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

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The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. Is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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Address—**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
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**Our Monthly Prize Essays.**

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.

3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.

4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay stating the conditions that render summer fallowing desirable, its advantages, and describing in detail the best system based on writer's experience and observation. Essay to be in this office not later than April 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Profits of Beef Production in Manitoba and the Northwest;" writer to give a detailed statement of the cost of production. Essay to be in this office not later than May 15th.

Our prize of \$5 has been awarded Mr. D. F. Wilson, of Brandon, for the best essay on "The Eradication of Noxious Weeds."

A

**Our Prize Essays.**

The prize essays which should have appeared in this number were left over to be published in April. Many of them were of such excellence that we concluded that the space at our disposal this month was too limited to do justice to the competitors or our readers.

**Methods of Sowing—Brandon Experimental Farm Tests.**

Last year (1890) the drill test included wheat, oats and barley, but in 1891 the plots of oats in the test were so badly injured by frost that we have left them out altogether.

	Per Acre— Bush.	Lbs.
Wheat with the common drill gave	33	20
press drill	28	50
broadcast machine gave	22	10

The common drill gave 4½ bushels more than the press drill, and 11 bushels and 10 pounds more than the broadcast machine. This result was the same as in 1890, only more emphatically in favor of the common drills.

	Per Acre— Bush.	Lbs.
Barley sown with the press drill gave	55	10
common drill	50	30
broadcast machine gave	42	14

The press drill takes the lead with barley, the yield being 4 bushels and 28 pounds more than the common drill, and 12 bushels and 44 pounds more than the broadcast machine. This is also the same result as last year, when the press drill took the lead with barley. In conclusion, I might say that every year, and on all parts of the Experimental Farm, the drill-sown grain has given the largest yield.

THE QUANTITY OF SEED TO BE SOWN.

Fifteen plots were devoted to this experiment during the past season—5 plots to each of the leading kinds of grain.

	Per Acre— Bush.	Lbs.
4 pecks of wheat sown with the common drill gave	33	20
5 pecks of wheat sown with the common drill gave	26	25
6 pecks of wheat sown with the common drill gave	28	55
7 pecks of wheat sown with the common drill gave	39	55
8 pecks of wheat sown with the common drill gave	39	05

Seven pecks of wheat per acre gave the largest yield, this being the same as the previous year's experiment, and is evidently the proper quantity for land similar to that on the Experimental Farm. Nine pecks of oats and 7 of barley have given the best results both years, and these quantities would appear about right for land similar to that on the Farm.

There lately came into possession of "Farm, Stock and Home," of Minnesota, a letter from a high official of a great railroad system, giving away the interesting and suggestive fact that an agent at Minneapolis "sends out daily to all the various elevator interests in the Northwest the prices to be paid for wheat on that day."

**Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.**

The newly elected directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition have re-elected Mr. Alex Macdonald (Mayor of Winnipeg), as President for 1892, and Mr. D. E. Sprague, Vice-President. The exhibition is to be held from July 25th to the 30th, inclusive.

**Important Notice.**

In our advertising columns will be found this month a choice selection of strawberries, raspberries, ornamental trees and shrubs, which we are giving as subscription prizes. This is the fullest and best lot ever offered by a Canadian paper.

Do not forget our splendid collection of flower and vegetable seeds, which we offered in the January number, pages 28 and 29. This is a superior collection. We wish each subscriber to avail himself of this offer. As good value is not offered in any other house in Canada.

If you want to obtain pure-bred live stock on easy and satisfactory terms, read the list of subscription prizes published on page 494, December number. We buy the best and most highly bred stock from the best and most reliable breeders only. We warrant all animals to arrive safely and give satisfaction in every respect. We do not sell them, but give them as subscription prizes.

**World's Fair Notes.**

A bill making a World's Fair appropriation of \$50,000, and authorizing municipal and county authorities to make additional appropriations for the same purpose, has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature.

It is reported from Argentine Republic that strong pressure is being brought upon that government to increase its World's Fair appropriation from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

The Illinois State Exposition Board has set apart \$40,000 as a special fund for the encouragement of live stock exhibits at the Fair. The fund is apportioned as follows: horses, 37 per cent; cattle, 30 per cent; hogs, 15 per cent; sheep, 12 per cent; poultry, 6 per cent.

A State World's Fair conference, presided over by Commissioner Lindsay, was recently held at Louisville, Ky., with about 250 representative citizens present from all parts of the State. The Governor's recommendation that the legislature make a liberal World's Fair appropriation was unanimously indorsed, and \$100,000 was named as the sum deemed necessary for creditable representation. It was recommended that 15 per cent. of this sum be devoted to the collection of an exhibit illustrating the resources and history of the State, with a view of first showing it at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union, to be held at Lexington, and afterward including it in the exhibit to be taken to Chicago.

New Hampshire, as a delightful place of summer resort, will be demonstrated by a portion of the exhibit made by that State at the Exposition. At least such is the present intention, and summer resort proprietors, editors, railroad officials and others have been invited to a conference to decide upon the best plan for accomplishing that end.

### Death of Mr. Thomas Brown.

A cable received on Friday, the 12th February, announced the death, the previous evening, of Mr. Thomas Brown, farmer, Petite Cote, Montreal. He had been ailing for some time, and had gone on a visit to Scotland, thinking the change would be beneficial, and was residing with his aunt, Mrs. Aitken, Acre Cottage, Broughton (his native place), when he died. The late Mr. Brown was one of the leading farmers and stock breeders of the Province of Quebec. His herd of imported and home-bred Ayrshire cattle is not only a large one, but is considered by competent judges to be one of the best in the Dominion, if not in America. He was very successful in the show ring with Clydesdale horses, of which he had a large stud, both imported and home-bred. The late Mr. Brown came to this country about twenty-five years ago, and for the last twelve years rented a farm in Petite Cote, near Montreal, on which he was very successful, and made a specialty of growing potatoes and supplying milk to the city. He was a thorough, all-round farmer, proud of his calling, a prize-winner at the leading ploughing matches, and though a hard-working man still found time every fall to have a few days' hunting, and never missed being in the first flight at the finish. He was a straightforward, unselfish gentleman, and this, combined with a quick intelligence, made him a leader among his fellow farmers. His death leaves a blank, not only in Hochelaga county, but in the Dominion, which will not be readily filled.

### Timely Notes for March.

#### COST OF WHEAT PRODUCTION.

In estimating the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Manitoba, it may be accepted as an indisputable fact that the cost will be considerably less in the western than the eastern part of the province, among other factors being the greatly reduced cost of "breaking" west of the Portage, with easier cultivation afterwards, the earlier spring, the lessening of cost when large areas are cropped, and the greater competition among buyers ensuring a higher price.

In Eastern Manitoba (that is to say, east of Portage la Prairie), the cost per acre may be put down as follows:—Plowing, \$1; harrowing and drilling, 50c.; seed, two bushels, \$1.50; harvesting and twine, \$1; stacking, 50c.; threshing, feeding men, changing work with neighbors, about 9c. a bushel for 20 bushels, \$1.80; marketing, 3c. per bushel, 60c.; rent of land, \$1.50, and interest on machinery, 50c. Total of \$9.90 per acre, for say 20 bushels, or 49½ cents per bushel.

In Western Manitoba, assuming the same crop of 20 bushels per acre, it may be put down somewhat as follows:—

Plowing, \$1.50; harrowing and drilling, 50c.; seed, 2 bushels, \$1.50; harvesting and twine, \$1; stacking, 50c.; threshing and feeding men, 6 cents per bushel, \$1.20; marketing, 3c., 60c.; rent of land, \$1.50; interest on machinery, 50c. Total for 20 bushels, \$8.80, or per bushel 44c. Wherever the custom prevails of taking round a gang of men with the threshing outfit, the cost per bushel is considerably lessened, as more work is done in a day, no time is lost in "changing work," etc. Of course, every added bushel in the returns would decrease the cost, while every bushel short of the twenty would increase the cost per bushel.

This season, although there has been an enormous crop of grain of all kinds, how much of it is being sold at the cost of production, without mentioning that sold far below a remunerative price?

Would it not be better for us all, even in a "grain district," to pause before committing

ourselves to another season's work of what may only prove a loss? Can we not diversify our crops? or in default of that reduce our acreage one-half, and make that half produce nearly as much as the original breadth? As Mr. Angus McKay, of the Indian Head Farm, truly says:—"How seldom does the later sown portion pay expenses, while it is rare that the first sown grain does not give a handsome return." Moral—Sow less and give that the best attention.

#### FARMERS' INDEBTEDNESS.

Mortgage, chattel mortgage, store bill, summons, judgment, seizure, collapse—exit farmer! The above are the regular steps taken by a farmer on his downward course, and, strange as it may seem, many a man who is known to be heavily mortgaged, and chattel mortgaged to boot, can still get credit at the "general store." Would it not be better, in nearly every case, to put these hopeless debtors (that is, hopeless from the merchant's point of view), on a "black list," thus protecting fellow-merchants from being imposed on? Surely, knowing that Jones is now being taken in by Williamson, the "dead-beat" "exemption" farmer, can be but poor satisfaction to Jackson, his rival storekeeper. It is something like Josh Billings' cure for the toothache—finding out a man with the gout and then pitying him. In this connection it may not be amiss to see what the Patrons of Industry and kindred associations are doing. The following advertisement from a weekly newspaper will show that these farmers' societies are on the right track, and if the storekeepers and mechanics do not see their way to making a discrimination between their "cash" and "credit" customers, the farmers are going to patronize those who will make such a distinction, and will assure them a good *cash trade*:—

"General Store Wanted.—A general store in Treherne village; also four blacksmiths for Rathwell, Treherne, Holland, Cypress, under charters from Patrons of Industry. To reliable parties a large cash trade will be guaranteed in each case."

Nothing will sooner get rid of the load of debt under which so many country merchants and mechanics are going down as a general system of *cash trading* in this new country. It will give the honest man a better chance, while the lazy "dead beat" who falls back on his "exemption" will be relegated to that obscurity which is his native habitat. To still further clear up the mercantile situation, it is only necessary to have the "exemption" clauses repealed altogether, and I venture to predict that the farmers—those who are farmers in deed as well as in name—will not be the first to cry out.

#### GENERAL.

Cows coming in this month should be fed well so as to keep up the full flow of milk till grass comes in May.

Young pigs should have warm, comfortable sheds provided, and should be particularly well guarded during the first week of their existence.

Set those broody hens, and also make up your yards of layers. Five or six hens, with a rooster, are plenty, and only save the eggs from your best layers.

As a rule, it is better not to sow any grain until April, unless the ground is fairly dry.

#### INVICTA.

### The Farmer's Advocate Medals.

Mr. Samuel J. Corbett, Suthwyn, Man., whose herd won the silver medal offered by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the best herd of Holsteins at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition last fall, writes:—

"Accept our thanks for the beautiful medal. Our stock is wintering nicely. One of our prize winners has a very fine heifer calf. We have several cows coming in."

Mr. Jas. McLenaghan, of Portage la Prairie, Man., whose Jerseys won a similar medal, writes in like terms, referring admiringly to the design, of which also the Portage la Prairie Review speaks in terms of commendation.

#### Errata.

In the February number Campbell's White Chaff wheat is called Velvet Chaff under the cut on page 47.

### Manitoba Jottings.

The C. P. R. Land Department informs the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that the sales during December and January were more than double those made in these two months a year ago—in fact, their December farm sales were the largest since the days of the boom. The enquirers by letter for land have this season been far in excess of anything before known. Many Manitoba farmers are buying more land, but large numbers of enquirers have come from Ontario and other Eastern Provinces, and not a few from British Columbia. Price vary at from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

During the year 1891, 400 families, representing about 2,000 souls, from the United States settled in Manitoba and North-west under the auspices of the Dominion Immigration Department.

The Dominion Government has been holding sales of public school lands throughout the Province, a very large area being disposed of at prices ranging from \$6 to \$9 per acre.

Hamiota, the present terminus of the Great Northwest Central Railway, is in a flourishing condition, over twenty buildings having gone up since January 1st, 1892. It is a great wheat marketing centre.

The directors of the Brandon Agricultural Society purpose putting their exhibition upon a broader and more progressive basis, and to that end are seeking a charter of incorporation as the Western Agricultural and Arts Association. The Brandon Show has been a great success in the past and a credit to the western portion of the Province, and the new move should be conducive to still further improvement.

The Northwest Legislative Assembly has passed a bill for the incorporation of a dairyman's association for the Territories.

Mr. H. A. Mullens, the well-known live stock dealer of Toronto, has just returned from Manitoba. While in the prairie province he secured a lease of the Binscarth farm from the Scottish and Manitoba Land Company. Mr. Mullens proposes stocking the farm with cattle and horses, which he thinks can be profitably raised there on a large scale.

The work being done for the promotion of immigration by agents of the Manitoba Government in Eastern Canada and the Old Country promises highly encouraging results. A large quantity of useful literature, including maps, setting forth the advantages of Manitoba have been distributed.

The Saltcoats Dairy Association's creamery has been leased to C. B. Cory for one or two years at his option, at a yearly rental of \$300. Mr. Cory is also to have the right to use the engine and boiler of the creamery during the winter to supply power for a grain crusher. He has made entry for a homestead.

The farmers of Regina district have erected a splendidly equipped elevator, with a capacity of 70,000 bushels, at a cost of \$14,000. The directors are Messrs. D. F. Jelly, Jno. Moody, H. LeJeune, Jas. Bole, T. J. McNeice, W. Purdy, And. Boyd and I. R. Reilly.

A branch of the Patrons of Industry has been organized at Walseley, N. W. T.

A request has been made to the Northwest Council to make provision for compiling and issuing crop bulletins.

Southern Alberta Turf Association races will be held at Macleod on June 1st and 2nd.

The Maple Creek, N. W. T., Agricultural Society has leased twenty-five acres for a fair ground, and will erect cattle and horse sheds, corrals and a fine exhibition building this year.

Whatever may be thought of Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia—and some wise ones look upon it with no favor—there must be general acceptance of his saying that "proper police regulations would soon reduce the immense number of new cases; but it is difficult to introduce such a reform while we find that so many people love dogs more than they do their own children."

**Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.**

The above organization, composed of the students, ex-students and professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, met at the O. A. C., Guelph, January 28th and 29th. After the usual routine of business, it was decided to keep a register by the College Review. This will contain the name and address of every ex-student of the college, and as an address is changed and notice is given the address will be changed in the register. The record always being kept at the O. A. C., there will be no difficulty in future in one ex-student getting the address of another, unless he fails to give notice of change. Elmer Lick, Oshawa, President of the union, gave an address. Amongst many other important points brought out, the suggestion that individual experiments should be reported more than they had been was a good one. A test carefully reported or a result noticed may often prove of great value if given to the public. Co-operative experiments are valuable, but individual experiments are not to be despised.

S. T. Brown, Whitby, next gave a paper on dairying from a financial standpoint. Mr. Brown appeared to think that it would pay to give dairying greater attention. If properly conducted, very good profits would result from attention to this branch of the farm.

Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, followed with a paper on "Profits of Winter Dairying." Mr. Yuill had found butter-making far more profitable in winter than in summer; it could be produced in greater perfection at that season of the year. By feeding ensilage, cows coming in during fall or early winter would give a good flow, and as they went to grass the flow would be maintained for a longer time than by any other method. By Mr. Yuill's management he had, after providing butter for a large household, been able to sell \$56 worth of butter from each cow per annum. In the discussion which followed, joined in by Prof. Dean and others, the only objection which appeared to be made to dairying was the amount of Sunday work it involves. The question was asked if a milking machine was a success. President Mills stated he had been told that there was a machine now used in Scotland which, after a long and careful test, had proved an entire success. They had written about it. The cost of the machine would be about £1 per cow. The entire herd could be milked in about five minutes.

A discussion followed upon the power of a cow to increase the richness of her milk as well as the quantity. Some good authorities appeared to differ in opinion, and it was suggested that it might be advisable for experimental stations to test this matter. The majority thought there was a limit beyond which, no matter what the cow was fed, the quality of milk would not better; if that point was not reached, the quality would improve.

John McMillen, M. P., followed upon "Fattening Steers." Gentleness in handling was strongly emphasized. If, when first purchased, they were inclined to be cross they should be curried and brushed. By such kind treatment they would soon become gentle. The same attendant should be with them right through. He advised direct exportation. Better care could be taken of the animals by going over with them and seeing they received every possible attention. The food that would make a grade gain 3 lbs. would only increase the weight of the average scrub 2 lbs. Animals should not be more than two years old to get the best results.

R. F. Holtermann gave the results of apicultural experiments. Fourteen had tested comb foundation in sections, varying in thickness 6 ft. to 10 ft., 10 ft. to 12 ft., 12 ft. to 14 ft. The foundation had been imported, not because Canadian was inferior, but the weight per pound was often not as even as that imported. The conditions had therefore been the best obtainable. The results had gone to show that the base of the foundation was not drawn out much, and by the use of anything but the lightest an undue amount of wax was left in the comb, making it unpleasant to the consumer. In every instance the heaviest comb foundation gave the heaviest comb, and with the 10 ft. and 12 ft., in every instance but

two, the 12 ft. per lb was the lightest. In the two exceptions there was no perceptible difference. Jas. Mills, M. A., Pres. O. A. C., followed with an address upon "Farming as an Occupation." Mr. Mills showed how farming was the most independent of occupations; he was about the only man who could express his opinion about political, social, religious and other questions, without it influencing his business. Such did not influence the growth or sale of his crops. Farmers did not make money very quickly—to do that, risk had to be run—but in farming, the risk was less and the average success greater. They were the wealthiest class. The reason why it did not appear so was because the wealth was more evenly distributed. He thought farmers could, without injury to themselves, display a little more pride; the only reason why they were not compelled to do so in personal appearance was on account of their independence. In cities there were social distinctions, and every circle was hedged in by certain distinctions. The occupation of farming did not debar a man from access to the very highest social position in the land. He advised the beautifying, if only by trees, of the home surroundings. He advised farmers who could not get to high schools or colleges to get about to educate themselves. No farmer had a right to either treat or use tobacco until he had spent at least \$10 in agricultural papers, literature and books for the home.

H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head, followed upon "Stock Breeding." Purity of blood to transmit traits was emphasized. All work should be thorough; care observed in mating and feeding of stock. The subject was very well received.

Elmer Lick followed with the report of Horticultural Committee. The experiment had been in the direction of testing different varieties of potatoes. Thirteen had conducted the experiment. Rural No. II. had been a partial failure, owing to poor seed. Owing to dry weather, two had failed to experiment with success—one had failed through rot. The order as to quantity per acre was as follows:—Empire State, Crown Jewel, Puritan, Thorburn, etc.

J. A. B. Sleightholm, Humber, in an able paper upon "Hog Raising," took that animal through its various stages—from birth to the slaughter house. He considered water given separately from the food essential. Pork could be produced for five cents per pound. By producing a good article and putting it on the market at the right time 7½ cents could be secured. What to select in breeding received considerable attention without a unanimous decision being arrived at. Mr. Sleightholm suggested a very high grade of Berkshire, crossed by a pure Yorkshire.

A. G. Gilbert, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, certainly surprised many by showing, to take statistics, the poultry business stood second only to barley in the amount of money it brought into the country. The address was an able one and was received with the strictest attention. In reply to a question, Mr. Gilbert said:—"Farmers should try and have hens lay when eggs were expensive—not when they were cheapest."

C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., followed by giving the results of experiments in agriculture. He had a great many carefully prepared tables, showing results. The following plots were under experimentation:—

With fertilizers.....	70 plots;
Lucerne and corn.....	196 "
Roots.....	350 "
Spring grain.....	1028 "
Winter grain.....	1000 "
	2642 "

Prof. Burnett, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, after a brief address, read a paper by Prof. Wheeler, "Some Notes on the Origin and Improvement of a Few Cultivated Plants." In a very able address, he pointed out the great advantages which might result from hybridization, and created a desire amongst the members of the Union to go in for this kind of work. He thought this kind of work and the selection of seeds would do more than so much attention to the breeding of animals. Pres. Mills and Prof. Pantou moved, in fitting terms, a resolution thanking the professor for the very able method of dealing with the subject. Hon. John Dryden said very much could be done by the selection of

seed. He noticed the farmers who were ahead in best kinds of seed were those who went about the fields before reaping, cutting out the best heads of grain and taking extra care of them. Instead of taking the best out of the crop after threshing they did it before reaping. The best out of this latter was taken for seed.

The Minister of Agriculture followed with an address upon "The Future of Sheep Industry in Canada." He stated no matter what the fashion was, food and clothing would always be necessary. The producer should, when a certain line was dull, not go out of it, but endeavor to produce a better article; there was always room on top. The demand for an inferior article was becoming less and less, and it was becoming more of a necessity to produce what was good. The increase in the number of sheep in Canada had not been as great as that of other animals. The climate of Canada was particularly well adapted for sheep husbandry. In the United States Canadian mutton had a very high reputation, and experiments had gone to show that a market was open in Britain for Canadian lambs. The danger from dogs was preventing many farmers from keeping sheep.

A resolution was passed condemning sheep-killing dogs.

The discussion upon sheep husbandry showed a keen interest in this branch of the farm.

A communication was read from John J. Mackenzie, who is testing the vitality of the fowl blood germ for the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. He has kindly consented to investigate this question, and upon the completion of the test will report to the Union. This is a very important question, and the results will be of world-wide interest.

**Peas and Pea Growing.**

Mr. Louis J. Coryell, whose article on pea growing appears in this issue, is one of the pioneers of the pea industry in the province of Ontario. He commenced growing fancy peas for the Canadian and American seedsmen about 20 years ago. At first he grew them on his own farm, but, as his trade increased, he engaged farmers to grow them for him. He eventually built a large elevator on the main line of the G. T. R. at Oshawa, that he might better conduct his business. Here he now receives all the peas grown for him. A large number of women are engaged throughout the season hand-picking the various sorts. He inspects all the fields while they are growing. He not only has his own experience as a guide, but being an observing man he learns much from the experience of others. The following is a list of sorts he has had sown during the last two years, showing the average yield per acre for the years 1890-91, also giving average length of the straw:—

VARIETY.	Av. Length of Straw.	Yield per acre
First and best.....	18 inches	1860 1801
American Wonder.....	12 "	1314 1514
Premium Gems.....	18 "	23 10
Advancers.....	18 "	1014 16
Champion of England.....	14 "	12 19
Blue Peters.....	18 "	1714 21
Little Gems.....	18 "	9 18
Hosford Market Garden.....	20 "	814 11
Coryell's Protection.....	20 "	914 16
Pride of the Market.....	12 "	514 1314
Stratagems.....	15 "	414 20
Yorkshire Hero.....	25 "	9 22
Black-eye Marrowfat.....	25 "	8 12
Telephones.....	25 "	714 1314
Mumfles.....	20 "	714 16
Invicta.....	12 "	1014 15
Tom Thumb.....	20 "	8
Prince Albert.....	20 "	12
White Marrowfats.....	20 "	1114 2014

The above yields do not show what each sort is capable of producing, but rather what they do produce when grown under adverse circumstances. The entire acreage, which covered a large area, was grown under contract, the seed being supplied to the growers, each grower being bound to return all the crop to Mr. Coryell. Under this system the worst, rather than the best, yields are obtained. A comparative idea of the productiveness of the various kinds is shown, however. On suitable land, well-cultivated, a grower should produce from any of the above sorts double as much as the average shown in the table.

**Manitoba Studs, Herds and Flocks.**

REA &amp; HICKLING'S THOROUGHBREDS.

The recently imported thoroughbred stallions belonging to Rea & Hickling, of Rapid City, have been doing well and promise to come out in the spring in excellent form. Further information regarding them will interest our readers. Canova is a bay horse, 5 years old; sire Rostrenor, by Thormanby, by Melbourne or Windhound; dam of Rostrenor, Lady Augusta, by Stockwell; dam of Canova, Cascade, by Master Richard, by Teddington, by Orlando; her dam Niagara, by Colonist, out of Lister to St. Lawrence. The other stallion, Wellgate, is a brown horse, 3 years old; sire Cavaliero, by Camburcan, out of Idalia, by Thunderbolt; her dam Dalcibella, by Voltigeur, out of Priestess, by the Doctor; dam Chaff (late Tillage), by Wild Oats, by Wild Dayrell; her dam Matilda, by Orlando, out of Jarella, by Emilins. Canova and Wellgate have both great substance and power, possessing good bone; they are gentle and grand feeders, pronounced free from any vice, and their pedigrees speak for themselves.

J. H. COCHRAN'S AYRSHIRES.

On a beautifully commanding situation, about a mile to the north-west of Crystal City, is the farm of Mr. J. H. Cochran, who has pinned his faith to the Ayrshire breed of cattle, especially for dairying purposes, but also because he has found them and their grades useful in producing excellent beef. His foundation stock was from the herd of Mr. Youill, of Carleton Place, Ont., and at the time of the writer's visit numbered eleven head, including the bull "Dakota Joe," four cows, one 2-year-old heifer, two heifer calves and three bull calves, all in healthy condition, though not in anything like show order. Mr. Cochran purposes shortly placing a new bull at the head of his herd. His stock is comfortably housed in a bank barn. His horses are of a useful type. Mr. Cochran is a believer in mixed farming, and to that end keeps, in addition to his cattle, a small stock of well-bred pigs. He secured his wheat crop last season in capital order, sold it early, and realized a very satisfactory price.

WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM.

The proprietor of the above farm, Mr. John Oughten, was absent at the time of a recent visit by a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but his flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep were found in the very best of condition. Their healthy, vigorous appearance was a sufficient answer to the enquiry:—Are the "Shrops" adapted to the climate and general conditions of Manitoba? At this time the flock numbered 10, including the imported ram, and they were certainly not only a credit to Mr. Oughten, but to the Prairie Province. True, the flock is not yet large numerically, but the foundation is there, and having made so good a start, there should be no doubt about the future. The Berkshire and other pigs inspected were a decidedly superior lot, but the rest of the Willow Brook Farm stock it was not the writer's privilege to see, owing to Mr. Oughten's absence. This farm is only a few moments' drive from Crystal City.

BREEDING HORSES.

A few miles further from Crystal City Mr. Wm. Werry has an excellent farm, and is making a specialty of breeding draught horses. That he has been successful would appear from the Winnipeg Industrial Fair prize list, where his winnings included two first premiums and one second.

**Endorses the Advocate.**

John Jowsey, Saltcoat, Assa., N. W. T., writes:—During last year I saw your paper often, and like it very much for the information given, but particularly the way it stands up for farmers' rights. I was very glad to see a paper with courage enough to publish such an article as in December number of the ADVOCATE on "Railroads and Farm Produce."

**A Visit to Balder.**

On Thursday, February 11th, a well attended and interesting Farmers' Institute meeting was held at Balder. Mr. James Dale, president, in the chair, Mr. F. Schultz, secretary *pro tem*. A resolution similar to the one adopted by the Brandon Institute, asking the Dominion Government to remove the duty from binding twine, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Thompson, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was introduced, and gave an address setting forth the advantages to be gained by the more general adoption of mixed farming, indicating, however, that each individual farmer should make a careful study of the natural adaptation of his farm and other conditions, and conducting his operations accordingly, bringing to bear the very best knowledge and skill possible.

Mr. Dale congratulated the speaker upon the way in which he had introduced the subject, and invited discussion.

Mr. Strang said the position taken by Mr. Thompson in warning farmers against an indiscriminate rush into mixed farming, regardless of circumstances, was sound. He agreed that there were farms especially well adapted to wheat growing, and on such it should be made a specialty, but enough cows, pigs, poultry, etc. should be kept to supply at least domestic wants. In going into stock raising or dairying, the two main things to be considered were, the suitability of the farm to grazing or producing hay, and the question of labor, hired help being scarce and expensive. He summerfallowed to "give the land a rest," and to gain time in soil preparation for the next season.

Mr. Playfair spoke in favor of mixed farming, reporting that his returns from stock, etc., sold last season, were \$760, yielding him a profit that satisfied him, and afforded good prospects for the future.

Mr. Dale believed in mixed farming and practiced it, but his hobby was growing No. 1 hard. He purposed keeping more stock, as it saved him one year in case of drought, and might again.

Mr. Schultz started a discussion on smut by propounding the theory that it did not result from spores sown with the seed or in the ground, but from sowing defective grain. This brought out a lot of clear testimony on the subject, the conclusion arrived at being that smutty seed should not be sown, and that bluestoning was a most effective precaution. One experiment reported proved conclusively that sowing seed intentionally smutted had produced a smutty crop.

Discussing the horse question, Mr. Martin contended that every farmer should, at least, breed enough good horses for his own use, and believed that a heavy type was the most likely to be profitable.

The next meeting was fixed for March 12th, when Mr. Chas. Martin will read a paper on spring cultivation, and Mr. H. Sexsmith on the selection of seed grain. Two good topics.

Several pushing farmers in the vicinity of Balder have made a good start in the keeping of well bred stock, Messrs. A. Cramer and W. Playfair having laid the foundation of shorthorn herds by excellent selections from the John E. Smith stock farm, Beresford, Brandon. Mr. Cramer has also pure-bred Berkshire pigs, and Mr. Playfair a Clydesdale stallion, also purchased from Mr. John E. Smith.

Mr. James Dale erected an excellent barn 26x32 last season, which he proposes to place upon a stone foundation, and to extend until his stock yard is enclosed on three sides. He has a fine water supply, the pump being in the stable—a great comfort in severe weather. Mr. Dale and his sons now own two sections of land. On his own section Mr. Dale last year grew 2,400 bushels White Fyle wheat, average 32 bushels per acre, grading No. 1, of which he has sold about 1,500 bushels for seed. His sales averaged 77 cents. He grew also 700 bushels of oats and barley, and his sons raised 3,200 bushels wheat and 1,300 bushels of oats. Mr. Dale says his locality has only suffered from frost once since he settled in 1882, and that was in 1885.

**Fair Secretaries or Directors—A Request.**

In order that farmers, stock breeders and others may be correctly informed in time of the dates of next season's exhibitions, we request the secretaries or directors of all agricultural societies or exhibition associations to send to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office, Winnipeg, the date and place of holding fairs as soon as fixed. We wish to publish a complete list, and rely on our friends for official information.

**Sweepstake Prizes.**

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON.

When agricultural societies offer prizes for the best animal of any particular breed there can be no objection raised, though when the competing animals are exceptionally good and vary in age from calves to aged it will sometimes give the judge some difficulty to place them right. When, however, a prize is offered for the best herd or flock of any breed, or for the best horse or bull on the grounds, it is quite another thing. How are the judges to make their awards?

When such a prize is offered for cattle it goes to the handsomest animals, which means the best specimen or specimens of a beef breed, and no matter how good the animals of dairy breeds competing with them may be they have no chance, provided the beef animals are fairly good. Take for instance a herd of Shorthorns in the pink of condition and a herd of Jerseys with their bones almost sticking through their hides. The Shorthorns will get first nine times out of ten, although if each were judged by a scale of points of their own, the Jerseys would score the highest. If the different breeds are to compete with each other, they ought not to be judged by comparison. They should be judged as to their standing in their own particular breeds, and those that stand the highest to be winners. But where is the judge that can do this? He is not yet born. Of course, in some cases, there would be no difficulty in judging. Where the difficulty comes in is when the competing animals are exceedingly good ones. If stock was judged by a scale of points, a sweepstake prize would be all right, for the animal scoring highest by its own scale would then get the prize. Sweepstakes of this kind used to be more common than they are now. I remember a county show in Ontario at which year after year prizes were offered for both the best bull and best herd of cattle of any breed.

A few years ago a prize was offered at the Ontario Provincial Show for the best flock of sheep most suitable for the farmer, exporter and butcher. Here was another difficulty! The judges in the case, I understand, did not attempt to judge the flocks for these qualities, but very wisely gave the prize to the flock they considered the best representative sheep among the different breeds competing.

This subject was brought forcibly to my mind by the sweepstakes for the best light stallion at the Winnipeg Industrial Show. There competed there stallions of four different breeds, name'y, Thoroughbred, Hackney, Cey and Bay and Standard-bred. The prize was awarded to the latter. Here at an Agricultural Show the successful horse was the only one of little or no use to the agriculturist, unless he attempts the very risky business of raising trotters, while stallions of each of the other breeds bred to the different styles of mares are just what is wanted by farmers to get light and general purpose horses. Then again, there was the objection I have already mentioned—Was this Standard-bred horse a better specimen of his breed than were the other horses of theirs? It is questionable.

The only class where breeds can compete with each other at all fairly is draught horses. Cydes and Shires, for instance, can, and often do, compete, but even here there is an objection. Judges generally have a leaning towards one breed or the other, and though perfectly honest in their intention, this leaning has a weight with them, so that all things considered, the sooner sweepstake prizes (except those for single breeds) are done away with the better.

### Manitoba Dairy Association.

It is satisfactory to note an increasing interest in dairying throughout many portions of Manitoba, in fact, the annual meeting of the Association held in Winnipeg gave decided evidence of a new lease of life and renewed activity for the future, though a great deal of improvement remains yet to be made along lines which we have repeatedly urged. The idea of a second day's session mentioned in the *ADVOCATE* for January was carried out, thus affording opportunity to discuss several subjects that would otherwise have been entirely passed by.

Mr. Waugh, the Secretary-Treasurer, took a hopeful view of dairying based on the past year's experience, and reported \$18.72 in the Association treasury. The retiring President, Senator Boulton, thanked the members and officers for their co-operation during 1891, and reaffirmed his belief that dairying was quite as profitable as wheat growing, advertising to the ease and cheapness with which oats and barley can be grown for feeding purposes.

President Barre in his address also urged dairying as against exclusive grain selling, for the following reasons:—

1. The uncertainty of a sound crop.
2. The better utilization of our large crop of cheap feed.
3. The maintenance of our land in good cropping condition. It is a well-known fact that 100 lbs. of good hay, or its equivalent in 40 lbs. of wheat, or 60 lbs. of oats, properly fed to good cows will produce about 60 lbs. of milk. Hence instead of selling our frosted wheat at 25 to 30 cents and our oats at 17 to 25 cents per bushel, it would be far better to turn this grain into butter, cheese, pork, ham and eggs, for which we can always find a ready and profitable market.

The development of dairying in Manitoba was shown by the fact, that while in 1886 there were but three regularly organized cheese factories, and in 1887 a couple of creameries, there were in 1891 operated 25 cheese factories and 11 creameries, besides large numbers of successful private dairies. Fifty-five per cent. of all factories are within a radius of 60 miles of Winnipeg.

Prof. Barre also took occasion to point out from table of statistics submitted the following considerations:—

1. That Manitoba milk is richer in butter and cheese than that of Ontario.
2. That some of our (scrub) herds are doing very well, herds of 11 cows averaging 3,500 lbs. of milk per head at the creamery, and giving a net return of \$29 a piece for butter alone.
3. That the cheese factory season is at present shorter here than in Ontario, and that the creamery season is longer than that of the cheese factory.
4. Owing to the shortness of the factory season, and also to the fact that our herds need improvement, the average value of our product per cow is deficient. He suggested more stringent legislation regarding weeds, the relieving of cheese and butter factories from heavy municipal taxation, a new exhibition dairy building at Winnipeg, and an experimental dairy station for the Province.

A great deal of time was devoted to discussing feeding rations, this subject being introduced by a paper from Mr. Robt. Jackson, a successful dairyman of Bird's Hill, who has been using chopped oats, scalded, and hay, though he preferred shorts to oats as a feed for butter. He has a small herd of excellent Ayrshire cows, that averaged him 200 lbs. of butter each last year. Mr. Farmer preferred bran to shorts, and was also a believer in oil cake. Mr. Champion found that grain was better digested when fed the last thing at night. Mr. Bartlett recommended as a milk ration equal parts by measure of bran, corn meal and crushed oats.

Mr. Wm. Thompson presented a practical paper on "The Evolution of a Dairy Cow." He set forth what in his judgment constituted a good dairy cow, and indicated that she was to be got by taking advantage of the laws of heredity and environment, laying special stress on the matter of feeding from calfhood until the cow becomes a mature milker.

Mr. W. M. Champion read a paper on "Cold Storage" and "The Return from Cows and Pigs," as follows:—

"I believe when this country's capability for dairying is known as well as its wheat growing capacity, there will not be a building in Mani-

toba large enough to hold a dairy convention. In reality we all came here to grow grain, and we left the butter and cheese makers in the older provinces. It is much easier to make first-class butter in Manitoba than it is in the Eastern Provinces, but not so easy to take care of it. Since I last met you in this room I have learned that the cold storage necessary to keep butter can be made at very small expense. It may be new to some of you that all that is necessary for cold storage is a tight room and some large pans suspended near the ceiling. In these pans ice is placed. Now, you know that heat rises and cold air descends. This idea of cold storage for butter is taken from the way they keep fish frozen at Selkirk. There the fish are kept fresh for three months of our hottest weather, the ice is hung over them in flat pans which have drainage into a pipe to run off the water. I was told by the manager of one of the fish companies that with 50 lbs. of ice per day he could make my dairy so cold that I could not live in it, and it is 12x16 and 10 feet high.

Last season I had two hogs for each cow fed. It did not take three lbs. of grain with whey to make a pound of pork. I fed 6,225 pounds of grain, and I had 2,880 pounds of pork. Last season I had only twelve cows. We commence our season in March; we send the milk to a cheese factory four months in the year, June, July, August and September. We make butter the rest of the time. As I said, our season begins in March, as most of the cows come in then, and I have copied from my account what they have done up to the end of December. My cows do not make a very big showing, as they are general purpose cows, and as we carry on mixed farming. We do not make a specialty of dairying, but at the same time I feel that there is no branch of farming that pays better in Manitoba than dairying. I believe that I am considered a good feeder, and I do not perhaps make as great sales in butter and cheese as I might if I did not give the calves a good show. This last season we raised six calves, and to-day I would not take \$15 a piece for them. I raise them by hand, they are fed new milk for two or three weeks, and then on sweet skimmed milk for four or five months, so we make some butter each month even in hot weather. In March last we made butter, 32 lbs.; in April, 97 lbs.; in May, 125 lbs.; (commenced sending milk to factory) in June, 63 lbs.; in July, 48 lbs.; in August, 46½ lbs.; in September, 60 lbs.; in October, 77½ lbs.; in November, 59½ lbs.; in December, 75 lbs., making a total of 683½ lbs. The milk sent to the factory returned us in cash \$140. After paying for the drawing to the factory, the butter, 683 lbs., was sold at 24 cents at the dairy, and for four calves I vealed I got \$40. So I am able to credit my cows with butter, 683 lbs. at 24 cents, \$163.92; by cheese, \$140; by veal, \$40; by value of calves raised, \$90, making a total credit of \$433.92, that makes a trifle over \$36 per cow, besides the whey returned from factory, buttermilk, &c., which was fed to the pigs."

Mr. Waugh gave a paper on weeds, urging dairy farmers particularly to fight "French weed."

A long discussion took place on the old and well-worn question of breeds, the respective merits of Natives, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins, or their grades, being freely set forth, the following taking part:—Messrs. Glennie, Nairn, Senator Boulton, Griffiths, Clements, Farmer, Thompson, of Emerson, and others.

At the suggestion of the President the subject of abortion in cows was discussed. Recognizing the serious nature of this trouble and the losses many have sustained thereby, it is dealt with specially elsewhere in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

A motion was passed in favor of a dairy convention during the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition next July, and at the suggestion of Mr. Wm. Thompson the Secretary was instructed to secure, if possible, a lecture from Prof. Robertson in Winnipeg, about the 1st of March, when he visits Manitoba; also to communicate with Prof. Saunders, Canadian Commissioner to the World's Fair, regarding a good representation of Manitoba dairy interests. A resolution of thanks to the Dominion Government for the services of

instructors during the past season was passed, with a request for further aid in the same direction.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Prof. Barre; first vice-president, W. M. Champion; second vice-president, J. Hettle, M. P. P., Boissevain; secretary-treasurer, R. Waugh; board of directors, J. L. Bucknall, Winnipeg; R. Jackson, Bird's Hill; E. A. Struthers, Russell; J. E. Thompson, Emerson; W. H. Farmer, Headingly; S. A. Bedford, Brandon; Senator Boulton, Russell; Jas. Glennie, Portage la Prairie; Wm. Thompson, Winnipeg. Senator Boulton and Mr. J. L. Bucknall, accredited delegates to the general commercial conference, which is to be held in London, Eng., during the coming summer. G. P. Bliss, an associate member for immigration purposes in the Western States, with credentials. Representative on the Industrial Exhibition board, A. Burrows.

Arrangements should be made whereby the Provincial Department of Agriculture would issue an annual volume containing a complete report of the proceedings of such conventions as the foregoing, making a valuable record for permanent reference, etc., that should be in the hands of every member, as is the case with all properly conducted organizations of the kind.

### Shall Defective Seed be Sown?

Before the next issue of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* reaches its readers seeding will have begun. After proper soil preparation, the selection of seed is the all-important consideration. It is contrary to natural law, or, if some would prefer the expression, common sense, to expect a large yield of sound grain from unclean, smutty or otherwise defective seed. As a general rule, it is safe to assume that the reaping will correspond with the sowing.

Several complaints have reached this office of grain (both oats and wheat) in past seasons threshed from long-standing stacks not growing. Doubtless it had become heated, the grain having either been stacked damp or through carelessness in stacking may have got wet in the fall. The germinating power is easily injured in that way. Be guarded on this point. Sow seed that will grow. It is easy to test seed by planting a given number of grains in a box of soil or sand kept warm and moist indoors. The percentage of seeds that germinate will soon be ascertained. On the wheat field, sow nothing but wheat, using every possible precaution to keep the land clear of weeds. Endeavor to keep the different varieties as separate as possible, for when it comes to selling seed grain of any sort buyers want it not only good and clean but pure, and will pay more for it. Do not sow imperfect seed—grain that is shriveled or shrunken, or that has any appearance of being related to chicken feed. Too many sell the best grain, reserving the lower grade article, or trusting to luck to secure a cheap lot of seed from some neighbor. At a public gathering in Winnipeg not long ago, the statement was made by a representative of the milling interest, that Manitoba wheat seemed to be losing in strength, and he attributed this to the repeated sowing of poor seed. It is time, then, to call a halt. One experiment in the Indian Head Farm last season gave the best results from frozen wheat used as seed, but we believe there were special conditions that would account for it, and notwithstanding that instance we do not hesitate to counsel our readers to sow only the best available grain believing such advice to be fundamentally sound.

Last year was a phenomenal one for vegetable growth, and in the Indian Head experiment (reported in the February *ADVOCATE*) the grain from the best seed was heavier in the straw and lodged considerably, which would account for the poorer yield, the other standing upright to the last. There were not a few cases last season in which what would ordinarily be designated the very poorest sort of soil preparation for sowing yielded the best results, the grain standing and ripening ahead of the frost, but such cases might not occur again for years, nor are farmers likely to abandon thorough methods, because 1891 developed such exceptional cases.

**Our Illustration.**

The subject of our illustration, Hart's Messenger, jr., bred by Mr. I. Wilson, of Petrolia, Ont., is the property of Mr. W. P. Smith, an enterprising breeder of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. He was sired by Hart's Messenger, he by Seneca Chief, he by Hambletonian 10, the great progenitor of trotters. Hart's Messenger's dam, Mountain Maid, by Coleman's American Star; second dam, Mary Tracey, by New York Rattler. Hart's Messenger, jr.'s dam, Petrolia Maid, was by Clifton A, a thoroughbred horse; second dam by Glencoe; third dam by Warrior. He is now rising eight years old, stands 15½ hands high, and weighs about 1,100 lbs. He is a very high spirited horse, but is perfectly gentle and fearless, and is of remark-

**The Binder Twine Supply.**

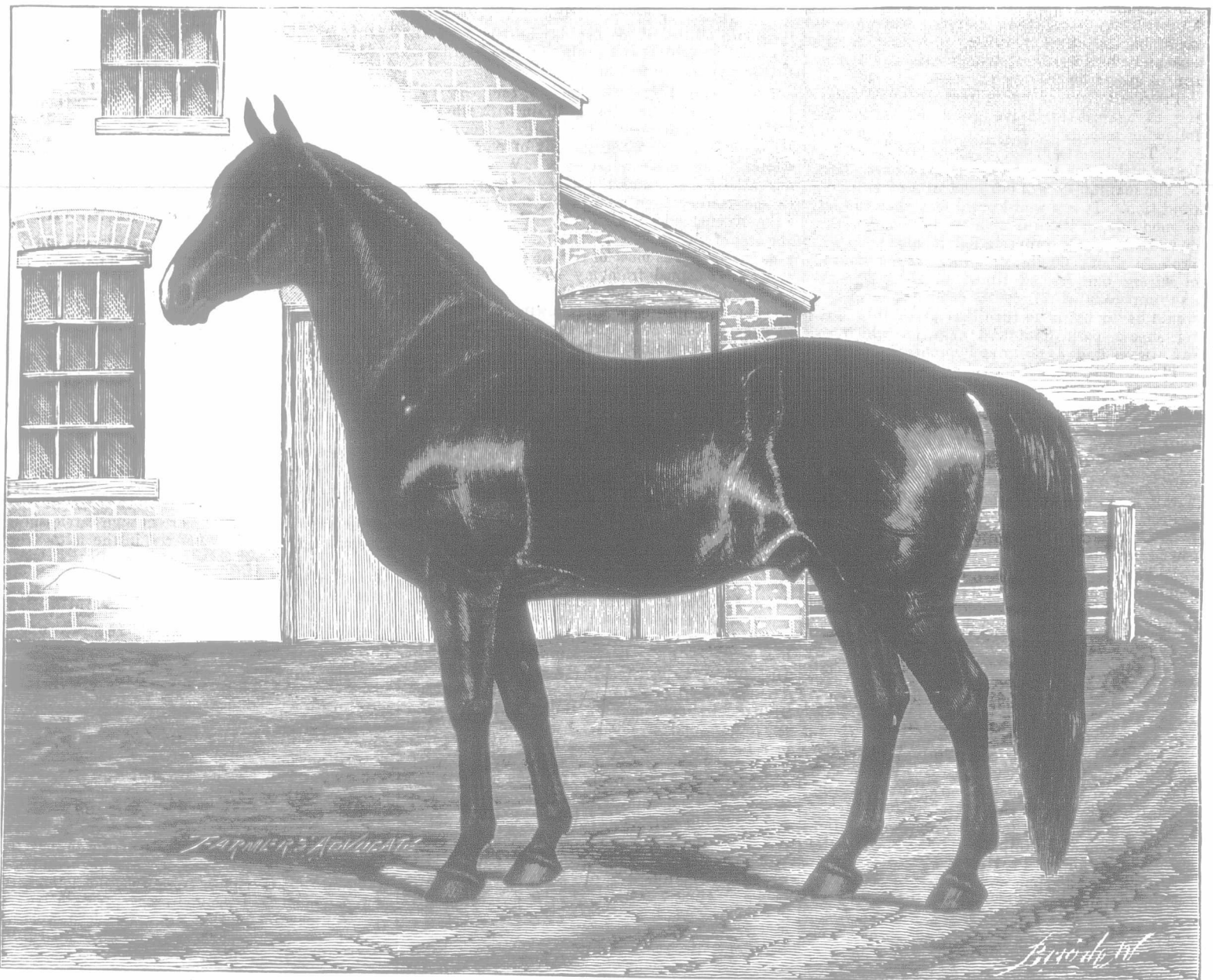
According to the moderate estimate prepared by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the consumption of binding twine in Manitoba, required for the crop of 1891, amounted to about 3,800,000 pounds, which cost our farmers no less a sum than about \$570,000. Spread over the comparatively limited number of farmers yet in the province, it will readily be seen that this amounts to a very serious item of annual expenditure, which, as more and more land comes under the cultivation mainly for the growth of grain, will in this aggregate very largely increase. When the Territories with

which there is no official estimate before this Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade;

"And whereas the quantity of binder twine used in said province must increase from year to year; "And whereas there is no factory for the manufacture of this article established in any of the above named provinces:

"Be it resolved that in the opinion of this Council the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of binder twine at the city of Winnipeg would not only prove a remunerative investment to those undertaking the enterprise, but would also result in great benefit to this city and to the province at large, and this Council unhesitatingly recommends such an enterprise to the attention and support of the people of Manitoba and investors generally."

The above resolution has a direct bearing upon a project, the details of which are set forth in another column, and which will doubtless receive the immediate and careful attention of



HART'S MESSENGER, JR., THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. P. SMITH, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

ably good disposition. Being closely related to so many horses who have distinguished themselves on the turf, it is not to be wondered at that he has such a free, easy, open gait, and with proper training would undoubtedly have excelled in speed. His color is a beautiful mahogany bay, with a little white in face, and his coat is as fine as satin. He has strong muscular limbs, plenty of bone, and excellent feet. His individual merit renders him a worthy representative of a noble ancestry, as type and quality he possesses in a very marked degree. Being well developed, of good size, and possessing the breeding that he does, his presence in Manitoba should result in permanent and extensive benefit in the production of a type of horses of superior action and speed, combined with substance and individual appearance. Such horses are always in good demand at highly remunerative prices.

their vast and productive areas are also taken into consideration, a twine trade of enormous dimensions looms into view. The importance of this matter has been sufficient to attract the attention of the business men of Winnipeg, and the following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, and subsequently on a unanimous vote by the Board itself:—

"Whereas it appears by the last official crop bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department of the Government of Manitoba that the quantity of binder twine used in harvesting the crop of 1891 in the province of Manitoba alone was the enormous quantity of 3,795,193 pounds, at a cost to the farmers of the province of \$569,278.95, and a very large quantity must also have been used in the Territorial Provinces of Assiniboia, Athabasca, Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west, but of

the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories, being a determined effort to provide an independent and uncontrolled supply. That the profits in connection with the twine trade are enormous appears from the fact, as stated by Mr. Duncan MacArthur, President of the Commercial Bank, who, by the way, is himself also a farmer personally interested, that the farmers in one municipality in Manitoba last season, through the assistance of the bank, were enabled to effect a saving of \$1,000 upon a single car load by purchasing at wholesale. Information of this sort should go far to encourage the efforts of those who are promoting the establishment of an independent manufactory in Winnipeg, and for which we are informed one of the best available plants has been ordered from a Scottish firm, and is now under construction. Further information regarding this subject will appear in future issues of the ADVOCATE.

### Graham Bros.' Clydesdales and Hackneys.

For years the above firm have steadily increased their business until to-day they have probably the largest selection of imported Clydesdale stallions on this continent. To the casual visitor the fact at once becomes patent that a wonderful uniformity of type and quality is possessed by the whole, and while a number can boast of combined breeding and individual merit that would entitle them to a place at the head of the highest bred stud in the land, all are of that desirable type that cannot but give the best results when used as sires of draught horses.

Although our readers are cognizant of the fact that many high priced horses have been sold

together with some capital specimens bred in Canada.

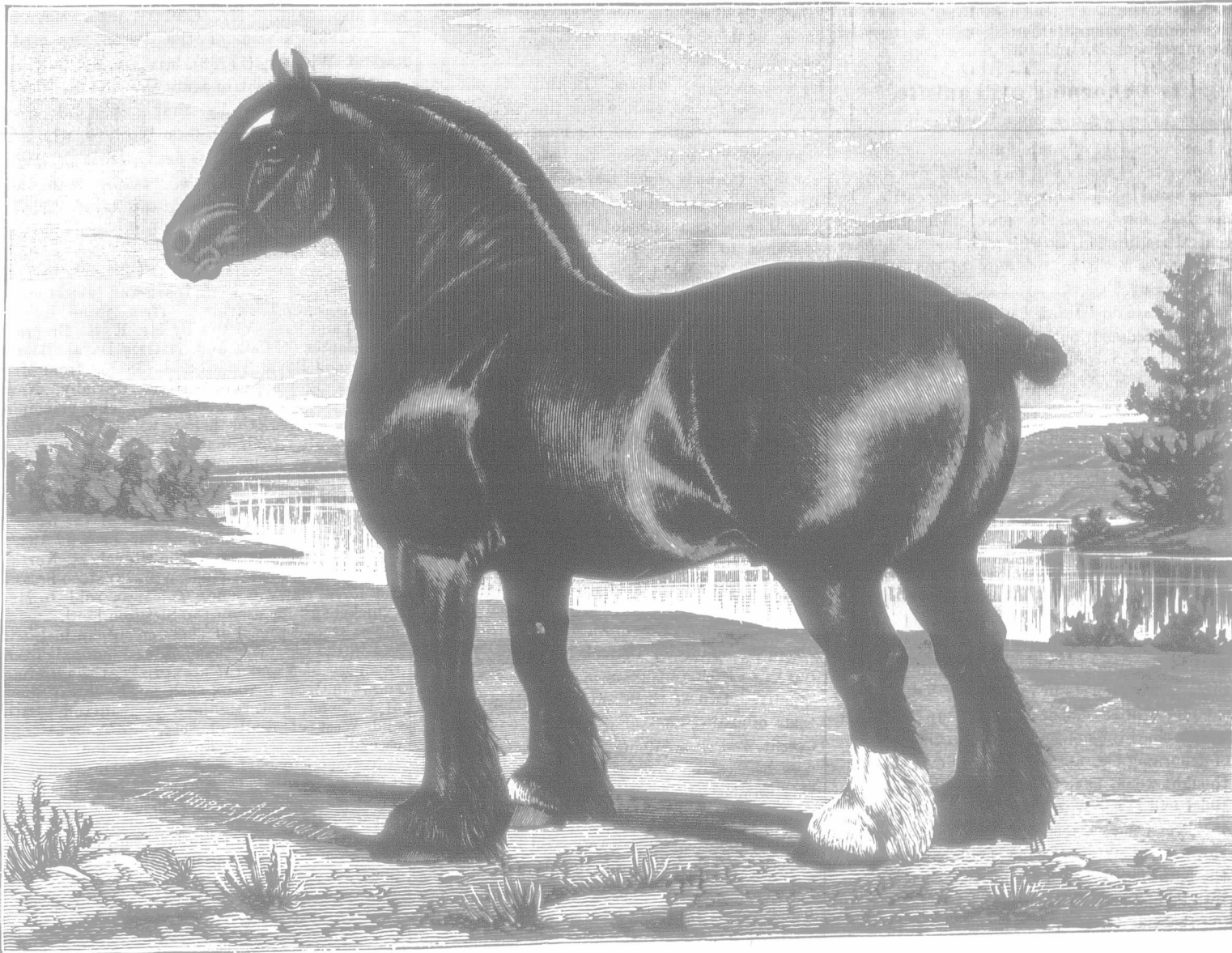
Our illustration represents one of the latest arrivals, which is one not yet seen in any show ring either in Scotland or Canada—the five-year-old horse Queen's Own, sired by the noted Prince of Wales (673), his dam, Buckley Kate, herself a noted breeder, having produced a lot of good ones by Darnley, amongst which was that grand sweepstakes mare Polly Craig, imported by Messrs. Charlton, Duncrief, with which most Clydesdale men are familiar. Queen's Own is a beautiful brown horse, closely resembling his sire, Prince of Wales, in appearance and type. He is a large massively built fellow, neatly and smoothly turned above, has the very best of feet, strong, clean bone, his whole make-up denoting great strength. This breeding, together with his grand individuality, at once stamps him as a most desirable horse where a

by Macgregor. In form Craigronald is low-set and blocky, with nicely turned barrel, capital loin, and heavy, strong quarters. He has any amount of bone of the best quality.

Dunmail is also rising three. His sire, Callendar, a noted breeding horse, was got by the Prince of Wales horse Duke of Hamilton. Dunmail is a most promising young horse. He was a prize winner in Wigtonshire before his importation.

Symmetry, the phenomenal yearling at the shows of 1891, is in capital form. His owners consider him the best yearling they have imported, which is claiming much when we remember such horses as McQueen, McClaskie, etc. However, he shows grand development, and his legs and feet and well set pasterns can hardly be surpassed.

Macrone was sired by Macgregor, his dam being by the Darnley horse Good Hope. Macrone has



THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, QUEEN'S OWN, THE PROPERTY OF GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

from this stud during the last year, there are still a number of famous horses that have been successfully shown, such as the three-year-old horses—Arbitrator, Crosby Chief, Crosby Gallant, Fashion A, etc., while in a year older equally well known are Lord Harcourt, Othello and Douglass. All the above belong to a class that are at once popular alike for their high breeding and show qualities, but space will not allow us to individualize.

In five-year-olds, Craigisla, the sire of the prize-winning colts Craigronald and Tinto, which prove how successful he has already been in the stud. Craigisla was sired by the Prince of Wales' horse Prince George, his dam being a celebrated prize-winning mare owned by Mr. Lawrence Drew. A number of choicely bred imported mares and fillies are also on hand, to-

stud of mares sired by Darnley or his sons exists. Year by year the Prince of Wales and Darnley cross has become more popular, until it is now considered the acme of Clydesdale breeding, if we may judge by prices. Cedric, the noted Prince of Wales' horse at the head of the stud of Col. Holloway, is a grand sire. It is often said of him that in quality of feet and legs he leaves nothing to be desired, but while Queen's Own is quite his equal in this respect he far outstrips him in his top. In the essential qualifications for a draught horse he is superb; his grandly placed shoulders, strong back and well set legs form a combination hard to beat; his neck and head are splendidly set on; his carriage is most attractive.

Craigronald, now rising three, was much admired at last fall shows. His breeding is in the most fashionable lines—his sire is Craigisla (as above), his dam being a celebrated breeding mare

been successfully shown since being imported, always standing second to Symmetry, just mentioned.

In response to the increasing demand for Hackneys, the firm have imported the past season four of this popular breed. Those that are wishful to improve or enter into the lists of light horse breeding should be able to choose from among the lot more than one suited to their tastes. Among these is Neptune 2nd (2608); sire Norfolk Gentleman (492), who was got by Great Gun (3326). Neptune 2nd is a remarkably handsome dark chestnut horse, rising five, of true Hackney type; he has beautiful quality both below and above; his feet and legs are of the best material, as well as form. He won second at Toronto, shortly after landing, in a ring of 10 entries, and first at London in a particularly good class, since which he has improved both in form and action.

Seagull (2261), also four years old, in appearance is much like the above. He is very fashionably bred; sired by Danegelt; he by the celebrated prize winner Denmark, who sired several winners at the late New York Show, while Matchless of Londesboro, which won 1st in his class, is also by Danegelt, therefore half brother to Seagull.

Dundremnan\* (2959) is another chestnut, a three-year-old. He is sired by Dorrington 2nd. Another son of the above-mentioned Denmark, Lavender (3076), a bay rising three, is a promising colt, with most attractive action. He is sired by Donald Grant (1473); he by the great Lord Derby 2nd (417).

Connet, a mare rising three, is by Dorrington 2nd, her dam being Cigarette (210).

In addition to the above are a lot of beautiful Welsh ponies, that attract the admiration of all visitors. Many of our readers will have an opportunity of inspecting a number of these horses, as Messrs. Graham intend exhibiting twenty at the coming Spring Stallion Show to be held in Toronto March 9th and 10th.

#### Is Dehorning a Requisite.

BY W. C. EDWARDS, ROCKLAND.

I am in receipt of yours of 21st inst., and in reply have to say that I will very gladly give you my views as to the question of dehorning cattle. In the last few years, in connection with my general reading on agricultural topics, I have come across much in reference to the question of dehorning.

In no case do I think I have ever heard of it being condemned, but otherwise I think it has always been favorably spoken of. But I will confess that much as I have read about its advocacy, at the same time I am only a very recent convert to the desirability of dehorning steers that are to be fed for beef. And I do say most unhesitatingly that I am a convert to the desirability of doing so, not only as a matter of profit, but as a matter of kindness to the animals themselves. And I will proceed to tell you why I am so convinced, and the occurrence which brings about such conviction. With the view of economy in feeding steers, and at the same time saving manure in the most approved method, I planned and erected a building with these special objects in view. The building was completed in December last, but up to within a very short time of its completion the question of dehorning had not entered my head. Such a thought would have been most repulsive to me, and I will say that, much as I had read in favor of it, yet I never expected to practise dehorning. However, shortly after the final completion of the building, I one day had the steers driven into it, and stood for some length of time watching their actions. The conclusion I then arrived at was that the experiment would prove an utter failure unless the steers were dehorned; and then for the first time the question of dehorning entered my mind, and knowing that a few steers were to be dehorned at the Government Farm, Ottawa, for experimental purposes, I wrote Professor Saunders on the subject, and I also went to Montreal and had a long consultation with several of the large cattle shippers there on the subject, all of whom spoke most approvingly of it. At the same time they said that, although they knew that it was largely practised in Scotland and England, yet they had no knowledge of its being done in this country, that is, in Canada, for, of course, we are all well aware that it is largely done in the Western States. However, after a great deal of consideration I made up my mind that, repulsive as

the idea was to me, we would be compelled to try the experiment. So finally, I sent a man to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to borrow their dehorning tools, and at the same time get all the information he could as to the process.

Now, I did not see one of the steers dehorned myself. I was at home and could have seen it done, but the idea was so repulsive to me that I purposely avoided it; but I have questioned the man who performed the operation very closely, and from all he has told me, and from the results that are following the operation, my conclusions are as follows:—That it is more humane to cut the horns off a lot of steers and allow them to feed in their natural way, loose, than it is to tie up an animal on a hard floor and keep it so confined in a narrow stall for six months or more without any freedom or relaxation. Next, in my opinion, it is by no means so severe an operation as castration. The natural condition to keep an animal is loose. In this cold climate cattle must be housed in winter time in comparatively narrow limits, and the most natural and humane way is to let them run loose. Bumptious steers particularly would tear each other to pieces with their horns if allowed their natural freedom; and it is my candid opinion that it is a positive kindness to deprive them of these dangerous weapons. No doubt horns are provided for self-protection to the animal in his wild state, but when he becomes a domesticated animal, if he will use this intended article of self-protection to maltreat and destroy his neighbor, then humanity demands that he shall be deprived of those dangerous weapons.

Now, as to the profitableness of dehorning feeding steers:—They are more cheaply fed, so far as labor is concerned; the manure from them is saved in the best possible way, and our opinion is that they will make a greater gain for the feed given. We believe that the progress our steers are making will prove this to be the case. We may say that the number of steers we dehorned is thirty-four. The operation was performed about the middle of December. Generally they recovered from the effects of the operation very rapidly. Two of them only showed any symptoms of real sickness, but even they were soon over it, and all are doing remarkable well. Their ages are two and three years. Had we castrated this number of steers at the same time of the year, we think the chance of the loss of several of them would have been very good indeed. But society would not rise in indignation against the barbarous practice of castration because society has become accustomed to it, and society will have to become accustomed to dehorning, and when the steer feeders of Ontario get into the way of it and feed loose in buildings such as we have arranged here for the purpose, it will be millions of dollars annually in the pockets of our farmers in the saving of manure and the economy of feed and labor. And my wish is that this great advance shall in no way be retarded at the instance of any well-intending but misguided and uninformed cranks.

A cellar-hole for a house 18x20, and 6 ft. deep, was lately excavated by a man, a boy, two horses, a scraper and spade for \$9.75. A similar job done by hand labor cost over \$20. Which leads a "County Gentleman" correspondent to question if in moving soft earth Italian "sand shovellers" are cheap at even \$1 a day. He reckons that "a Yankee with a good team and a quick boy can do more effective work than a whole gang of ignorant foreigners."

#### Auction Sale.

DISPERSION OF THE SHERIFF-HUTTON HERD, OWNED BY WM. LINTON, AURORA, ONT.

The foundation of the Sheriff Hutton herd was laid as far back as 1835, by the late Wm. Linton, when two heifers, Sowerby and Gertrude, were purchased from Mr. Richard Booth at Warlaby. The first bull used on them was Marcus (2262), the sire of Mantalina, and his son, Prince Albert (4791), followed him. Liberator (7149), bred by Sir C. R. Tempest, a son of the prize bull Dan O'Connell, left some remarkably good stock, as also did his son, Ingram (9236), out of Mr. Booth's Gertrude. General Fairfax (11519) was bought from Mr. Cruickshank, of Sittyton. Bates (12451), bred by Col. Duncombe, and Col. Townley's Third Duke of Athol (12734) were also used. Mr. Cruickshank's Magnus Troil (14880), a son of the Baron, was used. Earl of Windsor (17788), bred by Mr. Carr, of Stackhouse, brought in again the Booth blood, and was followed by that splendid sire, Mountain Chief (20383), from Warlaby, who left some very fine cows in the herd. British Hope (21324), from Lady Pigot's, was also used, and Mr. John B. Booth's Sergeant-Major (29957) and Paul Potter (38854), with the well-known prize bulls Lord Irwin (29123) and Sir Arthur Ingram (32490), were used. Next came Arthur Victor (39380), and Lord Irwin 2nd (49924) also bred at Sheriff-Hutton. Then came Ruben (46977) and Paul (53393), by Mr. R. S. Bruce's Star Scepter (47150), and latterly Royal Booth (3817), and Royal Booth 2nd (3818), from Mr. Chas. Morgan's herd, of New Warlaby, New Jersey, U. S., have been used. The principle has been to breed the heifers when young, rearing them after their first calf. In this way the herd has been kept both healthy and prolific, and the magnificent animals that have been so successfully exhibited since 1868 prove the judgment of the breeder and the skill of the feeder. The herd was first shown as far back as 1847, when Star (8698) won at the Royal, at Northampton, and in 1848, Hudson (9228) stood first at the Royal Show at York, and was sold to Mr. Cruickshank for use in the Sittyton herd.

The second period of showing began in 1868, and in the ten years that followed animals from this herd had won 167 first prizes at the leading shows in Great Britain, such as the Royal Show of England, and Highland of Scotland, Bath and West of England, etc., etc., eighty-one second prizes, ten thirds and thirty-four fourths, thirty-one silver cups, ten of them valued at £105 each, nine special prizes, four pieces of silver plate and nine gold medals. This does not include any of the animals exhibited by other parties, but bred by Mr. Linton.

Since 1879 the get of Mr. Linton's bulls have been even more successful than his own. Mr. Wm. Handley, the purchaser of Sir Arthur Ingram (32490), bred five royal prize winners by him in two years, and Mr. Robt. Thompson, of Inglewood, with the get of Beau Benedict, bred at Sheriff-Hutton, took five first prizes at the Royal Show of England out of a possible eight offered. Animals from this stock have gone on steadily gaining in public favour, until they now top the market. A roan heifer, Windsor's Beauty, from one of Mr. Linton's families, and bred by Mr. Robt. Thompson, Penrith, Cumberland, sold at his sale, September, 1890, for \$1,500, and another cow, ten years old, and her sucking calf, realized over \$700, and a third cow, ten years old, with a heifer calf, sold for \$650 at the same sale.

The present owner of the herd has not, with one or two exceptions, attempted to exhibit animals, but has been building on a good and substantial foundation animals that he can with all confidence recommend to the Canadian public. The dispersion of such an old and soundly bred herd affords a grand opportunity to lay the foundation of a superior stock.

The sale will take place March 24th. See advertisement.



### The German Hanoverian or Oldenburg Coach Horse.

With the above (to Canadians) comparatively new breed of horses, the name of Oltmanns Bros., of Watseka, Ill., has been closely identified, and to them we believe America owes their first introduction. One of the *ADVOCATE* staff had the pleasure of paying the firm a visit last November at their headquarters, at Watseka, which is situated some eighty miles south from Chicago. Everything pointed to a well-ordered establishment, and notwithstanding the numerous sales already made the firm at that time had some fifty head of stallions for sale. A brief history of the breed, as well as of the business of the firm, we give below, as sent us by the Messrs. Oltmanns, and given in their own words:

Our patrons, and the public generally, will be interested in a brief statement of the facts relating to the breed of horses imported and bred by our firm for many years. We claim to be the pioneers in the business of importing German Coach Horses in the United States, and we have taken the grand sweepstake premium at many State fairs for several consecutive years before other firms that now claim to be rivals ever engaged in the business. But neither our horses nor our business need any booming, for they speak for themselves.

Our horses are mainly imported from Eastfriesland and Oldenburg, the two comprising the northwestern corner of Germany. In this region the raising of horses has long received the most intelligent and careful attention from the wide-awake and thrifty farmers. These countries were generally blessed with wise and generous rulers, who, if they were not philanthropists, were always attentive to their own interests, and were willing to promote the prosperity of their subjects. But, above all, the whole population, since the dawn of history, have been lovers of horses, often equalling the Arab in attachment to their steeds and brood mares.

The Roman historian tells us of the Batavian cavalry as being the flower of the Roman army. Batavia proper did not include the country of the Friesians, but the limited knowledge of the Romans and the want of intercourse with the people dwelling on the shores of the German Ocean may well lead us to believe that these large bodies of cavalry did not come alone from the swamps and marshes of Holland, but were simply named Batavian because they came to the Romans at the Batavian frontiers.

The incursions into, and the final subjugation of England, though generally credited to the Angles and Saxons, undoubtedly was accomplished by the warriors drawn from the shores nearest to the invaded country. And here again we meet with traces of the great attachment to the noble horse. Hengist (stallion) Horsa are named of the leaders of this host that finally established Teuton supremacy in England, and introduced the blood of which the Anglo-Saxon of to-day is so justly proud. Whenever and wherever we hear of them, they are noted for their noble companion, the horse.

Well-authenticated history tells us of the careful breeding of horses in these regions, and since war has ceased to be the occupation of the powerful nobles and princes, many of them have made noble records for themselves in improving the originally good stock, and bringing it to a degree formerly unknown.

The first German Coach horses were imported by us in 1885. At the present time there are a good many firms in this country who are handling the German Coach horses, but we are considered the principal importers, confining ourselves strictly to this class and breed of horses, dealing only in the best class of German Coach horses registered in the stud book of Germany, and before purchased by us are guaranteed to be sure foal getters. The German Coach horse is a first-class coacher, but at the same time he is fitted for agricultural purposes, and being a distinct breed is certain to transmit his good qualities to its offspring. Since the sixteenth century

the German Coach horse has been recognized as a first-class and useful coacher. Especially under the reign of Anton Guenther (1603-1667) the breeding of this class of horses was flourishing in a high degree, and stood first in Germany. That this breed was highly appreciated is proven by the circumstance that these horses were given and considerably used in those times for princely presents.

The German Coach horse is fifteen hands two inches to sixteen hands three inches high. The colors are bay, brown and black; some few have a white spot in the forehead and white feet. They trot very regularly and with much action; are very stylish and handsome, and have short backs and good quarters; weigh from 1,350 to 1,600 pounds. Their early maturity is well-known, being fit for work at two years and for breeding at three years old. In fertility and great hardiness they are not to be surpassed in drawing loads. A couple of good strong horses can convey 10,000 pounds on paved roads.

Gnapheus, who was Mayor of the city of Norden in 1558, says that the city of Aurich had seven annual fairs, to which the Westphalians, Friesians and Belgians came in great numbers to buy war horses (stallions) and cattle for breeding purposes, both being found there only in the greatest perfection.

Count Emo III., of Eastfriesland, sent to King James of England (a founder of a more national system of horse breeding in that country), four Friesian stallions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### The Late Importation of John Millar & Sons, "Thistle Ha," Brougham, Ont.

Of late years the importation of Shorthorn cattle has been the exception rather than the rule. The difficulty of getting them from the Shorthorn districts in Great Britain, together with the irksome, though necessary, quarantine restrictions after landing in Canada, have combined to deter many from continuing this important work. Cruickshank or Sittyton Shorthorns, as most of our readers are aware, have acquired more than a continental reputation. When the Sittyton herd was sold two years ago, for exportation to South America, a large number of the choicest matrons of the herd, together with several of the best breeding bulls, were purchased to add to the already famous herd of Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. From the 1891 crop of calves from these cows the above gentlemen made a selection, ten of which are bulls and three heifers. These have lately arrived home from the quarantine station at Halifax. Every one of them is sired by bulls bred at Sittyton, while their dams belong to the most esteemed Cruickshank tribe, which are represented as follows: Four Lavanders, three Secrets, and one each of the Crocus, Clipper, Barwith Bud, Silvia, Lovely and Duke of Gloucester tribes. The bulls are chiefly of the most approved colors. We should be much disappointed if each of the entire lot does not turn out exceptionally well. In date of birth the bulls range from March 27th to June 3rd of last year, and are of the unmistakable type of the Aberdeenshire Shorthorns, having straight top and under lines, good depth of rib, with nice touch, and giving every evidence of being capable of carrying a good weight of flesh. These calves were necessarily weaned early to be placed on shipboard; however they all have stood their voyage right well. Breeders requiring bulls to head their herds had better not linger, for they are not likely to be long wanting buyers. In regard to the cattle bred at Thistle Ha, we were much impressed with the grand, fleshy two-year-old and yearling daughters of Vice-Consul. It is difficult to conceive anything more even as a lot. They are all large and well developed, and belong to such good, standard families as the Strathallan and Astarte, while a number are from imported cows of the best Sittyton and Kinnellar tribes. Here are also a number of young bulls of the right stamp, although the sales of such come quick and fast, as there is at present an increased demand for No. 1 bulls.

The large flock of imported Shropshire sheep are doing well.

### Portage la Prairie Institute.

At a meeting of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Institute, Mr. W. C. Graham was authorized to report proceedings for the agricultural press of the province, and regarding the session held on Feb. 6th he writes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* as follows:—

During the meeting a question was asked by Mr. A. W. Groff if anyone knew anything about a variety of wheat known as "Black Sea." In reply Mr. R. McQuaig stated that in his opinion it was either the same or very similar to Ladoga. He only knew of it being grown by two farmers, a Mr. Thos. Alexander and Mr. R. D. Byers. The farmers had had previous to this last year very good results, but had not learned how it succeeded in 1891. In Mr. Byers' case the wheat had grown too rank, and had become so badly lodged that the best results were not obtained. He thought, however, that it would be a good wheat for this country, as it ripens earlier than Red Fyfe. Mr. John Ogilvie, of the firm of Ogilvie, had told him that the varieties of Black Sea wheat grown in the Eastern Townships were fully equal to our Red Fyfe, being a hard wheat.

In the matter of the better transportation of seed grains, which was brought up for discussion, the Secretary and President were empowered to do all they could to procure better local freight rates, so that the enterprising farmer who wishes to change his seed will be enabled to do so.

At a previous meeting, as reported in last month's *ADVOCATE*, the subject of "Smudging" was exhaustively discussed, the following taking part:—Messrs. Parkinson, D. E. McDonald, Wm. Kitson, Chas. Braithwaite, Thos. Sissons, Chas. Groff, Martin Morrison, W. C. Graham, Robt. Coulter and others.

### The South Dumfries and Paris District Breeders' Association.

This, we believe, is to be the initial Breeders' Association in Canada, formed with a view of assisting horse breeding, started somewhat after the manner of the Scotch and English district system, with the object of obtaining the best stallions suitable for the locality. The membership fee is fixed at the nominal sum of 50c., for which sum the members are entitled to all the privileges of the Association. Last season the best results were obtained, two capital horses having been selected, viz., Crosby Chief, an imported Clydesdale stallion owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, and Wild Harry, an imported Yorkshire Coach Stallion owned by Hisy & Son, Creemore, Ont. Both of these had been prize winners, the latter having won sweepstakes in his class at the Toronto Industrial and the Toronto Spring Stallion Show previous to his being chosen. In proof of the satisfactory results the Association intend selecting three stallions the coming season, including a Clydesdale, Coach and Thoroughbred. The advantages of organizing, both to the members as well as the owners of stallions, is readily understood—to the members because they obtain the use of stallions of the best breeding and merit at the same rates that they would have to pay for any horse that chanced to stand in the locality. The horse has to be brought within reach of each member at least once a week, and for a period of three months.

The advantage to the stallion owner is that a sufficient number of mares is guaranteed to make the arrangement pay. If district breeding associations with this object were formed all over the country it would give a wonderful impetus to the breeding interests generally. A more systematic manner of mating the mares with suitable stallions would be the result. Now often through the want of a proper horse not being within reach, and often through ignorance the best mares are lost on account of not breeding them in the proper line.

### Forest Tree Distribution.

Inquiry having been made of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as to whether there would be any gratuitous distribution of trees suitable for wind-breaks from the Experimental Farms this season, we are pleased to announce that Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Farm, will send out a limited quantity of forest tree seedlings and cuttings through the mail in lots of 100 free, except postage, which will probably be about 6 cents for each parcel. Those who desire such should make application early.

### Hard Versus Soft Wheat.

BY CHAS. BRAITHWAITE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The early frosts of the last few years seem to have raised the question in the minds of many of our farmers: Is it advisable to continue trying to raise Hard Fyfe wheat with a certainty of getting it frozen more or less, when by trying a softer variety we may have it mature free of frost? Now I don't wish to be understood as discouraging experiment, because I am an enthusiast on anything that promises success in farming. First, allow me to say I don't think the softer wheats will be the success they promise. I know some of our farmers have raised this soft wheat and it has done well, and they boast of having sold it as hard wheat, the buyer not knowing the difference. But let the farmers raise half of their crop of soft wheat, then I apprehend the buyer will catch on; if he don't, the miller and baker soon will, because, I understand, that 70 lbs. of flour from hard wheat will make as much bread as 80 or 85 lbs. from soft wheat, and the baker makes his money out of the water. Some contend that this soft wheat grown on our soil and in our climate will soon become as glutenous as our present Hard Fyfe, and my observation has led me to the same conclusion. But if my knowledge of soil, composition, chemistry and botany is correct (it is very vague, I know, but I cannot ignore its teachings), then, I say, by the time we have got the gluten, or hardened these soft varieties, we shall require as long a season to ripen it as we do at present to perfect our Hard Fyfe wheat. Then, again, if I understand the matter right, there are only a part of two States in the American Union, a few small provinces in northern Europe, besides our own Northwest that can produce this hard wheat, so we only have to compete with about 10% of the wheat producing area of the world, whereas if we go altogether into soft wheat we should immediately come into competition with 90%. Again, experience and observation have convinced me there is more risk of blight, smut, rust, etc., in raising soft than in hard wheat. Therefore, I would say, let us make haste slowly, experiment, prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good. I would respectfully contend we cannot afford to let go the old reliable Hard Fyfe, because our whole commercial status is based upon No. 1 Hard Red Fyfe, and we cannot afford at this stage of our provincial existence to shake the faith of outsiders in the capabilities of our soil or climate. Besides, I do not think all has been done that can be done to hasten the ripening or shorten the growing season of our old reliable Red or White Fyfe.

Allow me to make a few suggestions. First, compact the soil. We have all noticed the edges of fields ripen a few days before the heart of the field. Some think it is because it gets more air. I thought so. But I have proved it to my satisfaction that it is the compacting of the soil by the horses turning. I had a roller built last spring weighing 40 hundred, and where the land was rolled right after the plow, and again right after the drill, the grain ripened four to five days earlier than where it was not treated this way, besides rotting the stubble completely. Then again, heavy seeding will ripen quicker. I put two bushels to the acre last year, and one of my neighbors sowed 1½ bushels, and his wheat did not come in as soon by a week as mine sowed same time. In fact, I sowed some when his was two inches high, and it was ready to cut as soon as his was.

Again, I knew a man in South-western Manitoba who, five years ago, commenced to pick the ripest patches on his field, and cut them for seed. He continued this for five years, and last year his crop was all cut by the time his neighbors started. Again, I am fully convinced that an application of lime phosphates of some description would not only increase the yield, but hasten the growth and ripen the wheat very much quicker. Now, if these advantages which practical experience and close observation have proved to be successful separately will work conjointly together to anywhere the same advantage, they will give us ten days or two weeks, namely, compacting the soil three or four days. Note these points:—

Always selecting the ripest and best wheat for seed, three or four days.

Heavy seeding, that is, 1½ bushels on old land to 2 bushels per acre on heavy, strong land, three or four days.

Application of lime phosphates, quantity to be determined by experiment, three or four days.

I have said nothing about the smudge, because, while I have strong faith in its efficacy, it is only a partially solved problem as yet, but these other suggestions I have fully proved. I hope these few crude ideas will set some abler minds to thinking and abler pens to writing and my fellow-farmers to acting, so that we may be able to prove to outsiders that we can and do raise No. 1 Hard with a certainty.

### Chatty Letter from the States.

There are a good many cattle being fed for April markets. Practical feeders say that "fall feeding" to maturity does not pay the beef raiser at present prices for cattle and corn. He thinks that if ripe heaves realize less than 6 cents per lb. gross weight, it pays best to take fair fleshed "feeders" and give them corn for a month or two, and sell for what they will bring.

Some fancy 1,500 lb. cattle sold at \$5.25 lately. The top price a year ago was \$5.40.

One day recently dressed beef men paid \$3.25 @ 4.45 for 1,050 @ 1,450 lb. steers, including rough 1,245-lb. steers at \$3 00 @ 3.75; good 1,188-lb. steers at \$4.10; choice 1,314 @ 1,350-lb. steers at \$4.35 @ 4.45; shippers and exporters paid 3.50 for 1,706 lb. bulls, and \$4.10 @ 5 for 1,278 @ 1,533 lb. steers, with 1,618-lb steers at 4.70. Native cow sold principally at \$2 30 @ 2.75, and bulls largely at \$2.75 @ 3. Texas cows and steers mixed sold at \$2 @ 2.60, and Texas steers at \$3.10 @ 3.60.

J. C. Kenworthy, of Nelson & Sons, Jersey City, was among the visitors. He was en route to Truman's place at Bushnell, Ill. Mr. J. H. Truman, he says, is now making a trip through Wyoming, Montana and Washington taking notes on the horse business. Mr. Kenworthy has an idea there will be plenty of good fat cattle ready to come forward within a month or two. Very few good ones are going into the Jersey City market.

Mr. Truman, in connection with Nelson and Sons, of Liverpool, has already exported two shipments of well-bred Montana horses, and he thinks quite a business can be developed.

The British markets for American cattle have lately been on the mend, best States steers making 12 cents, sinking the offal, at London.

The live cattle exporters are making a little money, as cattle here are cheap now.

Horses are selling very low unless of fine quality, and the trouble is there are very few of that kind coming. In every state there is a deluge of common and inferior horses.

Hogs lately have been hogs, or, to spread, selling at \$4 50 @ 5.05, or \$1.25 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago.

Sheep are selling readily this spring at \$5.00 @ 5.40 for "fed" westerns, averaging 110 @ 130 lbs., and \$5.50 @ 6.00 for lambs.

### Mr. F. A. Folger's Stock Farm.

Within a five minutes' walk of Kingston Junction, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, the above farm is most favorably situated, both for visitors from a distance as well as for convenient transit of any animals that require shipping by rail. Standard-bred trotting horses and Holstein cattle are both extensively bred, the aim from the outset being to procure the best in both lines of breeding. Holstein cattle were first introduced some six years ago, when the best families and individuals were selected with a view of forming a herd second to none in the Dominion. The three families that produced the best results are Jamaicas, Lutske and Aiggies. As an example of the sort of individuals introduced, such cows are imported:— Ismaline, whose dam has a milk record of 85 lbs. per day, and a butter record of 17½ lbs. per week. Ismaline herself gave 74 lbs. per day as a three-year-old. Another good one is Nixie L. (imp.), always a winner wherever shown, winning two first prizes at Toronto Industrial and first at the Provincial at Kingston. She has since become celebrated all over the province. Her record is 84 lbs. of milk; butter record, 18 lbs. in seven days. The last addition to the herd by purchase is Ethelkas Prince, No. 13637, bred by the estate of the late John Mitchell, Meadowbrook, New York. He was sired by Jamaica's Prince 3143, whose dam Jamaica's three-year-old milk record was 112 lbs. 2 oz. per day, and 12,830 lbs. in five months and nineteen days. The dam of Ethelkas Prince had a three-year-old record of 101 lbs. per day. Thus it will be seen how exceedingly strong in producing lines this bull is bred, and he therefore can scarcely fail to produce great results in still further improving the herd, the calves sired by him already showing great promise. A number of the older cows now in the herd were originally imported from North Holland. These have been carefully bred to bulls of the best possible breeding, in order to produce cattle that would be equal of those brought from their native land, with the result that two-year-old heifers are producing upwards of 50 lbs. of milk per day; three-year-olds have records of 70 lbs. per day, while matured cows yield over 80 lbs. per day. These figures give pretty conclusive evidence of the success attained. In point of numbers, probably this is one of the largest herds of the breed in Ontario, including all ages of both sexes, upwards of 80 head of cattle being in the stables at the time of our visit. In horses equal care has been exercised in selecting from the best performing families. Mr. Folger in both lines of breeding evidently pins his faith to the offspring of great producing darfs. Such is the handsome young stallion Palm-Leaf 7634, who has size and an attractive way of going to back up his excellent breeding, his sire being Pan-coast, also the sire of Patron, 2.14½, while his dam Augusta is also the dam of Chanter, 2.20¾, and Shallcross, 2.21¾, the dam of Augusta being Dolly Mills, who is also the dam of Orange Girl, 2.20, and Ajax, Artimas, Sir Walkill and Walkill Chief, all sires of speed from 2.18 to 2.30. Another good one is Dr. Carver 7369, whose two-year-old race record is 2.40, he also having won the Woodbine three-year-old stakes and medal at Toronto, August 20th, 1888. He is a son of New York Dictator 5200, dam Kitty Morgan, who is also the dam of Nancy Talbot, whose four-year-old record is 2.29. Among the brood mares is Augusta, the dam of Palm-Leaf; she is now in her 22nd year, having recently landed from Kentucky; is now in foal to Jaybird, sire of Allerton, 2.09½. Another capital good one is the handsome bay mare, own sister to Dr. Carver, also recently arrived. She is a large mare of grand proportions, and is in foal to Eaglebird, the sire of the phenomenal Mon-bars, 2.16½. Eaglebird is, as most of our readers are aware, a son of Jaybird. The number of medals won by representatives of this stud and herd are tangible evidence of the high prominence they have attained.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

HUGH WATSON AND WILLIAM MCCOMBIE.

A CHAPTER IN CATTLE-BREEDING HISTORY.

Perhaps cattle breeders in Canada have a greater liking for the Shorthorn than his great rival the Aberdeen Angus, but whatever their predilections the careers of great breeders in whatever department must be of general interest to breeders of all classes of stock.

Two figures fill our view when we survey the early history and modern success of Polled cattle of the northeast of Scotland—those of Hugh Watson, of Keillor, in the County of Forfar, and William McCombie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire. The former has been called the Colling, and the latter the Booth of the famous black.

There was an hereditary love of cattle breeding in the Watson family. Records show that as early as 1735 the grandfather of Hugh Watson had a herd of cattle of proverbial excellence. He was himself born at the farm of Bannatyne, Newtyle, in 1789, and he died in 1865. He became tenant of Keillor, in the parish of Meigle, about 1808, and founded his herd with six cows and a bull which he got from his father, to which he added ten of the best figures and the best bull he could find in Trinity Muir Market, Brechin. The bull he has purchased was Tarnty Jock, the first of a line of Jocks that now confuse the pedigree investigator, but which in their lifetime were the means of carrying the fame of the Angus Doddies into England and Ireland, and from them sprung some of the most celebrated families of the modern Aberdeen Angus cattle. Mr. Watson is pronounced by Mr. McCombie to have been the first great improver of the polled breed. No one will deny him that distinction, and no herd in the country can be named that is not indebted to Keillor blood. He was a great stickler for black colors, and bred out all other shades as far as it was possible for one man to do so. His motto was "breed from the best" irrespective of their affinity or blood, and he acted on the in-and-in breeding principle, building up different families marked by varying characteristics. By means of the principle of selection from amongst the members of his herd, adopted by the early Southdown improvers, he was soon in possession of better cattle than any other of the Angus breeders. He was a heavy breeder, and by a method of his own which he adopted and practiced with great success, he was able to have one cow suckle five calves in one season. As early as 1829 he exhibited successfully at Smithfield, and the ox he then showed gave, when killed, results which showed him to be but little short of the Durham ox as a cattle-feeding prodigy. One of his heifers at four and a-half years old was so much thought of that at the request of the H. & A. Society she was shown at Smithfield as an illustration of the capabilities of Scotch cattle. She was sold for £50, and shown round the country after the manner of the Durham ox. Her bone was almost as fine as that of a Roe Deer, and her brisket when she was killed was scarcely eight inches from the ground. Her inside fat weighed equal to one-fourth of her gross dead weight. His cow, Old Grannie White, stands first in the herd book, was calved in 1824, and died 1st July, 1859. She was dam of twenty-five calves. She gave up breeding in her twenty-ninth year, and ceased to nurse in the previous year. It is clear from this that the Angus Doddies were a singularly healthy race with fine constitutions. These items serve to convey to the mind some idea of the improvement effected by Hugh Watson in the Polled cattle of Forfarshire in the short period of a little over twenty

years, but it is not likely that the breed would have risen to the pitch of popularity which it afterwards attained had it not been for an event which at first threatened its extinction.

About 1827 Shorthorn cattle were first introduced into the north-eastern counties, and experiments made in crossing them and the Polled cattle, giving results which far surpassed anything before dreamed of in cattle breeding; a craze for crossing set in which threatened the extinction of the breed which made the cross possible. It was at this stage that the man appeared on the scene who turned the tide of battle, rescued the Doddies from the fate which seemed to be imminent, and in the end of the day carried the war so far into the enemy's camp that now it seems to be not improbable that the term cosmopolitan will pass from the Shorthorn to the Polled.

William McCombie was born at Tillyfour, in the parish of Alfred, in 1805, and died in the spring of 1880. He began cattle dealing with his father before he was twenty years of age, and in 1829 became tenant of Tillyfour. In the following year he gave up dealing and embarked on his career as a breeder. His herd lasted exactly half a century. It was dispersed in 1880, consequent on his death. He bought Queen Mother, his most celebrated matron cow, at Ardovie when a yearling for £12 10s., and at Paris in 1878 he gained with a group of females, descended from this cow and all bred by himself, two £100 prizes—one for the best group of cattle bred by an exhibitor outside of France, and the other for the best group of beef producing cattle bred by exhibitor, open to the world. Between these two dates and events he was privileged to do for the breed what it has fallen to the lot of few men to accomplish.

The early polled cattle of Aberdeenshire were noted for their symmetry, but they were regarded as undersized for work oxen. Their aptitude to lay on flesh was, however, a well-known characteristic, and they were also famed for their hardy constitution and fine moulded heads. They were thick, low-set, compact and fine in the bone. This form has been preserved all through their period of improvement, and the modern Polled is a development on a larger scale of the old Buchan Humber. The type of the breed is cylindrical, and not square like the Shorthorn, and wherever the latter form appears there is a suspicion of a Shorthorn cross. As butchers' beasts they are hardly to be surpassed. They die well and cut up admirably. The cross between a Shorthorn bull and a Polled cow makes, perhaps, the best beef animal in existence. The unimproved Doddy, however, possessed one qualification which has been somewhat neglected in the improved. The cow was a deep milker, and of course there are still families and individuals which excel at the pail, but, as a whole, this characteristic of other beef breeds is not lacking in the Polled—that as dairy cattle their value has not increased with their improvement in capacity to lay on flesh.

These, then, are briefly some of the features of the breed. How have they been developed? There are these foundations of Polled blood:—The Ardovie cow, Black Meg 766, the bull Panmure 51, and the Keillor Jocks, already referred to. Black Meg was a wonderful specimen, she bred calves until nearly twenty years of age, and was also a deep milker. Her daughter was Queen of Ardovie 29, and McCombie's Queen Mother 348 was a daughter of Queen of Ardovie 29. Panmure 51 was bought, when eighteen months old, at a sale of Lord Panmure's stock by Mr. Fullerton, of Ardovie, for £17 17s, and to this gentleman Mr. McCombie acknowledged himself to be under great obligations, as it was from him he got the stock that did him most good.

Mr. McCombie's object in devoting himself to cattle breeding, as declared by himself, was to improve the Aberdeen or Angus Polled breed with respect to size, symmetry, fineness of bone, strength of constitution and disposition to accumulate fat. In order to do this he spared no expense in obtaining the finest animals from the purest stocks, and in breeding he acted on the principle of breeding in-and-in until he had fixed the type, then introducing a fresh crop to strengthen the blood, and afterwards reverting

to the blood first used in fixing the type. His expressed view is that in-and-in breeding may be followed for a time until the type be developed; but to continue for a length of time to breed in-and-in is not only against my experience, but, I believe, against nature. How he fixed the type is illustrated by the breeding of his earlier strains. The bull Monarch 44, used by him in the 40's was calved in 1843, and was got by Panmure 51, out of Julia 671, by Panmure 51. He was thus the produce of a bull and his own daughter. Monarch was mated with Queen Mother 348, and she too was got by Panmure 51. Two heifers, Lola Montes and Bloomer, were bred in this way. Queen Mother was again mated with the first Polled Victor 46; he was a son of Monarch, and his dam, Jean Ann 206, was a full sister to Queen Mother. The result was a heifer named Windsor 202, one of the most handsome as well as most successful breeding animals in the herd. It was at this stage that the principle of departing from in-and-in breeding was put into practice. In 1848 the bull Angus 45, from Keillor, and without known relation to the Panmure strain, was bought for £36. He was mated with the inbred Lola Montes, Bloomer and Windsor, and from each of them there was produce. The fruit of the union with Lola Montes was Charlotte 203, one of the best cows ever bred at Tillyfour, and a first-prize winner at the H. & A. S., and also at the first Paris exhibition in 1856. She was a cow with a grand constitution, evidenced by the fact that she triumphantly emerged from conflict with all the malignant diseases that prove so fatal to cattle. Bloomer produced twins, a bull and a cow, and the latter, the Belle 205, is an illustration of a Free Martin breeding. In 1854 Mr. McCombie seems to have had enough of the out crop, as he then purchased the bull Hanton 228, which had been first at the H. & A. S. at Berwick in that year. In his veins there was again a dash of Panmure blood. He was crossed on the Panmure Angus cows, the best produce being three heifers out of Charlotte. One of these, Pride of Aberdeen 581, was an undersized calf and not much thought of when young. She, however, is one of the record cows of the Polled breed, and produced grand heifer calves, but never was much of a milker. Whether from a feeling that he was in danger of losing his type, or from some other cause, it is significant that after Hanton Mr. McCombie used in succession several bulls of close in breeding. Hanton was bred in 1855 and 1857 to the cow Windsor 202, one in which the Angus cross was not present, and the produce were the two bulls Windsor 221 and Rob Roy Macgregor 267. The former was sold, but Mr. McCombie afterwards introduced some of his produce into the herd; the latter became stud bull at Tillyfour. After him he used Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, whose dam was Maid of Orleans 580, a daughter of Hanton and Bloomer, and so also an inbred cow without Angus blood. In 1861 he secured Don Fernando 514, a son of the Windsor bull which he sold, and after him he got President 4th 368, of Panmure and Ardovie breeding, and then Bright 454, a son of his own Black Prince of Tillyfour already referred to.

These items show that there was not much out crossing after the one case of Angus, but that Mr. McCombie seems to have concluded that he could not have too much of the original Panmure blood. Of course during the currency of the twenty years that had elapsed since Monarch and Queen Mother had first been mated, there had been opportunity for blending the crosses within the herd itself, which contained many other families besides the one now referred to. It is, however, not without significance that almost all the Tillyfour prize animals were of the Queen tribe, and the Paris group of 1878 was, I think, wholly so.

Mr. McCombie held his first public sale in 1850, and the last Tillyfour sale took place in 1880, after his death. In all not less than 350 breeding animals were publicly sold at these sales, for upwards of £14,000. At the first sale such prices as 35 gs., 29 gs. and 30 gs. were the highest. At the dispersion sale the highest figure was 270 gs. given for the cow Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, and the average was £48 1s. 6d.

SCOTLAND YET.

### How Shall We Improve Our Horses?

BY A. WILSON.

It may not be out of place for me, in this age of progression and great competition, to pass a few remarks on one of the most important branches of agriculture. Every one is aware of the very dull market there is for the large majority of horses that are bred in this country, and it is almost impossible for anyone to conjecture what will be the results if a still further continuance of the present methods are carried on in raising nondescript animals. No doubt the States was the great dumping ground for a large portion of the low bred horses raised here. Two obstacles have come in the way which have completely shut that market against this class. First of all, the Western States are raising such a quantity of horses, which are being shipped into the large cities and sold by auction at prices that would stagger the most of the farmers here. Good-looking working horses, all in fine condition, weighing from ten hundred to sixteen hundred pounds, are selling daily at prices from \$50 to \$100 each. The next obstacle was the McKinley bill, which many consider the greatest awakener we have ever had in this country. In many ways trade has been changing while we have been asleep. In this age of easy and quick travelling many have gone to Europe, and are now adopting the styles and fashions of European countries. Fast trotters were formerly wanted, but now stylish horses with high knee action are most in demand. Horses of this class are at present being imported from Great Britain, where fabulous prices are being paid for them. To meet the demand which is at our very door and elsewhere, highly bred sires must be used, such as the English Coach, the Hackney and the Thoroughbred; the qualities of each I will here treat separately. The

#### ENGLISH COACH HORSE

is one of the most impressive sires. They have been bred for two points (style and color) for centuries. The results are wonderful when highly bred stallions of this type are mated with light legged driving mares from the first cross. I have seen the very best results if the offspring of this cross are again bred to coach stallions. The result will be most satisfactory. Light legged horses are much easier bred than draught horses, because in the former it is type, quality and action, while in the latter it is size and weight. It can be seen how much easier it is to breed for type, quality and action in the one, than size and weight in the other with the same mares. It will also be seen how careful everyone should be in mating their mares to gain the best results, and keep to one line and breeding.

#### THE HACKNEY.

In the general acceptance of the word, is a horse superior to all others for riding or driving purposes. The continental countries of Europe place great confidence in this breed. The French Government agent, when writing to the royal commission on horse breeding in Great Britain in 1873, says that he placed the greatest reliance on the English Hackney, for they had been the source of the great improvement in the horses that have been produced in France. I don't suppose there is a breed of horses in the world possessed of the same ambition, action and courage. History tells us they have been held in the very highest esteem for centuries. Lawrence writes of horses having been sold of this stamp, four hundred years ago, at prices from £70 to £80. The Hackney, although not bred for color like the Coach horse, has been bred for type, strength and action—they show that fine, wedgy confirmation which is so essential in horses for riding and driving in four-in-hands and lighter vehicles, such as the mail phaeton, T cart, victoria and dog cart. They go with that fine elastic step which make them so suitable for driving in crowded parks, and for this purpose are much sought after. It matters not whether they are driven four miles or fourteen miles an hour they always keep up that beautiful showy action, and it can be seen from time to time, in matches that have taken place in England, the wonderful speed, strength and

endurance they possess for carrying heavy weight and trotting long distances. There are many instances of them having trotted 17 to 20 miles within the hour, carrying 15 stones, and it is on record where one trotted 24 miles in one hour. Almost every sporting gentleman in England keeps hacks of this stamp for riding to cover while their hunters have been sent on hours before them to the place of meet, and in many instances I have seen them carry their masters across country in fine style when their hunters failed to get there in time. In mating highly bred stallions of this breed to nice wedgy roadster mares it is wonderful how they blend together and produce a horse of very fine confirmation—in fact horses bred in this way from the very best Hackney sires are superior to most of the stallions that are being imported. It seems strange that the farmers in this country will persist in supporting overgrown stallions, both of the Hackney and Coach horse breeds, in preference to the highly finished horse of a less size. It must be understood there are culls in every breed of animals, it does not matter of what breed they are, and if sires of a low standard are imported they should not be patronized, and very soon a better class will come, and those who wish to import the best will be encouraged to do so. How many times have we seen stallions of a very high class driven out of this country by the want of support. I could name numbers of them which have gone to the States and made a great name. If they had received the support they merited they would have been here yet, and been a great boon to the country at large.

#### THE THOROUGHBRED

is of the highest breeding of any of the horse kind, and individually is the most impressive sire. They have never been bred for type, but for speed at the gallop the same as the roadster here for speed at the trot, and it can be seen in districts here where thoroughbreds have been travelling of different confirmations, how they impress their gets with their own particular form. Anyone who has witnessed large classes of them brought out at some of the leading shows will notice this. Although some are great race horses themselves and getters of race horses, that is no criterion when crossed with common mares. Now a thoroughbred, to be a successful sire to cross with common mares, should be of good size and of a thick, wedgy shape, with thick, deep quarters, short back, well sprung ribs, shoulders well laid back, and all who know what it is to ride on horse back know the difference between straight shoulders and sloping shoulders. A horse with the former moves the body every time he steps and shakes his rider, and is not safe to ride, but the one with the sloping shoulders moves with a fine elastic step and is a pleasure to ride, and invariably has a certain amount of knee action. If this were only studied a very little and put into practice, what a fine class of hunters of great value could be raised here. Stallions of this breed can be mated to a rougher class of mares than would be suited for either the Coach horse or the Hackney, and with the rougher class of mares the grading process of a higher standard would become much quicker and more profitable.

#### THE DRAUGHT HORSES

are of many breeds, the Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Percherons, Belgians and Danish. Of all the breeds the Clydesdales and the Shires are the most in favor, and probably the Clydesdale come first, although in some parts of the States the Shires are coming to the front, and in many instances I hear more of them because of their solid color, it being not so characteristic in the Shire as in the Clydesdale to have so much white markings. But whatever breed is used it should always be the aim of everyone raising draught horses to get as much size and weight as possible on short legs, with good feet and pasterns, which is most essential in draught horses for city work. There is one very important matter I would like to mention here which may be wholly unknown to many, but is attracting the attention of many horsemen to this country, that is, the climatic of the different horses shipped into Great Britain. The Canadian horse stands first on the list—they will go into

their work almost the day they land. The German and French horses take one year. Horses from the U. S. A. six months. It will be seen from this what a valuable country this is for raising stock, if good use were made of it. There are large railway firms and others in Great Britain who would buy Canadian draught horses in preference to any other if they could get them suitable. There were Canadian horses shipped into France last summer, and the few that were suitable have given the greatest of satisfaction. The great fault of our horses is the want of type and quality. In a country like this everyone who is breeding stock should earnestly endeavor to raise the very best and make them attractive to buyers. In the meantime it is purely accidental if a marketable horse is raised by the present methods. Many will say, how can we procure such stallions to breed from? My answer is, do as the South Dumfries and Paris districts have done, where the system has been one of the greatest successes. Form associations such as they have done, with a set of rules governing the society. There is no fear but success will attend all such efforts.

### Difficulties in the Way of Manitoba Dairying.

BY JAMES ELDER, HENSALL FARM, VIRDEN.

In last issue we pointed out some of the advantages which would result from the incorporation of dairying into our present system of farming. In the present issue we will point out some of the difficulties in the way of such incorporation, in the hope that someone else will make suggestions by which these difficulties may be overcome.

The first difficulty we would notice is the want of pasturage on our arable farms.

It is well known that on our best farms there is very little natural pasturage. What we have is tardy in starting in the spring, and is nipped down very early by the fall frost. But we are not left without a remedy. We are quite satisfied from our experience with timothy that an abundant supply of hay and pasture can be obtained from this grass, a grass which starts earlier and continues green much later than our natural grass. We are quite well aware that a great many complain of failure with timothy, but to these we would say, "try again." Perhaps you did not sow thick enough, perhaps your land was not in good condition, either from being foul or too new. We do not think there is much use in sowing timothy seed till the land has been thoroughly summerfallowed.

In our own case we have never experienced failure in the last five years, although our first attempt on backsetting was a complete failure. Besides timothy, there are several other grasses which succeed well on our arable land.

The next difficulty we would notice is the fencing, which involves a considerable expense; but, after all, it is not more expensive than it is in many of the older settled parts of Ontario, and with wire at the price of the past year it is not nearly so expensive as it was in Ontario some years ago.

The greatest difficulty, however, to our mind, is to get a sufficient number of farmers in a district to unite and pledge support to some one who will build a factory for the manufacture of cheese or butter, or both, because no one will incur the expense of building unless he is guaranteed a fair support for at least a term of years, and we are afraid that we will have to wait a few years before this will be done; but in the meantime let us be getting ready by adding to our stock of some kind, and thus be serving our apprenticeship in an occupation which we will, no doubt, go into more extensively at no distant date.

NOTE.—As far as butter making is concerned, under the existing conditions in many districts, it can, without doubt, be successfully prosecuted and developed for a time by private dairymen improving and increasing their herds, and equipping their dairies with the most effectual appliances for cream raising and butter making. When it comes to the developing of a large export trade, if that be looked for, then the factory system presents essential advantages.—  
ED. FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**Hereford Cattle.**

[A paper read by F. A. Fleming before the Dominion Hereford Association.]

Mr. Wm. Marshall, an eminent agriculturist and writer on rural affairs, in his Rural Economy of Gloucester, in 1788, more than 100 years ago, gives the following description of Herefords:—

"The Herefordshire breed of cattle, taking it all in all, may without risk, I believe, be deemed the first breed of cattle in this Island. In general appearance the Herefordshire cattle resemble very much those of Sussex, except in their superior size. The frame is altogether athletic, with limbs in most cases sufficiently clean for the purposes of travelling. The form of many of them as beasts of draught is nearly complete. Besides their superiority as beasts of draught and their being eligible as dairy stock, the females at least *fat kindly at an early age*, the strongest proof of their excellency as fattening cattle."

In another section of the book Mr. Marshall gives a description of the qualities of the Herefordshire ox intended for grazing in that country:—

"The general appearance is full of health and vigor. The countenance pleasant, cheerful, open, the forehead broad, the eye full and lively, the horns bright, tapering and spreading, the head small, the chop clean, the neck long and tapering, the chest deep, the bosom broad and projecting forward, the chin full, the loin broad, the hips standing wide and level with the spine, the quarters long and wide (at the reach), the rump even with the general level of the back, not drooping or standing high and sharp above the quarters, the tail slender, the barrel round and roomy, the carcass throughout being deep and well spread, the thigh clean and regularly tapering, the legs upright and short, the bone below the knee and hoof small, the feet of middle size, the cod and twist round and full, the flank large, the flesh everywhere mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chin, shoulders and ribs, the hide mellow and middle thickness, the coat neatly haired, bright and silky, its color a middle red, with a bald face, the last being characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed." This, then, is the picture of a typical Hereford as the breed existed about 100 years ago.

Another authority, Mr. I. H. Campbell, Charlton, Kent, a contributor to the "Annals of Agriculture" in 1790, in a paper treating on breeds of cattle and sheep, and speaking of a certain ox of "the true Herefordshire breed" that had been exhibited, says: "That the opinion of many who viewed this animal alive was that they never saw so much beef under a hide of the size, and upon so small a proportion of bone." He also stated that he knew from experience and through trials of various breeds of none that would become *fat on less food*, few that would not require more food, and that most sorts would require much more than the true Hereford race.

The earliest definite record of Herefords that may be considered reliable in regard to prizes is found in the Smithfield Club reports. The Society was formed in 1799. At the first meeting Mr. Westear took the first prize with a Hereford ox. This ox was seven years old, eight feet eleven inches long, six feet seven inches high, ten feet four inches girth, and sold for 100 guineas.

At the same show Mr. John Ellman, another Hereford breeder, took the prize of the best ox fattened with grass and hay only in the shortest time from the yoke.

From the formation of the Society in 1799 to 1851 all breeds were shown in competition, with the following results as to oxen and steers:

Herefords.....	won 185 prizes
Shorthorns.....	" 82 "
Devons.....	" 44 "
Scotch.....	" 43 "
Sussex.....	" 9 "
Longhorns.....	" 4 "
Cross-breeds.....	" 8 "

The Herefords winning within five as many as all the other breeds. It has been the aim of Hereford breeders to breed with a view of pro-

**A GREAT DAY FOR HEREFORDS AND SOUTH-DOWNS.**

The lottery of the show yard is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the dressed carcass competition at the fat stock show. The judging on foot at the exhibition just closed was reasonably satisfactory, but when it came to the carcasses last Friday the lightning-rod reputation of the dressed beef class was well sustained. Just where the judicial spark will strike in this department of the show is a thing the knowing ones have long since ceased trying to foretell. Now and then it is attracted to the most satisfactory body of beef, but on the whole no section of the show has been the scene of so much bad work. Mr. J. H. Bunn, of Peoria, officiated upon this occasion.

Beginning with the three-year-old carcasses, four in number, Mr. Wm. S. Van Natta's Hereford, Bendigo, was awarded the prize.

In two-year-olds the carcass of the champion grade of the show, Mr. Elmendorf's Charley, was chosen.

Yearlings, as usual, presented the most inviting appearance of the lot. Mr. Bunn was taken with the excellent carcass of Mr. Earl's Hereford, Sultan, and named it for the prize, although that of Makin Bros.' Spot was in every way its equal. Indeed some thought the latter quite entitled to the ribbon. However, there was no such room for caustic criticism here as in the two-year-olds. There was not a bad carcass in the yearling class, but Mr. Earl's was probably the richest.

To Mr. Stautz, a Bloomington, Ill., butcher, was assigned the task of picking a grand sweepstakes carcass from the three winners, viz., Bendigo, Charley and Sultan, all Herefords. The three-year-old was too big and the yearling too little, we suppose, and so the lucky Elmendorf (two-year-old) crept in between.

The ribbon for carcass showing greatest percentage of edible meat fell to the very meaty entry of Tom Ponting, the fourth victory of the day for the "white faces".

**HEREFORDS ON THE RANCH.**

The recent arrival at Liverpool of 500 head of ranch stock from the ranch owned by Hon. Senator Cochrane has excited considerable interest in British live stock circles, owing to the high finish and quality of the cattle. In 1881 this ranch was stocked by the purchase of a large draft of well-bred grade Shorthorn females, and on these were used choice Hereford bulls of high breeding, some of them being sired by the famous Hereford bull Lord Wilton. The Canadian Gazette, commenting on the draft, says: "The shipment just landed shows conclusively the enormous benefit which has been conferred on the territories by the introduction of such valuable bulls. The steers now arrived are of exceptionally fine quality. Indeed it is admitted by American and other importers that the quality has never been equalled by the cattle from any of the other ranches in the United States or Canada. This opinion is borne out by the fact of their being immediately snapped up at the highest market prices. The venture must have proved a profitable one; and we are informed that next year, and each succeeding year, the quality will improve further. A prominent dealer remarked to Mr. Cruett, of Messrs. Pritchard, Moor & Cruett, the cattle salesmen, that when these cattle left the range they must have been equal to the best Scots." This is a practical instance of the importance that is attached to quality in export cattle. If beeves of such a character made up the greatest portion of our export cattle the beef industry, with all its annexments, would prove more profitable as well as progressive. It is unwise, it is folly, to seek to foster and build up an industry of any nature with Great Britain without making quality the first object to be obtained. Their markets demand it, and they willingly pay for it. This incident also forcibly endorses the merits that friends have claimed for the "white faces" as rustlers on the range.

**Experiments with Grasses at Ottawa.**

BY JAMES FLETCHER, BOTANIST TO DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

There are, I judge, few subjects connected with agriculture at the present time which are of more importance to farmers, but particularly to dairymen, than a critical knowledge of the many varieties of grasses with which they feed their stock. The celebrity certain districts have gained for the excellence of their dairy products, is, to a large measure, due to the grasses which grow there. Grasses of some kind, suitable as food for cattle, and enabled by nature to withstand the climatic conditions where they grow, are to be found in every habitable portion of the globe. There are said to be over 6,000 different species of grasses known to botanists, and we have more than 300 distinct kinds growing wild in Canada. There is no doubt that the grasses form by far the most valuable part of the vegetable creation, and they vary in size from the low tufted fescues which grow on the summits of high mountains to the gigantic bamboo which raises its lofty stems over 100 feet in the air. Their importance, too, will be seen when it is remembered that all the grains, as Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, millet and sugar cane, and many others are all true grasses. The kinds of which I wish to write now, however, are the various fodder grasses which have been found either suitable or unsuitable at Ottawa for cultivation as hay or pasture. The experiments from which these notes are drawn have now been carried on for four seasons, and the grasses tested include most of the highly esteemed English varieties, as well as many promising native species. Each kind is grown separately, and notes are taken of the time of sowing, flowering, cutting and aftermath, the weight of hay per acre, the chemical value as food for stock, and whether eaten with relish, also whether they are able to stand the colds of winter. About 150 different varieties have been grown, and from what has so far been seen, it is clear that many of the varieties, of which the seeds are included in the permanent pasture mixtures sold by seedsmen, are quite unsuited for profitable cultivation in this climate. It must not be forgotten, that in a country presenting such a large area and diversity of climate as Canada, many plants which do not succeed in Ottawa may thrive in other districts.

**EUROPEAN GRASSES.**

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*, L.).—No grass is better known or more highly prized by farmers than this. On the whole, it is, perhaps, the most profitable hay grass which can be grown. Its great advantages are: It makes a vigorous growth, produces many stems, is heavy, easily cured, and stands handling and pressing without waste. It is well known to every one, and therefore meets a ready sale. The seed is freely produced, easily saved and cleaned from weed-seeds, and is easily handled by the farmer, who can also always obtain it easily. There are, however, some defects which must not be overlooked. It starts late in the spring, and is not at its best when clover is ready to be cut. When cut too early the bulls at the base of the stems during the best steer. The result as above shows they have been reasonably successful.

A pure-bred steer won the sweepstakes of \$500 for best carcass of any breed at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1882.

are injured, so that only a weakly growth is produced afterwards. These bulbs, too, make it particularly susceptible to injury by mice or insects. It is unsuitable as a pasture grass. Horses, sheep and pigs crop it too close if allowed access to the pastures, and the aftermath is small. If fed too close or cut too late in the autumn, it is apt to be winter-killed. All of these points go to show that timothy is not a perfect grass, and it would be well for farmers throughout the country to supplement their pastures and meadows with some of the other grasses, which up to the present have been much neglected.

Fescues.—Of the British grasses which have been tested here, undoubtedly the most valuable are Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*, Huds.) and its variety the Taller Fescue (*F. elatior*, L.) (Fig. 1).—The first is the smaller of the two,



FIG. 1.

with finer leaves. Both of these grasses produce a heavy crop of hay—2½ to 3½ tons to the acre—the leaves and stems of which remain green even until the seeds are ripe. They also provide excellent pasturage in early spring and late autumn. The Taller Fescue is not quite so hardy as the Meadow Fescue, and does not produce quite such fine hay, but it gives more pasture. Both should be included in all pasture mixtures. The Taller Fescue prefers a rather moist soil. Of the smaller fescues, Sheep's Fescue and Hard Fescue are much recommended; but except upon stony or sandy pastures, where little will grow, the amount of fodder is too small to make them worth growing. The Hard Fescue is the better of the two.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*, L.).—This grass in England is called Cock's-foot, where it is largely grown and highly esteemed. At Ottawa it has not succeeded very well; but in many parts of Canada it is grown very satisfactorily. It is claimed for it in the United States that if cut when in bloom (which is the time that all hay grasses should be cut) it makes hay of the best quality. It is also a little earlier than Timothy, which makes it very suitable for growing with Red Clover. It is extremely early in spring and grows very rapidly after cutting. Cattle seem to relish it, and it is for this reason valuable in a pasture mixture, where a chief object is to give a variety of feed by mixing grasses which come to their highest state of perfection at different seasons of the year. It does best in a deep, rich, moist soil, where it will produce a heavy crop both of hay and pasture.

Rye Grasses (*Lolium perenne*, L. L. and *Italianum*, A. Braun).—The Rye grasses probably

form the bulk of nearly all the pasture grass mixtures purchased by farmers. The seed is produced very freely, and is very cheap and easily obtained. It germinates freely, makes a rapid growth, and during the first season presents a grand appearance which delights the heart of the purchaser. It is, however, too short lived in most parts of Ontario and Quebec to be introduced into permanent pasture mixtures. Where only a single crop is required before ploughing in, these grasses may be used with some of the free growing annuals. The Rye grasses have now been tried at Ottawa for four years, and the results have proved unsatisfactory.

Sweet Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.—This is a grass of small value, its sweet odour being its chief recommendation. In Europe it is very early, but at Ottawa it has always suffered considerably from the winter, and has not recovered until after many other varieties had made a heavy growth.

The native Indian Hay (*Hierochloa borealis*, R. & S.).—I consider superior to it for all the purposes for which it is grown, in earliness, sweetness and quantity of feed. See Fig. 5.

Austrian Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*) (Fig. 2).—Of all the grasses not in general cultivation



FIG. 2.

which we have tried, this is by far the most promising. The seed was imported from Germany. The young plants make a vigorous growth and soon become established. This grass is conspicuous for its free leafy growth and tall stems which bear an abundance of seed. It flowers in the last week of June, and produces nearly four tons of hay to the acre. The hay is rather coarse but is liked by cattle. It is a very hardy grass, springs up early in the season, and produces a heavy aftermath of succulent leafy shoots. This variety has also been called "Awnless Brome Grass," "Smooth Brome" and "Hungarian Fodder Plant."

## NATIVE GRASSES.

Of several kinds of native grasses which have been cultivated, there are some worthy of special mention, and the suggestion is made that it will be more advantageous for farmers to learn which of the grasses growing wild in their own localities are of value, and then collect the seed and cultivate it, than to buy the seeds of European grasses not so well suited to the Canadian climate. The qualities which render a grass valuable are the following, which vary much in the different species:—(1) Palatability, by which they are rendered attractive; (2) nutritive value and digestibility, to which they owe their importance as food, and (3) size and prolificness, by which they repay the trouble of cultivating them.



FIG. 3.

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*, With) (Fig. 3).—This valuable grass is well-known to Canadian farmers, although they are too prone to buy it from the seedsmen rather than getting children to collect it fresh from their own meadows and roadsides, which would be a better plan. This grass grows wild throughout Canada, and for low land is one of the most useful hay and pasture grasses we have. It will give, in rich, low land, 2½ to 3 tons of excellent hay to the acre.

Western Brome Grass (*Bromus Pampellianus*, Scrib.) (Fig. 4).—This is a promising grass, closely resembling the Austrian Brome Grass. It grows three feet in height, and is ready for cutting by



FIG. 4.

the third week in June. It will produce 3½ tons of hay to the acre. The aftermath is not so heavy as the Austrian Brome Grass.

Blue Joint (*Deschampsia Canadensis*).—This is a very leafy grass, suitable for all low land. It grows naturally in ditches and marshes. It makes good hay and increases rapidly. Cattle eat it readily, both green and as hay.

Indian Hay—Holy Grass (*Hierochloa borealis*, R. and S.) (Fig. 5).—This is the grass woven into baskets and mats by the Indians. It is one of the earliest grasses we have, flowering by the middle



FIG. 5.

of May. It is very sweet-scented, and when cut or fed off keeps continuously producing young leaves. The leaves grow to two feet in length if left uncut. It is of little value of itself, but a small quantity in hay imparts a very sweet odour to the other grasses. When once established, however, it is very persistent, and in land which is used for alternate cropping will be found difficult to eradicate.

Wild Timothy (*Muehlenbergia glomerata* Trin.) (Fig 6).—This resembles timothy somewhat in the general appearance of the head, but is not



FIG. 6.

at all like it in other respects. It has a branched stem, and is a heavy cropper, and produces nice, fine hay, highly relished by cattle and horses. It is later than timothy, not flowering until the middle of August. Satin Grass (*Muehlenbergia Mexicana*, Trin.), which belongs to the same family, is a softer grass, and flowers rather earlier. It also makes a heavy crop of good hay.

Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.) (Fig. 7).—This is the wild form of the old fashioned Ribbon Grass of the gardens. It is a luxuriant low-land grass, which gives a very heavy crop of green, leafy stems, which, by 1st June, are three feet high. If cut then, it will produce another large crop by 1st August. It grows wild in all parts of Canada. The seed, which resembles common canary seed, is not very freely produced, but in suitable soil the plants increase rapidly from their roots; but it is not a difficult species to eradicate like some other grasses with this habit.

June Grass — Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*, L.) (Fig. 8).—This grass is, as a rule, not so highly valued by farmers as it deserves. This is largely due to the fact that its chief value is in its leaves, which, although freely produced from early spring to late fall, are not recognized always as belonging to the weak flowering stems which appear in June. There are also various forms, some much better, agriculturally, than others. On the whole, however, this is undoubtedly the most valuable pasture grass in the country. All stock relish it. It produces more continuously if kept fed off than any grass I



FIG. 8.

know, and the chemical analysis shows it to be a specially rich food.

Canadian Blue Grass (*Poa compressa*, L.) (Fig. 9).—This grass is also known as "Wire



FIG. 9.

Grass." It is a rather small species, somewhat resembling June Grass, but easily distinguished by its flat stems. It is very hardy, and although it grows best in heavy rather damp soil, it withstands drought almost better than any other of our high class grasses, and thus is useful for rocky pastures. It flowers about 1st July, but the stems remain green for a long time, and it makes good hay even when the seeds are ripe. The hay, although short, is very heavy and rich. When fed green to cattle they will pick it out in preference to all other grasses.

**The Pea and its Cultivation.**

BY L. J. CORYELL.

There are many theories set forth regarding the cultivation of peas, so much so that it becomes a question whether theory or practice shall rule:

- 1st. In my opinion theory is just as necessary a practice.
- 2nd. That without theory practice availeth very little as far as profits are concerned.

There are many varieties of peas grown, which require different kinds of treatment in cultivation. Take the common field pea, which is generally planted for feeding purpose. They will produce on lands that have been sown to other grains the year previous a better crop than when sown on fresh sod land, as they are likely to grow too much to straw and only a few pods on each vine. The result is a greater amount of labour for a smaller crop of peas, as it requires more labour to harvest and more storage room and more threshing for a less amount of peas. Hence I would say, sow your small peas on old cultivated lands. The question now naturally arises, what variety would you plant for profit? Where the straw is not valuable I would say plant the Mummy pea for a crop; they are easily harvested, as the seed is all on top of the vine, and are easily threshed. But for the export market trade, the Marrowfat is the favorite; it requires stronger land than the field peas.

But many times a farmer will plant peas on land that produced peas the year previous—that I

would object to as a rule; there will not be as good a crop as is obtained from other lands. Another idea is set forth by some farmers, that they can sow peas on land that will not produce a crop of some other grain; the result is that his crop fails, is choked out with thistles and weeds—so much for practice without theory. That farmer blames the land for being no good for peas, or he will say the seed was no good. What I recommend is to seed down land before it gets too poor to produce a crop, and you will always get a crop of peas or any other crop of grain.

There are other varieties of peas that require strong lands and good cultivation. Peas which produce medium or short straw require more attention than the long straw sorts. They consist of all the extra early sorts, and may include the Gems and Advancers, which require clean and rich lands, sod lands, or a good summer fallow being suitable for either of the early sorts.

These are the dwarf peas, that require hoeing. These also require to be sown on clean lands, about twenty inches apart, and drilled in rows so that a cultivator can be worked among them. This cultivation must be done before the peas blossom, in fact when the plants are about one inch high the farmer can go through and over the crop with a light harrow, but after they get up three inches high do not attempt to harrow them. Any peas cultivated after the blossom appears will be injured. A dwarf pea sown and not cultivated will not repay labour and seed. Here theory steps in, and practice makes perfect.

After giving the reader a few starting points to begin with he naturally desires more knowledge, he then wants to know how he shall prepare his land to get the best crop. We will say, in the first place, plough your land into narrow ridges for peas, about 18 feet wide, that is three widths of a grain drill; never take any heed about wanting to sow seed in the furrow between the lands. Plough the land up in good shape, no half-way ploughing, and when ready to harrow down, work it fine so that no grass may grow up between the furrows, as this will damage a crop of peas. Never fill up the water furrow; keep all water furrows open, as the pea will not grow in wet soil and produce a crop.

Now the question naturally arises, when is the proper time to sow peas? I will say as early in April as you can get your land ready and have it dry. Do not sow in the mud; they will rot before they will grow. But suppose you cannot get onto your pea lands as early as I have noted, then do so as early as possible. There is another drawback in obtaining a good sample. When the peas are ripe the farmer takes no notice of the fact until he has his other crops harvested, then he goes in with a horse rake, pulls the peas and draws them in the same day. This is a great mistake. The pea must be cut when fairly ripe and turned over often enough to prevent damage by wet or sunshine, and draw in when dry, and you will always stand a chance to get the highest price going. I think there is something I have passed over, but will refer to now. The farmers will see that there are bugs in their seed peas; to get rid of them is no small trouble. I would say sow no peas unless you can grow a crop free from bugs; if your neighbor's seed contains bugs, induce him to kill them also. Years of experience has taught me that the following is the best method. To destroy these insects, get a fine nozzle for your water can, take one gallon of coal oil, put your peas into a bin one bag at a time, sprinkle a little oil on the peas, then rake or shovel them over, put in another bag, stir them well, thoroughly mixing them, add a little more oil; if the peas do not show it on them, continue until all are oiled. One gallon will kill all the bugs in forty bushels of peas. Better do this as soon as you see there are bugs among the seed. This will not injure the seed. Have your peas threshed so as not to damage them. The trade will pay more money for peas well threshed and cleaned.

Having now placed before the reader a few hints on the cultivation of peas, I will at some other time tell him how to look after other crops, and thereby aid him along the rugged way. There are many sections of Canada where the pea bug has not yet made its appearance, yet it is liable to be introduced at any time; it is a destructive pest and should be closely watched for.

### Our Market for Food Products is in England.

The following is a summary of the address delivered by Prof. Robertson on "The Possibilities of Selling Canadian Farm Products at a Profit in the English Market," which was delivered before the Central Farmers' Institute meeting held in Toronto on 3rd February. He said:

"The farmers of Ontario and of Canada stand head and shoulders above the working farmers in any other country in the world in point of intelligence and enterprise. England may be the ideal farming country in the world; but it must be remembered that the specially educated classes, the university men, the men trained in the sciences and arts, the aristocracy, directed the operations of farming through their tenants. One class with the minds to plan for and direct the other class in their work was the condition in many of the lands of Europe. Here a happier state of things prevailed, where the farmer by the exercise of his own intelligent judgment directed the outcome of his own labor. The Canadian farmer has the privilege of thinking towards expression for himself, and the quality of his thought determines the outcome of his labor. Upon the welfare of the farmers depends the prosperity of the Dominion which we love so well. In Canada agriculture is an interest of first importance, and all others—manufacturing, commercial and professional—are sensitive to the condition of the farmer. When times are prosperous with him, there are good times for all classes. Frequently it has been my privilege to meet representative gatherings of farmers to discuss with them some aspect of their own business. It has not required any conscious effort on my part to refrain from dealing with the question of markets—near or far off. In my humble judgment the market end of the farmer's business has received undue attention from public speakers on agriculture, and other leaders of thought. The farmer's eyes have been pointed all too often and much too earnestly to the selling end of his business, instead of to the producing end and aspect of it. That mischievous course has resulted in leaving on the minds of many farmers an impression that a market—the market—has some sort of personal self-contained existence—in fact, is somewhat like a deity or a devil to the heathen, and may come with deliverance or dire destruction at mere caprice. Some of them have been further misguided into imagining that the market can be charmed into sweet serving at the word and wand of politicians or be chased away beyond touching, tasting, handling or even seeing by their edict of hostility. Politicians have some influence on the markets,—and on the moon." (Hear, hear.)

The speaker then passed on to define the nature and function of markets and the effect of competitions. He said:

#### A THREE-FOLD COMPETITION

existed in most markets:—(1) a competition between buyers which tended to raise the prices; (2) a competition between sellers for a purchaser, which tended to reduce prices; and (3) a competition between commodities and qualities of the same commodity for the preferences of the buyer. The law of supply and demand he stated to be only the consequence of the general consensus of opinion or judgment of all buyers and sellers as to the relative values at a given time. If one farmer sells to another, who already has as much as he can use of the same commodity, the second man buys to resell. He will want a profit for doing so, and if the original owner can market his products direct to the ultimate user or consumer so much the better. Nations acting in their national capacity are to be considered as aggregations of individuals—subject to similar obligations in their spheres, and moved by like forces and motives, as the individual citizens are in theirs. They need customers who want to use, as ultimate consumers, the surplus of goods which they have to sell. In a market we should look for and expect certain qualities:—

1. Accessibility to customers, without expensive toils of any sort.
2. Permanency of adequate demand. (Commerce is shy of uncertain markets; like most girls she needs a little coaxing.)
3. A fair chance in competition.
4. Discrimination as to the quality and value of qualities in goods.

On the sellers' part, it is essential that the requirements of the accessible and available market be studied and catered for. "Seek the market, suit it, then keep it." Some time is required to create a demand in a new market. It takes time to overcome prejudices, and win a preference.

#### THE ENGLISH MARKET

for our food products seems to meet all the requirements. It has been made easy of access by the enlarged and improved carrying facilities of railways and steamships. Its permanency is guaranteed by reason of its large manufacturing population on a small agricultural area. It offers

a fair chance to all; and while it discriminates keenly, it pays the very highest price for the best articles. England has been called "a nation of shopkeepers"—that ensures competition. She is a nation of food consumers, who want and must have just such things as we have to sell. We are a nation of farmers and need just such a customer.

#### THE HOME MARKET

After reverting again to the home end of the farmer's business, Prof. Robertson proceeded to comment on the value of the home market to the farmer. Since 1881 the urban population of Canada had increased by 384,146. That additional town and city population consumes annually food products from Canadian farms to the value of over \$21,000,000 at wholesale farmer's prices. The value of the total exports of farm products—leaving out horses and hay—to Great Britain and the United States during the year ending June 30, 1891, was \$35,955,986. The value of such exports to the United States alone in the same year was \$10,017,390. That shows that the increase of the population in our own towns and cities in 10 years

#### TAKES MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH

of our farm products as we export to the whole 65,000,000 to the south of us. There is no real antagonism of interests between the dwellers in towns and those who live in the country. They are mutually customers of each other, and their interests are harmonious if not identical. All efforts to create antagonism between the agricultural and manufacturing and commercial interests should be refrained from.

#### KIND OF FARM PRODUCTS TO SELL.

From a chart which illustrated the ingredients which the various farm products take out of the soil, the speaker went on to show that the sale of primitive products, like grain or hay, exhausted the fertility of the soil much quicker than the sale of animals and their products. He quoted a recent official publication from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, wherein the farmers of the United States are recommended to seek foreign market with animal products rather than with grain. The United States are thus becoming our keen competitors in European markets.

In the exportation of animals and their products in past years, it appears that the tendency has been towards an enlargement of our trade with Great Britain. The following table shows the exports of animals and their products:—

	To Great Britain.	To United States.
1880.....	\$11,104,223	\$6,016,988
1890.....	18,578,722	5,966,474
1891.....	19,840,492	3,148,463

#### CATTLE.

Of live cattle Great Britain imported in year ending December, 1891, animals to the number of 507,407, valued at \$41,763,650. Of those, Canada sent 108,259 animals, valued at \$8,623,202. Here is a market that could take three times as many cattle from us. The total freight charges from Toronto are reported to be about \$28 per head on steers. The average value, landed in England, of oxen, bulls and cows from Canada, was \$81.40 each. That leaves about \$53 per head to the producer. If he cannot produce at that price at profit on hay, roots and meal, he can do so on corn ensilage and meal. In feeding experiments at the experimental farm at Ottawa last winter, a lot of steers on hay, roots and meal, cost nearly 19 cents per head per day for feed. A similar lot were fed on corn ensilage and meal at a cost of 11½ cents per head daily. The latter lot gained 35 lbs. each more weight in the same period of five months. Thus the cost may be reduced, and the profit from the English market or elsewhere enlarged. We have an advantage with our cattle in the English market, in that they may be sent alive to the interior of Great Britain. That privilege is variously estimated as being worth to us from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per head. We should not send lean stockers to England to be fattened there. It is better to fatten them here, get the higher price per head and the increased fertility to the fields from the manure. We should cultivate a dressed beef trade. Presently the local butchers and retail meat dealers in England are against it, but it would be to the ultimate gain of the farmers of Canada to send dressed, and thus avoid the loss of weight and the jaded and bruised quality of flesh that often results from long transportation of animals alive.

#### BEEF.

Of beef Great Britain imported in the year ending December, 1891, to the value of \$21,386,610. During the year ending June 30, 1891, Canada furnished to Great Britain only \$740 worth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An elm 60 ft. high, with trunk of 5 ft. circumference near the base, was lately transplanted from Montrose woods a mile and half to a gentleman's place in South Orange, N. J. The ball of earth excavated with the roots measured 10x3 ft., this and the tree weighed 6,000 lb., and the moving was done on a simple machine that "looks like a four-wheeled lumber wagon." It is believed that the process of careful transfer to favorable conditions "actually adds twenty to thirty years of life to a tree; and it may, if desirable, be as successfully carried twenty-five miles as a shorter distance."



**Weeds.**

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. G. S.



FIG. 9.

*Capsella Bursa-pastoria* (Shepherd's-purse.)

This is one of the most common weeds we have, but it is never considered difficult to overcome. It grows on all soils and in all climes. It is ready to occupy any neglected spot, but as soon as cultivation begins this annual leaves the ground to plants of more economic value.

*Lepidium Virginicum* (Pepperwort.)

This annual is not quite so common as the preceding one. It is also an occupant of neglected spots. The plant is about a foot high, presenting a tree-like appearance, with its main stem about nine inches in length branching much at the top. When mature it bears innumerable, small, round pods, each with a slight notch at the top. These small pods, not larger than a shot, are on stalks about one-fifth of an inch in length, and arranged very thickly upon the branches. The tree-like form of the plant and its numerous pods serve to identify it without much difficulty.

*Thlaspi arvense* (Penny-cress) Fig. 10.

is a more serious weed than those already referred to in the same order. It is very common about the Red River, Manitoba, where it is called French weed, and in some cases has quite overrun the fields. Plants of this species have been received at the college from several places



FIG. 10.

in Ontario. It has likely reached our province in seed wheat from Manitoba. The following description will be of service in identifying it:— Pods circular, flat with broad wings, and a deep notch at the top; leaves oblong, arrow-shaped at the base, toothed and smooth; flowers white and very small; plants about a foot high. It derives its name, penny-cress, from the size and shape of its seed vessels, which resemble to some extent the old silver penny. It is an annual, and, no doubt, can be overcome by thorough cultivation.

*Sinapis arvensis* (Charlock or Mustard.) Fig. 11.

This is one of the worst weeds found on the farm, and is, therefore, entitled to considerable notice in this description. Unfortunately, many farmers do not consider this weed serious until it has got a good start in the fields. They imagine that the fanning mill can separate it from the grain, and, consequently, it is not to be viewed with alarm. Such forget that the plant is robbing the other plants of their food, and also taking up room which should be occupied by a more profitable crop. By such indifference it will not be long before the field will produce more mustard than other plants. This plant is an annual and produces an enor-



FIG. 11.

mous number of seeds, which can resist adverse conditions that would destroy the vitality of most seeds. They have been known to grow after being buried for a period of fifty years. Two things should be remembered in dealing with this pest:

1. Allow no plants to mature and ripen seeds.
2. Cultivate so as to make what seeds are in the ground grow and destroy the young plants as soon as they appear, because at this stage they are very tender.

Remedies: 1. Immediately after the crop is taken off, harrow so as to encourage the growth of seeds near the surface. A week or two after harrow again, this will destroy many if not all the young plants. Next, use the cultivator, this will bring more seeds to the surface. These will germinate and a new crop of young plants appear. If the season will permit, gang plough to kill these, and bring new seed up, and afterwards plough in the fall; if any young plants appear after this, the frost will kill them.

Harrow in the spring to start a new crop, if any of the seed near the surface failed to germinate in the late fall; follow with the cultivator in a few days and after a time use the gang plough. Suspend operations for a while, then cultivate and sow buckwheat to be ploughed under when about in flower; harrow well and roll, cultivate after a time at intervals, until it is time to sow fall wheat, if this fails to get rid of all, pull the plants before seeding, and follow with a crop hoed thoroughly.

2. Some vary this by harvesting the buckwheat and harrowing, etc., much as described in the first part of the preceding method. The next season manure well and grow a green crop, which must be thoroughly hoed and followed by fall wheat.

3. Summerfallow for one season, and then grow a hoed crop.

4. Follow a system of rotation in which spring crops are not frequent, and keep weeding out the mustard as soon as its well-known yellow blossoms appear. In all cases sow clean seed. It is claimed that the seed of the wild mustard is injurious to cattle.

**Crystal City Institute Meeting.**

The Farmers' Institute meeting at Crystal City on Jan. 22nd was not as large as might have been expected in such an excellent farming district, and when the interesting and practical discussions of the afternoon were over there seemed to be but one opinion among the members present regarding the non-attendance of some of their fellow farmers, and that was that they had missed a valuable opportunity to increase their stock of knowledge and gather encouragement and enthusiasm in the pursuit of agriculture, which, as one of the speakers remarked, was an occupation to be proud of, having been honored of the Creator of the world from the first. Mr. James Laidlaw, Vice-President, occupied the chair. Mr. S. Hicks, Secretary, who along with Messrs. W. Werry, J. J. Ring, J. Greenway, W. S. Affleck and others, took part in the discussions. The principal address was given by Mr. J. W. Bartlett, who set forth the claims of "Mixed Farming," dealing with plant growth, soil treatment, manuring, advocating more thoroughness in all operations, and asserting his belief that the last half of the wheat produced on large numbers of farms was produced and sold at an actual loss. In reply to Mr. Affleck, he said he would sow wheat two or three times in succession before summerfallowing, if the land were clean. His object in summerfallowing was simply to kill weeds, and it should be so managed as to get the weeds to germinate and make a good top before being worked. It was folly to work soil if there was not enough moisture in it to start the weeds growing. Mr. Ring was opposed to summerfallowing, and staked his faith on seeding down to timothy. Mr. Hicks told how by deep plowing he had brought up an immense amount of available fertility to the surface, as an enormous crop bore testimony, but the great growth of straw was at the expense of ripening properly.

Mr. Greenway was a believer in manuring, and said he saved in mixed heaps all that was made on his farm for application to the land. The point was brought out that manuring did hasten ripening, but the inference was that the manure should be rich in phosphoric acid rather than nitrogen. As to quantity of seed wheat to be used, Mr. Bartlett thought, as a rule, about 1½ bushels when drilled in would give best results. As to the area of land to be sown with grain, Mr. Ring contended that as the farmer invested a great deal of money in an outfit of implements, horses, etc., he should utilize it, together with what help he had, up to the full capacity, though never undertaking to handle more crop than he could care for expeditiously and thoroughly. The editor of the *Advocate* closed the discussion, dealing with the desirability of improving the "Home Aspect" of Manitoba farm life by planting hardy windbreaks about the yards and gardens, more attention to small fruits, etc., and the growing of hardy ornamental or shade trees around the front premises. Mixed farming judiciously carried on would help the finances on many farms and add many household comforts, now either done without or purchased from somebody else. To succeed in dairying, he emphasized the necessity of "knowing how," and believed the farmer should begin the work of improvement with the herd which he has to hand. Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the speakers.

### Free Transit on Seed Grain.

The C. P. R. is certainly doing its utmost towards assisting new settlers, as well as those who have been farming in Manitoba. In order to help on better methods in that country, Manitoba railways have decided to carry any seed grain free that grades up to Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Send samples to station agents.

### Could Not Come.

Owing to illness among members of the Central Experimental Farm staff at Ottawa, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson telegraphs that he was unable to attend the Manitoba Institute meetings as announced in the *ADVOCATE*, but commissioned his assistant, Mr. J. C. Chapais to take his place. Mr. Chapais has also been addressing meetings in the French speaking districts.

### Seed Catalogues.

The attractive and useful catalogue of R. Alston, Winnipeg, is before us, and commends itself to special notice. It contains information that has been acquired by years of experience in the climate and on the soil of Manitoba. Persons acquainted with the difference in growth and cultivation here, and in localities to the south and east, will readily understand and fully appreciate Mr. Alston's efforts to furnish them useful suggestions. An article on page 46 of his catalogue, which, by the way, will be furnished free on application, explains among other things, the reason the varieties he catalogues are not so numerous as those offered by some. Mr. Alston is to be commended for circulating for the benefit of others information gained by long experience, and in offering for sale only such varieties as he has himself grown successfully and can confidently recommend. He is pursuing a course that should prove mutually advantageous to himself and his patrons.

A. Bowerman, Winnipeg, Man., who has taken over the tree business of Thos. H. Lock, has added several new features and is prepared to furnish plants, seeds, small fruits, etc. including a number of specialties and novelties which he claims have never before been offered in this locality. His catalogue, which should be seen to be appreciated, will be furnished free to all who request it. Mr. Bowerman expects by a careful study of the requirements of his patrons, and a determination to give satisfaction to those dealing with him, to secure a liberal share of trade.

Mr. J. M. Perkins, seedsman, Winnipeg, has also sent us a handsome and comprehensive catalogue for 1892. It is one that will be appreciated by farmers and gardeners. Mr. Perkins reports receiving gratifying testimonials and encouragement from all quarters, and has, as he puts it, "aimed to make our catalogue thoroughly reliable and one to be consulted on its merits." He proposes to deal liberally with his customers, and will endeavor to merit their continued confidence.

Keith & Co., seedsmen, Winnipeg, inform us that they will be pleased to send a catalogue of their seeds, etc., to all applicants. We have had business relations with this firm for years, and can speak in the highest terms of their honorable dealing, and feel satisfied that those favoring them with their orders will be pleased. By all means peruse their catalogue.

Chester & Co.'s catalogue of seeds for Manitoba and the Northwest is now ready, and will be mailed to those desiring their list, from which to make selections of garden, field and flower seeds. They offer a number of choice kinds of potatoes. Call or write for their catalogue, their address being Chester & Co., Winnipeg.

Mr. W. Gettys, of Athens, Tenn., writes the *Jersey Bulletin* that after one year's experience with a hand cream separator he finds that it increased his butter product 2½ per cent. in summer, and from 10 to 12 per cent. in winter, as compared with the gravity process.

### Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association—Reasons for Its Progress.

The statement that within a fraction of \$1,500,000 of new life insurance business should have been transacted in Manitoba, The Territories and British Columbia in one year by one company would at first sight seem doubtful. Such, however, is the record of 1891 claimed with pardonable pride for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. That such a record could be made will doubtless be attributed to two causes, viz., the inherent advantages which the company's plan presents to prospective insurers, and the efficiency of its management, and the energy of its agents in Northwestern Canada. But eleven years in existence this Association had in force in 1891 no less than \$215,207,910 insurance; gross assets, \$4,349,202, and the reserve emergency fund having reached a total of \$3,155,220. Since organization in 1881 it has paid \$12,027,800 to widows, orphans and beneficiaries of deceased members, or over a million dollars per year. The total new business received during 1891 exceeded \$50,000,000. Its avowed purpose is to provide "safe insurance at the lowest cost consistent with the greatest security upon a purely mutual plan" and at "about one-half the rates charged by old system companies." In Manitoba, The Territories and British Columbia there are about fifty agents employed under the management of Mr. A. R. McNicholl, of Winnipeg, Mr. Stanley Henderson, of Vancouver, being Provincial Manager for British Columbia, where he is building up an immense business. Mr. McNicholl, in 1890, won a handsome trophy and the distinction of putting on the most new business of any general agent of the Association in the last quarter of that year, and for the amount of new and accepted business put on by him during the last three months of 1891 he also secured a valuable prize. Backed up by an able and faithful staff of agents it is not to be wondered then that the Mutual Reserve Fund Association is progressing in the Prairie Province and westward to the Pacific coast. The head office for Northwestern Canada is in the McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

### The Law Against Weeds.

BY J. D., GRUND, MAN.

There is one point to which I trust public attention will be directed the coming season, that is, the spread of noxious weeds. Last spring the evil effects of sowing oats brought in from the States were plainly visible. In all cases where oats of this kind were sown there is now a vigorous growth of mustard. In a radius of seven miles, taking Grund as a centre, I found nine or ten fields more or less poisoned. The next source of supply of this weed is from Hungarian grass seed, imported from Chicago or St. Paul. Last spring one firm in Brandon imported a very large amount—seventeen tons, I think. In all cases where this was sown there was more or less mustard. In my own case I found plenty of work on three acres sown.

I went over the ground three times, and found mustard at each visit. Now, I trust our Legislature at next session may give us some salutary measures to stop the supply, and also eradicate what is already in the county. I find at the present the matter is wholly in the hands of the County Council and pathmasters.

I will give you a sample of how it works:—I notified a pathmaster that one of my neighbors had mustard, which would soon be choked by the oats too much to pull it. Ten days after this he wished to know if I could notify the man, as he had not time.

In no case did I find the matter urged by pathmasters. I took a drive myself, and, out of eight places visited, I found five of the parties did not know that the yellow flowered plants were at all injurious.

However, out of the eight I succeeded in getting six to pull it.

There are also some patches of Canadian thistles in this locality, which will soon require looking after. Now, what we want is some stringent measure passed and an officer appointed, whose duty it would be to visit the infested

districts and see that the law was carried out, and penalty enough attached, so that parties having such noxious weeds would neither allow them to spread on their own places or poison their neighbors' farms.

### Success in Timothy Hay Culture.

BY JOHN J. RING, GREENWOOD FARM, CRYSTAL CITY, MANITOBA.

There is no necessity of going miles from home scouring sloughs, swamps and river bottoms for hay when plenty can be grown on our own farms. First, have your land in good shape. Do not expect to grow a good crop of hay on old, worn out land. Seed down on new, strong land, or if old land, put on plenty of good manure. Sow early in spring with wheat or barley—the latter if possible—five or six pounds per acre, good, clean seed. If sown any thicker the chances are you will only have one crop worth cutting. If too thick it seems to wilt and turn red early in the season, and does not amount to anything. When harvesting the grain that you seed down with cut the stubble eight or ten inches high so as to have protection for the young plants, and to hold all the snow possible during the winter and spring.

*Cut After the First Blossom, but not in the Blossom.*—Rake and put up in good sized cocks while quite green. It will cure all right in the cock. Don't let it lie on the ground to bleach in the sun, or bundle it up with the rake as some do. Always prepare for wet weather. By this method you will have nice green, fresh hay; your animals will enjoy it and thrive on it. When cutting the hay don't cut close to the ground, rather cut your stubble high. To have a crop you must have shelter for the roots of the grass. Do not let the stock graze the meadow close in the fall or winter, though they may be allowed to run on it in the spring until the middle of May, or even later, as it will be the first green grass on the farm. To increase the yield top dress with well rotted manure in fall, leaving the manure, as rough as possible, so as to hold snow, and harrow in the spring. By following this method you can raise from one to two and even more tons per acre. I have only had one poor hay crop in ten years. In 1889 the season was very dry and the gophers cut it like grain. I cut a good crop last year on a field that was seeded down in 1883, about two loads per acre. Put on plenty of manure and you will get hay in abundance. Do not roll the land.

*The Advantage of Hay Raising on Future Crops.*—Our soil, from constant cropping and working, becomes so fine, and especially from summerfallowing, that it blows away with the winds. I am aware that I am treading on dangerous ground when I assail the practice of summerfallowing. My plan is to work vegetable matter into the soil, instead of working it out, as by summerfallowing. A nice green field of grass looks far better to my eye than a bare fallow blowing all over with the winds.

*How to Handle the Timothy Stubble When you want to Break it up for Cropping.*—Cut the hay as early as possible, then plough and let it lie until spring, when it will work up nicely. Sow to wheat, harrow until the seed is covered, then stop. Don't try to see how soon you can break up and pulverize all the little lumps of grass roots. Your field will look pretty rough, and some good farmer might laugh at it, but wait until harvest, and if you have a good crop on your farm the chances are that it will be on the rough timothy sod. The next time you plough go a little deeper. By this plan you are safe in sowing three crops of wheat, and then you will have considerable vegetable matter left in the soil, as the timothy roots last much longer in the land than the roots of other grasses. Another advantage. Wheat will ripen much earlier on timothy sod than on any other ground I know of. I had a field of wheat on sod last year—a heavy crop that stood the severe storms when all our other crops went down,—it was the last sown and first ripe, and the best wheat on the farm. It escaped the frost. Another advantage is that it will clean the land of all kinds of weeds, even couch grass must give way, for timothy is king.

**Winter Dairying.**BY J. E. THOMPSON, "FOUNTAIN FARM,"  
EMERSON, MAN.

I notice in one of your contemporaries an article in which the writer claims that winter dairying would not be advisable in this province. Under certain conditions, he may be correct. For instance, if the farmer has not warm stables and good water, or does not understand the proper management of dairy cows; and if there is a cheese factory within convenient distance to which he could send his milk in summer, he would perhaps do as well to have his cows drop their calves in spring, as they could then run on grass and not require much care, and even poor management might bring a fair return by sending the milk to factory. But if the farmers manufacture their own milk, which the most of them do, the result would not be satisfactory; and in either case the profits would not be nearly as large as they would be from a well managed winter dairy.

Let us consider some of the objections raised by the writer of the article referred to. First, he says the flavor of winter butter is inferior to fall make. I claim that if cows are fed proper rations of hay, grain, linseed meal and roots, or green feed in the shape of ensilage, that the flavor will be equal to summer or fall made butter, and will command as high a price as fall make. He then says it is difficult to sell unless convenient to city. We have never experienced any trouble in that way; and at present time we find ready sale, at 25c. per pound, for all the winter butter we can make, while there is plenty of fall make offering at 20c. His next claim is that the natural time for dropping the calf is in the spring. This may be true if cattle are allowed to run out in all kinds of weather, as they would do in the wild state; but if in stable, and kept warm and comfortable at all times, I cannot see what difference it makes. His next claim is the most important of all, *i. e.*, that a cow dropping her calf in spring will make more money than if she dropped it in fall. This is the point we want to get at, as it is profit we all want. After many years' experience in all branches of dairying—from milking the cows to placing the product on the English market—I am strongly of the opinion that winter dairying is by far the most profitable, and shall give a few of my reasons for thinking so.

Cows that drop their calves about first of November, and given proper care and food, will continue to milk until the following September, and will give at least one-third more milk than they would have done if they dropped their calves in April and been allowed to go dry in November, as is now the custom. The reason of this is, the cow being fresh in fall is easily kept to her milk through winter, and by the time she would naturally be inclined to go dry the grass will be good and she will continue to milk right along until grass becomes dry in fall, and it is then a very poor milk-producing food. She may then be let go dry and lay on beef for winter. On the other hand the cow that calves in spring will give but little more milk during the time of good grass than the cow that has been milking all winter will do, and as soon as grass becomes dry she cannot be kept up in her milk with dry food, as the time of her natural flow is past. For this reason I claim that a cow that will produce 4,000 pounds milk from April to November would produce 6,000 pounds if milked from November to October; besides, she will produce one-half of this amount at a time when it is worth at least one-half more than it would be if all produced in summer. Our milk during the past summer was worth \$1.00 per 100 pounds; this winter it is worth \$1.50. Taking this as the average, it would give a return of \$40.00 from the summer cow and \$75.00 from the winter cow. The cost of keeping the summer cow would be about \$25.00 per year, leaving a profit of \$15.00, while the cost of keeping the winter cow would be about \$40.00, including extra food and care required during winter, leaving a profit of \$35.00, or a difference in favor of winter dairying of \$20.00 per cow.

There are also other advantages to be derived from winter dairying, such as cows being dry and requiring no care during September and October, as the days are then short and farmers require to work late and early to get their threshing and fall ploughing done. Also more and

better calves can be raised at much less cost; as the farmers are not very busy in winter, they can give them special care; and by giving them a small amount of grain and linseed meal with warmed skim milk they will thrive and grow as well as if fed new milk, and when spring comes they will be ready to turn out on grass and require very little care during the busy season.

By providing warm pens, skim milk may be fed to advantage to hogs, as pork will generally bring a better price in spring than in fall.

**Superficial Cultivation in Wheat Growing and the Conditions that Render it Advisable.**

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON.

Superficial cultivation was practiced to a considerable extent in the spring of 1891, but the reports with regard to the results from different farmers are most contradictory. Some are much pleased with the returns and intend to try the same plan this coming season, while with others the crops sown without ploughing have been failures, and they have in many cases decided never to be caught doing such a thing again. This plan of superficial cultivation has been condemned by numbers of good farmers as slovenly. This is not to be wondered at, it being so contrary to the methods of other countries, and the best farmers are also the ones most likely to condemn it for this reason, they being most particular about thorough cultivation. That in some cases it is anything but slovenly has been proved by results equal, sometimes better, than well worked adjoining summerfallows. In others this change would appear to be correct, but is really a want of judgment on the part of the farmer who cultivates land in this way when the conditions are not suitable. Therefore, instead of either commending or condemning in a wholesale way, and going to work blindfolded, it would be well to first look at the conditions which are suitable for surface working, and the methods which best suit the conditions.

Surface working may be said to be more suitable for dry seasons than for wet ones; not that it will give a better yield in a dry season, but the average returns will be greater in comparison with deeper worked land than it would be in a wet season, the reason for this being that as the necessary supply of moisture does not fall in the shape of rain the crop growing on land where the seed-bed is solid and compact receives more moisture from the subsoil than does a crop growing on freshly worked land which is not sufficiently compact. Capillary action, therefore, ceases as soon as the surface soil is reached, while in soil where shallow cultivation is practiced the capillary is unbroken till the moisture reaches the thin layer on the surface which has been stirred. That this action should stop here is most desirable, for, if continued to the surface, a large amount of moisture would be lost by evaporation which being checked by a loose surface, is retained for the use of the crop. The past season having been a wet one has not been without its lessons with regard to this subject, especially so in cases of dirty land, for many crops on surface working were a partial, some a complete failure, being choked with weeds. This may be accounted for by the fact that the weed seeds lying near the surface have had a supply of the moisture, air and heat, which are necessary for germination, and have consequently swelled and in some cases sprouted. The disk harrow will turn these up and roll them about but still not destroy them, and they, having already made some progress in growth, will come up in advance of the freshly sown wheat so getting ahead of it, while if the land is ploughed in the spring these seeds are turned under, and those that are brought up from below, though they have been supplied with moisture they have not had air, and if early in the season, they have not had any heat, and are therefore not any further if as far advanced as the grain.

Another thing which all farmers should take into consideration before sowing stubble without ploughing is whether there is sufficient available plant food in the soil to grow a good crop. This is not likely to be the case where the land has been ploughed and sown repeatedly year after year, but a field that has been well summer-fallowed should as a rule have sufficient solu-

able plant food to grow two good crops; much, however, will depend on the soil. Clay soils containing large quantities of humus will no doubt grow several crops without ploughing, for the reason that they are rich in plant food, and being very porous admit the air, and, therefore, to a certain extent, do not require ploughing, and provided there is sufficient moisture nitrification is uninterrupted during warm weather. The great trouble with soils of this description is to get them sufficiently compact to withstand a dry season. Going to the other extreme a light sandy soil is least likely to give a good return from this system of cultivation, it containing very little humus it packs easily and consequently requires ploughing in order to admit the air so that chemical action may go on. It also not being so rich in plant food as most other soils less of it is rendered soluble when the land is summerfallowed, so that superficial cultivation is not generally advisable with this class of soil.

The best method of sowing stubble, where practicable, is with the drill, for in this condition the land is in the best possible state to get the advantages of the drill. Where harrows of the disk pattern are used the surface is nicely worked and well pulverized, but the seed instead of being laid beneath this loose soil is mixed with it and does not germinate evenly, especially is this the case if it is dry at the time, for much of it will then take a long time to grow, and in some cases quite a percentage will not grow at all, this loose surface drying out very fast. With the drill the seed is laid on a compact and moist seed-bed at a uniform depth, in the best possible position for quick and thorough germination. For loosening the surface and forming the necessary mulch nothing is better than the common iron harrows. In some cases, however, it may be found more profitable not to harrow during the rush of spring work, harrowing a couple of times at intervals after the grain comes up instead. Land which is in a sufficiently good chemical condition to grow a crop, but is too dirty to make cultivation with the disk a success, can, I believe, with the use of the drill and harrows be made to grow a clean crop. The harrows should in such a case follow the drill, the harrowing being repeated as the weeds require it; the teeth will have little or no effect on the deeply rooted wheat, but will destroy the young and shallow rooted weeds. This plan would work best on land sown a little late, for then the weeds would have made some growth and the passage of the drill and harrow would leave few alive.

The great trouble in sowing with the drill is that the stubble chokes it. This is remedied by burning; but this is a loss, for the stubble prevents the soil from blowing and otherwise protects the young crop. I have never used the press drill myself, but am told that it will work in the stubble without choking. I am inclined to think that in thick stubble it would not place the seed very deep, but this would be of little consequence when protected by the standing stubble. If the press drill will work satisfactorily in stubble it is a point decidedly in its favor.

The advantages of superficial cultivation will not be so obvious in a wet season as in a dry one, from the fact that ploughing exposes the soil to the action of the air which facilitates the necessary chemical changes. The rain comes, supplying abundance of moisture and at the same time packing the soil into a condition which is now generally acknowledged to be requisite in this country. Spring ploughing in a dry season suffers from want of moisture, as it does not get sufficient rain to either supply it or pack the soil, and being loose it gets but little from the subsoil, it is, therefore, in a worse state than the surface worked land which draws on the subsoil for its supply.

Last fall there was comparatively little ploughing done, and in order to get the crop in in good time this spring superficial cultivation will no doubt be practiced to a considerable extent, but before attempting it each individual farmer should make sure that the condition of the field that he intends to work in this way is suitable. That this plan of working land is advantageous under some conditions has been proved, but to be thoroughly successful plans should be made so that it comes in a systematic rotation.

### Treating Seed Wheat for Smut.

I have White Fife Wheat which has quite a quantity of smut in it. What can I put on it to kill the smut, so that I can use it for seed?—  
HARDSCRABBLE.

Unquestionably smut is an increasing and a most serious menace to the complete success of wheat husbandry. Just what the actual loss may be it is somewhat difficult to estimate, and for various reasons the wheat producer is not apt to make a close study of the damage, and so continues to sow seed contaminated with germs of the disease, or to neglect such methods of cultivation, rotation and seed selection which to a greater or less extent would aid in resisting its encroachments. Various authorities have estimated the loss at from 4 to 25 per cent. of the crop in the case of loose or black smut which affects wheat, oats, barley, etc. Messrs. Kellerman & Swingle write that: "It is safe to say that at least 10 per cent.—that is, one tenth of the crop is annually destroyed throughout the State of Kansas." In the case of the stinking smut (*Ustilago foetida*) of wheat, to which our Manitoba correspondent refers, the ultimate result is a most serious matter when the seed wheat of a district becomes infected with the spores. The losses in Indiana and Kansas have amounted to as much as from one-quarter to one-half the crop upon careful estimates in certain districts. It may be that the climatic and other conditions in those states are more favorable to the development of smut than in Manitoba; but the facts of the case as known to exist here are a sufficient warrant to stimulate the most systematic and thorough measures possible to stay its further spread, or, if possible, stamp it out. There is not only the actual loss in quantity of grain threshed, but owing to the horror millers have for it there is depreciation in price for the residue, however good apart from the smut contamination. After handling millions of bushels of wheat the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in a recent circular expressed the view that the losses from smut are greater than from frost. While a proper system of crop rotation is deemed a safeguard in preventing infection from the soil it may well be assumed that the greater portion of the disease in every case arises from smut spores sown with the seed. This being the case the important question for the practical farmer, in view of the approaching seeding, is how best to treat the seed grain.

Prof H. L. Bailey, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, concludes that either the copper sulphate ("blue stoning"), or the hot water treatment, when properly carried out, are entirely successful. With the former he recommends that the seed be immersed from four to five minutes in a solution one pound copper sulphate thoroughly pulverized, to one gallon of water, using a sack of coarse, open material to hold the wheat, the solution being in a tub or tank. After draining a moment or two on bars over the tank the grain is emptied out to dry, being heavily dusted with land plaster or pulverized air-slaked lime to hasten drying and prevent seed swelling. The only two essentials in the above process to be kept in mind are the strength of the solution and the length of time during which the seed is immersed. Prof Bailey, however, recommends the hot water treatment (*ten minutes immersion at 133 degrees, or fifteen minutes at 132 degrees Fahr.*) for the reason, as he puts it, that the mechanical portion of the process is less difficult (though on that we certainly believe he is mistaken); and also because that in every case in which hot water is reported to have been successfully used, there has been an apparent increase in yield not accounted for by the increase because of the absence of smut. "Indeed," he says, "there can be little doubt that the treatment materially hastens germination without damaging after effects." In the case of copper sulphate a certain amount of the poisonous substance remains with the grain and may injure the health of the young plant." Now, does the Professor mean that this increased yield was due to the hastened germination or that in "blue stoning" there was a lessened yield because of injury to the young plants, or does he attribute it to a combination of the two? What evidence has he to offer in support of the sup-

position that the young plants are injured by poisonous substances remaining with the grain?

A carefully conducted experiment at the Brandon Experimental Farm in which strong brine, hot water and blue stoning were tried, resulted in showing that the latter was most effective, and Mr. Bedford reported the hot water plan too complicated for the ordinary farmer to adopt. The efficiency of blue stone was also proven at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, as reported in the February ADVOCATE. Where one pound of blue stone was used to five bushels of seed the grain grown was almost entirely free from smut.

A common and easy method is to spread upon the barn or granary floor a quantity of seed previously thoroughly cleaned. It should be spread evenly and not too deep. Having dissolved the blue stone, say one pound to a pail of hot water, then apply it, at the rate indicated above, to the wheat with an ordinary sprinkling can, stopping at intervals to turn and thoroughly mix the grain, so that every kernel will receive an application of the fluid. Next day it is ready for sowing. Mr. Bedford reports using one pound blue stone to ten bushels of wheat with good success. Where practicable it has also been recommended as a further precaution before blue stoning to immerse the grain in brine, stirring thoroughly and skimming off any smut balls or small grains that may rise to the surface.

### Veterinary Questions.

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

Please give us some remarks on the cause of cows loosing their calves before the right time.  
SAMUEL COOPER, Medicine Hat.

Abortion is the expulsion of the fetus before the expiration of the natural period of gestation. It may occur at any time during the term of pregnancy, but is most frequent between the third and seventh month. This very undesirable occurrence is attributed to various causes:—Mechanical injuries, over-feeding, over-driving, innutritious food, eating poisonous plants, drinking of grossly impure water, an over-dose of purgative medicine, severe and prolonged attacks of diarrhoea or dysentery, the sight and smell of a dead animal, and the smell which emanates from a case of abortion are causes, real or supposed, of this much dreaded act. There is another, and, I believe, frequent cause in dairy cows, especially towards the latter part of the period of pregnancy, and that is the too steep declivity from manger to gutter of the floor of their stalls, the stalls being also, in many instances, so short that when a cow is in the recumbent position her pelvis, wholly or partly, projects beyond the floor, and is, therefore, without necessary support; the consequence being that an undue amount of pressure is brought to bear upon the posterior portion of the uterus (womb), which will eventually in some animals result in relaxation and dilatation of the os uteri (mouth of the womb), and will thereby prove an exciting, if not a primary, cause of abortion. It was at one time generally believed by the veterinary profession that the eating of ergotized grasses was a common cause of abortion, but, basing my knowledge upon recent investigations of several practical and competent members of the profession, and upon personal observation and experiment, I do not think that ergot in any form produces an abortive effect upon the uterus of the cow. There is a contagious form of abortion which has been scientifically demonstrated by M. Nocard, an eminent French veterinarian, to be due to micro-organisms infesting the generative organs. This form frequently breaks out in herds, both in Europe and America, regardless of breed, management, condition or location, and is the pest of the stock breeder and dairyman. Time after time many of the most valuable herds of pure-bred cattle have been spoiled by this plague, and the crops of calves have been in many instances almost devastated by the dread disease. Abortion is a disorder for which prevention is the only effectual remedy, and the measures to be adopted consists in the avoidance and removal of the causes that are known to—directly or indirectly—produce it. Besides the causes I have mentioned, I may further state that any treatment that will materially exalt or

depress the vital forces will tend to produce abortion. When the epizootic or contagious form of abortion appears, though means used for prevention of its spreading should be prompt and thorough, and should consist in the immediate removal from the rest and the complete isolation of the aborted animal, the fetus and its membranes should be burned or boiled, or subjected to the action of quicklime and buried. The stable in which the cow or cows aborted should be well cleansed and properly disinfected. The floor should be well scraped and swept, and the following solution liberally applied to it, and also to the mangers, walls and stalls: Sulphate of copper, 1 lb.; water, 2 gals.; or carbolic acid, ½ lb.; water, 2 gals. This work of cleansing and disinfecting should be performed at least once a week. Nocard recommends the daily washing with a sponge of the anus, vulva, perineum and tail of all pregnant cows with the following solution:—Corrosive sublimate, 3 drachms; hydrochloric acid, 2 ounces; rain water, 1½ gallons. On closing this brief article upon a very important subject, I wish to emphasize the great importance of immediately isolating every infected animal, and of strictly attending to the systematic course of cleansing and disinfecting which has been recommended.

Would you kindly give through your paper a cure for lice on cattle, and oblige,

A. SUBSCRIBER, Logoch, Man.

Stavesacre seed, pulverized, ½ lb.; soft soap, 4 oz; rain water, 2 gals.; boil down to one gal. Rub well in to the lousy parts, viz., neck, shoulders, back, hips and thighs. Repeat once a week till the lice disappear.

I have a work ox about eight years old in fair condition, but has red water; has had it for about a year. Numbers have died in this neighborhood of the same trouble. The larger the ox the more subject they are to have it. Is there any cure for it? Is it really blood they pass? An answer in your next will oblige,  
R. H., Pender Island, B. C.

Draught oxen often suffer from hæmaturia (bloody urine) by being injured through heavy ploughing, or drawing heavy loads on carts. Renal or vesical calculi (stones in the kidneys or bladder) are also causes of bloody urine. An injury inflicted upon the structures in the vicinity of the kidneys may also produce it. Judging from the length of time your ox has exhibited symptoms of the ailment, I am led to believe that the trouble has been caused by external injury, or is due to calculi, as idiopathic hæmaturia, "red water" proper, runs its course in a much shorter period. It is probable that the disease is now so far advanced that medical treatment will be of little use. You may, however, try the following: Acetate of lead, 1 drachm, twice a day in bran mash for a week. Give also hydrachloric acid, 1 drachm (teaspoonful) twice a day in drinking water for three weeks.

### A Live Organization.

The February meeting of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, in the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was one of the best attended and most interesting yet held, the President, Mr. H. A. Chadwick, in the chair; Mr. S. B. Blackhall, Secretary. A large number of birds were on hand to be scored by Vice-President Bartlett, with the following results:—A fine Buff Cochon cockerel, owned by Mr. Blackhall, reached 93½ points and gives promise of doing several points better in a short time. Mr. Wise had a fine Buff Cochon cock which also scored 93½. Mr. H. A. Chadwick had on hand a fine pair of Partridge Cochons, which, though not the best in his yard, scored well—cock 90½, hen 94½. Mr. Reid showed Light Brahmas and Mr. J. Dunn a pair of White Leghorns. The following committee was appointed to revise the Industrial Fair poultry prize list:—Messrs. Chadwick, Lemon, Ling and Wise. At the suggestion of Mr. Thompson further improvements in the poultry building will be sought. President Chadwick extended an invitation to the members to a supper at Deer Lodge at the close of the next meeting, which is to be held there. Accepted with thanks.

Family Circle.

A Song for Mothers.

"O weary mothers, mixing dough,  
Don't you wish that food would grow?  
Your lips would smile, I know, to see  
A cookie bush, or a pancake tree.

"No hurry, no worry, or boiling-pot;  
No waiting to get the oven hot;  
If you could send your child to see  
If the pies had baked on the cherry tree.

"A beefsteak bush would be quite fine;  
Bread be plucked from the tender vine;  
A sponge-cake plant our pet would be;  
We'd read and sow 'neath the muffin tree."

—Exchange.

PILLOW-SHAMS.

BY M. R. HOUSEKEEPER.

I am a quiet, patient, easy-tempered man; and I am willing to endure almost any discomfort or provocation rather than have a fuss in the family. I want these facts distinctly understood, for they are facts, as any one who knows me will admit. Becky says my patience is only another name for indolence; that I will put up with almost anything rather than have any trouble about it. It may be so; I am ten years older than Becky, and she has energy enough for half-a-dozen, so I feel as if any display of that virtue on my part would be superfluous.

I gave Becky her own way when I courted her, and she took it after we were married. She did exactly as she pleased while the girls—our three daughters—were little, and she did the same, as far as they would let her, after they were grown up. They are married and gone now, and we celebrated our silver wedding, Becky and I, two years ago last spring, upon the same day that our youngest girl was married. We have settled down, now, for a quiet, comfortable old age, or, at least, I have; I don't feel so sure about Becky.

We live in a snug little house of our own, on an income which, if small, is sufficient for our wants, for mine are few, and Becky is a wonderful manager.

There are a great many points that Becky and I don't agree upon, and as she is such a remarkably energetic person we could never have lived happily together if I had not long ago hit upon a bappy compromise. A proper self-respect forbids me to sacrifice my opinion to her's; as a matter of principle I have always been firm in asserting that my way was the right way; I insist upon thinking as I please, but I let Becky do as she pleases, and thus we are both contented.

The arrangement is, perhaps, a fairer one than, at a casual glance, it might seem to be. The facts, in the realm of practical, troublesome, every-day matters, which Becky understands as well as I do, I very much prefer that she should monopolize the management and responsibility—things that I detest and she enjoys; so she takes all the trouble and does all the work, and I sustain a proper marital authority by criticising it after it is done; and upon any point upon which, in the beginning, I have advanced an opinion adverse to Becky's I sustain that adverse opinion in any event, upon principle, as I said.

I don't think Becky always has the best of the bargain, for she is so constituted that she cannot altogether enjoy even her own way, unless she can make everybody admit that her way is the best.

Becky likes to argue, too; I do not; but Becky knows very well that so silence me is not to convince me, and it is a curious fact that she will expend more words and more arguments upon me, who makes no attempt whatever to refute her, than she would upon either Rose or Emma, our oldest girls, who are exactly like their mother in their love for the last word.

Lena, our youngest, who is five years younger than Emma, is a thorough shoemaker, her mother says, and I think myself she is more like me than our other children are; she is quiet and indolent, but she is the only one who ever got the upper hand of Becky.

So long as Lena was at home Becky's will was not always law, and as Lena and I generally thought about alike on most subjects, I did use to enjoy a difference of opinion between Lena and her mother, because Lena invariably came off conqueror. But Lena is married and rules in her own home now, and Becky does as she pleases in ours.

I feared that the reader would hardly appreciate the little family episode I am about to relate, without this preamble.

The little analysis I have given of Mrs. Shoemaker's character was necessary, I thought, to make my story credible.

Among many little keepsakes and testimonials of affection which were presented to Becky, last Christmas, were two which afforded her special satisfaction. The first was a pair of remarkable pillow-shams, presented by a sister of mine who lives in Boston, and whom we know to be wealthy and æsthetic.

I am not going to try to describe those pillow-shams; there were ruffles and tucks, and I know not what beside, of a decorative nature, crowned by an embroidered hieroglyphic which my wife said was a monogram of "L. R. S."—Lemuel and Rebecca Shoemaker.

I was rather ashamed of myself, as she said I ought to be, when I found that by no effort, either of mind or imagination, could I discover any resemblance to those letters in the so-called mon-

ogram. I felt better, afterward, when I found that none of Becky's friends to whom the articles were shown, profuse though they might be in admiring adjectives, were any wiser concerning the hieroglyphic than I was, until Becky enlightened them.

Pillow-shams are one of the points upon which Becky and I do not agree; she thinks them tasteful and elegant; I consider them foolish, useless encumbrances. As usual, I keep my opinion, and Becky her shams.

Our spare-room bed had long been decorated with a pair made by Lena before her marriage, which her mother had hitherto thought too fine for ordinary use. This pair were now to be used upon our own bed, and the spare-room was to be honored with those from Boston; but, when the change came to be made, it was found that the shams did not fit the pillows.

Our pillows were oblong, the shams were square; our pillows were big, soft, luxurious, fitted by years of comfortable, familiar use to the heads that slept upon them; Becky shook, pounded and bumped them vainly, morning after morning, to bring them to the proper pincushion-like consistency necessary to display properly that monogram and its accessories, but it was not in the soft, comfortable nature of those good old family friends to assume the required shape, and Becky was unhappy.

The other present to which I have alluded, which Becky received that Christmas, was a ten dollar bill from a kind old uncle of hers, who had paid us a brief visit in December, and, upon leaving, gave Becky this gift "to buy herself a Christmas box."

It was not often that Becky had ten dollars over and above our necessary income and unreckoned on it before it came, and, consequently, it was some time before she could settle upon the manner in which it could be most satisfactorily expended. At last, one evening as we sat upon either side of our domestic hearth, she with her stocking-basket, and I with my magazine, she suddenly exclaimed:

"I know now what I am going to do with uncle Jeff's ten dollars! I will get a new pair of pillows to fit those shams."

"What will you do with your old ones?" said I. "I'll use them to fix up the other pillows; we haven't a pair in the house that will stand up as they ought to do on the bolster; they are all flabby, and need renovating. I can get one new pair, large and handsome, and have feathers enough to fix up all the others. Wouldn't you?" she added, seeing that I was about to resume my reading without making any comments upon her plan.

"The pillows suit me very well as they are," said I, "but please yourself."

Next day she went down town and bought her feathers and ticking. When the bundles were delivered, I said: "Why didn't you have your pillows made and filled at the upholsterer's? You don't know what a troublesome task you will have if you undertake to fill them yourself."

"I should have had to pay fifty cents extra, and a penny saved is just as good as a penny earned," she replied, in a tone which always silences me effectually; then she continued, "besides, I wanted to change the other pillows, so I should have to have the muss around anyhow. I don't mind the work."

"Where will you do it?" I asked; "it is too cold to go out of doors, and if you fill pillows in the house you will have down on your carpets, and everywhere else, for a month to come."

She meditated a moment; "I guess I'll take up the spare-room carpet and do it there; I want to make some changes there when I put the new shams in, and if I clean the room now I sha'n't have it to do in the spring."

And if you'll believe me, that energetic creature did, in the dead of winter, tear to pieces her neat, comfortable spare-room, for a not earthly reason but to make a pair of pillows she did not need, upon which to display those shams!

Of course the carpet, as it was taken up, had to be beaten before it was put down. Becky paid a half-dollar to have that done, for she couldn't do it by herself, and I positively decline going out of doors, with snow on the ground, to lend a hand in the operation. It will, I trust, be considered a proof of the forbearance of which I have boasted, when I state that I never once suggested to Becky that the money thus spent would have been much more satisfactorily earned by the upholsterer.

Becky soon stitched up her ticking into a shape modelled upon that of the new shams, and after having devoted one day to emptying her spare-room of all its movable contents, devoted another to her work with the feathers. She sat hour after hour over her self-imposed task, emerging when household duties called her forth, like a sitting hen from her nest, fluff and feathery, the down that flew from her as she moved around settling everywhere and upon everything, a stubborn, impalpable annoyance that she did not succeed in getting rid of for a week afterwards.

But Becky had her way. By supper-time, in high spirits she brought forth to display before my unappreciative eyes a pair of huge, square, unyielding cushions that, combined, would have made quite a comfortable bed for a single person, and, in addition to these, our own old-fashioned, familiar pillows, now plump and firm as their aristocratic congeners. "And I had feathers enough left to fill cushions!" she cried triumphantly. "Don't you call that a pretty good day's work, Lemuel?"

"Certainly should if I had it to do," I replied. "But don't you think it pays, now, really?" she persisted. "Every pillow we have is as good as new, and I can fix up all the beds so much better than I ever could before; I do think there is nothing looks nicer than a handsomely dressed bed, and if your pillows are soft you just can't make a bed look nice."

"Very well, my dear," said I, "if you are satisfied I ought to be."

And I was—until I went to bed. My head had no sooner touched the pillow than I knew that comfort had vanished; too high, too hard, too big every way.

I had not been Becky's husband for over a quarter of a century without becoming as well acquainted with her ideas of comfort in a pillow as I was with my own, and I was satisfied that the new arrangement suited her as little as it did me; but, poor soul! she had had such a hard day's work, and had taken such solid comfort in the result of it, that I had not the heart to confirm by a word the misgivings which I knew she must be beginning to feel.

I did my best to endure the discomfort she had brought upon me, without complaining, but finding that it was impossible to get to sleep in what was almost a sitting posture, I at last tossed the pillow to the foot of the bed, saying, apologetically:

"It is rather higher than I like."

"Yes, they are a little too high, now," Becky conceded, "but they will soon wear down." By dint of doubling up my end of the bolster I succeeded in raising my head to its accustomed attitude, and I got through the night without serious inconvenience. Betty, like the heroine that she is, slept on her pillow, and did her best to effect the desired "wearing down."

The next night the same incidents were repeated, but this time my forbearance endured less well the trial that was put upon it, and as I tossed the useless pillow to the floor, I asked, a little testily, "Are none of the other pillows softer than these?"

"No, they are all alike," said Becky, meekly.

I tried again at doubling up the bolster, but the result upon the preceding night had not been such as to make me very hopeful at present, and finally, after an hour or so of restless discomfort, I arose, groped my way down stairs in the dark, and soon returned bearing with me an old chintz-covered lounge cushion that, in spite of the duck feathers that filled it, had been worn down in the course of a generation of hard service to a soft, comfortable, shapeless mass.

"If you just would have a little patience," was Becky's remark, as she saw me disposing myself comfortably to sleep upon this. "It would be all right in a few nights; the stiffness would get worn out of the new pillows, and we should get used to sleeping with our heads high."

"Well, when you wear yours soft, you can wear mine down, too," said I; "meanwhile, I shall use the lounge cushion."

The next evening, when we retired, I took my pillow up with me, and so I did every succeeding night, except when I forgot it, and had to come down in the dark to get it; and upon those occasions I am afraid I was cross to Becky.

At other times I was magnanimously silent; the lounge pillow was very comfortable, and, as I had become thoroughly convinced that, in the matter of pillows, at least, "handsome is that handsome does," I really had not much to complain of. But my lounge pillow was a great eyeore to Becky, whose morning remark was, as she carried it down stairs, "Gracious, Lemuel, I do wish you wouldn't use that horrid old chintz cushion!"

Meanwhile, night, after night she resolutely propped herself up upon her own pillow, though the prophesied "wearing down" was still imperceptible to either sight or feeling.

At last there came a night when Becky went to bed with a headache. She had lain upon the lounge with my pillow under her head all the evening, and when we retired I took it up with me, as usual.

"Take the lounge pillow, Becky; I can get along very well without it," said I, compassionately. "Indeed I won't," was her answer.

No further suggestions occurring to me, I was obliged to let her bear her own burdens, though I could not myself sleep while I knew from her restlessness the pain and discomfort she was enduring.

About a half an hour after we had gone to bed, Becky's pillow alighted upon the floor with emphasis, and a very emphatic expression issued from her long-enduring lips.

Repeating the experiment I had made before her she tried for some time, by doubling the bolster, to obtain the comfort she desired, and—as I also had done—she found the experiment a failure. At last she rose from her bed and, taking the lamp with her, left the room. I heard her going up the cold stairs into the still colder attic.

A little later she returned, the object of her journey in her hand; a little flabby, discolored, half-yard-square pillow, that had lain unused for long, long years in the cradle it was made for. It was soft and comfortable, and without a case as it was, poor fastidious Becky placed it beneath her aching head, and at last fell placidly to sleep.

The next day, when I came to dinner, I found her making pillow cases to fit the lounge pillow and the cradle pillow. "If we have to sleep on old pillows they shall be white and clean ones, anyhow," she said with emphasis.

"Why don't you alter the bed pillows—take a few of the feathers out again?" I suggested; and without a smile!

"Do you think I'll take a carpet up again this winter to fuss with feathers?" she replied, sternly. "Then why don't you buy a pair of small pillows that will be handy and comfortable?"

And Becky replied again, "Do you think I'm going to spend any more money on pillows, when I have three pair now that I can't use?"

So the case stands. Becky draws forth from my lounge-pillow, and Becky draws forth from some secret hiding-place her cradle-pillow; and we repose upon these which, aiming not at style, are content to fulfill the purpose for which pillows were constructed.

## ON BABIES.

BY J. K. JEROME.

Oh yes, I do—I know a lot about 'em. I was one myself once—though not long, not so long as my clothes. They were very long, I recollect, and always in my way when I wanted to kick. Why do babies have such yards of unnecessary clothing? It is not a riddle. I really want to know. I never could understand it. Is it that the parents are ashamed of the size of the child, and wish to make believe that it is longer than it actually is? I asked a nurse once why it was. She said:

"Lor', sir, they always have long clothes, bless their little hearts."

And when I explained that her answer, although doing credit to her feelings, hardly disposed of my difficulty, she replied:

"Lor', sir, you wouldn't have 'em in short clothes, poor little dears?" And she said it in a tone that seemed to imply I had suggested some unmanly outrage.

Since then, I have felt shy at making inquiries on the subject, and the reason—if reason there be—is still a mystery to me. But, indeed, putting them in any clothes at all seems absurd to my mind. Goodness knows, there is enough of dressing and undressing to be gone through in life, without beginning it before we need; and one would think that people who live in bed might, at all events, be spared the torture. Why wake the poor little wretches up in the morning to take one lot of clothes off, fix another lot on, and put them to bed again; and then, at night, haul them out once more, merely to change everything back? And when all is done, what difference is there, I should like to know, between a baby's night-shirt and the thing it wears in the day-time?

A man—an unmarried man, that is—is never seen to such disadvantage as when undergoing the ordeal of "seeing baby."

The bell is rung, and somebody sent to tell nurse to bring baby down. This is a signal for all the females present to commence talking "baby" during which time, you are left to your own sad thoughts, and the speculations upon the practicability of suddenly recollecting an important engagement, and the likelihood of your being believed if you do. Just when you have concocted an absurdly implausible tale about a man outside, the door opens, and a tall, severe-looking woman enters, carrying what at first sight appears to be a particularly skinny bolster, with the feathers all at one end. Instinct, however, tells you that this is the baby, and you rise with a miserable attempt at being eager. When the first gush of feminine enthusiasm with which the object in question is received has died out, and the number of ladies talking at once has been reduced to the ordinary four or five, the circle of fluttering petticoats divides, and room is made for you to step forward. This you do, and feeling unutterably miserable, you stand solemnly staring at the child. There is dead silence, and you know that every one is waiting for you to speak. You try to think of something to say, but find, to your horror, that your reasoning faculties have left you. It is a moment of despair, and your evil genius, seizing the opportunity, suggests to you some of the most idiotic remarks that it is possible for a human being to perpetrate. Glancing round with an imbecile smile, you sniggeringly observe that "It hasn't got much hair, has it?" Nobody answers you for a minute, but at last the stately nurse says with much gravity—"It is not customary for children five weeks old to have long hair." Another silence follows this, and you feel you are being given a second chance, which you avail yourself of by inquiring if it can walk yet, or what they feed it on.

By this time, you have got to be regarded as not quite right in your head, and pity is the only thing felt for you. The nurse, however, is determined that, insane or not, there shall be no shirking, and that you shall go through your task to the end. In the tones of a high priestess, directing some religious mystery, she says, holding the bundle towards you, "Take her in your arms, sir." You are too crushed to offer any resistance, and so meekly accept the burden. "Put your arm more down her middle, sir," says the high priestess, and then all step back and watch you intently as though you were going to do a trick with it.

What to do you know no more than you did what to say. It is certain something must be done, however, and the only thing that occurs to you is to heave the unhappy infant up and down to the accompaniment of "oopsee-daisy," or some remark of equal intelligence. "I wouldn't jig her, sir, if I were you," says the nurse; "a very little upsets her." You promptly decide not to jig her, and sincerely hope that you have not gone too far already.

At this point, the child itself, who has hitherto been regarding you with an expression of mingled horror and disgust, puts an end to the nonsense by beginning to yell at the top of its voice, at which the priestess rushes forward and snatches it from you with, "There, there, there! What did ums do to ums?" "How very extraordinary!" you say pleasantly. "Whatever made it go off like that?" "Oh, why you must have done something to her," says the mother indignantly; "the child wouldn't scream like that for nothing." It is evident they think you have been running pins into it.

The brat is calmed at last, and would no doubt remain quiet enough, only some mischievous busy-body points you out again with "Who's this, baby?" and the intelligent child, recognizing you, howls louder than ever.

Whereupon, some fat old lady remarks that "It's strange how children take a dislike to any one."

"Oh, they know," replies another mysteriously. "It's a wonderful thing," adds a third; and then everybody looks sideways at you, convinced you are a scoundrel of the blackest dye; and they glory in the beautiful idea that your true character, unguessed by your fellowmen, has been discovered by the untaught instinct of a little child.

Babies, though, with all their crimes and errors, are not without their use—not without use, surely, when they fill an empty heart; not without use when, at their call, sunbeams of love break through care-clouded faces; not without use when their little fingers press wrinkles into smiles.

Odd little people! They are the unconscious comedians of the world's great stage. They supply the humor in life's all too heavy drama. Each one, a small but determined opposition to the order of things in general, is for ever doing the wrong thing, at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and in the wrong way. The nurse-girl, who sent Jenny to see what Tommy and Totty were doing, and "tell 'em they musn't," knew infantile nature. Give an average baby a fair chance, and it doesn't do something it oughtn't to, a doctor should be called in at once.

They have a genius of doing the most ridiculous things, and they do them in a grave, stoical manner that is irresistible. The business-like air with which two of them will join hands and proceed due east at a break-neck toddle, while an excitable big sister is roaring for them to follow her in a westerly direction, is most amusing—except, perhaps, for the big sister. They walk round a soldier, staring at his legs with the greatest curiosity, and poke him to see if he is real. They stoutly mainta'n, against all argument, and much to the discomfort of the victim, that the bashful young man at the end of the "bus is 'dadda." A crowded street corner suggests itself to their minds as a favorable spot for the discussion of family affairs at a shrill treble. When in the middle of crossing the road, they are seized with a sudden impulse to dance, and the doorstep of a busy shop is the place they always select for sitting down and taking off their shoes.

When at home, they find the biggest walking-stick in the house, or an umbrella—open preferred—of much assistance in getting upstairs. They discover that they love Mary Ann at the precise moment when that faithful domestic is blacklead on the stove, and nothing will relieve their feelings but to embrace her then and there. With regard to food, their favorite dishes are coke and cat's meat. Their nurse pussy upside down, and they show their affection for the dog by pulling his tail.

They are a deal of trouble, and they make a place untidy, and they cost a lot of money to keep; but still you would not have the house without them. It would not be home without their noisy tongues and their mischief-making hands. Would not the rooms seem silent without their pattering feet, and might not you stray apart if no prattling voices called you together?

It should be so, and yet I have sometimes thought the tiny hand seemed as a wedge, dividing. It is a bearish task to quarrel with that purest of all human affections—that perfecting touch to a woman's life—a mother's love. It is a holy love, that we coarser fibered men can hardly understand, and I would not be deemed to lack reverence for it when I say that surely it need not swallow up all other affection. The baby need not take your whole heart, like the rich man who walked up the desert well. Is there not another thirsty traveller standing by?

Do not, in your desire to be a good mother, forget to be a good wife. No need for all the thought and care to be only for one. Do not, whenever poor Edwin wants you to come out, answer indignantly, "What, and leave baby!" Do not spend all your evenings upstairs, and do not confine your conversation exclusively to whooping-cough and measles. My dear little woman, the child is not going to die every time it sneezes, the house is not bound to get burnt down, and the nurse run away with a soldier, every time you go outside the front door; nor the cat sure to come and sit on the precious child's chest the moment you leave the bedside. You worry yourself a good deal too much about that solitary chick, and you worry everybody else too. Try and think of your other duties, and your pretty face will not always be puckered into wrinkles, and there will be cheerfulness in the parlor as well as in the nursery. Think of your big baby a little. Dance him about a bit; call him pretty names; laugh at him now and then. It is only the first baby that takes up the whole of a woman's time. Five or six do not require nearly so much attention as one. But before then the mischief has been done. A house where there seems to be no room for him, and a wife too busy to think of him, have lost their hold on that so unreasonable husband of yours, and he has learnt to look elsewhere for comfort and companionship.

But there, there, there! I shall get myself the character of a baby hater, if I talk any more in this strain. And Heaven knows I am not one. Who could be, to look into the little innocent faces clustered in timid helplessness round those great gates that open down into the world?

The world! the small round world! what a vast, mysterious place it must seem to baby eyes! What a trackless continent the back garden appears! What marvellous explorations they make in the cellar under the stairs! With what awe they gaze down the long street, wondering, like us bigger babies, when we gaze up at the stars, where it all ends!

And down that longest street of all—that long, dim street of life that stretches out before them—what grave, old-fashioned looks they seem to cast! What pitiful, frightened looks sometime!

Poor little feet, just commencing the stony journey! We, old travellers, far down the road, can only pause to wave a hand to you. You come out of the dark mist, and we, looking back, see you, so tiny in the distance, standing on the brow of the hill, your arms stretched out toward us. God speed you! We would stay and take your little hands in ours, but the murmur of the great sea is in our ears, and we may not linger. We must hasten down, for the shadowy ships are waiting to spread their sable sails.

## Minnie May's Dep't.

## Toiling Hands.

The hands of brothers and sisters dear  
Lend comfort on our pilgrimage way.  
Their cheerful aid, and caressing touch,  
Oft drive our sorrow and care away.  
And father's hands unselfishly toil,  
To fight the hungry wolf from the door,  
They bless indeed, with their ministries—  
Then, pray, could we ever ask for more?

Ah, more is given! see mother's hands,  
So taperless, horny, rough, and thin!  
They tell with eloquence, more than words,  
Of the heart's unchanging love within.  
O blessed hands! can we fully know  
How much for dear ones they've milled and won,  
Till folded for aye, across her breast,  
Their toiling ended, their lifework done?  
FANNIE L. FANCHER

## MY DEAR NIECES—

Sympathy is needed far more than it is given as we go through this life. Take for instance, a mother's case. When your children run to you for sympathy with all their small worries, give it freely and ungrudgingly, lay down your book or work and show the child that you feel with it, or for it, as the case may be. When your little girl comes running to you, her earnest face full of the importance of the moment, just give what she needs, no matter what the importance of your own occupation may be. How can you withhold it? Do not say oh! run away and play, mother is busy. What a disappointed look comes over the former happy face. That rebuke will be long remembered, and the little one will feel she has been cheated of her rights. Your school boy has got into trouble, perhaps with one of his classmates, and tells mother all about it, counting upon her sympathy. Do not send him away disappointed, encourage him to tell you all, and make him feel you can enter into all his feelings. Believe me, my dear nieces, the memory of that sympathy given when asked and needed has helped your boy over a rough place, and will come back to him as one of those memories that never fade.

When an aged parent or friend pours out his grievance, perhaps only an outcome of pettishness peculiar to advanced age, just tell him you are sorry for him, and the relief to his poor fretted heart will be immense. Far better than to say "you are imagining everything; you have nothing to complain about."

A kind neighbor may have met with losses or disappointments. Go to him and tell him of your sympathy. Do not let diffidence hold you back, for the nature of his loss may be such as to make him seem to avoid you; your ready sympathy will help him feel that the world is not all against him. You know my dear nieces there are certain sorrows—heart sorrows—for which the best sympathy is silence or a pressure of the hand. Words can do nothing to lessen such a grief, and are idle and useless. Then where you can give your sympathy, it will relieve the heart of many an overburdened mortal, and you will have a kindly satisfaction in feeling that you have done what you could to bear another's burden.

If we had the power to choose and could regulate at pleasure our condition in life how many

would endeavor to obtain one that should be exempt from all manner of trouble and affliction. But it is a question whether we should be really happy if nothing ever disturbed our repose and well-being. Should we really be happy if we were in this world to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity? I cannot think we should. Constant prosperity would soon become insipid and disgust would convert our felicity into absolute misery. On the contrary, the evils we sometimes experience enhance the value of our blessings, as colors are relieved by the contrast of shades. If there were no winter should we be so sensibly affected by the pleasures of spring? Without illness could we justly appreciate the value of health, or the sweets of repose without toil and labor? And could we know to their fullest extent the peace and consolation of a good conscience if we had never experienced the trials of temptation or the pangs of remorse. The greater obstacles there are in the way of our happiness the greater is our joy when we have surmounted them.

MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May regrets that the subject for the prize essay, "On How to Spend Sunday," brought such a poor response from our readers, none of the essays coming up to the standard for publication. A prize of \$2.00 is offered for the best essay on "What is Economy." All communications to be in our office by the 15th of April.

MINNIE MAY.

#### Answers to Inquiries.

What is the meaning of the popular slang phrases, "to eat crow," "to talk crow"?—JENNIE BROWN.

"To eat crow" is the same as to eat humble-pie—that is to have to retract or to be put to shame. "To talk crow" is the opposite of "to talk turkey," and means to talk to another's disadvantage. Its origin comes from a story of a white man who went to hunt with an Indian on condition that the game should be divided between them. There was a brace of wild turkeys and one of crows, and the white man counted "there's a crow for you and a turkey for me, and another crow for you," and to which the Indian remonstrated "you talk all turkey for you and all crow for me."

Have had an old ring bequeathed to me from a friend. It has Mispah engraved on it; what is its meaning?—J. D.

The word may be found in the Bible, and its meaning is "the Lord dwell between thee and me, when we are absent one from the other."

Can you tell me what will cure chilblains?—J. S.

Try raw onions sliced and bound upon the sore spots, or tincture of iodine applied with a feather; oil of peppermint well rubbed in is also said to give relief.

Will it do to divide hydrangea bulbs? Ought the young bulbs to be always taken off amaryllis and calla bulbs?—NETTIE.

If the roots of the hydrangea support two or more roots attached to each, there is no reason why it may not be done, and the propagation of the plant be thus effected. When repotting bulbs any bulblets may be removed.

My skin is very greasy; could you tell me what would take away the greasy appearance, and what is the cause?—MARY K.

If your skin is greasy take care of your digestion; careful diet will do much towards removing the greasy appearance. Bathing the face in hot water every night will do wonders for the complexion. Never use cosmetics; a little borax or ammonia put in the water in which you wash your face will tend to make it look less greasy.

#### Wedding Anniversaries.

Wedding anniversaries, whether they be tin, crystal, china, silver or golden, may properly take the form of receptions. They may be elaborate, or simple, according to the choice of the givers. Our mothers would lift their hands in amazement if they were to see the tables prepared for large companies in these days, for two reasons, the beautiful and delicate appointments of the service, and the few kinds of edibles. Possibly there may be danger of too much expense in the former, while there cannot be too careful attention paid to its details. Use the best china, the most brightly polished silver and glass, and the finest table linen you have. Be content with your own, if not so fine. Have the few kinds of food the best of their kind, the decorations simple but effective; a loose bunch of flowers of a simple variety, as carnation pinks, being preferred to a bouquet.

The more careful your preparation before the evening, the more certain your success on the evening. If your invitations have received the proper response, you will know the number of guests for which to prepare.

In regard to invitations, if one does not wish the expense or formality of engraved ones they may be written upon small note paper once folded, and enclosed in two envelopes, something after this form:—

1882.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown  
request the pleasure  
of your company at the  
Tenth Anniversary  
of their marriage,  
Tuesday evening, March sixth,  
at eight o'clock,  
at their residence,  
1200 Fifth Avenue South,  
Minneapolis.

1892.

It is considered good taste to place the words, "No Presents," at the foot of the invitation.

As to dress, the original wedding garments, or any costume suitable for an evening company may be worn. In entertaining, forget yourself and have but the one object, to make your guests at home. The host and hostess, being the honored ones, can do little in this respect, and it is well to ask several friends to have this in mind for them. A prominent place should be taken by them, assisted by friends, if desired, to receive the congratulations of guests.

It is thought by many to be better taste, for a tin, china, or crystal wedding to be a reception, without a programme of exercises. Even silver and golden weddings are more generally receptions for congratulations than evenings with literary programmes, the reminiscences being between guests with each other, and with host and hostess, rather than in formal speeches.

Music, readings either original or selected, may be given at informal intervals during the evening.

To my mind a second ceremony, even at a golden wedding, is a mockery, and it is certainly wholly out of taste for anything short of a golden wedding.

In receiving guests at the door and directing to guest rooms, a boy of ten or twelve in the hall below, and two girls of the same age above, are good assistants. The children of the house, or children of friends, usually think it a pleasure to render such services. A waiting maid in the ladies' room is a help, but not a necessity, especially in small villages and towns, where such maids are not usually provided. If pins, button-hooks for gloves and shoes, brushes, combs and hand-mirrors are provided, the guests can do without a maid.

If the dining-room is a large one, there may be a long table in the centre, with small tables sufficiently removed for waiters to serve from that table, the menu being placed upon it, taking care not to overload the table, as additional supplies should be ready in the pantry. The small tables, seating two, four, or even six guests, should be supplied with the requisite number of spoons and forks needed, as well as the napkins, also with a creamer and sugar-bowl.

At each end of the long table may be seated a relative, or intimate friend of the hostess to serve the tea, coffee or chocolate.

Sandwiches, salads, cheese sticks, olives, cakes, ice cream, and salted almonds, or salted peanuts as a substitute, are sufficient; and a less variety would be perfectly proper. Bonbons may take the place of cakes and ice creams.

If the dining-room is not large enough to have several tables, the long table, with chairs placed against the wall, will suffice, and the guests be served from the table, plates and napkins first being provided. As it is not expected that the guests be served simultaneously, it is a good way to have two friends who will quietly suggest when guests are to enter the dining-room and in what order. A ribbon may be placed across the door to signify that the tables are filled, and dropped when there is room for others.

#### Our Library Table.

THE HEALTH JOURNAL,

published at Ottawa, is a useful and necessary publication, and particularly when, as at present, public attention is called to a better condition of sanitary precautions, as the spread of contagious diseases is on the increase.

THE HOUSEWIFE.

An old favorite with every housekeeper, and quite up to the mark in the January number. Published at New York; 50 cents per year.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

The January number of this excellent magazine is a small library in itself. Published at Springfield, Mass., for \$2.40 per year.

TABLE TALK,

a bright little magazine published in Philadelphia, is one of the most perfect of publications, and indispensable to those wishing to become perfect housekeepers.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

From first to last a magazine especially adapted for home reading and improvement. Published in Philadelphia for \$1 per year.

THE HOME MAKER

for January is all that it claims to be. New York; \$2.40 per year.

THE COSMOPOLITAN

is, as usual, beautifully illustrated, and contains the usual amount of useful reading matter. New York; \$3 per year.

THE DELINEATOR,

published in Toronto, embraces everything required in the line of fashions, fancy work, crocheting, knitting, lace-making, etc., and must be a boon to wearied mothers, as it tells exactly how to dress their children.

#### Recipes.

APPLE PUDDING.

Make a nice biscuit crust; roll thin and line a mould; fill with sliced apples and a few slices of lemon, or whatever flavor is preferred. Cover the top and steam three hours. Serve with sweet sauce.

PUFFS.

Beat to a cream one quarter pound of sugar with the same quantity of butter; add four ounces of bread crumbs, a tablespoon of flour, four well beaten eggs, and a little vanilla or lemon extract; mix well and add one half cup of milk and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Steam in cups two hours. Serve with cream.

COCKED HATS.

Roll out some nice light pastry as thin as possible; cut into squares and put a teaspoon of jam in the centre of each; wet the edges and double across, making the shape of a three-cocked hat; ornament the edges with a stamp, and brush over with white of egg. The squares should be about three inches across.

### Tree-Houses in New Guinea.

Among the islands of the world New Guinea is second in size to Australia, being mountainous, with a coast line composed of steep cliffs, broken by rivers, some of which are of considerable size. Through those streams important explorations have been made, confirming the fact that New Guinea is rich in fruit and plant life of various kinds; that the soil is fertile, and the scenery magnificent. The inhabitants display great hostility and mistrust of strangers, caused by the ill-treatment of traders and the slave hunting raids to which they are subjected. The mountain tribes are despised by their coast neighbors, as being rougher and more destitute than themselves, which feeling is repaid by the mountaineers with interest. When any one tribe gets too strong the others combine to destroy it. They are very superstitious, any sudden death being put down to witchcraft by an enemy, as they believe no death is the result of natural causes. Cannibalism is generally practiced among the natives. Mr. Basil Thomson describes the villages of several tribes as being usually built on piles above the shallow water between the coral reefs and the shore, between a quarter and half a mile distant from the land. The style of building is the same as that of the lake dwellers of old, once so common all through Europe. The house interiors are littered with nets, pots and the utensils of daily life. They are much crowded, and the frail structures rock in the strong wind. Those native villages which stand upon land usually have a number of tree-houses (as shown in illustration) — houses built on the tops of the highest trees—as a means of refuge in case of an attack upon the inhabitants. There are scarcely a score of white people in New Guinea, and these are mostly traders and pearl fishers.

A house in a tree-top is certainly an unusual place of habitation, except for birds; but a stranger fact comes to us from Sonoma county, California, U. S. A., where there is a railroad on tree-tops. Between the Clipper Mills and Stuart Point, in the upper part of the county, the road crosses a deep ravine. The trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills, and the timbers and ties are laid on the stumps. In the centre of the ravine mentioned two large red wood trees, standing side by side, form a substantial support. These have been cut off seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek. It is quite safe, and is one of the wonders of the Golden State.

### A Boy's Composition.

ANTS

There is many kind of Ants My ant Mary Jane is one of these kind. She is genilly good natured and when she comes to see My Mother she brings me five cents worth of penuts and tel's me Why James how you've growed but when I go and see her and dont only just wawlk on the Carpit without Cleeming my boots she is orfly mad.

Ants like to give you advice and scold at you like everything but their Hart is in the Wright Plaice and once I found a Ants nest in the woods I poked it with a stick and a million ants run out after me and Crawled up Inside my Pants and Bit me like Sixty. Ants nests are good Things not to Poke with a stick Ants are very Industryous in Stealing Sugar. I forgot to say that my Ant Martha lives in Main she has a boy of Just about my Aige and He can stand on his Hed Five minits and how Do you suppose he can Do it.

I Do not think of Anything more about Ants at present.

### Mending Men's and Boys' Clothes.

When Jack's coat begins to be shabby it can be wonderfully freshened—if taken in time—with new braid and buttons, by neatly mending the lining, and by being sponged with ammonia and water. If the collar is much soiled, lay it out flat and take a nail brush, a basin of warm water and a cake of castile soap, and thoroughly clean it. When partially dry, press in shape, first laying a piece of thin cotton cloth over it. If the whole coat, after it has been sponged with ammonia and water, is carefully pressed with a cloth laid over it, it will look quite new, especially if the frayed lining at the wrists and the upper arm has been renewed with a nice piece of farmer's satin or dark silesia.

Going from coat to vests, if the old buttons are ripped from vests and they are cleaned and pressed, and the braid renewed, the pockets looked after and the lining neatly patched,

round patch on the elbow is never advisable; if the seams are ripped, a piece nicely fitted and pressed will be scarcely noticeable. At the first signs of wear, a piece of the goods should be placed under the threadbare spot, and it should be neatly darned with stout twist; nowhere does the traditional "stitch in time save nine" more than in this prompt darning of thin places.

All this may read as very close economy to the "next of kin" to Midas and Fortunatus. But with many people, if there is to be any best in their attire, there must always be a second best to save it; and these refurbished garments are really a great economy. Again, if, by using a little time, patience and ingenuity, a saving may be made which enables the person practicing it to buy a coveted book, picture, or anything, in fact, to add to the comfort or beauty and enjoyment of the home, then it has not been exercised in vain; and the means which serve such an end must not be scorned.

### Useful Hints.

Use a curry-comb to scale fish.

Use borax to remove finger marks from paint.

Boil clothes - pins once a month to make them durable.

Bathe the back of the neck with hot water for nervous headaches.

If troubled with red eyelids, give them a hot bath before going to bed.

Never bite the threads off while sewing; it wears the enamel off the edges of the front teeth.

It is said women seldom hit the nail on the head. They are more apt to hit the nail on their finger.

House plants should be watered with tepid water, and once every week the leaves be showered to wash off the dust.

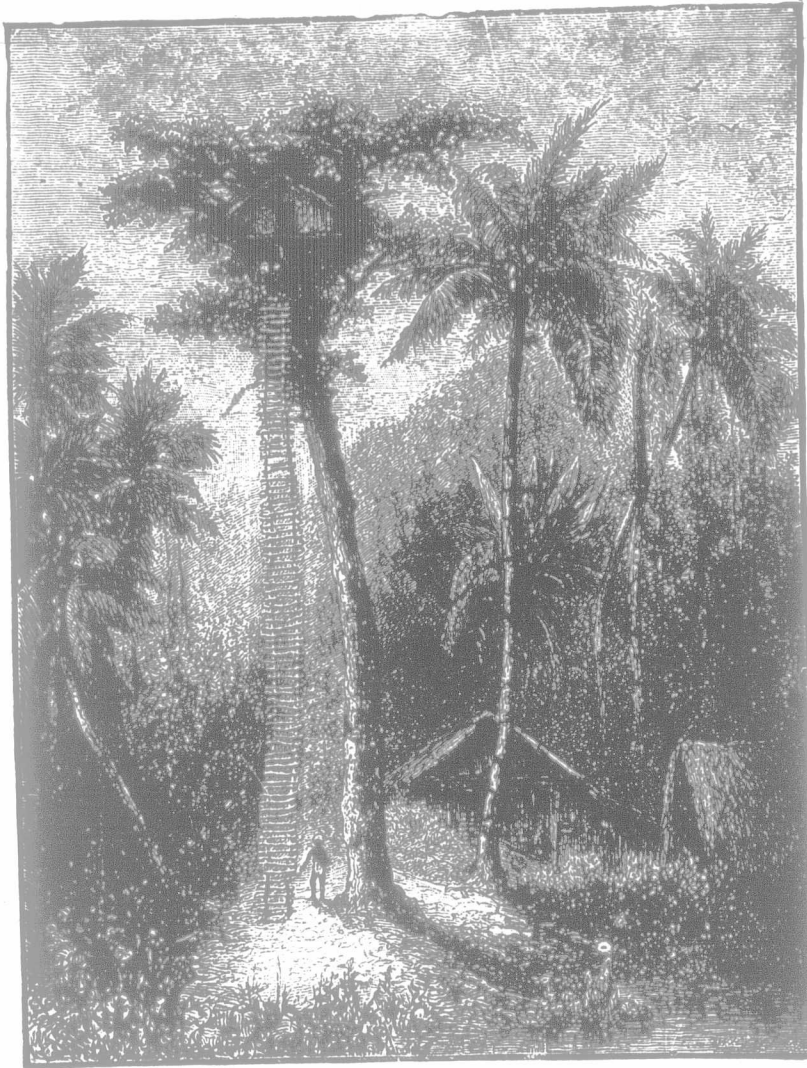
Dignity is a good thing; but if you are in the rear of a big crowd and wish to see the procession, don't stand on it. Get on a barrel.

Do you know what it is to have a friend? Not one of those sentimental talk-girl friends, who come to talk over new clothes and new beaux, and will get offended and "not speak." There is no friendship in such an intimacy. Every woman should have such a friend as she could go to or send for when she wants sympathy, advice or congenial companionship, and in trouble or sorrow feel that she can turn to her and trust her. Many a woman, could she unburden her heart to such a friend, would see her way out of many a perplexity, and, instead of having to take refuge within herself, and in consequence become taciturn and reserved, would still see a sunny side to life and feel that the world is not such a very hard place to live in after all.

It is easier to complete a round of pleasure than to make things square afterwards.

If you desire success, you should make perseverance your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

A wide-awake boy bought five cents' worth of potatoes and raised enough at 50 cents a bushel to bring him \$1.50, and he only got a small lot of seed for his money. He cut it in one-eye pieces, and after making the ground rich cultivated it carefully, keeping the crop free from weeds and beetles. Another boy showed his business faculty by carefully raising garden truck on a small lot he was given the use of. He sold his produce a little at a time for a neat sum. These boys are thinkers. No danger that they will be poor farmers.



A TREE-HOUSE IN NEW GUINEA.



**Uncle Tom's Department.**

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

To you who have seen the tide Charles Kingsley's words in "The Sands O'Dee," readily come to mind:—

"The creeping tide came up along the sand,  
And o'er and o'er the sand,  
And round and round the sand  
As far as eye could see."

This ebb and flow of the tide has ever been spoken of by true lovers of nature, and by the poets. The tide as it flows and ebbs ever has an interest, and it is little wonder that it has been so often used. What more apt than to describe the death of a brave, rugged old seaman as of his life going out *with the tide*. Many of our writers of poetry have touched on this, but it has remained for our Poet Laureate to put to it, after so many years of poetic composition, his accumulated forces. In song and story it comes to us, and just let me say here, my children, as you are all together at home round the family table, why not read some of these beauties aloud? Mother will be glad to hear; elder sister I am sure can tell a story or give a quotation to add interest, and brother Will, I know, can give you the *reason* for many things you do not understand. Did you ever think what a pity it is to talk around the fire-light, or when the lamps are lit, of all our worries, and cares and annoyances? Older people sometimes forget this, but you, my young folk, remember how many of these worries arise from those at home trying to make your way smooth, and joyous and bright. In return you can bring in with you when you come a flood of sunlight and something pleasant to think about. Bring a merry face, a contented spirit, a willing heart and ready hands to help with you.

One of the ways is by having nice reading, having noble thoughts to think, noble acts done, and let guile, and evil speaking, and hate be put away. How happy you all are now! Where and how will your home find you in twenty years? Like the bird's nest in the plum tree by the window, you may all have flown. Where will father and mother be then? Who, as you go in at the old gate, and up the path and on the verandah will meet you there, who sit with you at that table on which you are now leaning? Who can tell? We cannot see the future, but we can "so live" that we may go through life strong in the protection of an "unfaltering trust" that all is well.

One way to make the happy evenings of your childhood happier is beautifully given in an advise to Connie by Francis Ridley Havergal, telling how a brother may be won:—

Read to him, Connie, read as you sit,  
Cosy and warm in the great arm chair,  
Let your hand press lovingly, lightly there,  
Let the gentle touch of your sunny hair  
Over his cheek like a soft breeze fit.

Read to him, Connie, read while you may:  
For the years will pass and he must go  
Out in the cold world's treacherous flow,  
Danger and trial and evil to know,  
He may drift in the dark, far, far away!

Read to him, Connie! For it may be  
That your Sunday book, like a silver bar  
Of steady light from a guiding star,  
May gleam in memory, clear and far,  
Across the waves of a wintry sea.

Another extract from the same writer is for those who have the gift of song. She says:—

Rise up! for He hath called you  
To a mission of your own.

Sing to the little children  
And they will listen well,  
Sing grand and holy music,  
For they can feel its spell.

Sing at the cottage bedside:  
They have no music there,  
And the voice of praise is silent  
After the voice of prayer.

Sing that your song may silence  
The folly and the jest,  
And the idle word be banished  
As an unwelcome guest.

Sing to the tired and anxious  
It is yours to fling a ray,  
Passing indeed, but cheering,  
Across the rugged way.

There are many other ways, but if you take these to heart you will hear of the others again from

UNCLE TOM.

**Manners for Boys.**

Poor fellows! How they get hectored and scolded and snubbed, and how continual is the rubbing and polishing and drilling, which every member of the family feels at liberty to administer.

No wonder their opposition is aroused and they begin to feel that every man's hand is against them, when after all if they were only, in a quiet way, informed of what was expected of them, and their manliness appealed to, they would readily enough fall into line.

So thought "Aunt M," as she pointed out the following rules for a little twelve year-old nephew, who was the "light of her eyes," if not always the joy of her heart, for though a good-natured, amiable boy in the main, he would offend against the "proprieties" frequently.

First come manners for the street.

Hat lifted in saying "good-by" or "How do you do."

Hat lifted when offering a seat in a car or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with.

Always precede a lady up stairs, and ask her if you may precede her in passing through a crowd or public place.

Hat off the moment you enter a street door and when you step into a private hall or office.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

In the parlor stand till every lady in the room is seated, also older people.

Rise if a lady comes in after you are seated and stand till she takes a seat.

Look people straight in the face when speaking or being spoken to.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

In the dining-room take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with a knife, fork or spoon.

Do not take your napkin in a bunch in your hand.

Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish the course when they do.

Rise when ladies leave the room and stand till they are out.

If all go out together, gentlemen stand by the door till ladies pass.

Special rules for the mouth are that all noise in eating and smacking of the lips should be avoided.

Cover the mouth with hand or napkin when obliged to remove anything from it.

Use your handkerchief unobtrusively always.

Do not look toward a bedroom door when passing. Always knock at the door of private rooms.

These rules are imperative. There are many other little points which add to the grace of a gentleman, but to break any of these is almost unpardonable.

**STORY FOR BOYS.**

**"Up Lake Sturgeon from Bobcaygeon to Lindsay."**

BY A. P. ROSS, NELSON, ONT.

It was about 7 o'clock a.m. when we were aroused from our dreams by a not over gentle hand shaking us and a well-known voice informing us that "if we wanted to go to Lindsay we had better look alive," or, in other words, "hustle." The boat was billed to leave at 7.30, and as she was always on time our minds instantly reverted to breakfast. Hurrying into our clothes we scrambled down stairs where we found our host sitting at the table busily wrestling with a mutton chop. No time had we to talk, for all our energies were turned to the alarming task of devouring our breakfast and walking to the boat in exactly 15 minutes. Devoutly praying that the boat would be late we dived into our breakfast intending to make up for lost time; but, alas! our hopes were doomed to be shattered. Scarcely had the second mouthful passed into our "capacious maws" when the deep-mouthed whistle of the steamer boomed out in the still morning air, carrying warning to all would-be passengers that in five minutes more she would leave for Lindsay. There was no help for it, so leaving our breakfast with many a sigh (our feelings were made worse when we saw that the dog would get it) we started for the boat. About five minutes more saw us ploughing our way to Lindsay.

The morning was a magnificent one; sky and water were rivaling each other in calmness, while the sun, looking red and cheerful from his night's nap, shone brightly over all. Not a breath of air stirred the water, it seemed as if the wind had too much respect for such a scene to ruffle it. Everything was still, and even the "puff" of the exhaust pipe seemed fainter than usual. On we went past long lines of logs boomed in along the shore patiently waiting, as it were, the summons of "dilly, dilly, come and be sawed." Five miles up the lake we passed "Jackson's Island," uninhabited save for an old hermit of that name, who regularly paddles to Bobcaygeon in his "little bark canoe," only in this case it is safe to say that the canoe is not bark. A further run of five or six miles brought us to Sturgeon Point, one of the most popular summer resorts in Ontario. The hotel is built in a thick, shady grove which runs clear to the lake shore. Another short run of a mile brought us to the mouth of the Scugog River. Upon both sides extended nothing but forest; at least, that which had been forest, but which now was nothing but gaunt and bare stumps. This was caused by Lake Sturgeon being damned at the lower end, causing the water to rise several feet and submerge the woods around, which in time died. The Scugog River is a narrow channel dredged out of this wilderness. Here and there solemn looking cranes standing "all forlorn" on floating logs lent a rather comical touch to the picture. About this time the whistle sounded and we hurried out to catch a glimpse of our destination. A few more puffs and then steam was shut off, and impelled forward by the momentum the boat glided into Lindsay wharf. Ropes were made fast, the gang-plank shoved out, and in a few moments we stood once more on "terra firma." Here we were assaulted by two cabmen, who greeted us with such terrific shouts of "Benson House or railway station," etc., that we looked about us in horror, and seeing an opening we took to our heels and were soon in a quiet street "where the cabman cometh not."

**Some Rare Exceptions.**

There was a woman all alone  
 Within a gloomy house  
 Who in the watches of the night  
 Beheld an awful mouse.  
 And then the woman, fair but frail,  
 In wildest terror fled?  
 Ah, no! She caught it by the tail  
 And soon the mouse was dead.

A fellow loved a maiden once  
 And she became his bride,  
 And pretty soon his wife's mamma  
 Came with them to reside,  
 And then they fought like cats and dogs,  
 And never could agree?  
 Oh, no! They live together yet  
 In peace and harmony.

Once on a time a thoughtless boy  
 Who sought to have some fun  
 Heedlessly at a playmate aimed  
 A rusty, broken gun.  
 And one fair youth was killed and one  
 Was fearfully alarmed?

Ah, no! It wasn't loaded, so  
 That neither one was harmed.

A girl who'd taken lessons  
 At a cooking school or two  
 Her heart unto her suitor gave,  
 As women often do.  
 He ate some cake she made and then  
 He died, poor hapless man?  
 Ah, no! He says his wife can bake  
 "As good as mother can."

A youth who loved his sweetheart  
 As he loved his very life  
 Fell on his knees and begged of her  
 To be his darling wife.  
 Ha, ha! And then she told him  
 That she would his sister be?  
 Ah, no! They soon were married  
 And are living happily.

**Dining With Victoria.**

Dining with the Queen is considered a great social honor, although a rather dull affair as far as enjoyment goes.

Full court dress must be worn by the ladies. The gentlemen either wear their court dress or the Windsor uniform, which is really an ordinary dress coat, faced and cuffed with red silk, and adorned with gilt buttons instead of the ordinary black ones.

A writer in an English paper says:

"The guests assemble beforehand in a waiting-room—at Balmoral this is called the anteroom, but at Windsor the grand corridor is used for this purpose. They range themselves in two rows, the ladies on one side and the gentlemen on the other, and the persons of highest rank are placed furthest from the door at which the Queen will enter.

"About nine o'clock the Queen appears, and when she has received the salutations of her guests, she passes down between the two rows to the door of the state dining-room, and goes straight in to dinner.

"The guests join in couples and follow her. During dinner there is very little talking. The guests converse among themselves, for it is not according to etiquette to speak loud. From time to time the Queen speaks to some one of her guests; but as it is not proper to disagree with her there is, naturally, not very much done in the way of conversation between her majesty and her subjects.

"Dinner usually lasts for an hour or so, after which the whole party adjourns to the drawing-room. Here the Queen makes a few remarks to each guest in turn, which the latter replies to suitably, and without the smallest trace of originality.

"This ended, the Queen returns to her private apartments, and the dinner party is ended. It must be added, however, that dull as these entertainments are, there is not a single person who would seriously wish never to be present at one, for an invitation to dine at one of the royal palaces with the Queen, is the highest social honor that can be conferred on a subject."

**Puzzles.**

1-CHARADE.  
 I'm a word with sixteen letters.  
 I see with seven I's.  
 Now just drop down your fetters,  
 You can't take me by surprise.  
 Now if my name you haven't decided,  
 I tell you my family's undivided.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

2-RIDDLE.  
 What is that which is often in the ADVOCATE,  
 which you never have, and yet often give?

JOSIE B. WATT.

3-  
 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*  
 \* \* \*

- 1. To possess.
- 2. A line.
- 3. Sing'e.
- 4. Bareness.
- 5. Strange.
- 6. Pleasing.
- 7. Not on.
- 8. Now within.
- 9. A liquor.

A. R. BORROWMAN.

4-ENIGMA  
 In butter, but not in bread.  
 In hand, but not in head.  
 In can't, but not in won't.  
 In will, but not in don't.  
 In slide, but not in slip.  
 In boat, but not in ship.  
 In hop, but not in ship.  
 In mist, but not in snow.  
 My whole is somebody you all know.

EDDIE R. DOW.

5-RIDDLE.  
 Of seven letters am I composed;  
 If you the first two take  
 You'll find a male; but add the next  
 A female they will make.  
 Now, unto them just join the fourth,  
 A male again you'll see.  
 The last three add, and you will find  
 A female there will be.

ADA ARMAND.

6-CHARADE.  
 Three in one am I, fifty add to me,  
 But 'twill make you "lone" and sad,  
 For only four 'twill be.  
 If twice fifty you should add,  
 Thinking to increase,  
 Only four I 'till shall be  
 Perching on the trees.  
 Ten times fifty add to me,  
 My puzzle will be "done."  
 Only four you'll find me still.  
 One + three in one.

ADA ARMAND.

7-CHARADE.  
 While hovering round the brink of time  
 My mind it chanced to wander;  
 I sat me down, and I tried to think,  
 My thoughts they did meander.

To once upon a time, when I, with  
 A gay and TOTAL lady,  
 A stroll did take for friendship sake  
 Under the maples shady.

These strolls quite frequent soon became,  
 I felt happy like a dove;  
 At last, dear friends, I realized  
 That with her I was in love.

Her name to you I dare not tell;  
 Her age was one and twenty.  
 I took her out to parties gay,  
 Of fun we had a plenty.

At last the fleecy snow came down,  
 We went out for a sleigh ride;  
 Before we had gone a mile, alas!  
 I asked her to be my bride.

Said she, "I'm young, and so are you,  
 To think of such things now;  
 But two years hence I'll jump the fence,  
 And then I'll be your frow."

TO PRIME this girl was my heart's delight;  
 It was a daily pleasure.  
 To think LAST day she would be mine,  
 My dear, my only treasure.

Two years have come and gone, alas!  
 She can be mine. No! Never!  
 She played me false. She's married now,  
 And I'll be single, ever.

FAIR BROTHER.

**Answers to February Puzzles.**

- 1-TAKE
- 2-Dispossession.
- 3-FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
- 4-Sever, Ever.
- 5-ELLA
- 6-Gold may be bought too dear.

T  
 A M  
 A M A R I N  
 M A R E N A  
 R E A D S  
 I N D U C E  
 N A S C E N T  
 E N

7-Felt, Left.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Feb. Puzzles.**

Ella Keays, Charlie S. Edwards, Wm. McDowell, Esther L. Davey, Almer Borrowman, Addison Snider, Oliver Snider, Ernest A. Hurdman, Ida Oldfield, Josie B. Watt, Elsie Moore, Willie Moorhead, Anna Gordon.

**PLANTS, BUSHES AND VINES.**

Below will be found a few choice premiums which will be sent to parties for securing us new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:-

**THE NEW STRAWBERRY ADVOCATE.**

This new strawberry has been tested for five years and has thus far proved to be very hardy, a good strong grower, with healthy foliage and very productive flowers, perfect fruit, of large size, bright red, colors on all sides at once, and of good quality. Perhaps no other new sort that has been sent out for years will combine as many good points as the

**"ADVOCATE."**

Many new strawberries are sent out every year. Many of them are seldom heard of after a short life of but a few years at most. Too often the originator of a new sort has grown but few of the standard kinds, and is, therefore, not in a position to judge of the merits of his own seedlings, hence the cause of so many worthless varieties being placed on the market. The ADVOCATE is a new berry that has been fully tested in a plantation containing 115 of the leading kinds, and contains so many good points, that it is well worth giving an extended trial. If it does as well in the future as it has done in the past five years, it will hold a place at the head of the list as being a berry best suited to the farmer's wants for family use, especially when but one variety is grown.

These plants have not been offered for sale by any nursery firm, and will not be offered for sale in the regular way until next season. The price will then be one dollar per dozen.

WE WILL SEND

**12 PLANTS CAREFULLY PACKED**

FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER,

Or 25 plants of any of the four following sorts:-

**BUBACH.**

Blossoms Pistillate.

Plant vigorous, healthy and very productive; fruit of the largest size, bright red, good quality. The best large strawberry thus far fully tested.

**Crescent Seedling.**

Blossoms Pistillate.

Plant vigorous and most productive of any strawberry grown; fruit bright red, medium to large in size. Ripens early.

**WILSON.**

Blossoms Perfect.

An old standard sort well known to give good satisfaction in most all localities.

**DAISY.**

Blossoms Perfect.

Plant vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit of good size, very bright red; good quality. Well worthy a place in any garden.

The above will all be sent from Mr. W. W. Hilborn, of Leamington, Ont., who is well known to our readers.

We will send any one of the following collections of Vines, Shrubs or Bushes, carefully packed, for a list of three new subscribers, accompanied with \$3. The regular price for each collection is \$1.50. This list will be put up by Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, who is well and favorably known to our readers.

- 1-1 Ampelopsis Veitchell (Boston Ivy), 1 Spirea Van Houtti and 1 Deutzia, 1 Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora).
  - 2-1 Purple-leaved Beech, 1 Norway Maple.
  - 3-1 Golden Arbor Vitae, 1 Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis.
  - 4-1 Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 1 Imperial Cut-leaved Alder.
  - 5-Raspberries-12 Cuthberts, 6 Shaffers, 6 Hilborns, 6 Golden Queens.
- All of above mailing size (under two feet). Young, thrifty plants, with nice roots.
- 6-Grapes-1 Niagara, 1 Lindley, 1 Warden, 1 Concord.
  - 7-1 Purple-leaved Beech, 1 Golden Arbor Vitae.
  - 8-1 Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 1 Norway Maple, 1 Mountain Ash.
- All of above mailing size.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Choice Seeds—Keith & Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Jersey Calf—D. Galloway, Arcola, Assa., N. W. T.  
 Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and the N. W. T.—  
 Duubar, Hinman, Henderson, Little, Loughman and Taylor.  
 Wall Paper, Window Shades, etc.—R. Leckie, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Eggs for Hatching—Robt. Black, Carberry, Man.  
 Seeds, Plants, etc.—R. Alston, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Eggs for Hatching—S. Ling, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Brahmas, Buff, Plymouth Rocks—H. A. Chadwick, St. James, Man.  
 Heavy Farm Horses, etc.—Thos. Harkness, Brandon, Man.  
 Chicks and Eggs—R. W. Caswell, Gull Lake, Assa., N. W. T.  
 Horses and Cattle—Isaac Lusk, Winnipeg, Man.  
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 Brandon Horse Exchange—Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man.  
 The Manitoba Binder Twine & Cordage Co.—Winnipeg, Man.  
 Eggs for Hatching—Thos. Reed, Winnipeg, Man.  
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 Seeds—Jno. S. Pearce & Co., London.  
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 Berkshires—E. E. Martin, Paris Station, Ont.  
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If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to your nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates.  
 Steamers leave Halifax every Saturday.

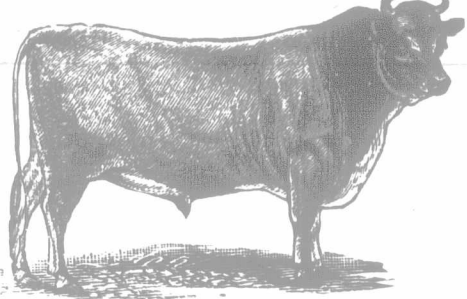
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 I will sell either, or both, of my Stallions—Prince Royal (646), or Wait-for-Me—both pure-bred and registered, and a grand three-year-old filly in foal, prices very low. Write or call **JAS. H. ESDON, CURRIE HILL, Ont., Bainsville, on G.T.R. 314-b-OM**

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 Helpers and Calves: registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock, whose pedigrees are written in butter.

**COTSWOLD SHEEP**

The gold medal flock; established in 1854. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported Rams in use. Young stock for sale.

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Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in farrow and young stock for sale at all times. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction, and pay freight to all points in Ontario, & make best rates to more distant points. Come and see, or write. 315-y-OM

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- - GRAND DISPERSION SALE - -

- OF -

**HILLHURST HEREFORDS & JERSEYS**

- ON -

Thursday, April 14th, 1892, at 1 o'clock.

Seeing the advisability of handling but one breed of cattle on the same farm, and to make room for an increasing stud of Hackneys and flock of Shropshires, the undersigned has decided to offer, without reserve, at auction, as above, his entire herds of 22 Hereford and 25 Jersey cattle, which have been bred for the past twelve years from his own importations, and have taken the highest prizes at the leading exhibitions. The choicest prize-winning families have been retained from the first, and will now be closed out at public sale, affording an unequalled opportunity to found new herds, or to strengthen existing ones. Catalogues 15th March. Apply to

**M. H. COCHRANE,**

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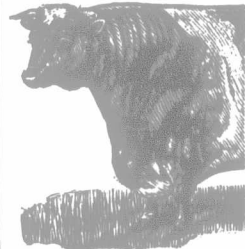
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- OF THE FAMOUS -

**SHERIFF HERD**

The Property of **WM. LINTON, Aurora, Ont.,** Will be Held at **ONE O'CLOCK, MARCH 24th, 1892.**



At the Farm, in the town of **AURORA**, thirty miles north of **TORONTO**, and one mile from Aurora Station, on the Northern Division of the G. T. R. All Trains will be met on day of Sale. The animals to be offered comprise Males and Females of the various ages.  
 See review on page 88 in this issue. 315-a-OM

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The Prize Herd of Ayrshire Cattle and Clyde Horses, belonging to above Estate, will be **SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE 19th AND 20th APRIL, 1892.**

The herd of Ayrshires is considered by competent judges to be the best in the country, and contains a great many prize-winners in Scotland. At the last exhibition at Montreal this herd carried off the diplomas for the best male animals, the best female, and the best herd, besides numerous prizes in all the different classes, and at this exhibition there was the largest exhibit of the Ayrshire breed ever shown in Canada, or perhaps America. The Clydes consist of seven mares and fillies, and all have been prize-winners at exhibitions, both in Scotland and Canada. Full particulars will be found in next issue. A complete catalogue of the stock is now in the printers' hands, and will be mailed on application.  
 For further particulars address the undersigned—

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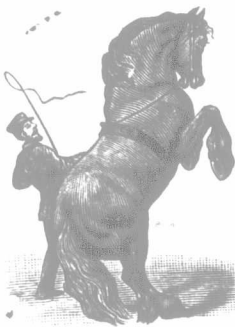
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**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.**

We will sell on **TUESDAY, MARCH 15th**, at Auction, about 25 head of Registered Holstein Cattle. They have been selected, with great care, from the richest herds in the United States, combining the Aaglies, Netherlands, and Clothildes families. This sale is worthy of attention. The farm is about three miles east of Burlington Station. Conveyances will leave depot at one o'clock p. m. for the farm. Send for Catalogues.

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**FOR SALE**



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION

**WALLACE [966]**

vol. 3. C. C. S. B., bred by D. & O. Sorby; color bay; foaled June, 1888; sire Farmer Lion (3340). First dam, imp. Lady Burned (222), by Prince Charley (629); second dam, Dunbarton Bell (1926), by Topman (886); third dam, Sally, by Dainty Davy (216); fourth dam, Topsy, by Scotsman (747). Wallace is the most richly

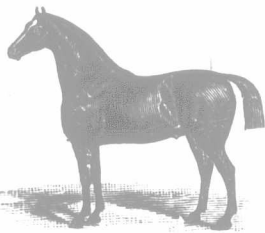
bred horse ever imported to the N. W.; like his sire he will prove himself an impressive getter. Write for particulars and extended pedigree to

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Correspondence solicited. 27-f-M

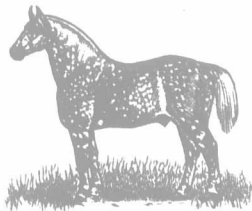
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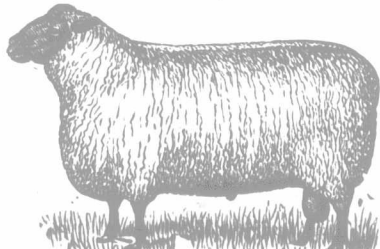


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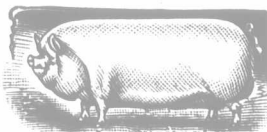
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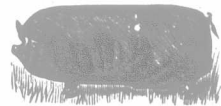
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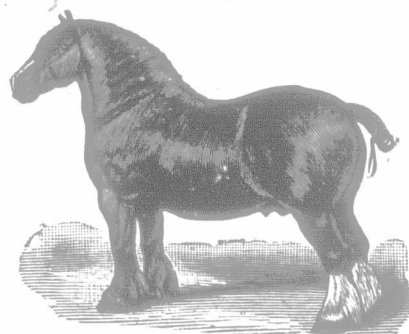
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Cleveland Bays, Hackneys, and Yorkshire Coach Horses.



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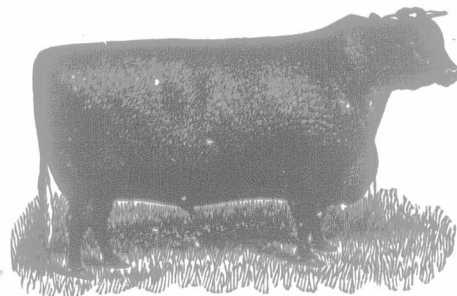
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Bred from good milking dams, and sired by bulls of the very best individual merit and pedigree.

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**SHORTHORN BREEDER**

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—CHOICE—  
**TEAS & COFFEES**

Write for samples.  
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**THE MARKET DRUG STORE,**

Opposite Meat Market, Winnipeg.  
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A square meal for 25c. Board by the day or week. Every attention paid to strangers. Close to market.  
21-y-M **MRS. R. FOWLER, Proprietress.**

**FARMERS! FARMERS!**  
Just what you want,  
**Hand-Made Boots & Shoes**

Durable, Neat and Cheap. Send for prices to  
**- CHRISTIE -**  
ALEXANDER ST., 19-y-M WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Farmers, now is your chance to procure  
**TEAS and COFFEES**

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.  
I will prepay freight on all 20 lb. lots to your address.  
20 lbs. Japan, splendid value. - - - \$6.00  
20 lbs. Black Congon, - - - - - 5.00  
20 lbs. Ceylon, finest value ever offered, - 8.00  
20 lbs. Indian Tea, - - - - - 9.00  
Send for samples and be convinced that I can give you better satisfaction than you can procure elsewhere.

**J. E. ACTON,**  
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**HIDES AND SKINS TANNED**  
FOR ROBES AND FURS.

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Tanners and Boot Manufacturers,  
171 and 173 King Street, - Winnipeg.  
Boots Wholesale and Retail. 20-y-M

**W. C. KING,**  
**TANNER AND DRESSER OF SKINS.**  
Wool Mats and Dusters a Specialty.  
Skins retanned and renovated. All work done in first-class manner, and guaranteed, or money refunded.

**GLOVE DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY**  
GIVE ME A TRIAL.  
360 4th Ave., N. (late Jemima St.), WINNIPEG.  
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**SAM. HOOPER, SCULPTOR,**  
AND DEALER IN  
**Marble : and : Granite : Monuments**  
WINNIPEG, - MAN.  
Special designs furnished. 23-y-M

**M. CONWAY,**  
Auctioneer of Pure-Bred and other Stock  
(20 years experience), announces to the breeders in Manitoba and Northwest Territories that he proposes holding regular sales, commencing with  
**WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**  
This will be a mammoth sale of stock properly catalogued. As to reference, remember "Binscarth Herd" sold by me June 17th and 18th. If you have Pure-bred or other stock for sale communicate with me at  
262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.  
P.S.—Write for dates of country sales. 19-y-M

**E. G. CONKLIN**  
**REAL ESTATE,**  
500 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.

SPECIALTY.—The buying and selling of Manitoba Farm Lands and Winnipeg City Property on Commission. 19-y-M

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**AUCTIONEER,**

15 AND 17 JEMIMA STREET, WINNIPEG,  
**Live Stock Salesman.**  
Sales conducted in city or country. Register kept of stock for private sale. Prompt settlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 20-y-M

**HOUSE DECORATIONS.**

For Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Mirror Plates, or anything in this line. You will find the largest assortment and lowest prices at  
**W. CRANSTON & CO.'S,**  
215 McDermot St., Winnipeg.  
Wholesale and retail. [21-y-M] 3 doors west of P.O.

**DYEING. DYEING.**

**THE BRITISH DYE WORKS.**

237 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
Gent's suits Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in first-class style. Ladies' dresses silks, satins, cashmeres, merinos and lace curtains cleaned. Feathers dyed and curled.  
21-y-M **KEIR & ARMSTRONG.**

**R. PARKER & CO.,**  
**Dyers & Cleaners**  
TORONTO.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WEARING APPAREL, OSTRICH PLUMES, DAMASK, LACE AND REPP CURTAINS, ETC., CLEANED AND DYED.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS :  
787 TO 791 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.  
Express and Post Orders promptly attended to. Send for Pamphlet; contains Price 315-y-OM and Color List

**PRIZE MEDAL!**

International Exhibition, London, England, 1885; International Exhibition, London, England, 1886; Exposition Universale, Paris, 1878.

**W. A. PEIRCE,**

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER OF  
**Harness, Collars and Saddlery**

STABLE REQUISITES,  
278 James Street West, Winnipeg.

Style, quality, price,—the best. No machine or slop work. Goods marked in plain figures. Best market for Saddles, Harness, Collars, Whips, etc.  
N.B.—We sell for Cash only at rock-bottom prices, consequently our customers do not have to pay other people's bad debts. We save cost of book-keeping, collecting, and the other expenses incident to a credit business, and so are able to give our customers the full benefit of lowest possible prices. Careful attention given to country orders. Send post-card for prices. Note the address,  
**PEIRCE, 278 James Street West, Winnipeg**

25-y-M

**Yes, it is Craske**

—THAT PURCHASES—  
Farmer's Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hides, Wool, &c., and gives the highest price. It is **CRASKE** that sells Dry Goods, Boots, Tinware, at the very lowest prices. The Tea he sells at 50c. per lb. will astonish you. Freight paid.  
**J. G. CRASKE,**  
34 McWilliam-St., Winnipeg.  
19-y-

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

Mr. W. H. Dayton, of Virden, writes instructing us to double the size of his poultry advt., saying:—"Your valuable paper must be increasing its circulation very rapidly, as I have received more letters of enquiry in the past winter than during the past five years I have been breeding poultry." Mr. Dayton's farm is especially well adapted for poultry rearing, having a stream running past buildings, a bluff for shelter, unlimited range and a sandy soil. He is a skilful breeder, and by large importations from some of the best yards in the United States is confident of doing a large share of the poultry business.

**STALLION SALES.**—Messrs. J. G. McGregor & Co. have recently sold to Mr. Nat Sproule, of Oxbow, N. W. T., the new terminus of the C. P. Ry. (Souris Branch), one of the most fashionably bred Shires in their recent importation, viz., Blacksmith, by the double champion Vulcan, and whose dam Fuschia was only beaten by her stable companion Blossom in the champion-all-age class. Vulcan, who has twice won the champion prize, the Eisenham Challenge Cup, and the first prize over all classes at London shows, has added to his reputation by being recently let to the farmers of Welshpool for the price of £1,000 (\$5,000) for the 1892 season, a sum never before reached for the services of a draught stallion. That the hard headed north country farmers consider the quality of his stock such as to warrant the payment of this enormous sum for his services, is sufficient guarantee of the high excellence of his colts. Blacksmith is in every respect a worthy son of his now famous sire, for not only does he stand on fully as good feet and possess equally hard, flat bone, but his action—that great essential in a draught stallion for Manitoba—is wonderfully like Vulcan's of whom the Shire Horse Society's report for 1889, said: "Seldom if ever has such action been seen in the show ring." In color Blacksmith is a dark chestnut, with white legs; he will weigh when in condition about 1,900 pounds, is a remarkably smooth colt all over, and shows the highest quality. Mr. Sproule is to be congratulated on securing such a grand specimen of the breed.

**NEW, IMPROVED AND CHEAPENED**  
**HAND AND POWER**  
**CREAM SEPARATORS**

For Creamery, Dairy and Farm Use,  
comprising 10 sizes, fully adapted to the needs and means of the producer and handler of the milk of from five to one thousand cows—skimming capacity ranging from 150 to 3,000 lbs of milk per hour.

**THE DANISH SEPARATOR**

STILL HOLDS THE FRONT  
For Creamery Use  
It is the most labor-saving apparatus yet known, combining the greatest capacity with completeness of cream separation.

— THE —  
**ALEXANDRA**

Sweeps the Deck as the best Separator for smaller creameries, dairy and farm use.

It is specially adapted to the requirements of Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, as it excels in the following particulars:—  
1st. It requires no foundation whatever, will stand and run loose on any level surface, and can be rolled out of the way when not in use.  
2nd. The large sizes can easily be driven by a horse, an ox, and baby sizes by a boy.  
3rd. It is easy to handle, to clean and to keep in order.

**DAIRY SUPPLIES.**—Creamery and cheese factory outfits a specialty.  
**HOW TO BUILD A CREAMERY.**—Will show how to build a creamery and run it with one man only, securing the greatest economy of plant, time and labor.

**HAND BABY SEPARATORS**

for the million, at prices ranging from \$60 to \$125.  
Address— **S. M. BARRE,**  
Box 953 or Grand Central Hotel,  
25-c-M **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**640 ACRES RICH WHEAT LAND,**

near Griswold, C. P. R., Manitoba. Choice Section, Schools, Churches, etc. Terms easy. 74 Galt. 315-a

**JERSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE!**

Moose Mountain, No. 29006, registered in A. J. C. C., dropped March 28, 1891; solid color, good size and strong sire (Black Frost, No. 22831); dam Mattie Cousins, No. 57463; sire and dam bred by H. J. Townsend, New Glasgow, N. S. Price, \$60 at farm. Tp. 9, Range 4, W of 2nd M. Address—**D. GALLO-WAY, Arcola, Assn.** 27-c-M

## Notices.

A light road cart is one of the most useful vehicles for farmers. In our advertising columns will be seen an illustration of one made in London, Ont., by H. A. Stringer.

Farmers who have been experiencing considerable difficulty in disposing of "smutty wheat" may find a ready market for the same by writing to Stewart & Hoare, 435 Main street, Winnipeg, for they appear to have special facilities for handling.

Robert Parker & Co., dyers and cleaners, Toronto, Ont., have some three hundred agencies spread over the Dominion of Canada. We are told they do good work, and can be relied upon to give satisfaction. Their charges will be found most reasonable.

Mr. Isaac Lusk is now occupying the commodious stables in Princess street, near the C. P. R. freight sheds, known as the Patterson Stables, where he is prepared to execute business in his line with promptness. All orders by letter will receive special attention.

Messrs. Keith & Co., seedsmen, Winnipeg, are sending out free a beautiful catalogue of their choicest seeds, with useful suggestions regarding their successful cultivation. We would advise interested parties to secure one by sending in their names and address before the supply is exhausted. Their address will be found in another column.

R. D. Rorison, 375 Main street, Winnipeg, makes a specialty of handling grain. "All kinds of grain bought and sold." This is the position he takes up, and being a merchant of considerable experience and thoroughly reliable, it might be to the advantage of farmers who have still on hand grain for disposal at once put themselves in correspondence with him.

It is with pleasure that we announce to the general public and farming community that Messrs. Stewart & Hoare and Mr. J. K. McLennan have rented very fine offices in the Don Block, 435 Main street, Winnipeg, for the purpose of buying and selling grain. We understand they deal largely and handle on commission. They have special facilities for placing smutty wheats. Our readers can depend that any business entrusted to them will receive their best and prompt attention. We predict for them a good trade.

**WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.**—The Winnipeg Business College and School of Shorthand and Type-writing was established in 1882. The present proprietor is W. A. McKay, has had seven years' experience in commercial work. He is a graduate of the commercial penmanship and shorthand and type-writing departments of the Northern Business College, Owen Sound, Ontario. During the existence of the Winnipeg Business College it has received as liberal a patronage as could be expected. Slowly, yet surely, it has grown, keeping pace with the developments and requirements of the country. Its object is to give young men and women such an education as will best fit them for the every day duties of life. The courses of study are thorough and practical, embracing the following subjects:—Book-keeping, shorthand, type-writing, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, etc. The importance of a practical acquaintance with the foregoing subjects may be seen from the fact that during the existence of the College over 1,200 students have been in attendance. The new premises are first-class in every particular, being heated by hot water, with the increased facilities, better results are promised for the future.

## STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. W. S. Hugh, of Winnipeg, gives notice to the "sitting hen" that her occupation is practically gone. Read his incubator advertisement.

Mr. S. Ling, of Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, is adding to his already large and varied stock of poultry an importation of choice English pheasants.

Mr. R. W. Caswell, Gull Lake, Assa., N. W. T., writes us that he has just imported a first prize R. C. W. Leghorn cock from Detroit, Mich., which he is mating with choice hens and pullets. He also informs us that his Wyandottes won first prize at Zionsville and Elizabethtown, Indiana, pullets scoring from 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ , cockerel 94. Judged by Pierce and Dr. A. C. Robinson. He finds the grand winter layers, and their small combs make them particularly adapted to a cold climate.

Gregg Bros., Otterburne, write:—We are glad to report that our stock is coming through the winter in fine shape. Hay and feed is plentiful. We are now getting calves from the service of our Duke of Lyndale, and they are undoubtedly the finest we ever had. Among them we might mention a rich red roan bull, from our old show cow Favorite = =, calved in October; a red heifer calf, dropped in November, from Siddington Duchess of Lyndale = =, and a beautiful red heifer, from Oxford Siddington 3rd = =, which came the first of February, and we will have several more before spring. Among recent sales are:—Lord Bates =14770=, a red yearling, got by the Thorndale Rose bull Cambridge Duke 8th, out of a Gilbert dam. He is a straight Bates bull, and we expect him to be heard from in the show ring. Mr. Geo. Gunn, the purchaser, has got one of the plums. This is his second bull from us. We like to have our customers coming back to us. Prairie Prince =15383=, a roan calf, of February, 1891; sold to Mr. Adams, of Clearsprings; got by Lord Kingswood 2nd, out of Prairie Belle 4th, both sire and dam being by our old herd bull 18th Duke of Kirklington =3077=, and we consider him an extra good calf.

## UGLOW'S -- BOOKSTORE

312 Main Street, - Opposite N. P. Hotel.

A FULL STOCK OF

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods &amp; Toys

AT RIGHT PRICES.

Your patronage solicited. Orders from the country filled with dispatch.

UGLOW &amp; CO.,

21-y-M

Winnipeg.



R. LECKIE,

Decorator and painter, importer and dealer in wall papers, window shades, rollers, etc. Wall paper samples and prices mailed to all points.

R. LECKIE,

425 MAIN STREET, 27-c-M WINNIPEG.

**GRAIN DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!**  
All Kinds of Grain Bought and Sold.  
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING SMUTTY WHEAT.  
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.  
**STEWART & HOARE,**  
435 Main St., Winnipeg. 26-y-M

## - R. D. RORISON, -

P. O. Box 617. - Office, 375 Main St. Telephone 571.

GRAIN DEALER, -- LAND BROKER, WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Grain a Specialty. 26-y-M Correspondence solicited.

SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.

Bridal, hand and corsage bouquets,

CUT -- FLOWERS, -- FLORAL -- DESIGNS, -- ETC.



R. ALSTON,

Florist to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

ROYAL GREENHOUSES

Cor. Central Ave. and 4th St. S.,

WINNIPEG. - MANITOBA.

Write for Catalogue. 27-c-M

A. BOWERMAN.  
PLANTS, SEEDS, TREES,

Ornamental Shrubs, Small Fruits. New finely Illustrated Catalogue, sent free on application. Deal direct and save agent's commission. By far the best list of valuable Novelties and Specialties ever published in the Northwest.

A. BOWERMAN,

558 PORTAGE AVE.,

WINNIPEG, 27-c-M MAN.

FOR CHOICE

## FRESH SEEDS,

SELECT FROM THE CATALOGUE OF

KEITH &amp; CO.,

SEEDSMEN.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

507 MAIN STREET, ADDRESS.

-opposite- 27-d M Box 333.

- SEEDS! -

Our stock is now arriving of all kinds of seed adapted to Manitoba and the Northwest—garden, field and flower SEEDS. Millet, Hungarian and timothy seed. Clover, lawn grass, etc.

30 Choice kinds of potatoes. Write for catalogue of prices.

CHESTER & CO., Seedsmen,  
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

A great variety of vegetables grown from our seeds obtained first prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition 1891. 27-c-M

Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.

## W. A. DUNBAR

VETERINARY SURGEON,

15 $\frac{1}{2}$  Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.

Communications by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 56. 13-y-M

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VETERINARIAN

DISTRICT NO. 9,  
CARBERRY, 27-y-M MANITOBA.

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Wallace's Register complete. Dentistry a specialty. 27-y-M

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Special Attention to Dentistry.

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27-y-M Sars. Ave., near Rosin House.

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SURGEON-DENTIST,

Teeth filled and extracted without pain. All kinds of fine plate work done. Repairs sent in by mail receives prompt attention and returned by first mail. 19-y-M

OFFICE: 474 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers, here's something for your Wives & Daughters.

**ASHLEY'S CORSET FACTORY,**

Robert Block, cor. 2nd St. & 6th Ave., Nor. Winnipeg

LADIES' CORSETS MADE TO ORDER.

Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fitting room at ached. Shoulder braces for men, women and children. 21-y-M

**SAMUEL SPINK**

Grain Exporter and Commission Merchant.

All kinds of Grain bought and sold. Careful attention given consignments, and highest market prices obtained. Liberal advances and prompt returns. Correspondence solicited. Office, 527 Main street Winnipeg. 22-y-M

**BROWN & STEWART,**

Real Estate Agents and Land Valuators.

Thousands of acres of improved and unimproved Farm Lands for sale near the city, and in the best parts of Manitoba. Terms to suit. Houses to rent. Rents collected. Money to loan. Properties managed for residents and non-residents. Ontario and Old Country farmers receive special attention. Office; Room No. 4 McNeen block, 59; Main-st., 21-y-M Winnipeg.

**Important to Farmers.**

Farmers' Produce Sale and Supply Agency, 45 Market Square, Winnipeg. We handle Farm Produce of all kinds on Commission, either in car lots or otherwise, and can get highest prices going. Terms for selling:—5 per cent. car lot, 7½ small lot. We also make a specialty of supplying big Farmers, Ranchers, Lunbermen, Contractors, Boarding Houses, Hotels and all large consumers with Groceries and Provisions of all kinds at clo wholesale prices. Write us for quotations. 19-y-M Address E. GALBRAITH & CO.

**GEORGE GRIEVE, Taxidermist,**

251 Main Street, Winnipeg,

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

WHITE OWLS, . . .

. . . ELK HEADS, &c.

19-y-M

To Farmers, Agents, Contractors and Builders!

**ROOFING! ROOFING!**

Felt, pitch, and patent cement, pine coal, tar and gravel roofing. Painting, kalsomining and paper hanging.

OWEN DAVIES,

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**G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

Paints, Oils & Glass

Our Specialties are

Pure Liquid Paints, Carriage Colors and Enamels for Decorative Purposes.

For sale by all the principal dealers.

21-y-M Market Street East, Winnipeg.

**H. BUCKLE, SONS & CO.,**

Printers and Paper Merchants.

Paper Bags, Wrapping Papers, Twines, Etc.

Commercial, Municipal and Book Printing.

**WEDDING CARDS & SOCIETY PRINTING**

SPECIALTIES.

23-y-M LOMBARD ST., WINNIPEG.

**IMPERIAL -- BANK -- OF -- CANADA**

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,800,000; rest, \$900,000. Directors—H. S. Howland, President; T. R. Merritt, Vice-President. Head Office, Toronto. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier. Branches in the principal towns throughout Ontario. In the Northwest at—Winnipeg, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Edmonton. A general banking business transacted. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Saving Bank Department. 26-y-M C. S. HOARE, Manager, Winnipeg.

**J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON, ONT.**

Ridgling horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 27-y-M

**PUMPS.**

—SEE—

**CURRIE'S LARGE STOCK.**

Best Material, Most Durable, Finest Speed, Cheapest in Manitoba. 178 Rupert St., Winnipeg. Send for circular. 21-y-M



**WYANDOTTE AND PLYMOUTH**

- EGGS -

now ready for sending out. \$1.50 per setting, and \$1.00 for each additional setting.

**A. FLAWN,**

Wellington Road, 27-c-M LONDON, ONT.



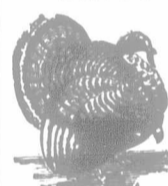
**EGGS! EGGS!**

For hatching from high-class stock. Black-breasted Registered Games, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Black Minorcas. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**THOMAS REED,**

81 LIZZIE STREET, 27-y-M WINNIPEG.

**DAYTON'S POULTRY YARDS.**



REMOVED FROM KILDONAN TO VIRDEN.

Shall breed Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas, and Plymouth Rocks. At the exhibition held at Winnipeg last Oct. I won on Bronze Turkeys 1st and 2nd on old, 1st on young; the 1st prize old pair won 1st at Indianapolis, Ind. Shall breed from 1st prize old Tom, mated with several grand hens; eggs, \$3 per ten. Pekin Ducks, 1st on old pair; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on young; eggs \$2 per ten for these. Light Brahmas won 1st on breeding pen, 2nd and 3rd on young pair, 2nd on old pair. The cock in 1st breeding pen won 1st at Indianapolis, and scored by Robinson 93½. Shall breed from 1st prize breeding pen. Eggs \$2.50 per thirteen. Plymouth Rocks won 1st on breeding pen, 1st and 3rd on young, 2nd on old pair. Shall breed from 1st prize cockerels, mated with fine yearling hens. Eggs \$2 per thirteen. No more stock for sale this season. Address, 27-c-M H. W. DAYTON, Box 780, Virden, Man.

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



Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Dark Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guinea fowls and Black African Bantams. A few cockerels for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 16 entries at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition 1891. Fresh eggs for hatching. Send stamp for catalogue and price list. 27-c-M

**EGGS! EGGS!**

From Choice Birds, for Hatching.

S. C. B. and W. Leghorns, B. Cochins, L. Brahmas, G. S. Hamburgs, Pea Fowls, W. and B. China Geese, Toulouse and African Geese, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys. Also Canary Birds for sale. Write for what you want. Prices reasonable. 27-y-M ROBERT BLACK, Carberry, Man.

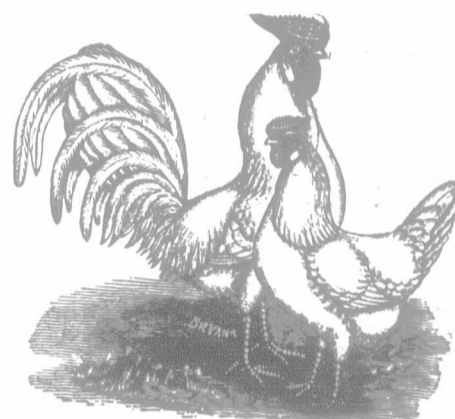
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS!**

"The Fowl for the Farmer."

I have them! Young birds for sale now

Eggs for Hatching in Season.

Write for what you want. Prices right. DR. WATSON, 24-y-M YORKTON, ASSA., N.W.T.



CHICKS AND EGGS FOR SALE — From White Wyandottes and Rose Comb White Leghorns that won first prize at two largest shows in Indiana. Eggs \$2.25 per 15, and \$4 per 30. Express prepaid. Few pairs and trics for sale cheap. Also few fine Durham Bulls, fit for service, cheap.—R. W. CASWELL, Gull Lake, Assa., N.W.T. 27-c-M

**SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES,**



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

At Provincial Exhibition: First, Breeding Pen; 1st, Old Pair; 1st and 2nd, young pairs Wyandottes; 1st, Brooder in operation; 2 prizes for Turkeys in competition with American imported birds. Have purchased from Weld Bros all their imported White Wyandottes. A choice lot of Turkeys now ready for shipment at moderate prices. M. MAW, Main St. North, WINNIPEG. 17-y-M



**I ALWAYS BREED THE BEST!**

First prize Games and Emden Geese; Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. My Game birds and Geese took first prizes at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Thirty years experience in breeding — six years in Manitoba. Choice young Game birds and eggs from prize-winners for sale. JAS. A. MUILEN, box 37, Cypress River, Man. 25-y-M

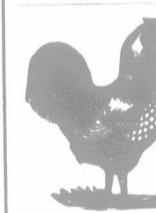
**WHITE LEGHORNS.**

DON'T BREED in and in. It is ruinous. One cross with this famous laying breed is essential to success. Choice cocks for sale. EGGS FOR HATCHING from our selected prize-winning stock. Birds are not related. We have high fences, wide yards and long experience.

EGGS, \$2.00 per 13.

J. McCLURE,

23-y-M 448 Carey Street, Winnipeg.



**Plymouth Rocks.**

FIRST-CLASS LAYERS FOR SALE.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

J. B. LOCKIER, Dugald, Man. 24-y-M

**1892—"FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS."—1892**

Eggs for hatching from highest class Golden, Silver Laced and Black Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black Cochins, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Hamburgs, also Bronze Turkeys. Price, \$2.00 per setting. The above birds include upwards of twenty prize-winners at Winnipeg, and a first and second at Toronto Industrial. Eggs carefully packed and delivered at express office, Winnipeg. Ready to ship about the 25th of March. Write for circulars. Address—S. LING, Winnipeg, Man. 18-y-M

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Buy your Goods where you can get the most for your money.

One of the largest and most complete ASSORTMENTS OF STATIONERY, —ETC., IS AT—

F. C. VANBUSKIRK'S, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON 21-y-M

JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm, Breeder of Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address—JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man. 16-y-M

## THE MANITOBA BINDER-TWINE CORDAGE COMPANY.

Capital \$150,000, in 15,000 shares of \$10 each, payable as follows:—  
\$2 per share on application;  
\$2 per share on allotment;  
\$2 per share within three months after allotment, and the remaining two instalments subject to the call of the Directors, who shall give not less than one month's notice of each call.

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**DUNCAN MACARTHUR, ESQ.**, President of The Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg, President.

**JAMES HAGGART, ESQ.**, Manager of The Alliance Trust Company (Limited), Winnipeg, Vice-President and Managing Director.

**OLIVER GOURLAY MILLER, ESQ., J.P.**, Dundee, Scotland, formerly Flax Spinner there, now of Dugald, Manitoba, Consulting Director.

**DANIEL SMITH, ESQ.**, Alderman of the City of Winnipeg.

**THOMAS HENRY SMITH, ESQ.**, M.P.P. for Springfield, Manitoba.

### BANKERS:

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba and Branches.

### SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Munroe, West & Mathers, Harris Block (cor. Main and Market Streets), Winnipeg.

### SECRETARY:

Albert Vass, Accountant.

### OFFICES:

Dundee Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is being formed for the establishment of a factory in Winnipeg for the manufacture and sale of BINDER-TWINE.

The promoters believe that an opening exists for the establishment of such an industry, and a careful computation shows that a highly remunerative margin of profit exists on the basis of present prices for twine.

Arrangements have been made for a complete equipment of the latest improved machinery of a capacity of 8,000 lbs. of twine per day, and it is hoped to have it in working order in time to supply a considerable part of the coming season's demand.

Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be had from the Secretary.

A. VASS, 398 Main Street, Winnipeg.

The Directors desire to state that their aim in starting the above enterprise is to enable the farmers of Manitoba to obtain, at all times, twine equal to the best in the market, and at the lowest possible price compatible with the earning of a reasonable interest on the investment.

### THEIR DESIRE IS

— that it should be —

## A FARMER'S ENTERPRISE,

— AND —  
Strictly : Independent

## COMBINES!

Which now entirely rule the market.

To this end the support of the farmers is earnestly solicited, and application will be received for from one share upwards.

It is proposed that "each and every farmer taking shares in the Company shall be entitled to twine for his own use at wholesale prices, to an extent not to exceed the amount of paid up stock held by him."

Highly commendatory resolutions have been passed by various Municipal Councils and other public bodies, including the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg.

Recent action on the part of the combine indicates that their hold on the market for the coming season will be much greater even than it has been in the past. The Directors therefore specially desire to impress the fact, that in order to obtain relief from this despotism and make the productions of the works available for the coming season, a prompt and ready response by the farmers is absolutely necessary. This should be an enterprise "by the farmers, for the farmers," and up to the present no attempt has been made to place the shares outside of the Province.

Further information, prospectus, &c., will be willingly supplied at any time on application to the Secretary.

## TROTTING Stallions for Sale.

I will arrive in Brandon early part of April with  
**THREE HANDSOME, GOOD SIZED, WELL-BRED,  
REGISTERED  
HAMBLETONIAN : STALLIONS ;**

### — ALSO — ONE HEAVY STALLION.

A few trotting-bred mares, to foal this spring, by good trotting-bred horses, among the lot; also some good working mares. Anyone wanting to buy, rent or use a stallion, drop me a card, and I will send pedigrees and particulars. A rare chance to purchase one of the most royally-bred Clydesdale Stallions ever brought into the Northwest.

**PEDIGREE.**—Blaze 7498, Vol. XII. Dark brown; narrow white strip on face; white hind feet, black fore feet; foaled June 5, 1888. Bred by William Peat, Standards Upball, West Lotham. This beautiful animal was imported by John Watson, of Jefferson, Iowa, in September last, and was the choice of seven Clydesdale Stallions imported by Mr. Watson and exhibited at the Montreal Exhibition, which were sold by auction, bringing from \$800 to \$1,400 each.

Blaze weighed when he came off the ship 1,710 lbs. He is guaranteed a sure foal getter.

### T. A. MARTIN,

27-a-M Napanee, Ont.

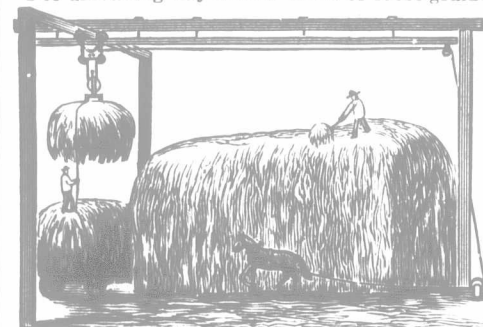
## FARMERS, CHANGE YOUR SEED

Choice White "Exeter" and Black Tartarian Oats from imported seed; price, 55c. per bushel in lots of 10 bushels or over; bags furnished. Order early. Supply limited. Also Imperial Seed Wheat, price, \$1.00 per bushel in small quantities.

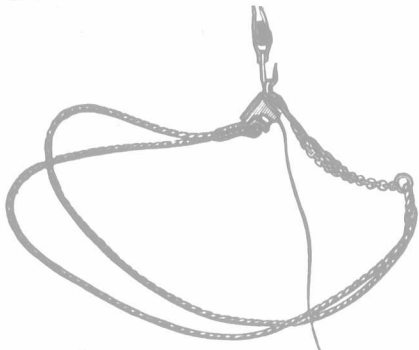
Address— J. H. McCURE,  
27-a-M Balmoral P. O., Man.

## 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 SHEAF LIFTER

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

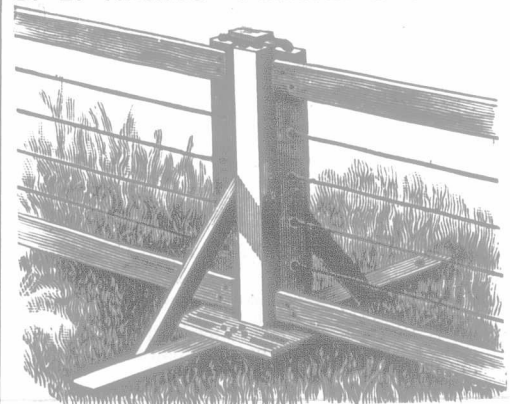
Responsible Agents Wanted.  
Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to  
27-c-M M. T. BUCHANAN, Ingersoll.

## AMERICAN BANNER OATS.

Large white variety especially adapted for milling. Succeeds splendidly in Manitoba and the Northwest. Yielded in 1891 at Brandon Experimental Farm 81 bushels 33 pounds per acre. Good seed for sale. Apply.

**WM. S. SIMPSON,**  
27-c-M Blaris Farm, Beulah P. O., Man.

## C. E. HARRIS' PORTABLE FENCE



What every farmer has been waiting for. The most complete and perfect portable fence that has ever been introduced for general use, gardens, stacks, corrals, fields, &c. Easily and quickly made. Durable, strong, light, safe, cheap, handy. Pays for itself. Either board or wire. No heaving, by frost. Always ready. Give it a trial, and be convinced of its merits. A few good, live agents wanted. Full instructions with every right sold.—  
**C. E. HARRIS, Patentee and Proprietor, BRANDON, MAN.** 28-y-M

## W. H. SHILLINGLAW, ARCHITECT.

Plans and Specifications prepared for all kinds of buildings.  
Schools and Churches a Specialty.  
Brandon, - 24-y-M - Man.

## SAMUEL SMOOT'S -- RESTAURANT, --

Corner 10th Street and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON.  
(Immediately opposite C.P.R. Station.)  
Meals at all hours. All kinds of canned meats kept in stock for the convenience of the travelling public. Call in and get what you want. 20-y-M

## CONBOY, THE JEWELLER,

For Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silverware. All kinds of first-class goods kept in stock and sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.

**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**  
Between 9th and 10th Streets, Rosser Ave., Brandon.  
20-y-M

## A. E. REA & CO., FLOUR and FEED

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**GRAIN and PRODUCE**  
of all kinds. Rapid City Flour always on hand.  
Cor. 8th St. and Rosser Ave., Brandon.  
20-y-M

## W. H. HOOPER, Auctioneer, Real Estate & Commission Agent

Cor. Rosser Ave. and 12th St., Brandon,

Buys and sells Real Estate. Liberal advances made on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs. Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as to values in Real Estate. I am a good judge of live stock, dry goods, groceries, hardware and merchandise of any kind. Animals taken for sale and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates.

**W. H. HOOPER**  
24-y-M



**Brandon Horse Exchange.**

TROTTER & TROTTER,  
GENERAL DEALERS IN  
**LIVE STOCK.**  
Outfits Bought and Sold.  
A constant supply of  
**HORSES - ALWAYS - ON - HAND.**  
Correspondence invited with all desiring to buy or sell horses. The stables are new and fitted with every convenience, and situated on Sixth Street, having large and well ventilated stalls and boxes capable of holding over 100 horses.  
A. TROTTER. B. TROTTER.  
BRANDON. 27-y-M

**JAS. S. GIBSON,**  
Wholesale and retail jobber in

**CARRIAGES**

Of every description. I carry the largest stock in Brandon. Don't buy before inspecting my large stock of 200 carriages. Also agent at this point for the Cockshutt Plow Co. FOR SALE - Georgia, Imported Shire Mare; also carload fine Brood Mares. I also handle horses. Fancy drivers a specialty.  
CORNER 8th ST. AND PRINCESS AVE.,  
OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.  
BRANDON, 27-f-M MAN.

**PIMPLES SPOIL YOUR FACE!**  
CURE THEM  
by sending for a  
PACKAGE OF THE CURE  
and a full sheet of directions to  
P. O. BOX 7, BRANDON.  
Price, \$1.00. 24-y-M

**J. A. BROCK,**  
The Leading Photographer

"FLEMING'S BLOCK,"  
ROSSER AVENUE, 20-y-M BRANDON.

**McKENZIE & RUSSELL**  
BRANDON, - MAN.,  
- MANUFACTURERS OF -

**Fine Carriages**  
HORSE SHOERS

AND  
**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS.**

EXPERIENCED  
- WORKMEN -  
- ONLY -  
- EMPLOYED -  
R. McKenzie. L. A. Russell.  
20-y-M

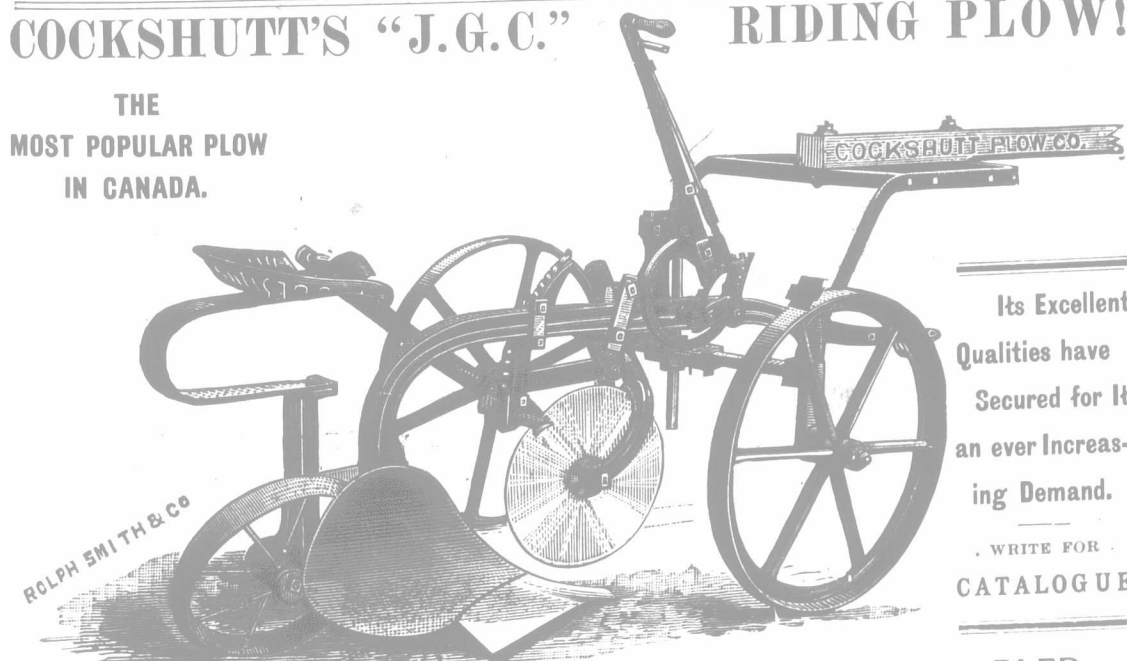
**Winnipeg Mercantile Co.,**  
**MERCHANT - TAILORS,**

Caldwell Block, Opposite Post Office.  
FINEST WORK AT MODERATE PRICES. 22-y-M

ESTABLISHED 1886.  
**BEAVER HALL CLOTHING HOUSE - THE FARMERS' EMPORIUM**  
For Clothing, Furnishings and Fur Goods.  
THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.  
GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.  
24-y-M JOHN T. SOMERVILLE, BRANDON, MAN.

**COCKSHUTT'S "J.G.C." RIDING PLOW!**

THE  
MOST POPULAR PLOW  
IN CANADA.



Its Excellent  
Qualities have  
Secured for it  
an ever Increasing  
Demand.  
WRITE FOR  
CATALOGUE

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE, LIGHT DRAFT, EASILY HANDLED.  
**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY (Limited), WINNIPEG AND BRANTFORD**  
27-b-M

**NORTHERN  
PACIFIC R.R.**

**TIME CARD**

Taking effect Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1892, (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND.	
Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat. 7.00p	St. Paul Ex. Tues. & Sat. 1.00p		St. Paul Ex. Tues. & Sat. 1.00p	Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat. 7.00p
4.05p	1.20p	0 Winnipeg	2.00p	10.00a
3.57p	1.11p	3.0 Portage Junction	2.09p	10.08a
3.49p	12.55p	9.3 St. Norbert	2.24p	10.21a
3.40p	12.42p	15.3 Cartier	2.38p	10.35a
3.32p	12.32p	23.5 St. Agathe	2.55p	10.52a
3.24p	12.18p	27.4 Union Point	3.03p	11.01a
3.16p	12.00a	32.5 Silver Plains	3.16p	11.14a
3.08p	11.40a	40.4 Morris	3.35p	11.35a
3.00p	11.20a	46.8 St. Jean	3.51p	
2.52p	11.08a	53.0 Letellier	4.16p	
	10.40a	65.0 Emerson	4.41p	
	10.25a	68.1 Pembina	4.50p	
	8.40a	103 Grand Forks	9.00p	
	1.50a	223 Winnipeg Junction	1.15a	
	4.55a	470 Minneapolis	12.15p	
	4.15a	481 St. Paul	12.45p	
	10.45a	883 Chicago	7.15a	

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday 11.40a	Passenger Tues. & Saturday 4.05p		Passenger Mon. Wed. and Friday 10.00a	Freight Tu. Thu. & Saturday 8.00a
11.40a	4.05p	0 Winnipeg	10.00a	8.00a
7.00p	2.25p	10.0 Morris	11.50a	8.45a
6.10p	1.54p	10.0 Lowe Farm	12.14p	9.35a
5.14p	1.24p	21.2 Myrtle	12.43p	10.34a
4.50p	1.10p	25.9 Roland	12.55p	10.57a
4.11p	12.50p	33.5 Rosebank	1.15p	11.37a
3.40p	12.35p	39.6 Miami	1.45p	12.10p
2.53p	11.40a	49.0 Deerwood	2.11p	1.12p
2.20p	11.37a	54.1 Altamont	2.25p	1.25p
1.40p	11.16a	62.1 Somerset	2.45p	2.05p
1.13p	11.00a	68.4 Swan Lake	3.00p	2.35p
12.43p	10.44a	74.6 Indian Springs	3.14p	3.04p
12.19p	10.32a	79.4 Marleapolis	3.20p	3.20p
11.46a	10.16a	86.1 Greenway	3.42p	3.53p
11.15a	10.00a	82.3 Balder	3.57p	4.23p
10.29a	9.38a	102.0 Belmont	4.39p	5.13p
9.52a	9.16a	109.7 Hilton	4.39p	5.53p
9.02a	8.50a	120.0 Wawanesa	5.03p	6.43p
8.15a	8.25a	123.5 Rounthwaite	5.27p	7.30p
7.38a	8.05a	137.2 Martinville	5.45p	8.13p
7.00a	7.45a	145.1 Brandon	6.05p	8.45p

Passenger trains stop at Miami for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Mixed, Daily ex. Sunday 12.45 p.m.	Miles from Winnipeg 0		Mixed, Daily ex. Sunday 1.45 p.m.	Miles from Winnipeg 0
12.45 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	1.45 p.m.	0
12.29 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	1.58 p.m.	3.0
12.03 p.m.	11.5	St. Charles	2.27 p.m.	11.5
11.52 a.m.	14.7	Headingley	2.35 p.m.	14.7
11.34 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	3.01 p.m.	21.0
10.52 a.m.	35.2	Enstace	3.50 p.m.	35.2
10.31 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	4.15 p.m.	42.1
9.50 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	5.00 p.m.	55.5

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.  
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.  
Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.  
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent,  
486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**SUGDEN'S COMPOUND TAR PILLS**

CURE  
Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, etc. Warranted purely vegetable - will not act on the bowels. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.  
N. W. SUGDEN, Prop., 120 Liagar St., Winnipeg.  
PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOX OF 100 PILLS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: - Martin, Rosser & Co. and Dawson, Bole & Co., Winnipeg, Man. 17-y-M

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

The Thoroughbreds, Leon, owned by Mr. W. L. Purley, of Westburne, Man., and Regalis owned by Mr. Jas. Jenkinson, of Winnipeg, have been entered for the St. Paul (Minn.) races, beginning on July 26.

Messrs. Collyer Bros., Welwyn, Assa., N. W. T., offer for sale their four-year-old stallion Wallace [966]. This is a very well-bred horse, and should prove an excellent sire. Send to them for his extended pedigree.

The announcement of H. A. Chadwick, St. James, Man., will be found in another column. He has a great variety of stock, and his winnings at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1891 indicated its excellence. Get his catalogue of poultry, etc.

Just as our forms were closing we received word from Mr. Wm. Ewing, executor of the estate of the late Mr. Thos. Brown, of Petite Cote, P. Q., that the whole of his magnificent herd of Ayrshire cattle and stud of Clydesdale horses will be sold by public auction on April 19th and 20th.

The Brandon Turf Club have elected officers as follows:—Hugh R. Cameron, president; Judge Walker, vice-president; Wm. Ferguson, secretary-treasurer; Thos. Lee, Ed. Hughes, J. McKlevie, T. E. Kelly, J. D. McGregor, Fred. Torrence, directors. They are now preparing a programme for two days races to be held on the 24th and 25th of May, and the purses are expected to be larger than those of any previous year.

Oltmanns Bros., Watseka, Ill., write as follows:—"We kindly ask you to put under your stock notes that we have sold the horse Kajland to Mr. Charley Johnston, of Burr Oak, Michigan, who is one of our old customers, having bought the horse Caesar of us last year. We have sold two other horses to a company in Watertown, Wis., which are the great horse Councillor and the horse Cirksona. Our horses are all doing well now, and our business is brightening up and promises to be a good year."

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion Wallace [966], which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Collyer Bros., Welwyn, Assa., N. W. T. Wallace was sired by Imp. Farmer Lyon (3340); first dam Kady Emma (imp.), by Prince Charlie (629); 2nd dam Dunbarton Belle (1920). Wallace has five crosses on his dam's side, while his sire, Farmer Lyon, was a noted horse at the head of Messrs. Sorby's stud. He is therefore an exceedingly well bred horse. As Messrs. Collyer are leaving their farm, this horse will be sold at a very reasonable price. He is of more than ordinary merit.

Messrs. McGregor & Co. have also sold to Messrs. J. & A. Chambers, of Wawanesa, their grand two-year-old Yorkshire Coach stallion, Stamford Bridge Swell. This colt already stands over 16 hands, and moves with great freedom and style; he is a bright bay with black points, full of quality, and will undoubtedly start a new era in the breeding of driving and general purpose horses for Manitoba. He stands on the best of feet and legs, his bone in particular, being of that hard, flinty kind so necessary to the improvement of the horses generally seen amongst the farmers of the province. Mr. Chambers is an enthusiastic and careful horseman, and with so good a horse in such a district should do well. Messrs. McGregor & Co. intend offering \$50 for the best Cleveland Bay or Yorkshire Coach stallion any age at the next Winnipeg Provincial Show, and one or the other of their recent importation will be exceedingly hard to beat.

**GOLDDUST TROTTER HORSES, OWNED BY MR. L. L. DORSEY, MIDDLETOWN, KENTUCKY, U. S.**

Last month we called attention to the advertisement of Golddust Morgan horses, owned by Mr. L. L. Dorsey, Middletown, Ky., U. S., which appears again this month. At the head of this stud Mr. Dorsey has the well-known and grandly bred stallion Zilcaadi Golddust 4400 (four-year-old trial 2.25), by Golddust 150, dam Rosalind by imp. Scythian, second dam Sallie Russell (grandam of Maude S., 2.08½, Nutwood, 2.18½, etc.), by Boston. Zilcaadi Golddust is the best son of Golddust that founded a family of trotters and harness horses unexcelled for their speed, style, finish and docility. He is the sire of five in the 2.30 list, and also sired the dam of Rosaline Wilkes, record 2.14½, and Zillet that can trot close to 2.20. All of his colts are naturally speedy, very few of them, with handling, that cannot speed a 2.40 gait. They have the best disposition, high style, great substance, and range in height from 15½ to 16 hands, and in color are generally chestnut and bays. They are much larger and finer finished than the Vermont Morgans, and, therefore, more suitable for our country. Hendrick, another of Mr. Dorsey's stallions, is a chestnut, 16 hands, and weighs 1,200 pounds. He has trotted a trial mile in 2.30½, but has been used principally in the stud and show ring, which prevented him being fully trained, or he would have taken a record better than 2.30. He has been shown at the principal Kentucky fairs, and won over forty first premiums. Perhaps the scarcest article in the horse market to-day is the high styled, highly finished gentleman's roadster, and we know of nothing that will come nearer filling the demand than the Golddusts. Mr. Dorsey sold over nine thousand dollars (\$9,000) worth of horses from his farm the second week in February, and now offers for sale over thirty head of young stallions and fillies, several of them fast trotters and more promising for speed than any he ever owned. He will take pleasure in showing his stock to visitors, and invites inspection and correspondence, and will give full description and prices. Address him as above.

**S. W. FARRELL & CO.,**

500 Main Street, Winnipeg,

**Grain Brokers,**

Buy and Sell only on Commission. Daily Market Letter and Telegrams given on application.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. 23-f-M

**SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD!**

Send Twenty-five Cents for large Life-size Picture.

**R. D. CAMPBELL,**

Books and Stationery, 532 Main Street, Winnipeg.

P. S.—WILL PROCURE ANY BOOK PUBLISHED. SHORTEST NOTICE. 19-y-M

1839. **FROST & WOOD,** 1892.

— OF —

**SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.,**

— MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN —

**AGRICULTURAL -- IMPLEMENTS.**

Order early and secure one of our

**Celebrated Combined Champion Press Drills,**

The greatest grain saving drill yet introduced.

**Spring Tooth Combined Seeders and Drills; Single Apron Binders; New Model Mowers and Tiger Rakes; Wagons and Sleighs; all kinds of Harrows; Full Line of Riding and Walking Plows.**

**Sole Agents for John Abell's Celebrated Threshing Machines.**

Record: 3,300 bushels in 10 hours.

Agencies at all principal points in Manitoba. Full stock of Repairs always on hand at our agencies.

**FROST & WOOD,** 25-y-M **WINNIPEG, Man.**

## A GREAT DOLLAR'S WORTH

The Weekly Tribune, a large 12-page paper, which contains all the news of the world each week, is given from NOW to January 1st, 1893, together with the choice of a magnificent portrait of the late Sir John Macdonald, or the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, all for \$1.00.

Address,

**THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,**

Winnipeg, Man.

14-ff-M

### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

**M. HUGHES & CO.,** 315 & 317 Main St., Winnipeg, wholesale and retail dealers in Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, School Desks, etc. This firm carries one of the largest and best assorted stocks in Winnipeg, and farmers requiring furniture should call in and see the goods. Prices are right every time.

Write N to the address—

M. HUGHES & CO., 315 and 317 Main St., Winnipeg.

**JOHNE SMITH**

Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.

**CLYDESDALES.**—A number of young Stallions, of imported stock on both sides; also imported Stallions and Mares; all superior animals of the most fashionable style and breeding.

**SHORTHORNS.**—A most select herd, of all ages; cannot fail to please; stock not pampered, but in good condition; all registered in D. H. B., and of grand individual merit. Come and see the stock. Write or wire.

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.



**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

**MANITOBA FARM LANDS!**

**A. J. BANNERMAN,**  
REAL ESTATE & FINANCIAL BROKER  
435 Main St., WINNIPEG.  
Improved and unimproved farm lands in the best parts of Manitoba for sale or to rent on easy terms. Loans negotiated on bonds and mortgages, rents collected, estates managed, taxes and insurance paid, etc. Correspondence solicited. 314-y-OM

**WINNIPEG CITY PROPERTY!**

**LIFE INSURANCE AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES!**  
**MUTUAL - RESERVE - FUND - LIFE - ASSOCIATION - OF - NEW - YORK**  
E. B. HARPER, PRESIDENT.

Assets over \$5,000,000; Reserve Fund over \$3,000,000; Government Deposits \$500,000. Furnishes life insurance at actual cost to its members. Insurance written in 1891, over fifty millions of dollars; paid in death claims in 1891, \$2,289,000. Comparison of cost in the "Mutual Reserve" with the "Old-Time Level Premium" companies for the past ten years on a \$5,000 policy. Please NOTE carefully and CONSIDER:—

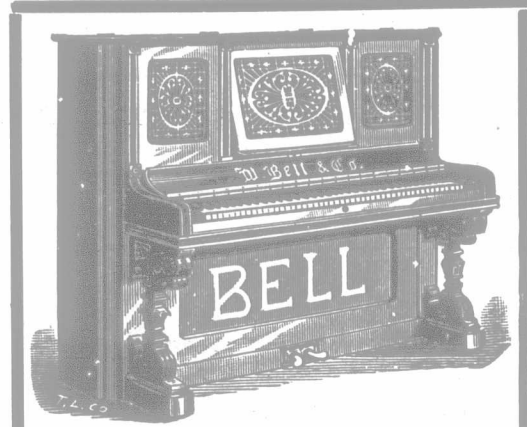
AGE.	COST IN MUTUAL RESERVE.	COST UNDER OLD SYSTEM.	AGE.	COST IN MUTUAL RESERVE.	COST UNDER OLD SYSTEM.
25	\$ 486.75	\$ 994.50	45	\$ 678.75	\$1,898.50
30	489.83	1,135.00	50	801.10	2,859.00
35	540.25	1,319.00	55	1,235.54	2,995.50
40	604.60	1,565.00	60	1,671.18	3,881.50

Why pay \$100 for your life insurance when you can secure the same protection in one of the strongest life insurance companies in the world for \$50? For further particulars, circulars, etc., apply to nearest agent, or address A. R. McNicholl, General Manager for Northwest Canada, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular explaining our new 10-year distribution policy. 27-a-M

**STEVENS & BURNS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Straw and Wood-Burning Portable and Stationery and Traction Engines, Ertel Victor Hay Presses, Threshers, J I C Agitator Separator, Saw Mill Machinery, Chaff Cutters, Engineers' Brass Goods & Fittings and Iron Pipes.  
AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, **BOILERS.** SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

26-f-M **STEVENS & BURNS, Winnipeg, Man.**



**THE GENUINE BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS**  
New Williams, White and Household  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.  
**W. Grundy & Co.**  
6-y-M 431 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

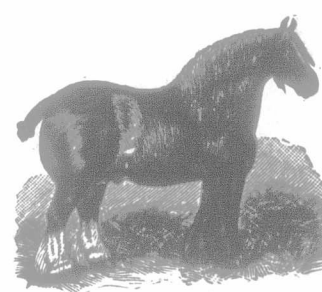
**SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS FOR 1892**

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.

<p>For 15 new subscribers we will give a pair, or for twenty a trio, of White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Rose Comb, Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks or Aylesbury Ducks, bred by Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ontario. For 150 new names a Shorthorn Bul or Heifer, 15 months old, from a prize-winning Manitoba herd. For 50 new names we will give a pure-bred registered Shropshire Ram Lamb, bred by Mr. John Oughten, Crystal City, Man.</p>	<p>For 35 new names we will give a pair of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, Man. For 35 new names we will give a pair of pure-bred registered Berkshires, bred by Weld Bros., Winnipeg. For 8 new names we will give a Collie pup, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. L. O. Lemieux, of Oak Lake. For 18 new names we will give a Berkshire pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, male or female, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. R. L. Laing, of Oak Lake.</p>

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

**STOCK FOR SALE. ELGIN STOCK FARM**

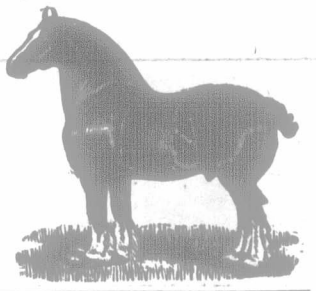


We have a large number of choice imported and Canadian-bred **CLYDESDALES** for sale. Also breeders of Durham and Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire and Chester White pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep. All stock will be sold to meet the times.

Address—**A. & J. BELL,**  
315-f-OM **ATHELSTAN, P. Q.**

**ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,**  
—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—  
Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry and G. T. R. on the farm. **ROBERT NESS,** Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 315-y-OM



**CLYDESDALES.**

The largest and most select collection of Clydesdales in the Dominion will be sold at a sacrifice. Also the celebrated Shamrock Avenue stock and grain farm, consisting of 550 acres. Continued ill-health is forcing me out of the business. For further particulars address

**THOMAS GOOD,**  
315-a-OM **Richmond P. O., Ont.**

**FOR SALE, CHEAP, . . .**

The fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions  
**Buffalo Bill & Tom Norrie,**  
Also the Imported  
**English Blood Stallion BON-DERRA.**

Buffalo Bill, No. 6558, Vol. XI, page 591, sire McCannon, No. 3818, is a dappled brown, rising 5 yrs. old. Tom Norrie, No. 7354, Vol. XI, page 790, sire Young Lord Keir, No. 3320, is a bright bay, rising 5 years old. Bon-Derra is a rich chestnut, rising 6 years old, stands nearly 16 hands high, and weighs about 1,225 lbs. Will guarantee them sure foal getters, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars and price, apply to

314-b-OM **H. GEORGE & SONS,** Crampton P. O., Ont.

**D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,**  
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
**FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES**

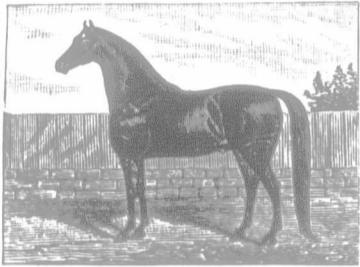


We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.

314-y-OM **IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.**

**BEATTIE & TORRANCE,** Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale. 304-y-OM

**FOR SALE,  
HAMBLETONIAN, TROTTER STALLION.**



**W. E. Gladstone, No. 6613**  
Standard and registered in W. A. I. R.; 16 hands high; weight, 1,225 pounds; seal-brown horse; foaled 1883; sired by Chicago Volunteer, No. 2611, the sire of Country Girl 2.24 1/4, May H. 2.26 1/4, Edwin G. 2.23, Ella E. 2.25, Barney A. 2.27 1/4, and Woodstock Belle 2.29 1/4; dam, Brown Kate, by John E. Rysdyk, the sire of Big Fannie 2.26 1/4; g. d. by Davis' Black Hawk Morgan; g. g. d. Polly Meux, by imported Meux. This is one of the most fashionably bred young horses in the country, and has shown a mile close to 2.50 without training, and has proved himself an A1 stock horse and sure foal getter, and will be sold below his value, as the owner has no time to devote to the horse business. For further particulars, address **C. S. GILLESPIE, Campbellford, Ont., Box 295.** 314-b-OM

**CLYDES, SHIRES  
AND YORKSHIRE COACHERS.**

**MR. FRANK RUSSELL**, Mount Forest, Ont., offers for sale at low figures and on easy terms choice stallions of the above breeds; also pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs, at \$15.00 per pair. 310-y

**R. AUZIAS-TURENNE**, General Manager.  
**BARON EDEGRANCEY**, Vice-Pres., PARIS, France.  
30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

**LA COMPAGNIE**

**DU HARAS NATIONAL**

**NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS**

306-l-OM Canadian Horses.

**VALUABLE HORSES**

**AT AUCTION.  
RED BANK STOCK FARM,  
MONTREAL, CAN.**

The whole stud, consisting of stallions, mares, colts and fillies, standard and thoroughbred.  
**SALE 15TH APRIL, 1892.**  
Catalogues mailed on application.

**ADRIANO 4899.**

**Black Stallion, Foaled 1886;**  
By Confederate Chief 423; record, 2.51; sire of William Arthur, 2.19 1/4, and three others better than 2.30.  
1st Dam Adriel, by **ADMINISTRATOR 357.**  
Record, 2.29 1/4; sire of six in 2.30 or better, and of the dams of four in 2.30 or better.  
2nd Dam Fantina, by **ALCALDE 103.**  
Sire of three in 2.30 or better, and of the dams of two better than 2.30.  
3rd Dam by **STAR DENMARK.** 4th Dam Lella, by **DOWNING'S VERMONT.** Dam of Enigma 2.26.  
5th Dam Betty, by **HUNT'S COMMODORE.** 6th Dam, the **CASTLEMAN MARE.** A fast trotting mare of unknown blood.  
NOTE.—Adriano is a grand horse, 16 1/2 hands high, and built in proportion. He is jet black, and a fine looker and actor; has never been handled for speed, but is beautifully gaited, and can show close to a forty gait. His grand breeding and size, combined with a perfect disposition, makes him one of the most desirable stallions in the country. Address—**GEO. E. TUCKETT, Hamilton.** 315-a-OM.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.**

Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. **T. M. WHITESIDE**, Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 304-y-OM

**FOR SALE  
A Prize-Winning Coach Stallion,**

rising three, bright bay, 16 hands high, weighs 1,250 pounds, sire imported Santa Claus 490, first dam a great prize-winner by Lapidist.  
315-a-OM **WM. ROW, Avon, Ont.**

**- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES. -**

**J. G. WARDLOWE**, Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y

**STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS**

Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (1247), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. **A. M. Vansiele**, Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

**Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.**

Young dogs for sale from the imported sires Turk IT, first prize Toronto, and Moonstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize-winning bitches money could buy in England. **A. BURLAND**, Sec. Ont. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont. 307-y-OM

**5 SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE**

**CHIEFTAIN**, 7 years, imported; 2nd prize at Royal Show '87; **ACTIVE**, 4 years, imported; 1st prize at Buffalo Show '88; **CHARLIE**, 3 years, imported; 1st prize at Toronto Show '90. Also a two-year-old and a yearling, both from imported sires and dams. All these horses are registered, and are sound and right in every way. We will sell any or all of them for far less than their value, as we are overstocked and have no use for so many stallions. This is a rare chance to get a good registered Shire at your own price. Address—  
**MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,**  
309-g-OM Welland P.O. and Station, Ont.

**Standard - Bred Stallions**

at **OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.**  
Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1136, sire of Egthorne 2.12 1/4; Temple Bar 2.17 1/4, and forty three others in thirty list. Other standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.  
315-y-OM **CORNWELL & COOKE, Proprietors.**

**Standard-Bred Trotters and A. J. C. C.**

**Jerseys for Sale.**  
Produce of such sires as Gen. Stanton (2545), 5 in 30 list this year; Almont Wilkes (11242), 2.20, trial 2.16; and Superior, sire of Canadian Girl, Brood Mares, daughters of Gen. Stanton, Almont Wilkes, Clear Grit, Brown Douglass and Winfield Scott, including dam and three full sisters of Fides Stanton 2.28 1/4, last half in 1.12. Jerseys principally of St. Lambert strain, all young stock, sired by sweepstakes bull Toronto 1890.—**J. CARPENTER, Ingledale, Winona, Ont.** 307-y-OM

**BULLS FOR SALE!**

A fine lot of Shorthorn bulls fit for service. Bred from imported stock.  
**S. B. GORWILL,**  
314-b-OM BALLYMOTE, Ont.

**FANCY SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE!**

**Quality** **Specialty.**  
A number of EXTRA YOUNG BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, for Sale at Reasonable prices.  
**PETER TOLES & SON,**  
MT. BRYDGES, - ONT. 314-l-OM

**FOR SALE,**

Fourteen young Shorthorn bulls, good ones. Also cows and heifers.  
**J. & W. B. WATT,**  
314-c-OM Salem P. O., Ontario.

**FOR SALE!**

Four Shorthorn Bulls and 8 Heifers, 30 Leicester and Southdown Ewes, and a number of Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs. Good animals of good blood. Send for catalogue.  
311-y-OM **E. JEFFES & SON, Bondhead, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

I have for sale several fine young bulls and heifers—red and rich roan, low set, thick and stylish, and grandly bred, and at reasonable prices. Dams are either imported or daughters of imported cows.  
**D. ALEXANDER**  
308 OM BRIGDEN, Ont.

**SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE**

I have fourteen particularly good young bulls for sale; among them are some fine show animals. Also a few good females. All are good in color and riling. Prices to suit the times. Write for particulars.  
**JAMES HUNTER,**  
314-c-OM Alma, Ont.

**SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

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

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

I have three nice young Bulls and a lot of good Heifers; also some choice yearling ewes.  
**W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O., ONT.,**  
305-y-OM Burlington Station.

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

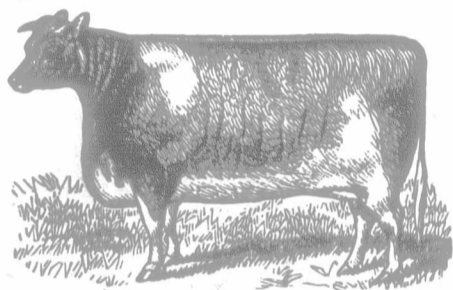
Some grand bulls and heifers, the 9th of Roan Prince (imp.) A number of Yorkshire fall pigs for sale, also Berkshires of same age from imported stock. A few choice early litters to select from, sired by imported boars, and out of show sows. None but select stock shipped. Box 290.  
305-y-OM **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**

**SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS,**

**Scotch-Bred Heifers,**  
**Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes,**  
**Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes,**  
**FOR SALE,**  
in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices.  
We want 500 recorded rams for ranches.  
Correspondence solicited.  
**John Miller & Sons,**  
Brougham, Ont.  
Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y

**SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES**

The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher =3877=, and Mina Chief =13670=. The females consist of Mina and Strathallan families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.  
**C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P. O., Hlderton Stn., Ont.**  
**JAMES QUIRIE, Delawon, Ont.** 309-y-OM



**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. 18-y-M

**KINGSWOOD STOCK FARM**  
PURE-BRED  
**SHORTHORNS!**

Duke of Lyndale = 13660 = and 18th  
Duke of Kirkclivington = 3077 =  
at head of the herd.

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS AT REASONABLE PRICES.  
**GREIG BROTHERS,**  
Kingswood Farm, OTTERBURNE, MAN.  
24-y-M

**THORNDALE**  
**STOCK FARM.**

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
PROPRIETOR,  
MANITOU, - MAN.  
Breeder and Importer of



**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
A choice lot of young Bulls & Heifers now on hand.  
Correspondence solicited  
13-1f-M

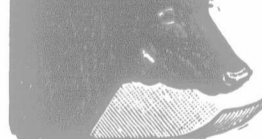
**IMPORTED CRUICKSHANK BULL FOR SALE!**

Solid red in color; three years old; first prize winner at such as the Ottawa and Montreal exhibitions in September, 1891. Apply to

**ALEX. NORRIE,**  
PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,  
ROCKLAND, ONT.  
315-a-OM

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO**

**OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM**  
Shorthorns & Berkshires



My herd of Shorthorns are from select milking strains. Young animals at right prices. A few fine yearling bulls now ready. For particulars and pedigrees of stock address

**DAVID HAY,**  
ARKONA, ONT.  
309-y-OM

**SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,**  
Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 309-y-OM

**SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS**  
A CHOICE LOT FOR SALE.

**H. & W. SMITH,** Hay, Ont.  
312-f-OM

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.**

We have decided not to hold a public sale of Shorthorns this spring, but will sell our **YOUNG BULLS AND A FEW CHOICE HEIFERS** at the lowest possible prices. They are a grand lot of young things,  
Sired by our Cruickshank Stock Bull  
Conqueror = 3227 =.

Will make show animals, and are from good milking dams. Come and see our stock.  
**JAMES S. SMITH,**  
315-a-OM Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

**CHOICE SHORTHORNS**

Mr. John Ackroy & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P.O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young bulls and heifers of the richest breeding for sale at reasonable figures. Our cattle are the smooth, short-legged, beefy kind. Imported Scotch bull Reporter heads the herd. Station and Telegraph, MALTON, ONT. 307-y-OM



**BOW PARK HERD**  
—OF—  
**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS—  
**JOHN HOPE, Manager,**  
303-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

**Shorthorns & Improved Large Yorkshires.**  
**WM. COWAN, V. S.,**  
Clochmhar Farm, GALT, ONT.

Offers for sale, at reasonable figures, Registered Shorthorns, bulls and heifers of the very best milking strains, and Improved Large Yorkshires of all ages. Herd is headed by imported boar "Lincoln Lad," and contains choice sows, both imported and home-bred. 813-y-OM

**DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.**

Five bulls from five to eighteen months old, good colors, good pedigrees, prices reasonable.  
Apply to **H. GOLDING or WM. HOGG,**  
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**HEREFORD--CATTLE**  
—AND—

**Chester White Hogs.**

The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right.

**JOS. CAIRNS, CAMLACHIE, ONT.**  
14 miles from Sarnia. 313-y-OM

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.**

My stock is selected from the leading herds. My principle is "Live, and let Live." Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations.

**W. McCLURE,**  
Mint Creek Farm, NORVAL, ONT.  
310-y-OM  
On main line G. T. R.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND HEIFERS.**

John Pringle, Maple Lawn Farm, Ayr, Ont., offers for sale a few well-bred bulls and heifers of the above breed at reasonable figures. My bull, Ira's King, was bred by Dudley Miller, and my cows are all of choice breeding. 309-y-OM

**Holstein-Friesians**

My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station. 306-y

**S. D. BARNES,** - Birnam P. O.



**BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM**  
Ancaster, - Ontario.

**R. S. STEVENSON,**  
Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Holsteins recorded in advanced registry. Yorkshires bred from imported stock. Young stock for sale at all times. 307-y-OM

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.  
**SMITH BROS.,** Credit Valley Stock Farm,  
CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,  
(24 miles west of Toronto).



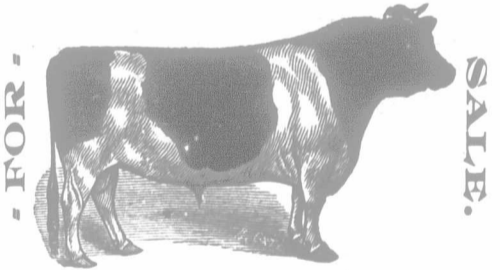
This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 304-y-OM

**RIDEAU STOCK FARM.**

I have some choice  
**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** **HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES**

that I will sell at low down prices if taken during the month of March. I wish to reduce the number of my calves as I require milk for my milk routes. These calves are good individuals and have records behind them. Write me for prices.

**F. A. FOLGER,**  
Rideau Stock Farm, (315-y-OM) Kingston, Ont.



A choice lot of thorough-bred Holsteins. We have on hand a large number of choice bull and heifer calves which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. They can be seen at Wyton, which is on the St. Mary's Branch of the Grand Trunk R. R. Before buying, give us a call. For further information apply to **W. B. SCATCHERD, Secretary,**  
12-y-OM Wyton, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**  
THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.

Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 307-y-OM

**A. C. HALLMAN & CO.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

Several very choice bulls now fit for service. Heifers in calf by our Colanthus Abbecker, and remarkable fine bull and heifer calves. All will be sold at greatly reduced prices if taken soon before the dissolution of partnership is made. Come and see our stock and get prices.

306-y-OM **H. & W. F. BOLLERT,** Cassel, P.O., Ont.

**HOLSTEINS AGAIN IN FRONT.**

At Toronto show we showed eight head, and we brought away 4 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds and 3rd on the herd. Stock for sale.

**J. C. McNiven & Son,**  
307-y-OM Lansdown Farm, WINONA, ONT.  
13 miles east of Hamilton on the G. W. Div. G. T. R.

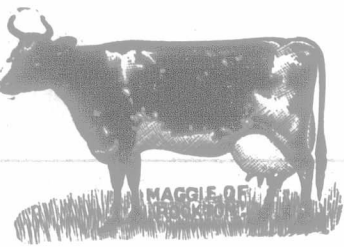
**Holstein-Friesians**

OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.  
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

**J. W. JOHNSON,**  
313-y-OM SYLVAN P. O.

**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**

I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.



**JAS. McCORMICK & SON,**  
311-y-OM Rookton, Ont.

**Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale**

GURTA 4th  
(1181)

Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

**THOMAS GUY,**  
314-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

**BELMONT JERSEY HERD!**

**SWEETSBURGH, P. Q.**  
A. J. C. C. Register. An opportunity to buy a bull, cow or heifer possessing the very choicest and most desirable blood of the Jersey cow in America. Address, stating your requirements and receive pedigree and price from

**WILLIAM JOHNSON, Prop.**  
P. O. Drawer, 2029,  
315-a-OM MONTREAL.

**TWO PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS! FOR SALE.**

314-tf-OM M. BALLANTYNE, St. Marys P. O.

**SUNNY BRAES FARM**

Hillhurst, P. Q.

**ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS.**

The prize-winning herd of the Eastern Townships, headed by Rene of St. Lambert (26343), winner of 1st prize and sweeps'akes wherever shown.

I make a specialty of pure St. Lambert blood, and breed none but the best. Choice young stock for sale. Terms, prices and pedigrees on application.

**Mrs. C. H. Crossen,**  
Sunny Braes Farm, HILLHURST, P. Q.  
310-y-OM

**JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.**

Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (1'037), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21260), a son of Canada John Bull.

STUD headed by Arkian (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2.154.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.  
**A. C. BURGESS,** Arkian Farm,  
312-y-OM Carleton Place, Ont.

**JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.**  
**ROBT. REESOR,** importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Heller bull Otolie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

**REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS.**  
The Pioneer Herd of these famous American hogs has its headquarters in Essex County, Ont. Address, **PETER LAMARSH,** 310-y-OM WHEATLY, ONT.

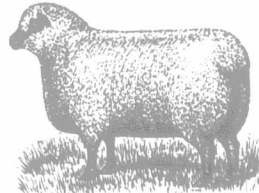
**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Q. C.,** Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division G. T. R., importer and breeder of **DORSET HORN SHEEP.** 314-y-OM

**70 DORSET EWE & RAM LAMBS FOR SALE**

The rams produce great results in crossing with other breeds, and are used extensively in Australia with the Merino. For particulars and price, apply

**THOMAS W. HECTOR,**  
"The Cottage," Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.  
315-c-OM

**Greenhouse Short-horns & Shropshires.**—I offer for sale at very reasonable prices a very choice lot of imported 2-shear ewes, imp. rams and ewe lambs; also several home-bred lambs and one grand 2-shear ram. Plymouth Rock & White Leghorn Cockerels cheap and good. Write or come and see me. **W. B. COCKBURN,** ABERFOYLE, ONT., G. T. R. Station, Guelph; C. P. R., Corwin. 310-j-OM



**MAPLE SHADE**  
—NOTED FOR—  
**SHROPSHIRES**  
—AND—  
Shorthorns.

Now ready for inspection—a choice lot of strong, fleshy young bulls, sired by the imp. Cruickshank bull Sussex (56625). Call or write for prices. Address **JOHN DRYDEN,** 314-y-OM BROOKLIN, ONT.

**LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT**

**MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS**  
offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages, from their well-known flock, which has taken over 2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence promptly attended to. 307-y-OM

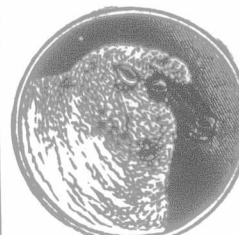
**CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWNS.**

Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 309-y-OM

**SHROPSHIRES!**

Having sold all my ram lambs, I can offer for sale my large flock of imported Ewes, most of which are safe in lamb. Purchasers requiring real good sheep, not fattened for show purposes, will find flock as represented. My flock represents sheep from six different English breeders. Come and see me. Visitors welcomed.

**W. S. HAWKSHAW,**  
GLANWORTH, P. O.  
(7 miles south of London.) 315-tf-OM

**SHROP'SHIRE'S**

We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

**THONGER & BLAKE BROS.,**  
Wolf's Head Farm, NESSCLIFF, Salop, Eng.,  
309-y-OM and GALESBURG, Mich., U. S. A.

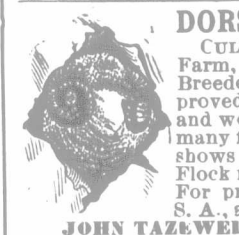
**SHROPSHIRES.**

Imported Ram Lambs, Shearling Rams, Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ewe Lambs imported or bred from imported sire and dam.

**W. E. WRIGHT,**  
307-y-OM Glanworth.

**Cotswold Sheep!**

Wm. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge P. O., Ont., Importer and Breeder. Flock established 13 years. Imp. rams only used. Stock for sale reasonable. Visitors welcome and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-OM.

**DORSET HORN SHEEP!**

**CULVERWELL BROS.,** Durlough Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record. For price, etc., in Canada and U. S. A., apply to— 315-y-OM **JOHN TAZEWELL,** Port Credit, Ont., G. T. R.

**TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.**

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

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

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.  
BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

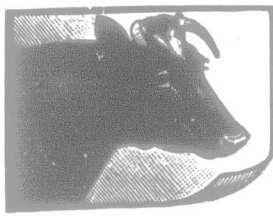
Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM

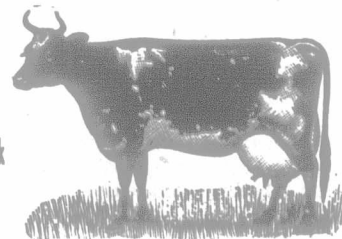
**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE!**

Young Boars and Sows from two to eight months old. Also booking orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **E. E. MARTIN,** Nithside Farm, Paris Station, Canning P. O., Ont. 309-y-OM

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES**—Two grand boars fit for service, also a few sows. Cheap. **A. D. ROBERTS,** Walmer Lodge, Ancaster, Ont. 303-y-OM



**W. G. EDWARDS & CO.**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



Pine Grove Stock Farm  
ROCKLAND, ONT.

**ELMHURST  
STOCK & DAIRY FARM**  
CLARENCE, ONT.  
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Laurentian Stock  
AND  
Dairy Farm.  
North Nation  
Mills, P. Q.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

The imported Cruickshank bull **GRANDEUR** is at the head of this herd of imported and Homebred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

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

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

**Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.**

Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 304-y-OM

**BLAIR BROS.,**  
AURORA, ILLINOIS,  
—IMPORTERS OF—

Cleveland Bay, German Coach, English Shire and Clydesdale Horses.  
NEW IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.

The animals now on hand are of exceedingly fine proportions, are of very choice breeding, are showy and stylish, and have the best of action. We have now the best lot of horses we ever owned. We offer **First-class Animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices.** Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town. 314-c-OM

**FOR SALE!  
GOLDDUST HORSES**  
—NOTED FOR THEIR—

Size, Style, Speed and Finish.

**SPEEDY STALLIONS, FILLIES AND GELDINGS**  
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

Zilcaadi Golddust colts have won five times as many premiums at the Kentucky fairs than all other horses against which they showed. Write for prices.

314-c-OM **L. L. DORSEY, MIDDLETOWN, JEFFERSON CO., KENTUCKY, U.S.**

**AT HEAD OF STUD  
ZILCAADI GOLDDUST 4400**  
(THE BEST SON OF GOLDDUST 150).

Sire of Whirlwind; record, 2.24.  
Sire of Fannie Golddust; record, 2.25 1/4.  
Sire of Estelle; record, 2.26.  
Sire of Hendrick; record, 2.27 1/4.  
Sire of Cleveland; record, 2.29 1/4.  
Also sire of dam of Rosalind Wilkes; record, 2.14 1/4.

—AND—  
**HENDRICKS,**  
The great show stallion, winner of over 40 premiums in Kentucky fair rings.

**JERSEYS : AND : WELSH : PONIES.**

A number of sons and daughters of Nell's John Bull, A.J.C.C. 21921, at prices to suit the times. All reg. or eligible to registry, in A. J. C. C. This herd is the home of such cows as Allie of St. L., 26 lbs. 12 oz. butter in one week; Miss Stoke Pogis, 21 lbs 5 oz.; Kit, 22 lbs. 11 oz.; Polley of St. L., 19 lbs. 7 oz.; Vic of St. L., 18 lbs. 5 1/2 oz. and Nettie of Grimsby, 16 lbs 7 oz. Nell's John Bull, the sire of this young stock, is St. L., the largest sired by the famous prize-winner Canada's John Bull. He is also a grandson of Ida of St. L., the largest milking Jersey in the world—67 lbs. milk one day, 455 1/2 lbs. in one week and 1,888 lbs. in one month. Her sister, Allie of St. L., gave 62 1/2 lbs. milk one day and 425 1/2 lbs. in one week. Those wishing dairy animals can find both butter and milk in this breeding. Nell's John Bull is also individually good. He won at Toronto Fair in 1890 first in his class and sweepstakes silver medal as best bull any age. At Hamilton, same year, he won diploma as best bull any age, and Diploma as best bull with four of his get; won at London first in his class and headed silver medal herd. We also have sixty head of Welsh Blood Ponies, all ages. These ponies are superior to any other breed for ladies or children. They are very handsome, free drivers and very gentle, and have taken first prize wherever shown. Prospective buyers would do well to inspect our herd and learn prices. Visitors will be met at station upon giving one day's notice.

315-c-OM **GEORGE SMITH & SON, GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.**

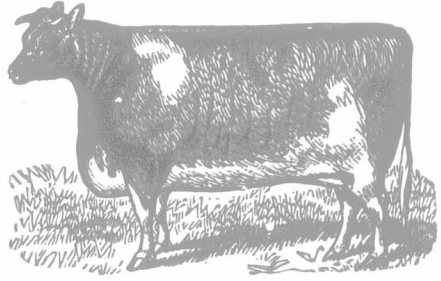
**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, OF GREENWOOD, ONT**

MAKES A SPECIAL OFFERING THIS MONTH OF  
**EIGHT EXCELLENT YOUNG DUREHAM BULLS**

Fit for Service, and an equal number of

**YEARLING -:- HEIFERS**

All fit for exhibition the coming fall, besides young Cows and Heifers of other ages. Prices moderate. Terms liberal. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station C. P. R., or Pickering Station G. T. R. Write or wire me when and where to meet you. 315-a-OM



**Improved Large White  
Yorkshires, Pedigreed.**

We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to

**Wm. Goodger & Son,**  
306-y-OM WOODSTOCK, ONT.



**R. H. HARDING,**  
Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ontario,  
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved

**CHESTER WHITE SWINE**

—AND—  
**DORSET HORNED SHEEP.**

Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. 310-y-OM



**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES!**

The Pioneer Herd of America.  
Orders : Booked : for : Spring : Pigs.

Bred from the best strains of imported stock.  
Apply—**G. S. CHAPMAN,**  
"THE GRANGE FARM,"  
305-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

**THE MARKHAM HERD, Locust Hill, Ont.**  
(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C. P. R.)  
Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 308-y-OM**

**MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, IMP. YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.** Herd of Yorkshires headed by Favorite (Imp.) and Royal Duke, both prize winners; also registered Berkshires of Snell's stock. Pairs supplied not akin, and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Address, 310-y-OM **J. G. MAIR, HOWICK, P. Q.**

**IMPROVED -:- LARGE -:- YORKSHIRES!**

One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since founded. Choice stock for sale. **JAS. FIELD & SON, Castle Hill Farm, ARCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM**

**Improved Large (White)  
Yorkshire Pigs and  
Sootish Shorthorns.**



Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.  
**J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 301-y-OM**

**YORKSHIRES ONLY**

**MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont.,** have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P. O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 303-y-OM

**IMPROVED  
LARGE YORKSHIRES**

Sixty head of the best strains and quality.  
Write for prices.

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CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 302-y-OM**

**Pedigreed -:- Improved -:- Large -:- Yorkshires.**

Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby & Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires, and is prepared to book orders for young stock.

ADDRESS:—**G. S. CHAPMAN, The Grange Farm,**  
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**H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,**

Importers & Breeders of  
**OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE  
SWINE.**



Size and quality combined. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize both at Montreal and Toronto fairs, 1891. Sixty choice spring pigs for sale. 310-y-OM

**FOR SALE  
COTSWOLDS  
—AND—  
BERKSHIRES.**

We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.

**J. G. SNELL & BRO.,  
EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.**

Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 310-y-OM

**S. COXWORTH,  
CLAREMONT, ONT.**

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshire Pigs and Beg. Cotswolds of the choicest strains. A few good Boars, three and four months old, for sale, out of choice sows, and by Imp. Royal Standard and Prince Albion. I am now booking orders for Spring litters; nothing but choice stock shipped, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, or if convenient come and see my stock.—C. P. R. Station, Claremont, Ont. 304-y-OM

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A few young sows from imported stock, due to farrow in April, also boars and young pigs. 314-c-OM Apply to G. BALLACHEY, Brantford.

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PUTNAM - - ONT.,  
Importer and Breeder of  
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I make this one breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. 305-y

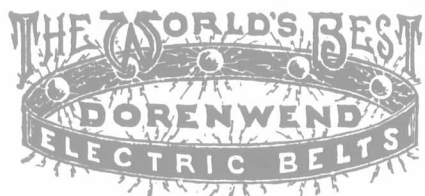
**TAMWORTHS  
—AND—**

**Improved Large Yorkshires.**

Our stock is all imported from the very best herds in England, and every pig traces to the English Herd Book. We offer for sale at lowest figures Boars and Sows of the above breeds and of all ages. Write for prices, or give us a call and see our stock. Over forty head on hand.

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**PURE-BRED REGISTERED VICTORIA HOGS.** Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. Charles Brown, Drumquin P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM



**CURES** all nervous and chronic troubles—Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver and Kidney troubles, Female complaints, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, etc. Sure cures and no drugs. Can be used with any truss, and helps to cure ruptures permanently. Book and all particulars free by mentioning **ADVOCATE**.

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**JOHNSON'S CANADIAN BONE MEAL**  
Granulated Bone for Poultry, and Nitratized Bone Meal for Flowers.

I down them all on quality and prices. Write for samples and price list to

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**GLENHYRST.**

50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

**JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT.**

Shropshire Sheep.

Shetland Ponies.

Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.

Registered Stock, all ages, for sale.

**JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP.,** [300-y-OM]

**OAKWOOD FARM.**

100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

**GEORGE WALTER, SUPT.**

Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo. Capacity 250 tons. Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aargie family). Advance Register. Chester White Pigs.

Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

**BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.**

**CEDARS FARM.**

175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.

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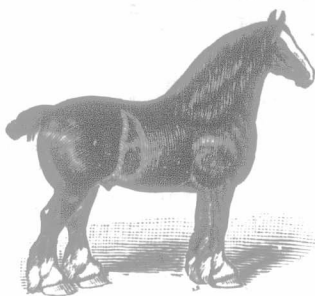
Oxford-down Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

**BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.**

**Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares,  
Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.**



My last importation consists of a large number of Stallions and Mares from one to four years old, and the gets of such noted sires as Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), Top Gallant (1850), Prince Gallant (6176), Knight of Lothian (4489), etc. Also a few choice thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle.

A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.

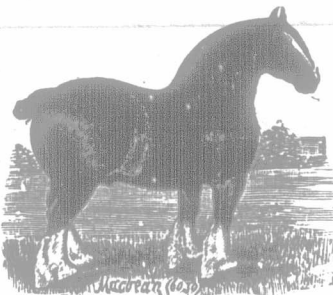
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Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto. 313-c-OM

**—IMPORTED AND REGISTERED—**

**CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY  
STALLIONS AND MARES**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES**. Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

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Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

**THE GERMAN COACHERS**

**VICTORIOUS!**

29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, 1890,

by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by

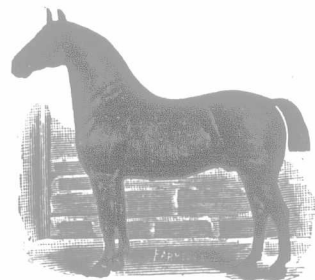
**OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, Watseka, Ill.**

Fourth importation arrived Aug. 2, last.

**Fifty Stallions for Sale.**

Every animal fully guaranteed. For particulars address as above.

Watsseka is eighty miles south of Chicago and one hundred miles east of Peoria. 312-e-OM



**IMPORTED · HACKNEYS · AND · CLYDESDALES!**

OF THE MOST POPULAR STRAINS OF BREEDING,  
TOGETHER WITH THE HIGHEST

**PRIZE - WINNING -- INDIVIDUALS!**

... IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CLASSES. ...

**Stallions by the Most Noted Sires for Sale.**

**CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION  
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ROSEDALE FARM, HICHFIELD P. O., ONT.  
Have on hand and for sale at low figures, **Draught Colts and Fillies**, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also **Shorthorns and Leicesters** of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegrams: MALTON on G. T. R. 313-y-OM

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I can sell you an imported Clydesdale Stallion for less money than any other dealer. I handle none but sound, first-class stock, and sell at a small profit. I number among my customers such well-known horsemen as Enright Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and Dundas, Ont. Also a few choice Shetland Ponies.

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313-y-OM



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**OATS**  
**GOOD : BAGS : FREE.**  
Banner Oats, 50 Cents per Bushel. Bags, 20 Cents Each.

I have some fine Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for Sale.  
315-a-OM JOHN MILLER, Markham, Ont.

**Oakhill Gardens.**

**CHOICE SEED POTATOES.**  
EARLY PURITAN—Early, Dry, Mealy and Productive.  
SUMMIT—Medium Early, Best Quality, Very Productive.  
PRICES—Peck, 40c.; Bushel, \$1.00. F. O. B.  
No charge for packages. Cash with order. Stock limited. Order early.  
J. CAVERS, Oakhill Gardens, Galt, Ont.  
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**BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS**  
**FOR 8 cts.**  
Upon receipt of 8c. in stamps I will mail 10 different Pkgs. (my selection) of my choice Northern Grown Farm SEEDS  
I am the largest grower of Farm Seeds in America—I make this my specialty. Cultivate 5,000 Acres. Wonderful Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Grasses, etc. No more hard times if you plant them. Send 5c. for fine Seed Catalog with four colored plates, or Catalog and 10 Pkgs. Farm Seeds, 13c.  
JOHN A. SALZER, LA. CROSSE, WIS.  
JOHN A. SALZER, LA. CROSSE, WIS.

**SEEDS!**  
GOOD TO BEARER FOR 10 CENTS in seeds with every order, to the value of 50c or over, selected from my catalogue for 1892 before April 15, 1892.  
J. PIKE.  
The above coupon is to call attention to my SEEDS, which are first-class, true to name and fresh. Send your name and address and catalogue will be forwarded free.  
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SEEDSMAN,  
WOODSTOCK, 315 a-OM Ont.

**BUY ONLY**  
**PEARCE'S SEEDS**  
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**AND GET VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.**  
Send For Catalogues.  
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**Fruit and Ornamental TREES**

The largest & most complete collections in the U. S.; also of **ROSES, Grapes, Shrubs, Evergreens,** New Small Fruits, including many Novelties, Illustrated Catalogue **FREE.**  
**ELLWANGER & BARRY**  
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Send to W. W. HILBORN, Leamington, Ont., . . . For New Price List of choice, new and well-tested  
**STRAWBERRY AND OTHER SMALL : FRUIT : PLANTS.**  
Also select varieties of House Plants. Sent free by mail on receipt of price to any post office in Canada. Price List free. 314-c-OM

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Take the direct road. Why go a long distance around when you can, by applying to the undersigned, immediately get catalogues, prices, etc., of the world-famed  
**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS?**  
I can supply you with Hand-power Separators with a capacity of from 275 to 600 lbs. of milk per hour, and Steam-power Machines with capacity of from 1,200 to 3,600 lbs. per hour.  
Wholesale Agent for the Dominion.  
**FRANK WILSON,**  
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**D. CAMPBELL & CO.,**  
REAL ESTATE  
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415 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.  
A large number of choice farms for sale on easy terms. City Lots and House Properties at great bargains. 308-y-OM

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**FRED. D. COOPER,**  
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,  
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.  
A large number of choice improved farms for sale on easy terms in the fertile districts of Brandon, Souris and Pipestone. All information, advice and assistance cheerfully given to intending settlers. 308-y-OM

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Offers the most desirable policies farmers can possibly secure. Speaking of its ordinary life policy, a prominent agent of one of the largest and best of the American companies truthfully said: "It is the safest and fairest policy I have ever seen."  
Every farmer who can possibly get it, should protect his home by having one of these policies for such an amount as will save his family from embarrassment, in case of his premature death.  
**HON. G. W. ROSS,** H. SUTHERLAND,  
309-y-OM President. Manager.  
**WHITE LEGHORNS A SPECIALTY.**  
My matings for this season are first-class, and sure to produce good results. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Write for wants. Correspondence a pleasure.  
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PATENTED 1891.  
**SAY!** do you know that in every 10c. packet of Cottam's choice imported, re-cleaned and well-mixed Bird Seed, a 5c. Cake of Bird Bread, Bird Invigorator, or **SONG RESTORER** is positively given away? No bird should be without this excellent preparation, especially during sickness, moulting or incubation, as it improves the vocal organs, increases song,  
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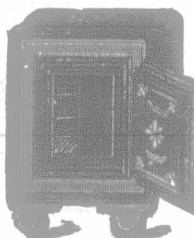
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Under the management of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Canada.  
Prizes will be given to Thoroughbred, Carriage and Coach, Standard Roadsters, Suffolk Punch, Clydesdale and Shire Horses. Horses to be stabled in the city and brought to Drill Shed as required, of which notice will be given by advertisements and catalogues. Seats will be provided.  
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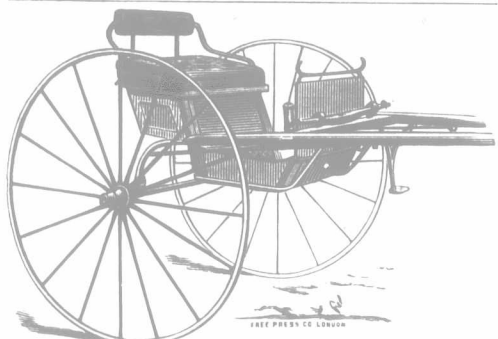
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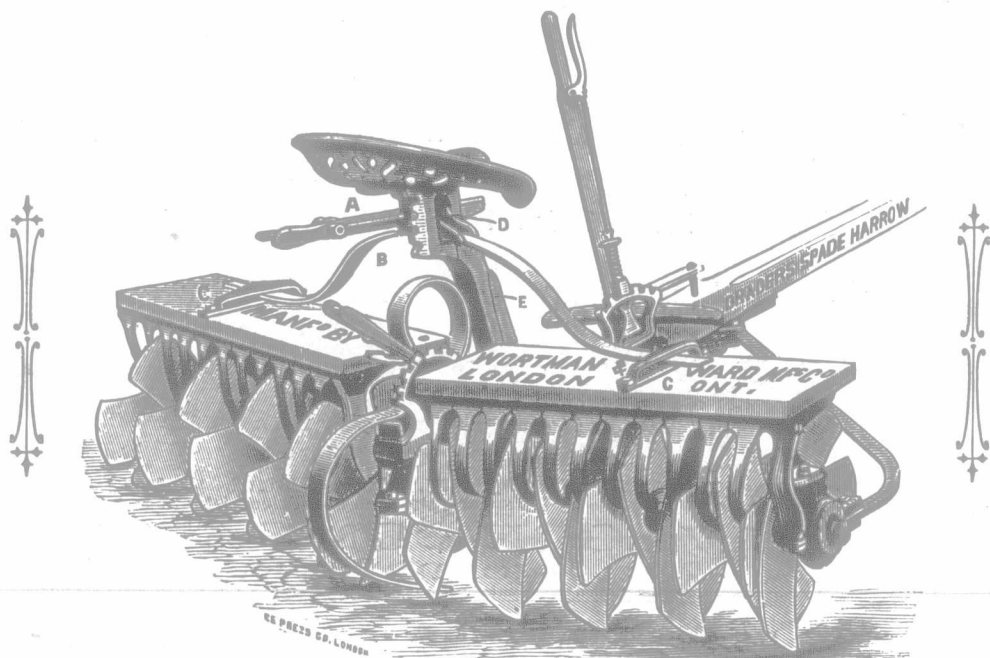
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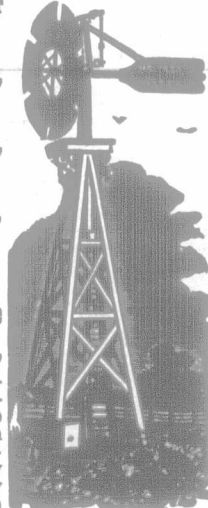
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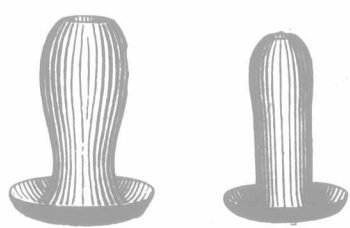
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- Irrigation,
- Tanneries,
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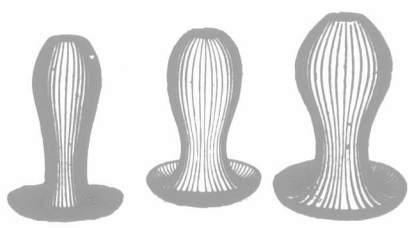
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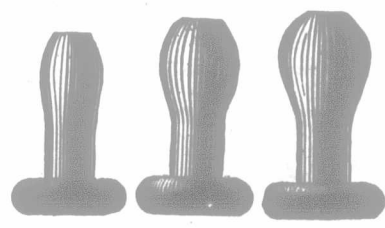
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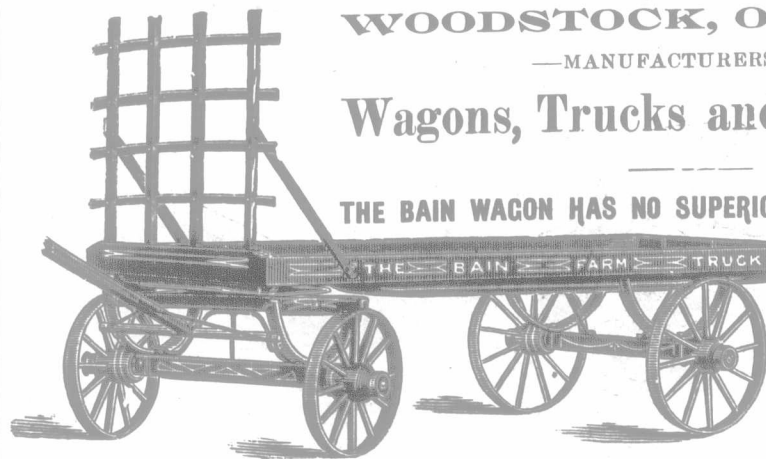
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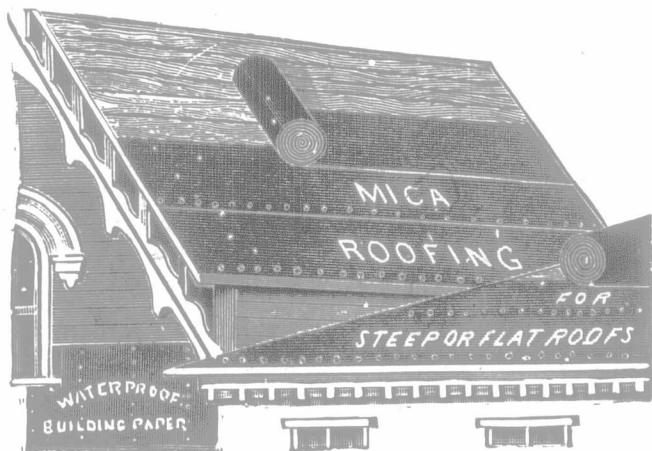
BAIN WAGON COMPANY,

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It is Cheaper than  
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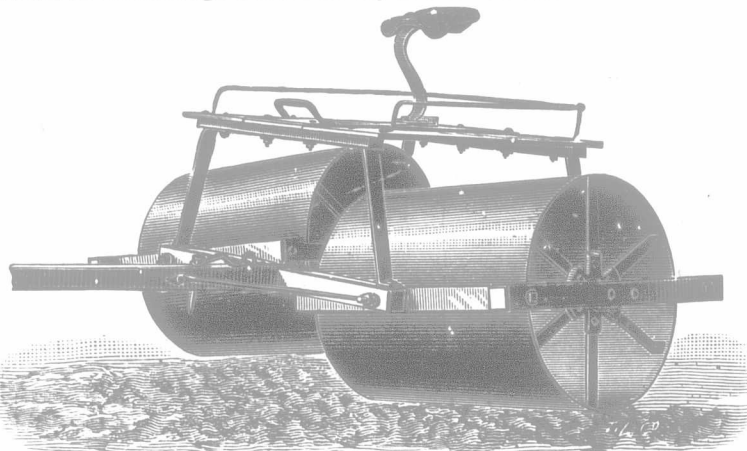
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