, N.-W. T., went one carload and a half of bulls and heifers. They were a good lot, and should do well on the ranges. Prime Minister's calves are coming good, and should sell well in the fall. For Leicesters the demand has been beyond supply, as we could not fill several orders for ewes, and breeding ewes. Have a grand lot of good healthy lambs, which along with our shearings will place us in a position to supply either show or breeding stock in the fall. Our flock numbers about 100 head at present. We shipped sheep to the United States, Manitoba, Quebec, Calgary, and Ontario. The first prize yearling ewe at Brantford gave us a pair of lambs, and though our four show ewes, bred nine lambs, and are raising six of them, my short experience teaches me that we cannot show aged ewes to win and raise lambs that are satisfactory."

OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.
 The following tests of Holstein-Friesian cows (May 1 to May 31, 1898) are for seven consecutive days, and supervised by officers of agricultural colleges and State experiment stations, or by persons vouched for by such officers. The amounts of butter-fat are determined by the Babcock test, and the amounts of butter are calculated on the basis of 80 per cent. fat to a pound of butter, the rule established at the World's Columbian Exposition:
 Rixa Silva's Last 39389, 2 years, 11 months, 12 days; fat, 10.339 lb.; butter, 14.174 lb.
 Lady Longfield 3rd 39945, 3 years, 3 days; fat, 12.894 lb.; butter, 16.114 lb.
 Jessie Forbes 3rd 32286, 6 years, 1 month; fat, 17.11 lb.; butter, 21.39 lb.
 Vevie De Kol 40632, 1 year, 9 months, 22 days; fat, 7.936 lb.; butter, 9.922 lb.
 Johanna Clothilde 40384, 2 years, 6 months, 26 days; fat, 10.839 lb.; butter, 13.549 lb.
 Johanna Rue 3rd 42167, 2 years, 29 days; fat, 13.477 lb.; butter, 16.846 lb.
 Johanna Aggie 36477, 4 years, 5 months, 9 days; fat, 13.289 lb.; butter, 16.361 lb.
 Anggie Paul 40639, 2 years, 2 months, 2 days; fat, 12.574 lb.; butter, 15.723 lb.
 Fannie Douglas 4th 41943, 1 year, 11 months, 26 days; fat, 8.934 lb.; butter, 11.198 lb.
 Ollie Watson 3rd 41944, 2 years, 11 days; fat, 7.311 lb.; butter, 9.139 lb.
 Franckje 2nd 40125, 1 year, 9 months, 28 days; fat, 8.637 lb.; butter, 10.793 lb.
 Gwina 2nd's Luit 41949, 2 years, 17 days; fat, 11.959 lb.; butter, 14.919 lb.
 Lottie Lass 19220, 9 years, 2 months, 3 days; fat, 15.75 lb.; butter, 19.69 lb.
 Vrouwkje of Hijaard 7th 28449, 7 years, 26 days; fat, 14.791 lb.; butter, 18.489 lb.
 Sijke Twisk Pieterje 38233, 4 years, 10 months; fat, 11.041 lb.; butter, 13.951 lb.
 Hetje 6th's Pieterje 38945, 3 years, 29 days; fat, 11.123 lb.; butter, 13.904 lb.
 Lotty Moselle's Pieterje Mechthilde 41895, 2 years, 2 months, 24 days; fat, 9.765 lb.; butter, 12.206 lb.
 Hetje 6th's Mechthilde 41899, 2 years, 1 month, 7 days; fat, 9.001 lb.; butter, 11.251 lb.
 Mechthilde of Midland 41897, 2 years, 1 month, 29 days; fat, 7.456 lb.; butter, 9.32 lb.
 Midland Gem 41811, 1 year, 11 months, 19 days; fat, 7.916 lb.; butter, 9.895 lb.
 Pieterje Mechthilde of Midland 41887, 2 years, 2 months, 1 day; fat, 7.732 lb.; butter, 9.665 lb.
 Ledia's Princess 2nd's Anggie Wayne 33391, 6 years, 10 months, 3 days; fat, 16.44 lb.; butter, 20.55 lb.
 La Reina Maud 43380, 3 years, 7 months, 3 days; fat, 13.68 lb.; butter, 17.10 lb.
 Anggie Paul 40630, 2 years, 2 months, 2 days; fat, 11.303 lb.; butter, 14.129 lb. Cost per pound, 63 cents. S. HONIG, Sup't Advanced Registry, Yorkville, N. Y.

SOME GOOD PRICES FOR "DODDIES."
 At the sale of the entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to M. A. Martin, Wall Lake, Iowa, April 4th, the 4-year-old bull Black Jam, by Jim Jams, brought \$500, and Valiant Knight \$325. The 4-year-old cow Eunice of Estill 2nd sold for \$465, Pride of Lakeside for \$445, and Queen 3rd of Lakeside for \$400. The 47 head sold averaged \$298 each.
 H. W. Elliott, Estill, Mo., sold at Kansas City, April 6th, 60 head at an average of \$200.91. The highest price was \$400 for Polaria 28288. Nine others sold at \$300 to \$365 each.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
 An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a new and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all other Complaints. Having tested this wonderful medicine on such thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve all suffering, I will send free of charge to any person who will send me the name of their country, city, and state, in German, French or English, a copy of the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Send no money. Name of the patient, with stamp, this post, to J. C. NAYLOR'S, 520 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

TO DAIRYMEN
 OF MANITOBA AND N.-W. T. DISTRICTS:

We beg to call your attention to our having opened a Branch at Winnipeg, where we will endeavor to carry a complete line of all articles required in the manufacture of Butter or Cheese, for either Creamery or Dairy, and at such prices as will enable us to save you money.



Heading lists of goods stands the full line of "DE LAVAL" "ALPHA" Power and Hand SEPARATORS, which are conceded by our leading experiment stations and dairy schools, as well as advanced creamery and dairy men, to be the Best Cream Separator on the market today, and other goods of the same standard of merit, which will appeal to our dairymen as worthy of their consideration before purchasing elsewhere.

One object in opening this Branch is to be near the dairymen of Manitoba and the Northwest, so as to better serve those who have favored us with their patronage in the past, either direct or through local agents, and to acquaint ourselves with new customers. All of which will result to our mutual interests.

Users of any style of "DE LAVAL" SEPARATORS who are not fully posted in operating to best advantage, or those desiring any manner of information on the separator question, we shall be pleased to hear from, assuring them that such inquiries will have prompt and satisfactory attention. Any who contemplate the purchase of a Cream Separator this spring we should be pleased to hear from, so as to send them reading matter that will prove of much interest and benefit to them, giving the result of years of experience of dairy authorities on Cream Separators. Showing first cost is not the only consideration in a Separator purchase. If what facts we produce are not convincing enough to any intending buyer that the "DE LAVAL" "ALPHA" SEPARATORS are the best, we will be pleased to place one of such separators in any dairy on a 15 or 30 day competition trial against any cheap infringing Separator, to prove by practical results that the "DE LAVAL" is not only the best but also the cheapest. Let us hear from those in any way interested. Address—

WE WILL WANT LOCAL AGENTS IN EVERY DAIRY DISTRICT. THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

"The Scientific Compounds for Stock and Poultry." Formulated by a Physician and Veterinary Surgeon.

DR. HESS' STOCK FOOD
 For Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; an appetizer, a flesh producer, a blood purifier and tonic. It expels worms.
DR. HESS' POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A
 Cures Diseases and Makes Hens Lay.

Its wonderful effects are at once shown when fed to young fowls, preventing or curing gapes, indigestion, diarrhoea or other bowel disorders; promoting a healthy, vigorous growth of muscle, bone and feathers. Use it and the ills of poultry-raising will rapidly disappear.
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE. INSTANT LOUSE KILLER kills lice.
 The effective and convenient article for destroying lice on horses, cattle or poultry, ticks on sheep, fleas on dogs, etc. Just the thing to dust in the nest and on the sitting hen. It destroys the large, gray-head lice that are so fatal to chicks and turkeys.
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O., U. S. A.
 PRICE: Pan-a-ge-a and Louse Killer, 35c. each; Stock Food, 7 lbs., 65c.; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 35c. articles by mail 5c. extra. Send for Scientific Book on Stock and Poultry, FREE.

BLACK LEG
Pasteur Vaccine SUCCESSFUL PREVENTIVE REMEDY.
 Write for proofs covering treatment of nearly one million head in the United States and Canada.
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 65 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

THIS SPRING! Will be a good season for tree-planting, as the ground is in good shape. For a list of hardy and suitable varieties of TREES, SEEDLINGS, SHRUBS, SMALL FRUITS, PERENNIAL PLANTS, AND SEED POTATOES, SEND TO
H. L. PATMORE, BRANDON NURSERY.
SAVE MONEY AND BE WISE
 We are offering a Ceylon and Indian Blend tea at 35c. This tea is honest value for 50c. Before buying send for free sample, and when you have tried it you will use no other. To introduce this tea I will prepay freight on all orders over 10-lb. lots.
J. E. ACTON, Tea Merchant, WINNIPEG.
Barred Plymouth Eggs for Hatching.
 Two pens of fine, large, well-barred birds, fine laying strain. 15 Eggs, \$1; 30 Eggs, \$1.75; 45 Eggs, \$2.
 Thos. Baird & Sons, Chesterfield, Ont.

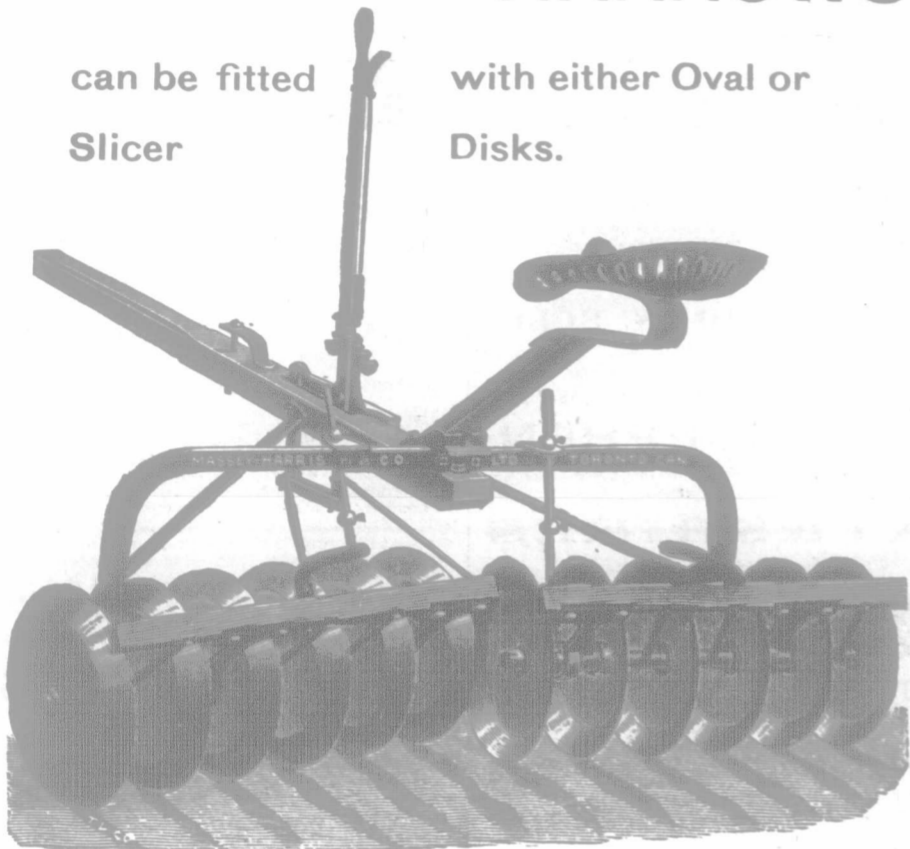
The Tiller of the Soil

Deserves the gratitude of mankind, his are the hardships, exposure and wearing work of life. Its pleasures are few and its disappointments many. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Bad Blood, Anxious Nerves and worried mind beset the struggling farmer and make his task of providing food for the people harder than it should be. **Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills** remove these troubles and give the vim, vigor and vitality that make success sure. You can get a book of information free. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills 50c. per box, 5 for \$2 at druggists or mailed by the

THE DOCTOR WARD CO., Limited. Dept. F.
71 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS HARROWS

can be fitted with either Oval or Slicer Disks.



MASSEY-HARRIS DISK HARROW. FITTED WITH SLICER DISKS.

They are very strong and reliable.

MASSEY-HARRIS Co. LIMITED.
TORONTO, CANADA.

PHOTOS: Highest Quality. Reasonable Prices.

When you pay a visit to Winnipeg, call at our Studio, corner of Main street and Pacific avenue, and we will guarantee to give you a first-class likeness.

H. WELFORD, Photographer.



ITALIAN BEES

FOR SALE: PRICE LIST FREE.

WM. JAS. ROBINSON, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

J. McVICAR, Grain and Commission Merchant.

P. O. BOX 574, WINNIPEG, MAN. All kinds of grain bought and sold. Liberal advances (80%) on all consignments. Prompt returns. Send samples. Shipping instructions cheerfully given. Write or wire for prices.

ILLUSTRATED STOCK SALE BILLS

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There are two things which should be found on every farm at this season of the year. One is a Trocar. When cattle are first turned into green clover they sometimes begin to bloat. This is caused by gas in the paunch. A Trocar is a veterinary surgeon's instrument for letting off the gas. Any farmer can use it. It is a beautifully nicked article about 7 1/2 inches long with a sheath. Price, \$1.50 each. Another article is a Milk Tube for inserting in a cow's teat when from any cause the teat becomes inflamed and milk passage clogged. This tube will allow the milk to run out. Price, 25c. each. Both articles are invaluable to the farmer. The Trocar may be used also for stabbing the gristle in a bull's nose when you are ringing him. It will make a hard job easy. We will mail them postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Address,

Stanley Mills & Co., Hamilton, Ont.



SCABBY SHEEP. \$500 REWARD

To any party who can produce a scabby sheep which the Lincoln Dip will not cure. Write for particulars. Lincoln Sheep Dip Co., 855 Elliest St., Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Canadian Office: WEST CHEMICAL COMPANY, 15 Queen Street East, Toronto.

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A preparation for checking the ravages of all tree-climbing insects and caterpillars. Costs one cent per tree. Sold by all seedmen and druggists. Prices, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.50 per ten-pound tin. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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NOTICES.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

Matthew Moody & Sons, Terrebonne, Que.:—Yours of the 4th inst. to hand, asking what we consider the most important devices from the point of serviceability, which we have incorporated in any of our machines turned out from our works. We believe that our 2-horse tread power threshing machine would be the machine. Of recent years, in a considerable portion of the country, it has completely, or almost completely, taken the place of steam engine threshers and sweep power threshing machines. Year after year small improvements have been made, as experience has shown their desirability, until now we believe that on the great majority of farms in this country a good horse threshing machine is one of the most economical devices that a farmer can have around. The power can be used with one or two horses, as may be desired, to produce power for any purpose whatever. A very considerable amount of power can be produced on one of these machines. In fact, on an average, more power can be got out of two horses on one of our tread powers than out of four horses on any sweep power on the market. The thresher is suitable for threshing all sorts of small grain, is of such convenient size that it, along with the tread power, will sit in the battery floor of an ordinary barn with the door shut, so that threshing can be done in bad weather.

We find that there is a great diversity of opinion among threshermen as to the wind that is required and as to the speed at which the shoe which holds the sieves should go. We were not able before to change the speed to suit every demand, but by a recent change we have made we are now able to give the different speeds to suit the ideas of a buyer. We have added a new device to our thresher by which the grain, when it is being threshed in a damp condition, will not wind around the cylinder, which it otherwise has a tendency to do. The same device prevents the grain from shooting out too far on the separating tray, which it has a tendency to do when it is very dry. There are a number of other features in our threshing machine which in recent years we have improved in different directions until we consider this machine is now one of the most economical machines that the progressive farmer can have around.

An Excellent Remedy.

Flat Ridge, Va., Oct. 12, '97. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I used "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" for scratches, and have never seen anything to equal it. I find it to be an excellent remedy for human flesh when used on bruises, etc. A. B. ROBERTS.

GOSSIP.

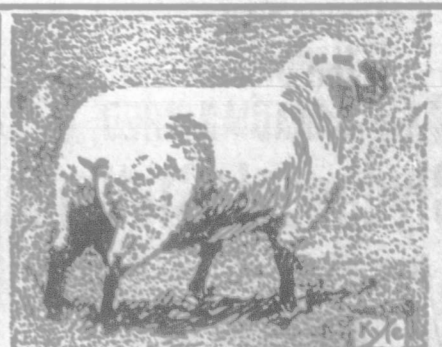
Mr. Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, reports in the London Live Stock Journal the sale to Mr. D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ontario, of a boar and ten young sows which, together with other selections, were to be shipped from Glasgow about the end of March. The selections from the Holywell Manor herd are said to be of exceptional merit individually, and represent several of the best tribes which have been in Mr. Spencer's herd for thirty years.

At the sale of Hereford cattle, property of C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan., held at Kansas City, April 18th, Messrs. O'Neill Bros., of Southgate, Ont., secured the seven-months-old bull calf Sunny Slope Tom 1st, son of Imp. Wild Tom, at \$310. The highest price for a bull at the sale was \$350. Mr. Estlin paid \$300 for Caddis 2nd, and Ashton Bloom brought \$255; 97 head averaged \$177.37. At the sale of Herefords belonging to Scott & Marsh, Belton, Mo., April 24th, \$450 was paid for Isabella 2nd, by F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind., which was the highest price; 47 animals averaged \$170.21.

Mr. Richard Booth, son of the late Mr. T. C. Booth, has taken over from the executors the management of the Warlaby farm and herd of Shorthorns, in Yorkshire, Eng. Ten old cows and a few heifer calves were retained when in 1885 about fifty head were sold, and the herd has increased to about forty head, the families represented being Brights, Ribys, Christons and Mantalinas. This is no doubt the oldest herd in existence as having continued in the hands of one family. Its history has been an interesting and honorable one, and the young breeder will have the best wishes of very many for his success.

AYRSHIRES AT GLASGOW.

At the annual show of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, April 18th and 20th, Mr. Howie, of Hillhouse, Galston, won first honors in the class for aged bulls, with Kohinoor, who won also the championship, as he did the previous week at Kilmarnock. Interest in the class was somewhat discounted by the absence of his old rival Douglas Chief. Mr. Olinor's Baro Style was placed second, and Mr. Wardrop's Darnley third. In the 2-year-old class John McKean took 1st with Douglas Dale, by Douglas Chief. Mr. R. Montgomerie was second with Blucher, by Sensation, and Mr. Howie's Luck's All was third. In yearling bulls Mr. Thomas Scott Sandland's was first with Sirdar; Mr. Howie 2nd with a White Cockade bull, and Mr. R. M. Reid 3rd with Claymore, by Sensation. In the 4-year-old class of cows in milk Mr. Robert Sillars, Monkton, was first with Juniper 14th, a brown and white cow bred at Burnhead, and got by Duncan Gray. Second went to Mr. D. Fleming. For 3-year-olds in milk Mr. Howie was 1st, with Drumy 2nd, which was 1st at Castle Douglas and Kilmarnock, in calf. Mr. Hugh Duncan had 2nd with Maid of Bute. In the class for cows in calf, 4 years and upwards, Mr. Geo. Alston was 1st with Pandy III, a home-bred cow, one of the best in the show. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, was 2nd with Pansy, a brown and white cow bred at Castlehill. James Neil was 3rd with Hover-a-Blink 13th, by Duncan Gray. In 3-year-olds Messrs. McAlister had 1st and 3rd with Pride of Bute and Lady Ascog. The Derby was possibly the best seen at Glasgow. Mr. Howie was first with his Kilmarnock winner, Drumy II, to which we have already referred. She was by Sloth Boy of Burnhouses, and is a good cow. For 2-year-olds Mr. Andrew Mitchell was invincible with his white and brown grey Lilly, which he bought at Castle Douglas from Mr. Robt. McKinnlay. She was by Douglas Chief. Second went to Mr. Robert Montgomerie for Pansy, by Sensation.



Persicatic Sheep and Animal Wash

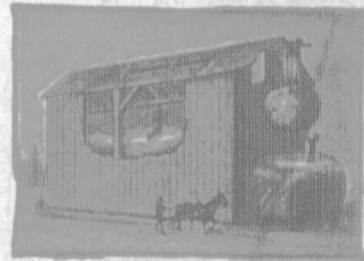
A powerful non-irritant and healing preparation that is proving a boon to farmers all over Canada for sheep and cattle ailments, such as Ticks—Maggots—Gangrene—Shear Cuts—Red Lice on Sheep—Parasites—Ringworm—Bruises and Scab. Full directions on every can. Cures the worst cases, and makes the skin healthy and whole. The most effective and economical dip on the market. If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct for it, and if there's anything out of the ordinary in the ailments of your flocks and herds we'll be pleased to give free any additional advice in the matter.

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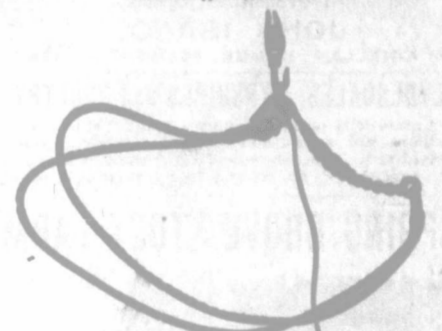


BUCHANAN'S (Malleable Improved) PITCHING MACHINE

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable Iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The Common-Sense Sheep-Lifter

Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to be public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Can.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION AND HOG CHOLERA

can positively be cured or prevented by the use of

WEST'S FLUID, DISINFECTANT.

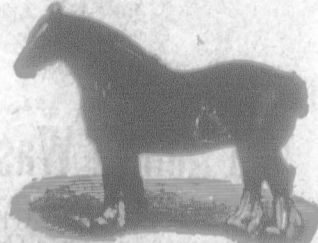
which is also a cheap and effective . . .

Circulars (specially prepared by a veterinary surgeon) on these diseases, on application. THE WEST CHEMICAL CO., 48 and 50 Long St., CLEVELAND, O., 15 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT. Agents wanted in all counties.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

**FOR SALE...
IMPORTED AND
CANADIAN-BRED
Clydesdale Stallions**

From One to Four Years Old. Also



SEVERAL THREE YEAR OLD FILLIES,

All registered and warranted sound. Inspection invited.

ROBT. DAVIES,
-om Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.
We have on hand a few choice animals, of both sexes.
I. Devitt & Sons,
FREEMAN P. O.
Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Station G. T. R.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE
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Importers and exporters of horses. Have a few extra good Clydesdales for sale. Will have another large consignment about August or September next. -om

One Imp. Clydesdale Stallion For Sale!
3 YEARS OLD IN JUNE.
Large, Quality Good, and Breeding Right. For particulars apply to
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Station: Myrtle, C. P. R. or G. T. R.

FOR SALE:
Nine Clydesdale Stallions
Just landed from Scotland; also a few imp. and home-bred Shorthorn females.
JOHN ISAAC,
-om **KINELLAR LODGE, MARKHAM, ONT.**

CLYDESDALES, AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.
We are now offering a limited number of imported stallions and mares, and booking orders for young Ayrshires from our show cows. Shetland ponies and fancy poultry. **R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.**

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Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by Imported Blue Ribbon = 17095 = and the famous Money-fuel Lad = 20521 =. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply -om
T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

4 - SHORTHORN BULLS - 4 SCOTCH BREEDING.
Good growthy ones from 5 to 15 months. Also one coming 3 years. Would spare a few heifers. Prices very moderate. Write -om
SHORE BROS., White Oak, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.
Imp. Baron Blanc 11th at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale - good ones. Also a few females. Stud runs all imported from H. Deakin, Esq., the same blood as the 1000 guinea ram.
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Maple Lodge Stock Farm SHORTHORNS. - Imp. of Kinckle Dasher, and the great sire and dam, Albert's Standard. Several choice heifers, also a few young bulls of Carthage's blood. Some splendid Lincolns also.
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ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE
15 SHORTHORN BULLS
FIT FOR SERVICE; 3 IMPORTED.
25 COWS AND HEIFERS
Including 9 recently imported heifers. Prices right. Catalogues on application.
Claremont Station, C. P. R.
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"NO BUSINESS, NO HARM."

SHORTHORNS
9 BULLS, 4 HEIFERS,

Mostly Scotch-bred, and got by such bulls as Kinellar Sort (imp.), Northern Light (imp.), Prince and Prince Bismark. Prices right. Correspondence Solicited, and Visitors Welcome.
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Stouffville Sta., G. T. R. BETHESDA, ONT.

Springhurst Shorthorns.
4 Young Bulls

GOOD ONES. BRED RIGHT. READY FOR SERVICE.
Also, **Young Cows and Heifers FOR SALE.**
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Exeter Station, G. T. R., half mile from farm. -om

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Importer and Breeder of

Shorthorns and Shropshires
Offers young bulls and heifers, rams and ewes of the most approved breeding and finest quality, at moderate prices.
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10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10
By Indian Statesman = 23004 =, from 10 to 20 months. Twelve young cows or heifers with calves by side or in calf. Twelve ram and 30 Shropshire ewe lambs, sired by (imp.) Flashlight. Also, Berkshire boars and sows, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. Farm half mile from Burlington Junction, G. T. R.

Scotch Shorthorns For Sale:
90 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

We are offering four young bulls and heifers (including such sires as Valkyrie and a number of cows and heifers) from such sires as Valkyrie = 21806 =, Young Abbottsburn's Heir = 15947 =, and imp. Mariner = 2720 =, served by imp. Diamond Jubilee (Vol. 15) now at the head of herd. Farm 1 mile north of town.
T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
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SHORTHORNS
FOR SALE: 4 YOUNG BULLS
From 6 to 18 months old, sired by Ronald = 25325 and Zeecho = 23397 =. Good quality. Moderate prices.
Estate of late JOHN VANNOSTRAND,
Aurora Sta., G. T. R. -om **Vandorf, Ont.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS
HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1872.
Such sires as imported Royal George and imported Warfare have put us where we are.
A. & D. BROWN,
ELGIN COUNTY, -om IONA, ONTARIO.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.
3 heifers bred to Beau Ideal = 22554 =, of first-class quality and A 1 breeding.
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Quality and breeding of the best. Come and see us.
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Young Polled Angus Bulls FOR SALE.
Good for service, **JAMES McFARLANE,**
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Best of Mixed Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys.
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TWENTY COWS AND HEIFERS
served by imported bull, Golden Fame = 29056 =. Farm 6 miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. if notified. Prices consistent with quality. Inspection invited. -om

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HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.
A number of Young Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale. Herd headed by Imported Christopher = - =, and Duncan Stanley = 16364 =. Grand milking cows in herd.
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FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MONTHS OLD.
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Breeder and importer of choice and fashionable

AYRSHIRES
from deep-milking strains. Two bull calves for sale. Write or come to
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Snap! One Ayrshire bull calf, 3 mos., \$25. Grand lot of females, all ages. Five cows to calve in August, fit to show in any company. The calves will be from Royal Star, 1st at Toronto and 1st and sweepstakes at London, 1898. Write for prices and full particulars.

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MAPLE CLIFF Dairy and Stock Farm.
AYRSHIRES Three young bulls fit for service, and bull calves.
BERKSHIRES, TAMWORTHS,
Booking orders for spring litters.

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Five minutes' walk from Cen. Expt. Farm, Ottawa.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.
The kind that can speak for themselves. Size, constitution, dairy and show combined. Six young bulls for sale, by Glencairn 3rd (imp.), dam Primrose (imp.). Five from Napoleon of Auchinbrain (imp.). Their dams are all Glencairn heifers. Five of their dams were shown last fall at Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Also a few good cows. No culls sold.
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Six-Young Ayrshire Bulls - Six FOR SALE!
From eight to ten months old; all imported in dam, and all from good herds. Will sell them right. Address
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Four calves dropped in August, October, December and March, and sired by Craigielea of Auchinbrain (imp.), first prize bull at Toronto in 1897 (the only time ever shown).
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MEADOWSIDE FARM,
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Bull 10 mos. old; sire Neidpath Chief = 2112 =; dam Conney = 2883 =; by Castle Douglas (imp.) = 1126 =. Pigs, pure-bred, 6 mos. old, either sex.
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The first Hereford herd established in Canada by importations in 1859 of the best prizewinners of England, followed by repeated further importations, including winners of first prize at Royal Agricultural Show. Choice young Hereford Bulls for sale. Also McDougall's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash, fresh imported, non-poisonous and reliable; thoroughly tested by over forty years' use on farms of above estate. -om

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TAMWORTHS
CHOICE PIGS SIX TO SEVEN WEEKS OLD.

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Jersey Cattle

THAT WILL PUT
MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.
Mrs. E. M. Jones,
Box 324. -om **BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.**

HIGH-CLASS JERSEY BULLS

Owing to his being related to most of my herd, I will sell the perfect show bull, Prince Frank's Son 45785; solid color; dropped Oct. 25th, 1896; winner of 1st prize at Western Fair, London, 1897 and 1898. Sire Prince Frank, three times winner of sweepstakes at London; dam Zola of Glen Rouge, a pure St. Lambert. Also Stoke Pogis of Ettrick 52307; solid color; dropped Feb. 8th, 1898; sire Pride of Alton, winner of 2nd prize at London, 1897; dam St. Lambert Jane's Rose, by Prince Frank—a capital young bull bred from rich-producing strains. I have also a promising bull calf 11 months old. Come and see or address
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Offer two Registered A. J. C. C. Jersey Yearling Bulls. These are grand youngsters; cheap if sold at once. We have also some fine Registered C. K. C. Collie Pups; also some fine young Registered Bitches. Manufacturers of the Shree Hot Water Incubator. Hatches 100 per cent. The best and most scientific incubator in the market. -om

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WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 22-v-om

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

I offer for sale **MADGE MERTON** 5th, sire Colanthus Abbecker 2nd, dam Madge Merton (nine months old); **INKA 5th's MERCEDES**, sire my champion show bull Count Mink Mercedes, dam the Advanced Registry cow Inka 5th, record 184 lbs. butter in a week (one month old). Remember my herd won championship gold medals in 1897 and 1898.
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that we think you will want when you know their breeding, and the large OFFICIAL milk and butter records of their nearest ancestors. Six of them are sired by a son of our great cow, Korndyke Queen, others by sons of De Kol 2nd, and some by Manor De Kol. Heifers and young cows of equal breeding. It's better to buy the best. We furnish papers to pass them through without duty or detention. There is no quarantine. Write for just what you want.
Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y.

NORTH HASTINGS HOLSTEIN HERD

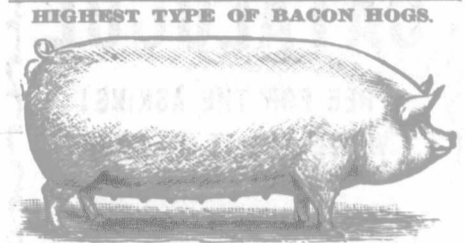
Contains blood of De Kol 2nd, Pauline Paul, Pieterje Hartog, Mechthilde, Inka, and Korndyke strains. Headed by a son of Manor De Kol.

Now Offering calves of both sexes, sired by a son of Manor De Kol, who has for a dam Netherland Hengerveld, with an official butter record of over 26 lbs. 10 ozs. butter in seven days. For dams these youngsters have such cows as Pieterje Hartog De Kol, Belle Burke Mechthilde, De Dickert's 3rd De Kol, and Inka Darkness 3rd's Jessie.
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of the very richest milk and butter breeding, from 3 to 11 months old, for sale. Also, Eggs for hatching from a grand pen of B. P. Rocks at \$1.00 per 15; from Ronen Ducks at \$1 per 11. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Two Choice Bull Calves
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— ALSO —
Tamworth and Berkshire Pigs.
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HIGHEST TYPE OF BACON HOGS.
Oak Lodge Herd of Large Yorkshires
The largest herd of pure-bred Yorkshires in America. This herd has won the best prizes offered for the breed during the last ten years.
STOCK BOARS.—Three imported boars, all winners at the Royal Show, including championship and gold medal. Also, two Canadian-bred boars, both first prize winners at Toronto, 1898.
BREEDING SOWS.—Royal Duchess, Royal Queen and Royal Queen 2nd, all winners of highest awards at Royal Show, and 15 of the best sows to be purchased in England. Also, 50 matured Canadian-bred sows of the choicest quality.
PRIZEWINNING STOCK A SPECIALTY.
J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.
Thorncroft Herd of Improved Yorkshires
Choice pigs, February and March litters. One extra good boar eleven months old. All bred from Featherston and Brethour stock. Prices very reasonable. Eggs from ten varieties pure-bred poultry, \$2 per setting; 3 settings, \$5.
WM. C. WILSON & SON,
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PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE YORKSHIRES.
Imported and Canadian-bred, from the Haaket family, which has taken more prizes at the leading fairs in Canada and the World's Fair at Chicago than any other family of Yorkshires in America. Young boars and sows fit for breeding for sale. Correspondence solicited, which will receive prompt attention.
JOSEPH FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
Herd headed by four first prize stock boars of large size, strong bone and fine quality. Young Boars and Sows, all ages, for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs.
GEORGE GREEN, - FAIRVIEW P.O., ONT.
Telegraph and Station: Stratford, G. T. R.

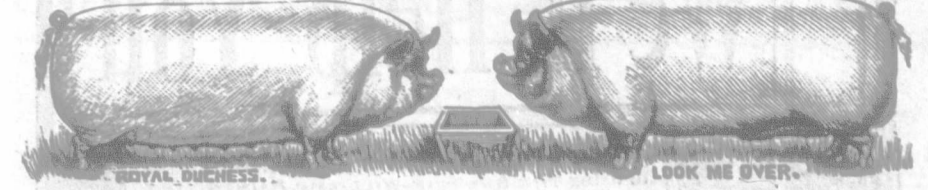
SPRING OFFERING
Yorkshires
AND
Berkshires
A fine lot of boars and sows eight weeks old. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin, of the best breeding and individual merit. A number of Yorkshire boars fit for service, and fine lengthy sows in pig to an imported boar. Berkshires, all ages, quality of the best. Write
H. J. DAVIS, BOX 290, WOODSTOCK, ONT.
-om Breeder of Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shorthorns.

- Snelgrove -
BERKSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS
High-class Berkshires of the large English bacon type, bred from the best specimens of the best importations. Young Boars and Sows of breeding age for sale. Also choice spring pigs six to eight weeks old. Can supply pairs not akin. Yearling Cotswold Rams and Ewes for sale.
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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Maplehurst Herd.
IF YOU WANT MONEY-MAKERS FROM US.
ORDER A PAIR
We have the kind that both the farmer and the packer want. Stock of Best Breeding, all Registered. Pairs not akin. Write us—
J. J. Ferguson, Box 373 Smith's Falls, Ont.

Large English Berkshires.
HERD headed by two imported boars—Nora B's Duke and Royal Star III, half-brother to Columbia's Duke, which recently sold for \$1,200. Choice pigs, all ages. Write for prices.
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AT SUMMER HILL IS THE LARGEST HERD OF... Imported Yorkshires IN THE DOMINION.



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TAMWORTH, YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES.
We have bought the best, and only retain the choicest females as matrons. Write us before buying elsewhere.
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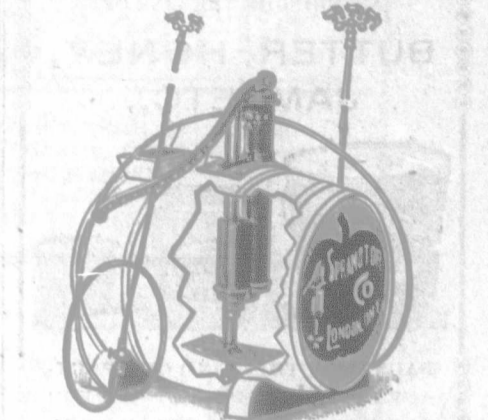
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This is to certify that at the Contest of Spraying Apparatus, held at Grimby on April 2nd and 3rd, 1898, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Stations of Ontario, in which there were seven contestants, the SPRAMOTOR, made by the Spramotor Co. of London, Ont., was AWARDED FIRST PLACE.

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If success is the reward of merit, then Church's Alabastine deserves your confidence because it sells on its merits as the only sanitary and permanent coating for the walls and ceilings of your rooms. Kalsomines decay on the walls and are unsanitary—wall papers contain poisonous coloring matter and are the refuge of vermin—but Alabastine (never sold in bulk) hardens with age, like the rock from which it is made. It does not rub off or scale—you use it with **cold water**. It is one of the "helps to success." But you must be sure to ask for and insist on having

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Greatest Machine ever Invented. Price, \$15.

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KEEP WITHOUT KNIFE OR PEASER. FULL AMERICAN PATENT OFFICE.

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Write for our illustrated fence catalogue describing it.



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CYCLONE FENCE CO.

From 27 to 60 inches. From 7 to 14 Cables.

Build Your Fence Cheap. 100 Rods Per Day.

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MARK YOU

your live stock of whatever kind with the thoroughly reliable, rust proof, non-corroding, easily read....

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Can't pull out, rust out or tear out. Name, address and consecutive numbers on each tag. Free sample, catalogue, etc. **WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.** 201 Lake St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. R. P. Snell, Snelgrove, Ont., on the 20th April shipped 100 Colswold rams to Mr. N. Godfrey, of Martinsdale, Montana, and 50 to George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. This makes a total of 500 Colswolds shipped by Mr. Snell to the United States since September.

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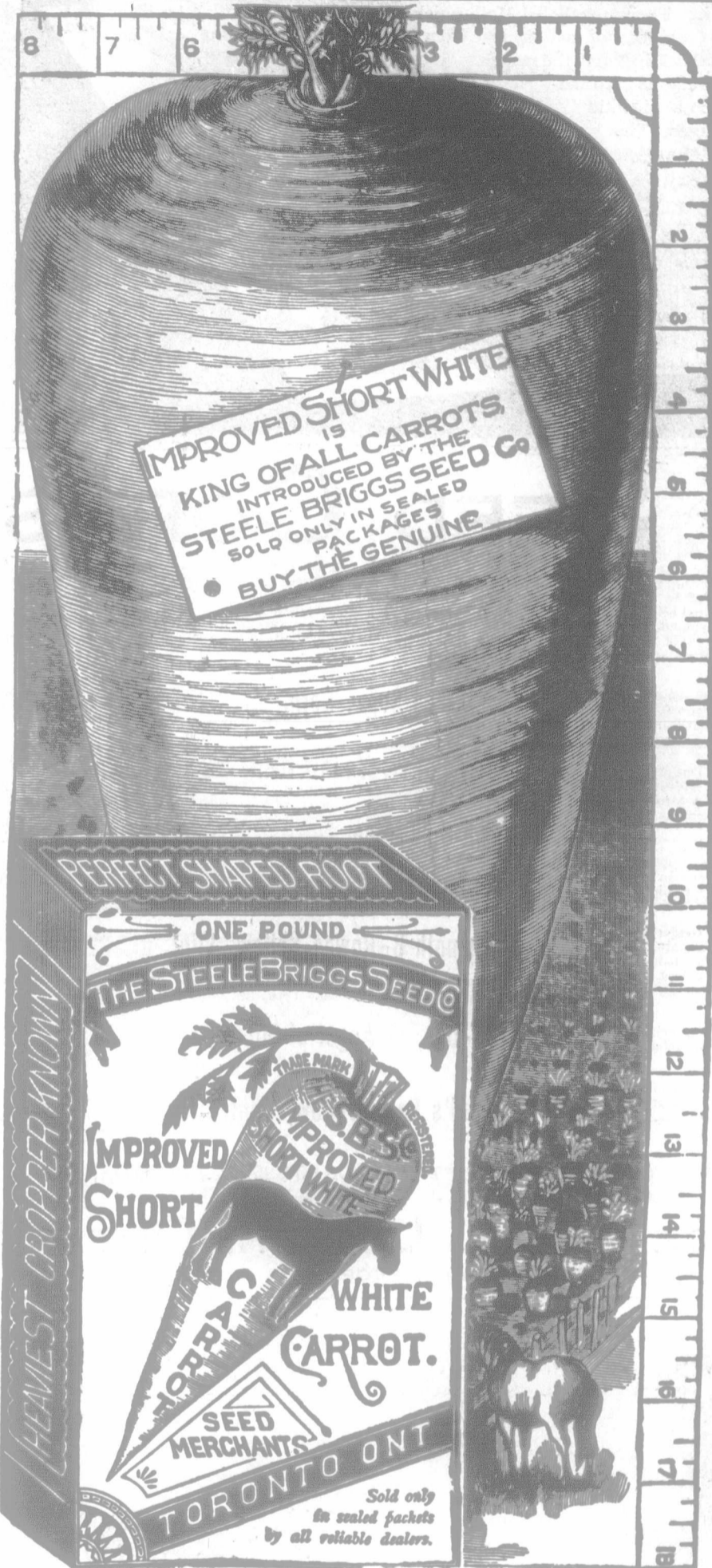
GOSSIP.

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, breeders of Jersey cattle, Brampton, Ont., write:—"Our stock never wintered as well; are in fine shape. Cows milking heavily, and the calves arriving, sired by imported Monarch, winner of the championship at Toronto Exhibition, 1898, as best Jersey bull any age, are real beauties of the highest type. We have sold nine bulls since the Industrial Exhibition, and have four right good ones yet." They are from some of our best show cows.

At the Shorthorn sale of Thomas Tormey, Fennimore, Wis., April 19th, George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis., secured the 4-year-old cow Latens and her heifer calf at \$500, Rosemary 3rd for \$430, and Carmenita for \$450. These were the highest prices of the day. The 3-year-old bull Golden Crown, by Golden Rule, sold for \$325; 47 animals averaged \$170.21. At George McCarty's sale of Shorthorns at Humeston, Ioa., April 19th, 50 head averaged \$146.50. The highest price for a bull was \$350, and for a cow \$205.

A number of leading buyers in New York have decided that for the coming season they will not buy ram lambs unless at a valuation of at least \$1.00 per hundred less than ewe and wether lambs, and all mixed lots, which have not heretofore been discriminated against, will hereafter be bought by them with the understanding that the rams shall be thrown out at a price not less than \$1.00 per hundred lower, or, on the same basis as has hitherto governed their purchases of sheep. This rule shall govern all purchases of Canada lambs for the season of 1899.

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Enormous annual trade in Farm and Garden Seeds has been attained by 26 years of constant vigilance and care, and in supplying merchants and growers with the very highest standard of quality that can be procured, and at most favorable prices consistent with "Good Seeds," which is the first essential for a good crop.

Among our many introductions of merit

The Steele, Briggs' Improved Short White CARROT

Is the... **World's Champion**

- Because it is the Surest Cropper
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- And the Very Best Field Carrot in existence

It may be properly called "Little Giant." Seldom exceeds sixteen inches in length, and has been grown to measure twenty-seven inches in circumference; stands nearly one-fourth out of ground, with a strong, handsome top, broad and heavy at the shoulder, tapering evenly to a point, as perfect as if turned in a lathe. The color is pale green above ground, and a light creamy white under ground; flesh rich white, solid, sweet and very nutritious. Under good cultivation has yielded one thousand bushels per acre.

As an Exhibition Prize Winner it is the Peer

Price (post-paid) per lb., 45c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.; 1/4 lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.

PLEASE NOTE.—As a safe-guard to growers, we supply the genuine "Improved Short White" Carrot in sealed packages only, printed in colors and bearing our name and trade mark as shown in the illustration. If your resident merchant cannot supply you, write to us for it. Refuse imitations of our packages and varieties said to be "just as good."

NEW... Danish White Oats

A remarkably heavy-yielding variety, produces strong, stiff straw, large, plump, heavy, bright grain with thin hull, and adapted to a great diversity of soils; withstands stormy weather without lodging or shelling.

Price by mail (post-paid) per lb., 15c.; 4 lbs. for 50c., or by freight or express (purchaser paying carriage) peck 25c.; bush, 80c.; 10 bush. lots or over, 75c. per bush. Cotton bags, holding 2 1/2 bush., at 15c. each.

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DO YOU WANT EGGS From the Best Strains Procurable?

If so, try us for B. and W. Cochins, L. Brahmas, Black Spanish, Langshans, Minorcas, and Javas, Buff Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, Red Caps, \$1.50 per 13. Barred Rocks (try our Rocks, they will please you), W. & B. Leghorns, and Pekin Ducks, \$1 per setting. Won 300 prizes last season. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. LYONS, Lucknow, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From Barred Plymouth Rocks (imported direct from I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., U. S.); Silver and Golden Wyandottes, and Pekin Ducks. My Wyandottes are all bred from my noted prizewinners. Only \$1 per setting of 13 hen or 11 duck eggs. Several extra good Silver Wyandotte cockerels for sale at \$1.25 each.
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (EXCLUSIVELY)

BREED FOR UTILITY.
Eggs for hatching from large, vigorous, well-bred stock of good laying qualities, \$1 per 15; incubator lots, \$4 per 100. From choice breeding pen, mated and scored by I. K. Felch—cockerel 92, and females 90 to 93—\$5 per 15, or \$5 per 30. Mated to produce prizewinners. All birds have free range, and fertile eggs guaranteed. Customers liberally dealt with, and eggs carefully packed. After 1st June two fine yearling cocks for sale. Also some good breeding hens.
(MISS) F. J. COLDWELL,
-om Constance, Huron Co., Ont.

FAMILY KNITTER!

Will do all knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. **SIMPLEST KNITTER ON THE MARKET.**
We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
PRICE, \$8.00.
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EDMUND WELD,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
Moneys loaned on real estate at lowest rates. Investments prosecuted. Collections made.
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GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

Mr. W. S. Marr, of Upper Mill, Aberdeenshire, has recently met with a heavy loss in his herd of Shorthorns. The dam of the bull calf Scottish Champion, sold at auction to Mr. Duthie last year for \$1,650, gave birth to triplets, two of which were dead when born. The other was alive, but, unfortunately, has since died.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF YORKSHIRES.

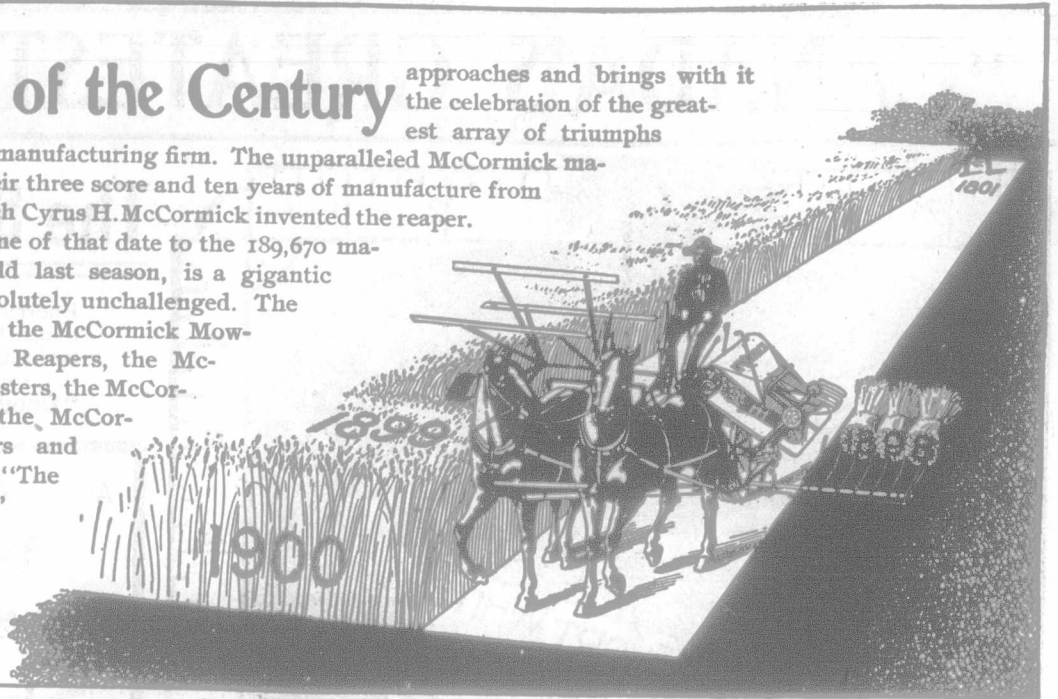
Mr. D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, near Hamilton, Ont., has recently replenished his Summer Hill herd of Yorkshires by a new importation of some 40 choice young boars and sows and markedly brood sows in farrow, selected from a number of the best known herds in England, and principally from the Hollywell Manor herd, of Mr. Sanders Spencer, of St. Ives, which enjoys a world-wide reputation for superiority. The importation reached Summer Hill, April 20th, in prime condition, thanks to the excellent care and attention of Mr. Thos. Bradshaw, of Danville, Quebec, who made many of the selections and superintended the shipment, which is acknowledged to be one of the best that has ever come to Canada. Visitors to the farm have been unanimous in expressing admiration of the splendid breeding sows with magnificent litters at foot, some of which were farrowed at sea and in quarantine, and others at Summer Hill since the arrival of their dams. The young boars and sows ranging from 6 to 12 months old are a uniformly good lot, lengthy, deep and smooth, with beautiful, straight, glossy hair, good heads and hams and plenty of bone of the right quality and standing well up on their feet. While confessing our admiration for the quality of the immigrants, we could not but compare with them favorably the strong contingent of home-bred sows in the herd, all of which are directly descended from first-class importations and are up-to-date in conformity to the standard of the ideal bacon hog as they have it in England and as the trade demands it here. Many of these we noted are of the favorite Haskett family, which have made such a grand record as prizewinners and as producers of the most approved type of bacon hogs, among which may be mentioned the grand trio of daughters of the signally successful sire, Dominion 5th, namely, Josephine 5th, Lady Haskett 2nd, and Lady Minto, and others, which are in farrow to or nursing litters by the invincible boar, Look-Me-Over, winner of 1st prize at Toronto Industrial Exhibition and all around the circuit of shows in 1898. He is certainly a model of the breed and is carrying himself in fine form, with his smooth shoulders, well-sprung ribs, strong, straight and well-fleshed back and full hams. He will stand looking over every day in the year, and fills the bill to perfection. The grand importer, Mr. Royal Duchess, imported last year, a first-prize winner at the Royal Show at Birmingham, is nursing a splendid litter by Look-Me-Over, and her appearance as a matron has not shaken in the least our high estimate of her excellence when seen last year in her maiden form. The Summer Hill homestead, which was well illustrated in the Christmas number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, is undergoing still further improvements, among which is the erection of another large and commodious 35x70 ft. piggery, designed after the most approved modern plans as to health, convenience, and comfort of stock. This, in addition to the already extensive accommodation, will place Mr. Flatt in a position to handle his large herd even more successfully than in the past, and enable him to meet the ever-increasing demand which has taxed the herd to the utmost to supply, orders from all parts of the Dominion and the United States having been received almost daily during the winter and spring, many having been booked for pigs which were yet unborn, but which have not disappointed the great expectations entertained of them. Judging from the extent of the breeding herd, now one of the largest and best on the continent, the large increase of youngsters this spring, and the extensive correspondence daily arriving at Summer Hill, we predict for the express companies a brisk business in the next few months. See new advt. ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF "CRACK" STOCK FOR MANITOBA.

Mr. James Yule, farm manager for Hon. Thomas Greenway, has again been in Ontario selecting high-class Shorthorns, Ayrshires and swine to strengthen the Prairie Home herds, and left on the 19th of April with a carload which he considers the best that he has ever shipped West, which is saying a good deal, when we remember the show he made at the Winnipeg exhibition last year. We have not learned particulars of all the stock comprised in this shipment, but amongst others are four head of Shorthorns from the Trout Creek herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, including the grand roan 4-year-old imported cow Lady Jane, for which Mr. Flatt paid \$500 a few months ago. She was sired by the Cruickshank bull Coldstream, is of the Lancaster family, long regarded as one of the best at Siltyton, is a worthy representative of the tribe and of the most approved pattern. From the same herd went the young cows Klira 21st and Isabella Stanley, and the young bull Golden Fame's Hero, a son of imported Golden Fame, the bull that Mr. Flatt paid \$720 for when 13 months old. Mr. Yule selected six head from the herd of Mr. Thomas Russell, Exeter, including his well-known young prize-winning cow Bracelet 8th, by imp. Ranth Robin, the others being choice young animals of fine quality and breeding. From the herd of Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, were selected a pair of typical Ayrshire cows, both bred from imported cows, one being sired in Scotland. From Mr. N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, were taken two high-class Ayrshire cows, one of which has won 13 first prizes straight at leading shows, including the Toronto Industrial, and both have been awarded highest honors in milking tests. A Yorkshire sow was selected from the Summer Hill herd of Mr. D. C. Flatt, Millgrove. She is said to be of great merit, one of the best in that famous herd, and likely to hold her own in any company. A number of other Yorkshires and several Berkshire and fine specimens of poultry were included in the shipment, but we have not at the writing the names of the parties furnishing them. Mr. Yule is a hustler. He can buy a head of first-class stock in a little time and with a good judgment as any man within our ken. Premier Greenway is to be congratulated on securing the services of so faithful and capable a manager for his farm, herds and flocks.

The End of the Century approaches and brings with it the celebration of the greatest array of triumphs

ever credited to one manufacturing firm. The unparalleled McCormick machines will reach their three score and ten years of manufacture from 1831, the year in which Cyrus H. McCormick invented the reaper. From the one machine of that date to the 189,670 machines built and sold last season, is a gigantic growth of output absolutely unchallenged. The McCormick Binders, the McCormick Mowers, the McCormick Reapers, the McCormick Corn Harvesters, the McCormick Hay Rakes, the McCormick Corn Huskers and Fodder Shredders are "The Best in The World."

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.



TESTED SEED CORNS.

FARMERS! Is there any fun in plowing, harrowing, rolling and planting your land to corn that won't grow? Or, if it does grow, and you spend a hard summer's work on it, have it killed by an early frost? No, there is no fun about either one, but, on the contrary, it is humiliation and financial disaster. You should avoid being caught either way. Remember this: When you buy seed corn of us you get seed that has been THOROUGHLY TESTED as to germination, and you take no chance whatever on it not growing. When you can get tested seed at a cost of 25c. per acre, what more do you want? Farmers, don't fool yourselves out of a crop by planting seed that has lain out in the field after the snow came, as it will be damaged and not fit for seed at all. Take no chances, but send to us direct and get seed THAT WILL GROW.

- Iowa Silver Mine, Dent.** The only early white dent corn grown. First-class fodder, 7 to 8 feet high; ears 10 to 12 inches in length, 18 to 20 rowed. Will ripen in from 95 to 100 days. A first-class variety. Peck, 50c.; bush., \$1.50.
- Clark's Early Mastodon, Yellow Dent.** One of the best varieties for ensilage. A strong grower, immense straw and ear, but unless in the best corn sections of Ontario it will not ripen. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.
- White Cap, Yellow Dent.** A strong, rank grower, and for shallow clay or sandy land one of the best varieties to grow. Stalks 7 to 8 feet high and a good yielder. Ripens in from 100 to 110 days. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.
- Genuine Mammoth Southern Sweet.** For fodder and silo purposes only. Grows immense fodder, which is sweet and rich, syrup having been made from it; of the best germinating quality. Will grow more tons of fodder to the acre than any other known variety. Bush., 70c. sacks, 24 bush., \$1.65. Sacks free.
- Longfellow, Flint.** Stalks 8 to 10 feet; ears 10 to 12 inches; 8-rowed, broad kernel; will ripen in about 100 days. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.
- Star Leaming, Yellow Dent.** A great improvement on the old Leaming, and one of the best for ensilage purposes. Peck, 30c.; bush., \$1.00.

- Evergreen Sugar Corn.** (For green fodder.) Very leafy, succulent and sweet, and said to be better for fodder than any other variety grown. Peck, 40c.; bush., \$1.50.
- Early Butler, Yellow Dent.** Early, immense yielder; 70 lbs. of ears will shell over 644 lbs. shelled corn. One of the best. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.
- Iowa Gold Mine.** Grain very deep; cob small; an immense yielder, 70 pounds of ears make 60 to 62 pounds of shelled corn. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.
- Cuban White Giant, Dent.** For ensilage purposes. It yields fodder in great quantity and of finest flavor. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.
- Mammoth 8-Rowed Yellow, Flint.** As a corn for shelling there is none to beat this. Long ears, 12 to 15 inches, with very small cob, and stalks 8 to 10 feet high. We recommend this variety as the best flint corn grown. Peck, 40c.; bush., \$1.25.
- 100-Day, or Angel of Midnight.** The earliest yellow flint corn in cultivation; broad kernel, long cob, 8-rowed; a sure cropper. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.
- Cloud's Early Yellow, Dent.** Grows a good height; taller and better than the Rural Thoroughbred. Peck, 25c.; bush., 90c.

CASH WITH ORDERS. DON'T FORGET TO REMIT FOR BAGS: JUTE, 8c.; COTTON, 15c.

JOHN S. PEARCE & Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

"SEEDSMEN TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE."

"Chainless"
"Perfect"
"Garden City"
"Dominion"

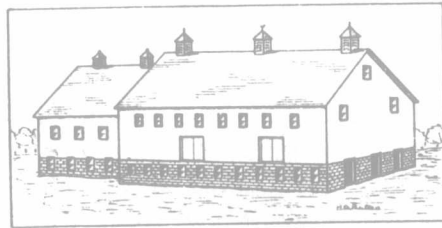


WELLAND VALE MFG. CO., Limited,

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

HOGS WILL ROOT
but the hog hasn't been bred that will tear up or break through the
ELLWOOD WOVEN FENCE.
Made of hard Bessemer Steel Wires, rust proof, and proof against all attacks of animals, heat or cold, dry or wet, wind or weather. Although the best,
The Ellwood Costs but Little and is practically everlasting.
Your dealer ought to have it. If he hasn't, write for catalogue, etc., to
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Work Done With **THOROLD CEMENT** Speaks for Itself.



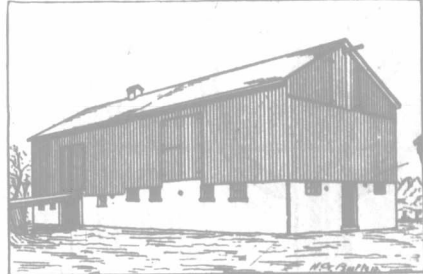
Barn of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, 100 x 70 feet.

This testimonial is from Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ontario, of which firm Mr. Henry Cargill, M. P., is the senior member:
Cargill, Ont., March 14, 1899.
ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, Manufacturers of Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—It is a pleasure to us to inform you that the concrete floors, 70 x 100 feet, 4 inches thick, put in our stable with your Thorold Cement, under the supervision of your Mr. H. Ward Hagar, gives complete satisfaction in every way. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to any farmers who have in view the putting in of Cement floors, etc., etc.

Yours truly, H. CARROLL & SON.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS



Barn of W. J. Weir, 34 x 102 feet.

The following is what Mr. W. J. Weir, of Crumlin, Ont., says about Thorold Cement:
Crumlin, Ont., March 6, 1899.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, Manufacturers of Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—It is with pleasure that I testify to the excellent qualities of your Thorold Cement for building purposes. Last summer I built a concrete wall under my barn (size 34 x 102 x 9 feet high). It makes a splendid wall, and I consider that I have a first-class job. I also put in concrete floors for horses and cattle with your Cement; they give good satisfaction, being perfectly dry and warm, and are easily kept clean. I can strongly recommend it to all farmers who intend using Cement.
Wm. J. WEIR.

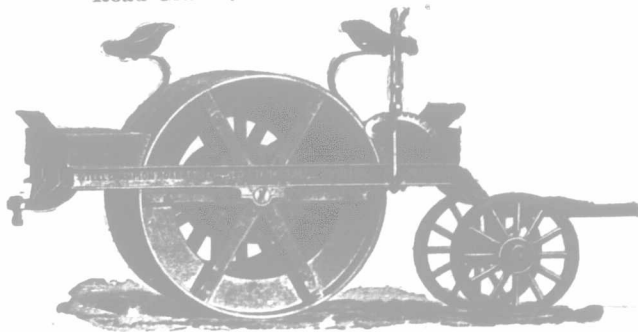
ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, - ONTARIO.

GOOD ROADS MACHINERY CO'Y, HAMILTON, CANADA.



Steel "CHAMPION" Road Grader.

"CHAMPION" Steel Frame Mounted Portable Rock Crusher.



"CHAMPION" Horse Road Roller.

Road Graders, Rock Crushers, Steam and Horse Road Rollers, Engines, Road Plows, Wheel and Drag Scrapers, Macadam Wagons for spreading Road Material, Elevators and Screens.

Send for Catalogues. Mailed Free to any Address on Application.

GOSSIP.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS—SUCCESS SUCCEEDS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., reports the Greenwood herd of Shorthorns as being in fine breeding form. "The present crop of young calves promises to be an uncommonly good one. Heifers greatly predominate. We have at present 15 capital young bulls for sale, all of which are fit for service, including three red imported bulls. They vary in ages from nine to sixteen months. The imported heifers which we advertise in this issue for the first time are a right good lot, and in the very nicest form to go on for show, or keep as they are for breeding purposes. Sales have been good during the past winter and spring. We have sold \$6,750 worth of Shorthorns since I came home from Scotland in September last, besides Clydesdales and Berkshires. I find the FARMER'S ADVOCATE not only reaches every part of the Dominion, but many parts of the United States as well, and brings enquiries that lead to sales."

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"The following are among some of my recent sales of Shorthorns: To A. C. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., Miss Mary, imported. This is a young cow of remarkable scale, being very large and well finished. She will compare with the best; also Miss Mary 2nd (imp.), a very promising red heifer calf. Mr. Pettit can be congratulated on securing such a valuable foundation. To F. Brown, manager for Chas. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Oregon, U. S., Missie of Neidpath 22nd, a grand four-year-old cow. To James Yule, manager for the Hon. Thomas Greenway, Crystal City, Man., Elvira 21st, a beautiful young cow, Golden Fame's Hero, a young bull of rare promise, Lady Jane (imp.). It is safe to say that this young cow will compare favorably with anything in the Dominion. Isabella Stanley, a heifer of wonderful substance and quality. To Gavin Barbour, Cross Hill, Ont., Lowville Lady, a very large young cow of fine form and an exceedingly good milk; also Trout Creek Baron, a very promising young bull. To J. E. Rowland, Newry, Ont., Ned and Water, a record, a record of heifers with strong individual merit. To T. E. Bowman, Berlin, Bell Duchess 4th. Mr. Bowman made no mistake in selecting this heifer. She is a true type of a modern Shorthorn."

FAIRVIEW FARM AND SHROPSHIRE.

Fairview, the farm and home of Mr. John Campbell, the noted Canadian importer, breeder and successful exhibitor of high-class Shropshire sheep, is located about two miles from Woodville, Ontario, which is his post office and telegraph office, and is a station on the Midland Division of the G. T. R., three hours' run from Toronto, the capital of the Province. Fairview is acknowledged by competent men to be one of the cleanest, most neatly kept and best cultivated farms in the Dominion. Order, heaven's first law, finds its realization at Fairview, and success is written in living letters in field and flock. What the energetic and enterprising owner does he does with his might, and his motto is "Excelsior!" His success in breeding and developing the Shropshire has been phenomenal, as the records of the prize lists of the leading shows amply attest. The flock was founded in 1881 by the purchase of choice imported ewes, one of which during her seven years of life gave a yearly return of \$100 in her lambs sold. Very few years have passed since the founding of the flock that no blood has not been added by the importation of high-class rams, and many of the English prizewinning ewes have been brought out and retained in the flock. While its success has been unequalled in honors gained in Canada, having won the only Dominion gold medal offered for flock of Shropshires, besides first prizes galore in all the sections of the class, it was at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 that the flock distinguished itself by making an unparalleled record, carrying off one-half of the total number of first prizes in competition with all America and as many of England's best rams as could be bought, and the first prize won by the Royal Show, winning the sweepstakes for best ram with Newton Lord, all three first flock prizes, and six other first prizes, and all with sheep bred in the flock, with only one exception. As evidence that the Fairview flock has been kept up-to-date it is only necessary to refer to the prize list of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of 1898, when nine out of the ten first prizes offered for Shropshires were awarded to Fairview sheep, including the three flock prizes, one of which was open to all, one for Canadian-bred sheep and the other the American Shropshires Association's special for best flock of lambs bred by exhibitor. Another importation will be made this summer, and orders and commissions are now being received for the selection of show animals and breeding stock, and judging from the class and character of stock composing former importations it is safe to predict that only animals of first-class quality and breeding will find their way to Fairview. A choice flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks are also kept, and at the head of the harem is a model cockerel, for which a high price was paid, as none but the best is good enough for Fairview.

NOTICES.

At the sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, property of Daughmer & Son, Geo. Shawver, and Corey and Broadfields, at Galesburg, Ill., April 14th, forty-four head averaged \$121. The highest price for a bull was \$355, for Victor of Evergreen Park, age 18 months. Duke of Evergreen Park, 16 months, sold for \$255. The highest price for a female was \$170.

Caterpillar Barrier.—A great many of the worst insects that trouble fruit and ornamental trees gain access to the branches by crawling up the trunk. Such harmful pests as the Codling moth, which causes the wormy apples, and the Tussock moth, which has for years done serious devastation by destroying the foliage of trees in the gardens, streets and parks of Toronto and other places, are among these tree-climbers. Dr. Wm. Mole, Toronto, has discovered a preparation that when applied with a brush around the trunk of the tree in the form of a band remains moist and impossible of being crossed by caterpillars or other insects. An advertisement of this preparation appears elsewhere in this issue.

ESTABLISHED 1889
BELLEVILLE BOGLE & JEFFERS, BUSINESS COLLEGE
PROPRIETORS.

Students have a LARGER EARNING POWER who acquire the following lines of preparation under our efficient SYSTEM OF TRAINING. IT HAS NO SUPERIOR.

1. Bookkeeping.
2. Shorthand.
3. Typewriting.
4. Telegraphing (Commercial and Railway Work).
5. Civil Service Options.

Students may commence telegraphing on the first of each month, and the other departments at any time.

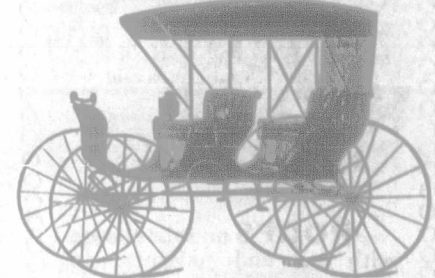
J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A., Principal.

Address: BELLEVILLE, ONT.

"McLaughlin Carriages Are Good Carriages."

SPECIAL FEATURES:

- Strictly A Standard Wheels (not B, C, or D Standard).
- Finest Grade English Cast Steel Springs (not American open hearth).
- Patented Noiseless Rubber and Brass Washers.
- Patented One-Lever Top.
- Patented Steel Safety Fifth Wheel (not unsafe malleable iron).
- Forged Steel Bench Irons, Brace Ends, etc., etc. (not malleable iron).
- Patented Noiseless Whiffletree Plates.
- Combined Dash Rail and Rein Holder.



"One Grade Only and that the Best"

Our motto for thirty years.

Eighty-three Varieties to choose from, and they're all right, up-to-date.

McLaughlin Carriages of necessity cost more than others, but they're cheaper in the end. Consider this carefully! Ninety-six page catalogue free, or of agents.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company, OSHAWA, CANADA.

Shipping Points—Oshawa and London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; St. John, N. B.; Winnipeg, Man.

What is Your Work?
If you are dissatisfied with your situation, your salary, or your chances of complete success, write to The International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., and learn how others so situated are getting
An Education by Mail
Students in the courses of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, Architecture, or any of the Civil Engineering Courses are soon qualified for salaried drafting room positions. Write for pamphlets.
The International Correspondence Schools, Box 900, Scranton, Pa.

WOODSTOCK **Business College**

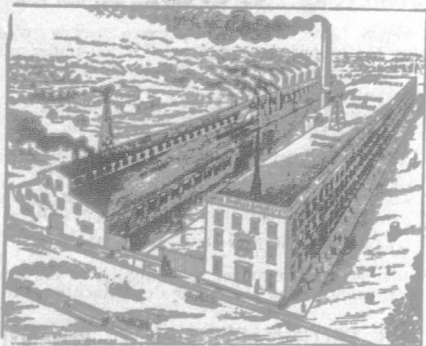
AND SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
We give an all-round practical education. Every transaction and every paper is real. Special advantages in Shorthand. Connected with the Business Educators' Assoc'n of Canada. Write for particulars.
H. M. KENNEY, PRINCIPAL, WOODSTOCK.

BUSINESS BRIGHTNESS BRINGS SUCCESS.
CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

Properly prepares young men and women for business life. 44 of our recent students have accepted good situations. Business men appreciate our work, and apply to us for our graduates. Enter now if you can. Prospectus free. W. J. Elliott, Principal.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Brantford
Galvanized Steel Windmills,
Towers and Grinders, ...



Our New Factory—Large, Well Equipped.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Windmills, "Maple Leaf" Grinders, Iron and Wood Pumps, Bee Supplies, etc. (Mention this paper.)



COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. (Limited), Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., Winnipeg.



ROOFS must be chosen with care and judgment in any country, and especially so in Canada.

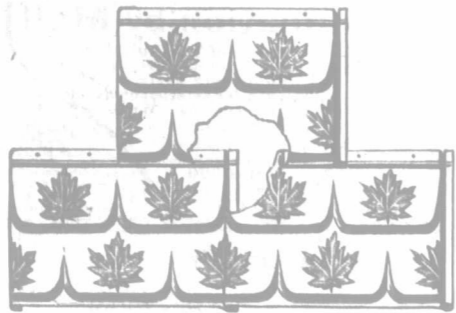
All our products are constructed for use in Canada, and ample provision is allowed for contraction and expansion, and we guarantee them to be water, wind and storm proof.

Information from any dealer, but should he offer you something "just-as good," write us.

Pedlar's patent steel shingles are the best, and the best cost no more than the poorest.

Pedlar Metal Roofing Co. OSHTAWA, CANADA.

For Sale by J. H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Agent for Manitoba and N.-W. T.



IF PEOPLE ONLY KNEW

the advantages of using metal roofing constructed on our patent "SAFE-LOCK" principles they would not accept a substitute.

OUR "SAFE-LOCK" SHINGLES

interlock each other on all four sides, leaving no openings for wind or rain to get in. They are easily put on by anyone, are practically fire and bullet proof, and they are a building's neat, finished appearance. Write for full particulars. Ask for the 'SAFE-LOCK' shingle.

THE METAL SHINGLE AND SHEET CO. LIMITED, PRESTON, ONTARIO.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

John Isaac, Markham, Ont., reports having 23 head of Scotch Shortboms leaving Glasgow on the 14th of April for Quebec.

At the Castle Douglas (Scotland) spring show Ayrshires were judged by Mr. G. Muir, Knockdon, and Mr. James Moffat, Gateside. The herd book prize for the best female was won by Mr. William Howie, with the first aged cow in milk, Gipsy 2nd of Burnhouses. Mr. Howie had also the first three-year-old cow in calf, Mr. Andrew Mitchell being first for aged cows in calf, and Mr. Stroyan first for three-year-olds in milk. The latter was one of a pair which won the Queenshill prize for the best pair of three-year-olds. There was a capital show of young queys, Mr. McKinlay being first for two-year-olds. Messrs. Wardrop were first for stirks. Mr. McKinlay's celebrated old bull, Douglas Chief, easily won the herd book special for the best male.

AN IMPORTANT SHIPMENT OF SHORTHORNS.

Mr. Frank Brown, Superintendent of the Oak Hill Stock Farm of Mr. Chas. E. Ladd, at North Yamhill, Oregon, has been in Canada for a month making selections of choice Shorthorns from a number of well-known herds, and shipped from London on the 20th of April twenty head (two bulls and eighteen females), which compose one of the most valuable and uniformly good lots of cattle that has left this country in recent years. Mr. Brown has displayed excellent judgment in his selections, making individual merit the first consideration, while requiring in addition good sound pedigrees, many of the animals being of the most popular families, and all having the benefit of the blood of many high-class sires of the most approved breeding and type. Youth, beauty and robustness are combined in an eminent degree in the shipment, none being over four years old, and it required no little skill to get together so good a lot at the present time. The bull selected is the rich roan yearling Commander 139005, from the herd of Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, and is the best son of the famous Moneyfuffel Lad, thrice champion over all Canada, and is "a chip off the old block," full of substance, quality, symmetry and character, and should merit well with the females he goes with. His dam is Isabella 10th, by the imported Cruickshank Victoria bull Vensgarth, and traces to imported Isabella, by Diphthong. From the same herd was taken the charming red yearling heifer, Louan of Brown-dale 5th, by Gold Dust, sire of the sweepstakes bull calf at the Omaha Exposition, and out of Louan of Brown-dale 2nd, winner of first prize at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1898.

From the herd of Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, was selected Missie of Neidpath 22nd, a handsome roan four-year-old cow, by Scotsman, a son of the champion Barmpton Hero, and of the Cruickshank cow Lively 22nd, dam by imported Prince Royal. This is one of the popular Missie family; bred by Marr, Upper Mill, Scotland, from which came Marengo, the champion bull at the Royal English Show in 1898. Missie 23rd, a capital roan two-year-old of the same family, and from the same dam as the last named, was taken from the herd of Mr. F. A. Gardner, Britannia. She was sired by Bold Briton, a straight Scotch-bred bull, by Golden Crown.

From the herd of Mr. James Leask, Taunton, was secured the roan yearling heifer Bonnie Lind, by Northern Light 2nd, a son of imported Northern Light and Isabella's Mina, and out of imported Mary Lind 2nd, bred by Mr. James Bruce, Fochabers, and sired by Goldfinder, an English prizewinner.

From the Belvoir herd of Mr. Richard Gibson was selected the excellent red yearling heifer Belvoir Bonanza, by Knight of Warlaby 2nd 12424, a Mantaluna bull, by The Baronet, imp. in dam by John Hope for Bow Park, his dam being one of Garne's Evenlodes, a winning sort. Diana of Hillcrest, a red yearling by Scottish Prince 4th, dam by the Toronto sweepstakes winner, War Eagle, was taken from the herd of Mr. Daniel Talbot, Everton, and Deane's of Heires, a red four-year-old cow, from that of Mr. Alex. Burns, Rockwood. She is by Strathallan Lad, out of Moss Rose of Strathmore.

From the herd of Messrs. Jas. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, was taken two choice roan yearling daughters of Siltinton Hero, first prize winner at Toronto in 1898, son of Earl of March, by the champion Barmpton Hero. One of these heifers, 54th Duchess of Gloster, won first prize in the heifer calf class at Toronto last year, and is of the favorite Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster family. The other, Village Beauty 8th, out of Village Beauty 4th, by imported and exported Hospodar, is of the fine Cruickshank family which produced young Abbotsburn, the champion bull over all beef breeds at the World's Fair at Chicago.

From the herd of Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Mr. Brown selected a capital bull calf and two excellent yearling heifers—Roan Gem, Dora D and Maple Bank Fashion—sired by Valkyrie, a son of Abbotsford and Vanity, both first prize Toronto winners, the former being also of the same family as the World's Fair champion bull.

At the dispersion sale of S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, was secured the handsome roan yearling Bessie Earl, by British Comet, a son of imported British Statesman and Nonpareil 39th, dam by imported Tofthills.

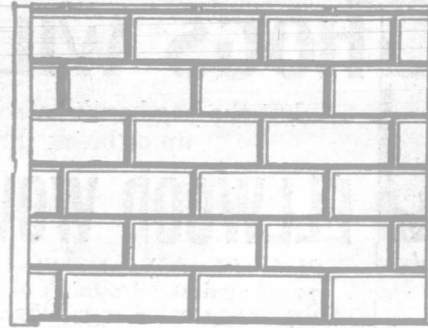
From the large herd of Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, Mr. Brown selected three very useful looking heifers, namely, Woodbine 11th, Elgitha 25th and Elgitha 26th, all sired by Isabella's Heir, by Waterloo Banner, out of Isabella 3rd, by imported Ingram's Chief, a son of Mr. Linton's famous Sir Arthur Ingram, three times first at the Royal Show of England. The dam of Isabella 3rd was Lady Isabel, the great Bow Park show cow, winner of many first prizes in England, and at State and Provincial fairs. The herd of Mr. Samuel Allin, Bowmanville, furnished the two excellent heifers, Lady Aster 2nd and New Year's Lady 3rd, sired by Allan, a son of Mina Chief, much famous as being the sire of the great quartette of heifer calves that won all the four prizes in their class, and the first prize bull calf at Toronto in 1894. Mina Chief was a son of the famous Cruickshank Victoria bull Indian Chief, sire of a long list of prizewinners. The dam of Mina Chief was one of the famous Rose of Strathallan family.

Mr. Ladd is to be congratulated on the large lots of so grand a lot of cattle to his credit, which already includes Mysie's Rose, the prize-winning cow of the leading shows in Canada, purchased in 1898, which he purchased from Mr. P. A. ... in November last.

Proper Protection

FOR LIVE STOCK
CAN BEST BE GAINED BY COVER-
ING ALL OUTBUILDINGS WITH OUR

**SHEET
STEEL**



PRESSED BRICK.

IT is lightning proof, it is fire proof, and it always gives thoroughly dry and durable protection. Its low price and the ease with which it is applied make it very desirable for new buildings and also for improving old ones. Write us for further information about it.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO'Y (LIMITED).

1182 King St. W., TORONTO.

Spray Pumps

DURING MAY WE ARE OFFERING

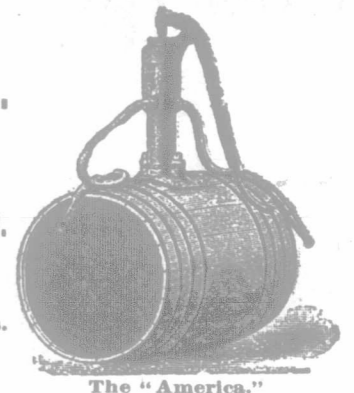
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

WILL NOT BE REPEATED AGAIN.

Save Money and Make Money.

It Pays

- To Spray.
- To Buy Our Goods.
- To Watch a Bargain.



FOR CASH WITH ORDER OR C. O. D.

The "Little Giant" will be sold for \$3.00 each.
The "America" (with 5-foot hose, nozzle, 3-foot suction pipe, strainer and agitator) for \$49.

Also Windmills (Canadian Airmotor), Pumps, Tanks, Grinders, Hay Tools, Etc.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., Atlantic Ave., Toronto, Ont. LIMITED.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS

LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE,
OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ANALYST,
Montreal, April 8, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the **ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR**, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain :

99 ⁹⁹/₁₀₀ **TO 100** per cent. of pure Cane Sugar, with no impurities whatever."

(Signed)

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.C.L.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal.

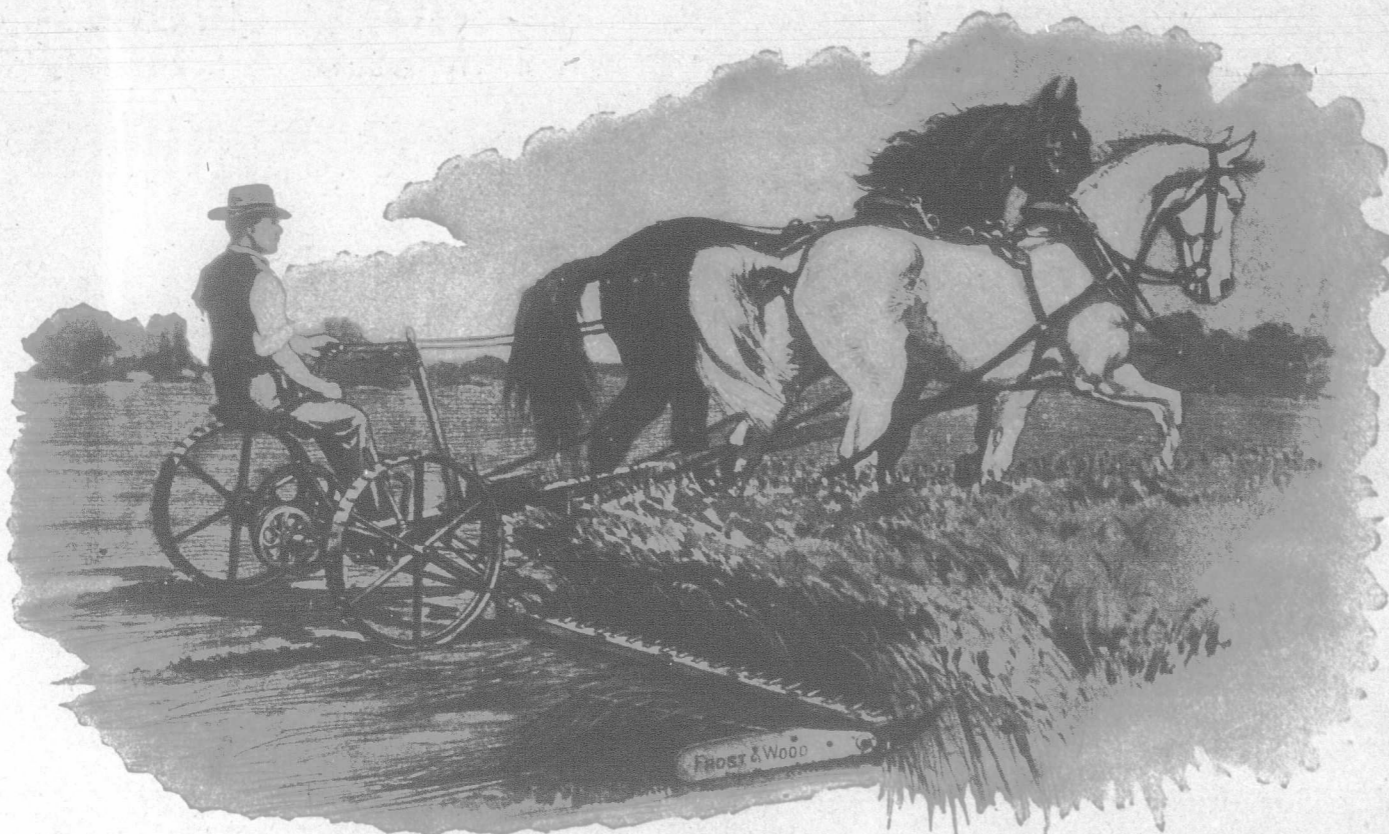


This cut represents our 240-eggs capacity improved

SAFETY INCUBATOR

Like all our machines, it is absolutely self-regulating and supplies its own moisture. It is manufactured in Canada—hence there are no customs duties to pay on it. It is guaranteed in every particular and your money will be refunded if you are not satisfied at the end of the first hatch. No matter what INCUBATOR you place beside it, there is none that can out-hatch it. Thoroughly well built and perfectly automatic. It will hatch chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese. Just send in your address and get one of our free circulars. There is money in it for you. Address—

J. E. MEYER, KOSSUTH, ONT.



4, 5 AND 6 FOOT CUT.

"O YES!" Our No. 8 Mower will start in heavy grass without backing the team, and will cut grass any other mower can cut. Will run as easy and last as long. We sell our machines on their merits, and build our reputation on the "quality," not the quantity, of goods we make.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Toronto Branch: 77 Jarvis Street. Winnipeg Branch: Market Square.

BINDER TWINE

FARMER'S

PURE MANILA, 650 FT. TO LB.
SPECIAL MANILA,
TIGER, STANDARD.

Farmers! Don't be taken in. There is none "just as good." These twines will not bunch at the knotter, and a Binder will run all day without stoppage, thus saving time, annoyance and a "lot o' cussin'."

We pack our twine in bags of the size of ordinary grain bags, and we are not ashamed to put our name upon it. Don't take any other.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

Provan's Patent Reversible Carriers, Fork and Slings



HAVE now become a Standard of Excellence with the Farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only Medal and Diploma given on Hay Carriers, Forks and Slings was awarded to us on these Implements.

Following is a copy of the Judges' Award:

AWARD. "For open trip hook to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop block, which enables perfect control of carriage; no springs required for locking car, which has motion in all directions; compact form of fork, which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity, and usefulness. Excellence of material and construction."

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MANUFACTURED BY JAMES W. PROVAN.

OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

AGENTS FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: MARSEY-HARRIS CO. (Limited), MONTREAL.



RANEY, SELBY & COMPANY, BOX 620, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

H. C. Graham, Alsea Craig, Ont., writes:—"The bulls I offer in this issue are descended from heavy milkers; are all reds; one is got by Calithness, and the others by bulls as fashionably bred and good stock-getters. Any person wanting a really first-class animal should see these bulls."

Mr. Robert Hunter, superintendent of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie's fine herd of imported Ayrshires, at Lechine Rapids, Que., writes:—"We have made a number of sales lately as a result of our advertisement in the ADVOCATE. We have yet two first-class yearling bulls, imported in dam, and one bull calf 10 months old, from imported sire and dam; also some fine young bull calves from imported sires and dams."

Forty-three head of Shorthorns, the property of Thomas Andrews & Son, Cambridge, Ind., were sold by auction at Omaha, April 12th, for an average of \$176.85. Dewey, the first-prize calf at the Omaha exhibition last year, sold for \$350. A bull said to have been a better one than Dewey unfortunately had his neck broken in transit to the sale. The highest price for a female was \$440 for the red and white three-year-old Cambridge Lass. T. R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, Iowa, sold twenty-seven head at the same place on April 13th for an average of \$221. The highest price for a bull was \$500, for Violet Victor, a yearling by Lavender King 3rd. Lavender King, a red twin, sold for \$450, and his twin brother for \$105. Albina, a red six-year-old cow by Golden Prince, brought \$455. She was the highest priced female in the sale.

Mr. W. G. Laidlaw, proprietor of the Ettrick herd of Jersey cattle, at Wilton Grove, near London, Ont., has recently sold to Geo. E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y., the pure St. Lambert cow, Vic's Pogue of St. Lambert 7222, by Nell's John Bull, and out of Vic of St. Lambert. Mr. Laidlaw has also sold to John Vining, Thorndale, Ont., the ten-months bull, Lord Mayor of London, by Prince Frank, and out of Queen of Glen Duart. The Ettrick herd has been enriched by the recent purchase from Mr. C. A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., of the choice and richly-bred St. Lambert bull, King of Beechlands, now eleven months old, sired by Queen's Count, dam Adelaide's Daughter, granddam Adelaide of St. Lambert, whose record of 823 lbs. milk daily is unparalleled in the annals of the breed. The sire of Adelaide's Daughter, Simcoe 3947, is a son of Adelaide of St. Lambert, so that King of Beechlands is an inbred St. Lambert of the best type. Stoke Pogue of Ettrick, the other yearling bull, was sired by the grand young bull Pride of Alton, winner of second prize at the Western Fair in 1897, and one of the best that has been shown in many years. His dam was by the sweepstakes bull Prince rank, and his granddam St. Lambert's Jane. The bull calf offered is eleven months old, sired by Jack of Meadowview, and out of an excellent cow. Parties needing a bull may safely rely upon these being the right sort, and should see them or write for prices before purchasing.

GOSSIP.

At the forty-seventh annual sale of young Shorthorn bulls, the property of Mr. W. T. Talbot-Crosbie, Ardferd Abbey, County Kerry, Ireland, Hope of Clydesdale, a handsome roan, was the favorite, and sold to Mr. Young, of Antrim, for 65 guineas. The same buyer took Prince of Hope at 42 guineas. Eighteen bulls averaged 425 10s. 9d.

Mr. G. W. Clemons, breeder of Holstein cattle, St. George, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, writes:—"Trade has been very good this winter, and inquiries are still coming in daily. Among recent sales from Maple Hill are the following: To Mr. R. Walker, of Utica, bull calf, Daisy Banks 3rd's Prince, a grandson of the Toronto dairy test winner of 1893; to Mr. John McGrath, of Corbeton, a heifer, Inka 5th's Countess, a daughter of my champion show bull, Count Mink Mercedes, and Inka 5th, who has a record of 184 lbs. of butter in a week. I believe this to be the first Holstein to go to this section of the country. Wm. Rennie, of the O. A. C. Guelph, took the imported bull, Sir Pledge DeKol. This is a fine yearling, who was a winner in the show circuit last year. He has a cross of the fashionable DeKol blood, and the College is to be congratulated on securing him. Mr. A. C. Smith, Paris, took the bull calf Queen DeKol 2nd's Colanthus, a son of the test winner, Queen DeKol 2nd. She has an official butter record of 104 lbs. in a week at two years of age, one hundred and forty days after calving. She won the Prince of Wales sweepstakes prize at the Provincial Dairy Show in 1897. This is the second bull Mr. Smith has purchased at Maple Hill. The ten-months calf, Mercena's Abbe Kirk Prince, went to Mr. Thomas Malcolm, Kinlough. His dam, Mercena, gave 574 lbs. of milk in a day when fourteen years old. My imported cow, Queen DeKol, recently calved a fine bull sired by Sir Pledge DeKol (Imp.), which promises to develop into something extra. He has a double cross of DeKol blood, which is more sought after at the present time than any other strain of the breed. I have also a fine heifer calf sired by my champion, Count Mink Mercedes, out of Inka 5th, 184 lbs. butter in a week, which is extra fine. I have only one bull left, a son of Lady Akkrum 2nd—a dandy; will be a show bull."

MARENCO MAY GO TO SOUTH AMERICA. Mr. Philo L. Mills, Nottingham, England, owner of Marenco, the champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Show of 1898, having been importuned by South American breeders to put a price on the bull, has consented and named \$2,500 as the figure. It is not likely that the price will stand in the way of a deal, as the Argentine buyers generally take what they want when a price is named.

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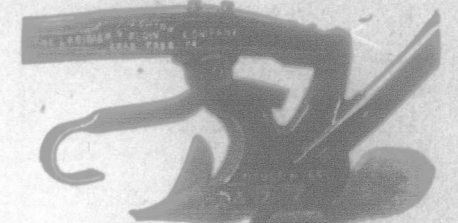
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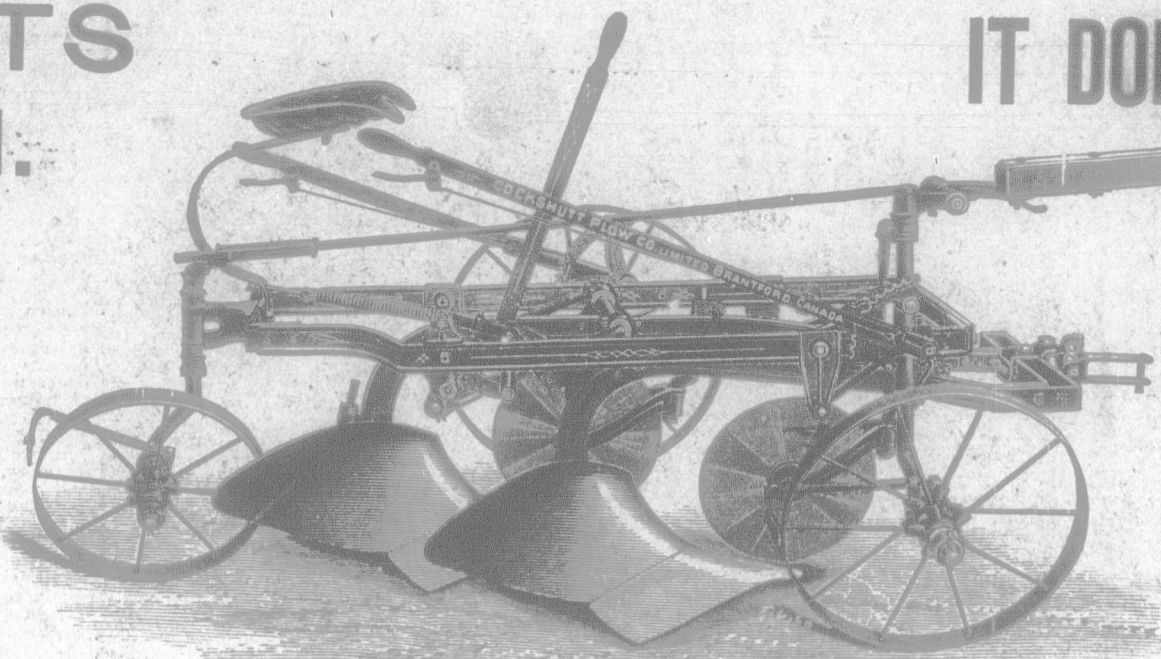
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