

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

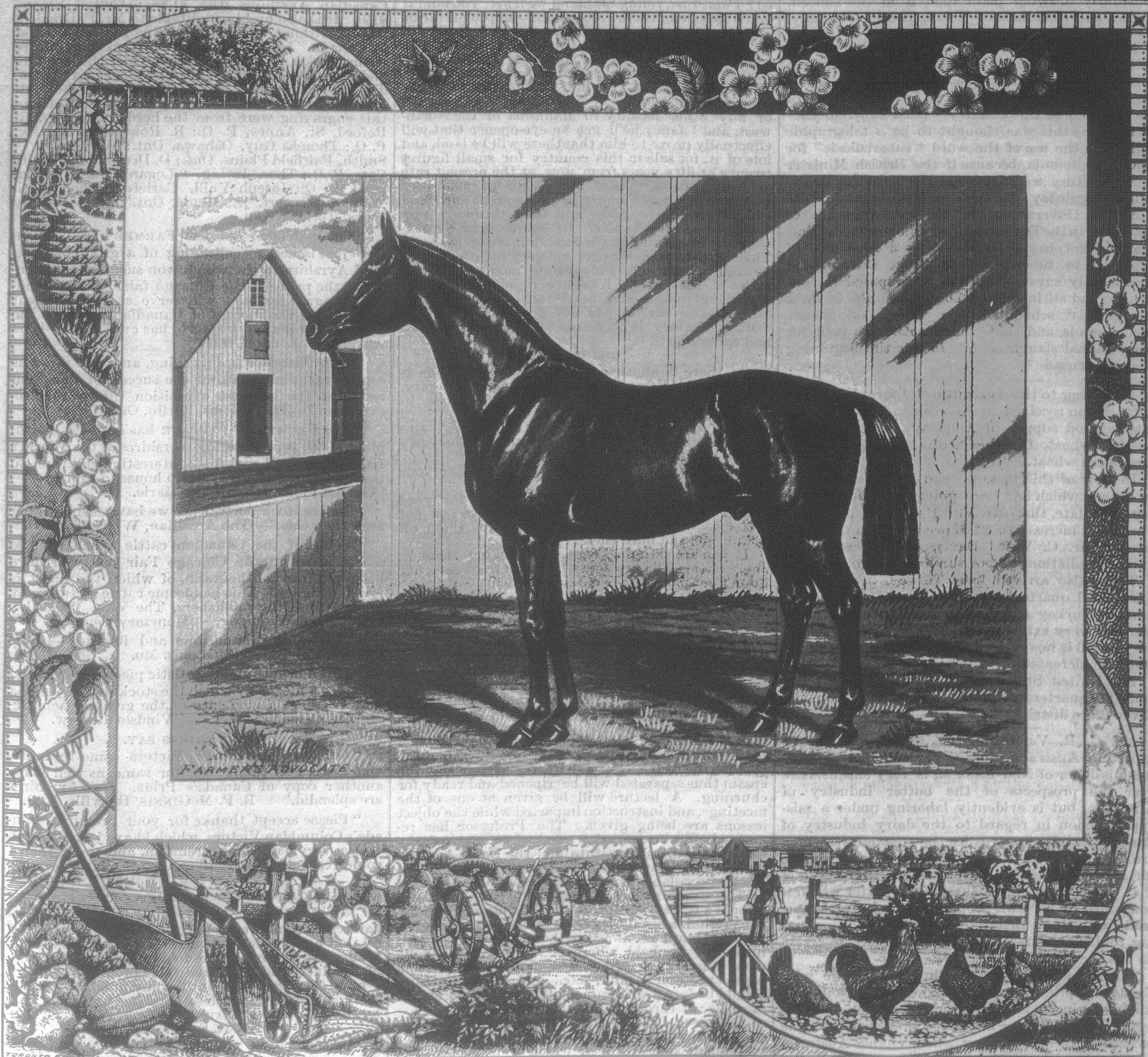
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No. 357.



THE IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED STALLION GRAND FALCONER,  
THE PROPERTY OF MR. ADAM BECK, LONDON, ONTARIO.

The exports from Ontario alone of Alsike clover during the past season, according to the estimate of the Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co., one of the largest exporting firms, were of an aggregate value of \$350,000.

The Indian wheat crop is reported as being below the average on the whole. In the central provinces it is about up to the average, but in the important regions of the Northwest it is fully twenty per cent. below the usual quantity.

The Iowa legislature has done a most admirable thing in passing a law compelling public eating houses and hotels to conspicuously announce the fact where they serve oleomargarine to their patrons. A worthy example for other states to follow.

A Royal Commission is now enquiring into the cause of agricultural depression in Great Britain. Mr. John Speir, a tenant farmer of Newton, is on the commission for the west and south-west of Scotland. Mr. Speir was a farm delegate to Canada in 1890, and subsequently contributed to the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. A better selection could not have been made for the commission.

A good farmer will never undertake to till more land than he can thoroughly cultivate. It is the aim of too many farmers to get as many acres in crop as possible without paying sufficient attention to the manner in which it is put in. The farmer should bear in mind that well-tilled land is constantly drawing plant food from the subsoil, while a half-tilled field is growing poorer every day.

Not long ago the newspapers contained despatches from England to the effect that the British Minister of Agriculture was disposed to admit Canadian store cattle so soon as he was satisfied of the freedom of this country "from tuberculosis." At the time this was thought to be a telegraphic blunder in the use of the word "tuberculosis" for pleuro-pneumonia, because if the British Minister of Agriculture were open to conviction at all he could not gainsay the clear case made out by the Canadian Government of the non-existence of "pleuro" in the Dominion. Our able correspondent, Scotland Yet, in this issue devotes a good deal of attention to tuberculosis in Great Britain, and significantly says: "What is proposed is that farmers and all interested should agitate to have tuberculosis scheduled the same as pleuro-pneumonia is, and that compensation be paid for every animal slaughtered." Is this the beginning of a new crusade?

According to the Agricultural Journal of April 2nd, London received in the week ending with that date a good supply of American, Argentine and Russian wheat, together with 10,890 quarters of Australian wheat.

In view of this fact, we can hardly credit the good news which has been going the rounds of the papers of late, that Mr. Van Horne predicts that wheat will increase to \$2.00 per bushel in the near future. Mr. C. Wood Davis, of Kansas, made similar predictions two or three years ago.

There also arrived from Turkey, in the same time, 15,501 quarters of oats. We do not usually think of Turkey as an oat-producing country, still there are very extensive mountain regions where the rainfall is heavy, and the growth of oats might easily be increased.

The United States sent 3,826 quarters of peas, and 4,819 quarters of linseed cake came in from the River Plate district.

Mr. C. R. Valentine, the well-known butter expert in Australia, and at present special dairy commissioner of New Zealand, is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the butter industry of Australia, but is evidently laboring under a misapprehension in regard to the dairy industry of Canada, and does not realize the great efforts which are being put forth by our dairy associations to further the cause of butter-making, nor the fact that Canada not only makes all the butter which is consumed by her own people, but also has an export trade with Great Britain, which is rapidly increasing, for in the course of an article in the Australasian he has the following:

"There is a good possibility of a trade with Canada in spite of the attention which the Dominion is now paying to the development of her dairying resources. In winter Canada is subject to the same necessities of stall-feeding which enable Australia to compete with the North European export trade, and the imports of American butter, which were once large, are now rapidly falling off."

### Timely Notes for May—No. 1.

#### FARMERS AND MONEY.

In this province it seems to be mutually agreed upon (the farmers have passively acquiesced) that farmers should not be allowed to have any money—at least for any length of time—and that they should have to wait as long as possible for their pay. Is it so in any other trade or profession? Would not a carpenter or a lawyer be insulted if you asked him to receive his pay in dry goods or tea and sugar? Would he not demand immediate payment in cash? Still a farmer is expected to take "store-payment" for his butter, his eggs, potatoes, etc., and sometimes even for his beef, pork and wood. Again, does a merchant want to borrow a few hundred dollars, he can get it without much trouble by giving a mortgage on his stock-in-trade and at a far lower rate of interest than the farmer has to pay, who will give a mortgage on his farm, which can not run away or be burnt up. Again, every payment is made due at such a time as will enable the machine agent, the money-lender or tax collector to get their pay without going through the formality of asking the farmer if it would be convenient for him to pay at such a time. Isn't it very nearly time we had our own members of Parliament to look after our interests? If we are obliged to have protection, let it go all round and protect the farmer, for he is the most in need of protection.

#### "MIXED FARMER" AGAIN.

Mr. G. Patterson, of Calgary, remarks on "Mixed Farmer's" removal scheme as "Twaddle," etc., and prophesies this country as soon to be thickly settled as the Eastern Provinces. I wonder if Tom Daly's "vigorous inauguration policy" has been so successful at Calgary that they are getting too crowded? Come east, young man, and we'll give you land if you'll stay here; there's lots of land—improved farms at that—near stations and schools, can be had still at \$2.50 to \$5.00 an acre—many for far less! The reason is the settlers are gone, and the loan companies, etc. are willing to sell for almost anything. They ask for offers. Let him send to the manager of any of the loan companies doing business in his or any other locality in Manitoba or the Northwest, and I fancy he'll get an eye-opener that will effectually prove to him that there will be land, and lots of it, for sale in this country for small figures twenty or fifty years from now, at the present rate of immigration. There are plenty of men here now who can make money by going on to new land every four or five years and then throwing it up and getting a fresh piece. Of course, it isn't farming, it is only skimming the land, but it can be done. There can be no home-life, and very little comfort, but still a man who only wants money can still make it that way; I believe in mixed farming, manuring, good homes, good stock, and comfort for all. Because Mr. P. has not gone and done like "Mixed Farmer" is no reason why "M. F." has not and cannot do it.

#### GENERAL.

So there is another big farm company gone at the Rolandic Farm, Assiniboia! More's the pity, for those French gentlemen will not be active in sending us immigrants.

Sow your fodder corn early this month; also mangolds, beets and some white turnips for early use.

Try barley and oats for hay, sown after your grain crop is sown.

Those fowls that are sneezing round the yard should be dosed with a little turpentine; if not better, they have tuberculosis or cholera. Chop off their heads and burn them.

If you are shipping eggs, try packing them in finely chopped hay or straw. I have tried oats, but I don't get paid for the oats, and the box costs more expressage.

#### INVICTA.

#### Dairy Instruction.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has announced that he will send two travelling dairy outfits through Manitoba and the Northwest this season. Each outfit will consist of centrifugal cream separator, Babcock milk tester, churn and other necessary utensils for making gilt edge butter. Two competent men will accompany each, and the intention is to hold meetings, lasting two days, at each place—the first day to separate a quantity of milk, operate the tester, etc., and by the second day the cream thus separated will be ripened and ready for churning. A lecture will be given at one of the meetings, and instruction imparted while the object lessons are being given. The Professor has requested the co-operation and assistance of the Central Farmers' Institute and the Dairy Association, in laying out the routes and suggesting the best available places at which to hold meetings.

The organization possessed by the Institutes affords a capital means of advertising and arranging preliminaries for these meetings, but, of course, they will not be confined to the Institutes, as meetings will be held wherever desired by a sufficient number of farmers to guarantee a meeting place, necessary milk, etc., and applications should be forwarded immediately to the secretaries of either of the above Institutes.

Professor Robertson will personally visit this country at an early date, to select a location for a permanent dairy school, which it is proposed to establish as an experiment station and headquarters for the dissemination of dairy instruction throughout the west.

#### A Popular Engraving.

In the last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE we announced the completion of our new engraving, "Canada's Columbian Victors," and its reception both by the Press of Canada and the United States, and the high encomiums passed upon it by those to whom it has already been sent as a premium, have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is indeed gratifying to find such a spontaneous, hearty and universal appreciation of our efforts. Like "Canada's Pride," issued by the ADVOCATE a few years ago, "Canada's Columbian Victors" is evidently destined to become a household word not only throughout the Dominion, but beyond its bounds. From scores of commendations we select a few as follows:—

#### OPINIONS OF THE EASTERN PRESS.

"The publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Wm. Weld & Co., of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, have just published a handsome and life-like engraving, entitled "Canada's Columbian Victors." The picture is a gem of artistic design, and contains the portraits of a large group of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle that won distinguished honors at the World's Fair, Chicago, last summer. Canadian live stock breeders and dairymen, especially, will appreciate the commendable enterprise which has actuated the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in thus giving the public such a permanent memento of Canada in that great prize ring. Out of \$2,035 in prizes, Canadian Ayrshires won \$1,885; United States, \$150. It is also highly creditable to Mr. F. Brigden, who is, without doubt, the leading live stock artist in Canada. In the way of live stock portraiture we have seen nothing finer than this, the shading and grouping being artistically done, and the individual characteristics faithfully brought out. We might mention that the cattle portrayed in this engraving were from the herds of Messrs. R. Reford, St. Annes, P. Q.; R. Robertson, Howick, P. Q.; Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont.; W. M. & J. O. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.; D. Drummond, Petite Cote, P. Q.; Thos. Irving, "Logan's Farm," Montreal, P. Q.; Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.; William Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont."—[The Weekly News, Toronto, Ont.]

"The publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have just issued an engraving of a group of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, which won such a large number of the prizes at the Chicago fair. It is a handsome engraving, and will serve as a permanent memento of the success of Canadian cattle at the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen."—[The Advertiser, London, Ont.]

"It is a handsome engraving, and will serve as a permanent memento of the success of Canadian cattle at the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen."—[Daily News, Berlin, Ont.]

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has issued a capital plate of the prize-winning Ayrshires at the World's Fair, which will make an interesting addition to the adornment of every farm house in Ontario."—[Algoma Pioneer, Sault Ste. Marie.]

"In live stock portraiture we have seen nothing finer than this."—[The Arcadian, Wolfville, N. S.]

"Some of the Canadian cattle which won so many prizes at the Chicago Fair last year have been put into a lithograph, of which the artist is Mr. F. Brigden. This handsome cattle picture may be had from the publishers, The Wm. Weld Co., London and Winnipeg."—[Monetary Times.]

"Exceedingly handsome and lifelike."—[Coleman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.]

"It is a beautiful and artistic piece of work, and provides a means by which the stockmen of Canada may preserve a memento of the greatest achievement of Canadian stock."—[Windsor Review.]

#### WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"Canada's Columbian Victors came to hand, and I have to thank you for same, as well as for another copy of Canada's Pride. The Ayrshires are splendid." R. P. MCGINNIS, Iberville, P. Q.

"Please accept thanks for your premium, Canada's Columbian Victors, which I have just received. It is a very handsome premium, and more than I could reasonably expect." GEO. ALLAN, North Nation Mills, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,— "The premiums you sent are now all safely to hand—thank you. The barley and oats came some weeks ago, and are in appearance all that need be desired; and the picture, 'Canada's Columbian Victors,' came to-day, and I think is one of the finest and most creditable premium pictures I have ever seen sent out by any publishing company, and with much less boasting and more real merit." Yours very truly and respectfully, W. R. SCOTT, Allan's Mills, Ont.

Any reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE can obtain a copy of this beautiful engraving, by sending us the name of one new subscriber, accompanied with \$1.

**Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees in the Northwest.**

Arbor Day is to be observed this year in Manitoba, also throughout the N. W. T., on May 10th, by proclamation of the Lieut. Governor-in-Council.

In the *Advocate*, April 20th, 1893, appeared three very excellent essays by practical men on "Why Arbor Day Should Be Observed at Manitoba and Northwest Public Schools, with Suggestions for the Programme of the Day." We trust that the good work already begun in many school districts, of tree planting and otherwise beautifying the grounds, will be continued and extended with renewed vigor each year. Mr. D. F. Wilson, in his paper on "Agriculture in the Schools" in this issue, makes a capital suggestion in this connection.

We would also call special attention to the very instructive essay delivered before the Virden Farmers' Institute by Mr. Caldwell on "Tree Planting," which appears in this issue.

The immense number of inquiries which have been received at both our Experimental Farms this season shows a wonderful increase of interest in arboriculture generally, and already in very many districts it is quite a common sight to see a nice young shelter belt around the farm buildings.

We will now very briefly review what is being done at the Indian Head and Brandon Experimental Farms, where very large and important additions have been made, not only to the number, but also to the variety of trees and shrubs, and in most cases with very gratifying results.

The season of 1893 was a very favorable one for tree growth, particularly so at Indian Head, and the writer noticed, upon a recent visit to these farms, that nearly all trees had made a vigorous growth and apparently the new wood had well matured before winter set in.

**BRANDON FARM.**

The following table will give an idea of the growth made by a variety of hardy trees well suited to this climate. All were one-year seedlings and cuttings planted 1890.

Variety.	Growth in Height.	In Circumference.
Populus Eucalyptensis.....	14 feet.	13 inches.
" Wolste Riga.....	15 "	12 "
" Siberica.....	10 "	10 "
Cottonwood.....	12 "	10 "
Salix Varonesh.....	11 "	4 "
" Acutifolia.....	9 "	6 "
Artemesia Ambrotans.....	6 "	6 "
Ash Leaved Maple.....	12 "	4 "
Native White Elm.....	10 "	5 "

It has been thought that if tree growing was a success in this country we would be limited to a very few varieties, but the following list of trees and shrubs have been set out around the superintendent's residence, and are all considered likely to succeed by Mr. Bedford:

White Ash, European Alder, Mountain Ash, Native Birch, Out Leaved Weeping Birch, Beech, Fagus Ferruginus, Globe and Common, Cedar, Manitoba White Elder, Poplar (Populus tremuloides), Balm Gilead, six varieties of Russian Poplar, Jack Pine, Scotch Pine, Native and Ontario White Spruce, six varieties Salix, two of Artemesia, three Barberry, Ground or Sand Cherry, three Caragana, Flowering Currant, Golden Elder, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Snowberry, two Hazelnut, Native Cornus, Cranberry, Sheepberry, Native Honeysuckle, fifteen Lilac, Russian Olive, Philadelphia, Native Rose, eight Spirea, Native Saskatoon, two Viburnum.

For windbreaks or hedges the Russian Poplar and Salix Acutifolia are by far the most promising varieties, although the Native Maple and Elm thicken up fairly well. The Native Ash is too slow a grower.

In fruit trees, until this year, Mr. Bedford had nothing favorable to say regarding apples. Now, however, he is beginning to have some hope, and has a very few varieties which have lived since 1890, and begin to look as though they might yet bear some fruit. These have a northly exposure, and are covered throughout the winter with heavy snow drifts. Those exposed to the south, even where surrounded by native scrub, have in every instance failed.

The Red Annis, an apple of very high quality, is most promising, followed by Yellow Annis, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Grandmother and Canada Baldwin.

The Transcendent Crab is very successful, and success is now in sight with native plums, which are very hardy and capable of much improvement by selection and cultivation; some seventy wild plums were planted on the farm last year.

In small fruits, which do wonderfully well anywhere in this country if given proper care and cultivation, the Houghton Gooseberry does best, with Smith's Improved and Downing following, the latter being somewhat tender.

In currants Lee's Prolific heads the list, Champion and Naples also good. Turner and Philadelphia raspberries are both very hardy and good, Cuthbert and Marlboro coming next. The Hilburn Black Cap is the best bearer.

To give an idea of the demand for forest and small fruit trees, Mr. Bedford reports applications for 50,000 forest tree seedlings and cuttings, 12,000 small fruit cuttings, and 400 one-pound bags of maple seeds, which will be sent out till the supply is exhausted.

**INDIAN HEAD.**

As before stated the season of 1893 has been the best for tree growth since the farm started, and of the 9,000 trees transplanted last spring nearly all lived and did well. There are now living on the farm somewhere about 115,000 trees, distributed as follows: 46,676 in shelter belts, 15,800 in plantation, 2,000 in avenues; these principally are Manitoba maples. In the gardens and lawns there are the following: 270 Riga Pine, 389 Norway Spruce, 21 Cedar, 128 Mountain Ash, 53 Birch, 734 Poplar, 650 Willows, 25 Russian Olives, 50 Russian Poplar, 302 Cottonwoods, 3,500 Nebraska Blue, 25 Buffalo Berry, 300 Elms, 397 Artemesia, 5,000 three-year-old maples, 22,000 two-year-old maples, 15,000 seedling maples.

In shrubs the Caragana continues to give best satisfaction. Artemesia Ambrotans is a most valuable shrub for windbreaks, growing fast and making thick matted hedge, good for gathering snow. Spirea also does well; Lilacs live but have not made much headway.

As yet none of the apple or crab trees have been able to withstand the winters; however, three Russian Dwarf apples planted in 1890 made good growth the past season, and now promise to do something. Last spring 118 trees, comprising 25 varieties of hardy apples, were planted in the maple grove where, they will be well sheltered.

Currants—All varieties tried gave excellent results, fruit large and very fine. "Pay's Prolific" leads all others.

Raspberries also do well; canes should, however, be laid down in the fall, and covered with two inches of earth and some well-rotted manure, and left covered late in spring to retard budding till all danger of frost is past.

Gooseberries—Smith's Improved and Houghton bore good crop of large fruit; 20 new varieties were set out last spring.

**Gophers.**

From many sections of the country come reports that the gopher is coming out this spring in unusual numbers, and the probability is that much damage will be occasioned by them. The following extract from a bulletin on the subject, issued by the Experimental Station, Laramie Co., Wyoming, will be read with interest:—

"Many ranchmen and gardeners use strychnine, rough on rats, arsenic and other poisonous substances. Usually corn or some other kind of grain is soaked in a solution of one of these poisons, and is then placed near the burrows. This method has in some instances been satisfactory. There is this danger arising from the practice of such a method. Stock, poultry and the wild birds are as liable to get the grain as are the squirrels. During the summer of 1892, a number of experiments, having in view the destruction of these squirrels, were carried on upon the Laramie Experimental Farm. For this purpose a quantity of bi-sulphide of carbon was used. This liquid is highly inflammable and should never be brought near the fire, for fear of an explosion. It is not poisonous or corrosive to the skin, and may be handled with impunity. Avoid breathing it; the vapor is unwholesome. The only danger is when brought in the presence of fire—a lighted pipe, cigar or match would in all probability cause an explosion. Bi-sulphide of carbon should be kept from children and irresponsible persons, as they are liable to drink it, and the consequence might be serious. The unpleasant odor is easily and readily detected, and by observing the proper precautions no danger need be feared. The method of applying is to take a ball of cotton about the size of an egg, and thoroughly saturate it with the bi-sulphide of carbon. One farmer, in Nebraska, in writing about the method of applying it says, that he uses the dried balls of horse manure, and finds that they do equally well and are of less expense, and can be easily obtained. He finds that they readily absorb the bi-sulphide of carbon. With a rolling motion, throw the cotton into the burrow, and close the opening with some earth. The operation is simple and the result certain. The bi-sulphide of carbon evaporates rapidly, and being heavier than air, soon fills the burrow and smothers or overcomes the squirrels.

The application should be made in the evening, at sun-down, as the squirrels are in their burrows at this time, and the material will not be waisted. A pint of this liquid will be sufficient to treat twenty burrows."

**The Hope of the Wheat Country.**

Prof. Hays, Agriculturist of the Minnesota Experiment Station, concludes a very interesting article on "Who Makes Wheat Raising Pay?" in the Northwestern Farmer, in the following tersely put sentences:—

"The hope of the wheat country is the modest 'quarter-section' to 'section-farmer' who is getting into stock, raises a larger proportion of hay, annual fodder crops, and coarse grains which he retains, paying lessened freights on the finished live stock products, and all the time increases the proportion of his living in his own fields, stables, hen-coops and gardens. He puts more per acre into buildings, groves, roads, homes and other permanent improvements than does the bonanza farmer, and who is making the mistake of not building more fences and better learning the live stock industries by giving himself some practice."

**A Manitoba Butter Cow.**

We have before mentioned Mr. Parkinson's (Portage la Prairie) cow, Prairie Queen, and given some account of her buttermaking qualities, her breeding, and the feed she was receiving while undergoing this ninety-day test. Mr. Parkinson now furnishes us with a record of this cow's milk and butter yield for each seven days of the ninety days, which, as will be noticed, show considerable variation in percentage of butter to weight of milk. Probably, had this cow been tested under more favorable circumstances, she would have shown more uniform and higher results. Following are the figures as given by Mr. Parkinson:—

	Milk	Butter
	lbs.	lbs.
For the seven day ending January 14.....	327	16 1/2
" " " " 21.....	366 1/2	17 1/2
" " " " 28.....	430	19
" " " " February 4.....	429 1/2	18 1/2
" " " " 11.....	407	16 1/2
" " " " 18.....	357	15 1/2
" " " " 25.....	351	15
" " " " March 4.....	371 1/2	15 1/2
" " " " 11.....	380	14 1/2
" " " " 18.....	349	13 1/2
" " " " 25.....	319	12 1/2
" " " " April 1.....	296	13 1/2
" " " " 7.....	301 1/2	13 1/2
Total for ninety days.....	4635	201 1/2

It will be noticed that at the close of the test the yield was increasing.

Mr. Parkinson refers us to the Hudson's Bay Company's store, Portage la Prairie, for information as to the quality of the butter. And he is anxious to know if there is a cow in Manitoba that can beat his Prairie Queen.

The columns of the *Advocate* are open for authentic records of milk and butter yields.

**Cattle Exporters Aroused.**

The number and value of cattle exported from Canada to Great Britain has steadily declined from 104,133 and \$8,114,145 in 1890, to 80,572 and \$6,799,688 in 1893. This serious falling off is in part due to the scheduling of our cattle in Britain. We have all along contended that scheduling would hurt the cattle interests of Canada, and so it has proved. It also tends to promote the business of the U. S. dressed beef monopolists. Scheduling is not the only trouble with the Canadian export cattle trade, as the manifesto issued from Ottawa by the Dominion Live Stock Association recently ably and vigorously sets forth. It is charged that the very existence of the trade is jeopardized by reason of the unfair treatment to which it is subjected by those who control the ocean carrying trade from Montreal. Mr. Mulock, M. P., has a bill before Parliament which aims to remove these grievances and restore the cattle trade to a healthy basis. The shipping charges levied are described as "uncertain," "excessive," and "arbitrary." The manifesto referred to is signed by T. O. Robson, President, Thos. Crawford, Vice-President, Henry Bracken, John Dunn and A. J. Thompson. Mr. H. Gilchrist, Montreal, is secretary of the association.

During the month of March, England imported 3,151 tons of Canadian hay, and the general opinion expressed by exporters is that the demand will increase.

According to the report of the Statistician of the United States, the attempts which have been made by the agricultural department to teach the Germans how to cook and eat corn bread have been a failure. In spite of the encouraging reports sent to the department, the fact remains that although a national shortage of bread stuffs, famine or war may increase the consumption of maize for bread, in all cases it will only be temporary. The Germans do not eat hot bread, and the other ingredients necessary to make corn bread palatable are too expensive and not within the reach of the poorer classes, for whom the bread is mainly intended. Maize bread does not harmonize with the rest of the diet generally preferred by the Germans. Rye bread will always be the bread for the majority of the Germans, and bread made from the very choicest of wheat flour is demanded by the wealthy classes.

The Texas Live Stock Journal predicts a cattle famine, and gives as some of its reasons the following:—"The hard drought of the past few years, the large 'die-offs' of past winters and the never-before-heard-of shipments of cattle, calves and yearlings to market during the same period, all go to show that the producing power of our ranches has decreased to an alarming extent, to say nothing of the practice of spaying cows which has been so extensively carried on of late years. In many parts there are not one-fourth as many cattle as there were four years ago, while in other parts there are but little over one-half the usual number. It is likely that this scarcity will be severely felt by the coming summer. At present large numbers of cattle are being marketed on account of the drought last summer and the consequent scarcity of feed." It will be a welcome change to cattle feeders if this expected shortage should have the effect of stimulating prices somewhat. The feeling this spring has been greatly depressed.

### The Agricultural Awakening.

There is no more significant movement to-day than the arousal and consolidation of agricultural interests and the weakening grip of old-time political partyism. Nor is this confined to Canada and the United States, where the Patrons of Industry, the Farmers' Alliance, the Grangers, and kindred organizations, have made such remarkable strides. Though not always permanent as organizations, once specific objects are attained their indirect influence is powerful and lasting. The propaganda of the National Agricultural Union of England appears to be gathering strength and a host of friends. It is an effort to unite as one force agricultural landlords, tenants and laborers. One of its most active promoters is the Earl of Winchelsea whose aggressive little paper, *The Cable*, gives the Union programme, which members of parliament and candidates are asked to support, as follows:

First—To relieve agricultural land from the unfair share which it now bears of the local burdens of the country by placing upon the whole national income charges which, like the poor rate, the highway rate, and the education rate, correspond to national duties and requirements.

Secondly—To restrain Railway Companies from imposing excessive rates for the carriage of agricultural produce, and especially from granting rates which give a preference to foreign produce over our own.

Thirdly—To provide State-aided Old Age Pensions for agricultural laborers.

Fourthly—To introduce such improvements into the Agricultural Holdings Act (1883) as may be necessary to give the tenant security for his improvements, taking good husbandry into account.

Fifthly—To extend the Merchandise Marks Act to food, and to strengthen the existing law which deals with adulteration.

Sixthly—Power to the Government, in the case of landlords who desire to create small holdings in suitable localities, to advance the money required in making the necessary buildings, roads, fences, etc., on the security of the holding.

### The Part That the Shorthorn Is to Play in the Future.

(Read by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, at the late meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.)

There is a strong probability, amounting almost to an absolute certainty, that while grass grows and water runs the human race will require as an important factor in its sustenance an ever-increasing supply of beef. With the constantly increasing population of the world, and the growth of new towns and cities, especially in this western world, we may reasonably expect an increasing demand for this product of the farm, and the increasing number of persons in comfortable circumstances will no doubt exact a better quality of beef as they do a better quality of butter, and will be willing to pay a higher price for what suits their taste. The wise farmer and stock raiser and feeder will see that it is to his advantage to cater to the taste of his customers, and to meet the demands of his market.

The British market has, in the past few years, been a grand opening for disposing of the well-fed beef of this country, and has been the means of bringing large sums of money into our country. That market is still open and free to our beef, if not to our live cattle, and probably will continue to be open and free; and while we have not now, and may not again, have the advantage over other countries in that market in being permitted to take our cattle inland alive for the markets of inland cities and towns, we will still have the British markets on equal terms with other countries, and if proper care and attention is given by our breeders and feeders to producing the very best quality of beef, and having it placed upon the market in the best possible condition, there is no doubt we shall obtain the highest prices going. The whole difference between profit and loss in a critical market generally lies in the difference in quality and condition. The best will always bring a fair price and find ready buyers, even in a depressed market, while animals of inferior quality and condition are passed by and neglected even in a buoyant market, and have to go begging for buyers in a depressed market.

There is a fair prospect that large slaughtering and packing establishments will in the near future be opened in leading cities in Canada, which will dispose of large numbers of cattle, and these will arrange for shipping our beef dressed, and placing it on the English market in that shape, at much less expense for freights than can possibly be done with live animals, and with much less risk of loss, and in more uniform condition. The offal can, in these establishments, be utilized to advantage in many ways, giving employment to large numbers of men who will in turn become consumers of the

products of the farm and customers of the farmer. The outlook, therefore, is by no means discouraging, but rather hopeful, and with an enterprising and industrious people such as we have, with the skill of our breeders and feeders which has been proven in many ways, we may feel confident of being able to hold our own in competition with the world in its markets.

The breeders of this country are directly responsible for the class of cattle the country produces, and they should exercise care and discretion in keeping up the standard of the product as far as their influence extends. It is a matter for regret that the average farmer is so slow to acknowledge the superiority of pure-bred stock for feeding purposes, or rather so slow to avail himself of its use in improving the stock he has; but we have to deal with things as we find them, and the only way to secure an improved state of affairs is by a gradual system of education, line upon line, precept upon precept, and experience and observation join to confirm the opinion that the greatest factor in bringing about the class of beef cattle rendering the greatest profit to the farmers of this country for that purpose has been, and will continue to be, the Shorthorn. Other breeds may come and go, but the Shorthorn seems destined to go on forever. They furnish the standard of excellence for others to aim to attain, but for this country no other seems to fill the bill so satisfactorily, either as a beefing animal or as a general purpose cow.

The cow which can give a fair supply of milk for the dairy, worth say \$40 a year for butter or cheese, and at the same time raise a calf on her skimmed milk, which, at 2½ years old, with proper care, is fit for an export steer or heifer worth from \$65 to \$75, and is herself worth nearly that amount for beef, when from any causes she ceases to breed, is a safe sort of animal for the general farmer to have and to keep, and the farmers of this country, so far as they have sought to make any improvement in their cattle, have shown their preference for the Shorthorn for the purpose of grading up their stock. An examination of the host of cattle placed upon the market will satisfy any man who knows anything about breeds that not more than one out of every 10,000 shows evidences of any other improving blood than that of the Shorthorn. It is this blood which has made our cattle fit for the export trade, which has brought millions of money into the country. Other breeds have not been untired. In some sections of the country first-class herds have existed for 25 to 40 years, but go into those same sections of the country, go into the markets of those neighborhoods, and how many animals do you find giving evidence of the blood of those breeds? Very few indeed. If they possessed the influence to improve the common cattle of the country, which the Shorthorn does, surely the farmers in so long a course of years would have by some means discovered the fact and have availed themselves of their use. But go into a neighborhood where a Shorthorn bull has been kept for a few years, and you will see evidence of his influence in the fields and by the roadside, in the improved form and condition of the grade cattle of that section.

The question of the adaptation of a breed of cattle to any country is one which the majority of the people interested generally settle for themselves as the result of experience and observation, and this test seems to have definitely settled the question in the mind of the great majority of the people of this country that the Shorthorn is here to stay; and I, for one, am cheerfully willing to accord to this noble class of cattle the highest meed of praise, and to their breeders the honor of being placed high upon the honor list of benefactors of their country.

Let this Association as such, and individual breeders as well, be true to themselves and to the best interests of the breed, by seeking to perpetuate in their cattle the great cardinal virtues of robust constitution, feeding qualities and uniformity of a good type for early maturity, the production of the largest quantity of the best quality in the smallest superficies and at the least cost, and an animal that will give the best return for the food consumed and of a quality that meets the demand of the market, and success may be safely considered assured. To this end the pruning knife should be more fully used than it has ever been, and all inferior animals weeded out. The mistake has too often been made of spoiling a tolerable steer to make an inferior bull because there seemed to be more immediate profit. Such a course is sure to prove unprofitable in the long run, as it injures the reputation of the breeder to send out an inferior animal from his herd, and a bad one will be pretty sure to perpetuate his meanness in his offspring.

Uncle Abe Renick used to say he always felt his knife turn in his pocket when he saw a mean bull, and it were well if this spirit actuated all our breeders. And not only mean bulls, but mean heifers and cows should be culled out and sent to slaughter if we would attain the best results in breeding.

Many of the crazes which, in the past, have done so much to injure the breed, have had their day, and are dead and well buried—such as that for fancy pedigrees, without an animal to match, and the craze for a fixed color, no matter how deficient in the more substantial virtues, and let us hope we shall not again be led to run after other fads which may be started, but breed for usefulness first and let pedigrees be secondary, but not a matter of indifference. When a good beast and a good pedigree are combined, the best results may be reasonably looked for, and will be generally attained.

### Institute Notes.

Secretary Leech, of the Central Institute, has issued the following circular letter to the Local Secretaries:

"I beg to remind you that the Institute year ends with May and to call your attention particularly to Sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Institute 'Act,' Bulletin 41. Last year some Institutes lost the Government Grant because of neglecting to comply with the requirements. I would recommend you to advertise for your Annual Meeting early in June and would be glad if you would advise me of the date. It is also advisable to notify each member by post card a week before the meeting. The Executive of the Central Institute has secured a course of Dairy Instruction for the Local Institutes and a complete Travelling Dairy with qualified instructors will probably start out about 1st of June, spending two or three days at each place. Will you have a small committee appointed to make necessary arrangements? When dates are set you will be advised, and also as to what is required. It is confidently expected much good will result from this work, and we trust your institute will do all possible to extend the benefits to every farmer in the district. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute will be held in Brandon on July 17th, 18th and 19th next. Each Institute is allowed representation by its President and one delegate for each fifty members and fractional part of fifty. Kindly have delegates appointed in good time, supply them with credentials and instruct them to take receipts for their railway fare. Reduced rates will be given on return journey. A good programme is assured and a very interesting farmers' convention is expected. An afternoon will be spent on the Experimental Farm, which we hope to make a source of instruction and pleasure. Kindly send me names of your representatives when they are appointed, and if your Institute has any special business to bring to the notice of the Central Institute meeting please advise me as to the nature of it.

Trusting you will carefully note all these points  
I am, faithfully yours,

R. E. A. LEECH, SEC. M.C.F.I.

DOUGLAS.

Although the Institute at Douglas has been holding meetings for the past year, they have never been legally organized, and a meeting is now called for that purpose for Saturday, May 12th, at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

OAK LAKE.

The Manitoba Gazette publishes notice of a meeting to be held in the town of Oak Lake on Tuesday, May 15th, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of organizing a farmers' institute at that place.

MELITA.

At the last meeting of this Institute the Rev. J. Stewart read a very interesting paper on the "Rural Home." We regret that space will not permit of our publishing it in full, but make the following extracts: He sympathized with farmers on account of their almost unceasing toil; even on Sundays they frequently were obliged to drive miles to attend divine worship. He also said that farm homes lacked literature on agricultural subjects; he said there "are some farmer's magazines, but not enough pithy, practical, progressive literature on farm topics," which shows that the Rev. gentleman has not been a reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He referred to the importance of educating the children to respect and love their calling. In referring to success he did not call amassing wealth simply success, but success is achieved by making the most of one's powers and opportunities. He then spoke of the blessed influence the home of the farmer should exert over the lives of the young people.

BELMONT.

(We are indebted to the energetic secretary, W. Glass, for the following summary of this meeting.)

After routine business was disposed of at the last meeting of this institute, Mr. S. A. Bedford, Experimental Farm, Brandon, was introduced and delivered a very interesting and instructive address to a full house. He reviewed very exhaustively the experimental tests made on the Farm during the past season in wheat, coarse grain, grasses, roots, etc., describing not only the varieties that proved best adapted to our needs, but also the best methods of sowing, harvesting, stacking, &c. A lively discussion followed, in which President Smith, Messrs. Thing, Dale and others took part. In reply to a question, Mr. Bedford stated that the horses on the farm did not get a pound of hay from November to April, and only one gallon of grain per day in two feeds, consisting of  $\frac{1}{4}$  wheat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  barley,  $\frac{1}{4}$  chop oats.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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### The Pork Tariff and "Over-Production"—Discriminating.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Your favor of 2nd April came to hand when the writer was away and got mislaid. As to the new tariff as it now stands the farmer need have no fear, and as to over-production also there is a market for all the hogs Canada can produce; but there are times when they must accept low prices, as the markets will not justify high prices.

We don't think, as long as hogs don't go below 4c. to the farmer, he is losing any money, and hogs are an article that bring the cash any week of the year.

We have to discriminate as to the right style and weight, as we get severely punished for shipping anything that is not just right to England. We want long, lean, fleshy hogs, such as the crosses produce between the Tamworth and Improved York with other breeds. We consider they are the best breeds to cross with yet introduced into this country.

Yours truly,

JAS. L. GRANT, & Co.  
Ingersoll, Ont., April 24. (Per WILSON.)

### The Thoroughbred Stallion Grand Falconer.

The subject of our plate page illustration this issue is the Thoroughbred stallion, Grand Falconer. This horse is the property of Mr. Adam Beck, London, Ont., and was imported from England during the past winter. He was bred by Mr. Burdett Coutts, M. P., and was foaled in 1870; sired by Hampton, dam Lady Peregrine, by Toxophilite. He is a handsome bay with black points; in conformation a very beautiful horse. The artist has not done him full justice.

### Agriculture in the Public Schools.

(Read by Mr. D. F. Wilson before the Brandon Farmers' Institute.)

How often we hear it given as a reason why farmers do not hold their own in politics and in other ways with men of other vocations, that they are not educated sufficiently. Now, there are many of the men who would give this as a reason who will also say that the farmer does not need to be educated, that he does not need to know anything outside the three R's—in fact, that anyone will do for a farmer. Such men must be totally devoid of ambition or they would not have entered upon a vocation which was purely manual labor, and which did not call for the exercise of brain power, but was carried on with just enough of thinking to do the mechanical part—in fact, with a minimum of thought and a very large amount of brute force.

Then, again, it is common to hear farmers complain that those who work hard are not paid as well as those who do not perform manual labor. This will be the case while the world lasts. It is simply the triumph of brain over brawn, and brain will always be the winner. Hence, the necessity of farmers using their brains if they would hold their own with other men. Brain and muscle are marketable commodities, and brains are worth more in the market than muscle. Knowledge is power! The more a man knows the more active his brain becomes and the better able he is to grasp and think out a problem. Knowledge of any kind is of use to the farmer for this reason; but a thorough knowledge of agriculture will be of the greatest importance to him, and by thorough knowledge I mean a knowledge based upon scientific facts. I can make use of the word science here without danger of being laughed at, for men who attend farmers' institutes in this the last decade of the nineteenth century are too enlightened not to appreciate it. Fifteen or twenty years ago the mere mention of the word would have brought out sneers about book-farming in any gathering of farmers. Men pride themselves about their practical farming; they are not thoroughly practical if they are not scientific! If a practical farmer hears something new in farming, he is not satisfied with the bare assertion that this new thing is a success; he wants to know all about it—he wants some proof concerning it and the reason why it is likely to be a success. This is what science is. It shows the reason why. Science is thoroughly practical, for it shows cause and effect; it is not satisfied with the fact that if a grain of wheat is put into the ground it grows and produces like grains, but it finds out how it grows, how it feeds, what it feeds on, and then if the wheat plant is weak and produces but few grains, knowing its habits science can easily get at the cause of the trouble. When a man knows the reason why a thing is so, he is much more likely to act in accordance than if he is told so without knowing the reason. I know it is so with myself, and I will give you an instance of it. Most of you will no doubt remember Mr. McNaught's paper on "The Feeding and Watering of the Horse," which he read here, illustrating what he said by a diagram of the digestive organs of the animal, and he showed us why a horse should always be watered before he was fed his oats. Now, I always believed this and acted upon it when convenient, but since then, when I learnt the reason why, I have and always will make it convenient to water before feeding. Many farmers condemn science, when it is theory they mean. Theory and science are two different things! A theory may be based upon scientific facts, but there is a certain amount of speculation about it—it is unproved, but at the same time sound theory is better than poor practice. So-called practical farmers are often heard making statements that are purely theoretical on their parts, and which science would prove to be incorrect. The scientist may have a theory which he is endeavoring to prove by science, but if he speaks of it he does so as a theory and not as a fact.

If the children of farmers were taught agriculture at schools, those scientific facts which are the first principles of agriculture would be instilled into them, and they would then start as the student of medicine does—by learning the principles first and practicing afterwards, and not as most farmers do to-day, practise first and never learn the principles. Can it be wondered at, when this is the case, that farmers look down on their vocation and think that business and professional men have the best of it. As the fathers think so will the children, and therefore the most of them only stay on the farm through force of circumstances. If there is a boy in the family who, through having more brains than the rest, or else by close application, distances his school-fellows, he aspires to something better, as he thinks, than farming, and probably his parents encourage him in it, thinking such a boy too good for the farm. What a mistake! These are just the boys that are wanted there, and if they are always drafted into the town and cities, is it to be wondered at that farmers do not hold their own with the urban popu-

lation? Take all the most prominent men of the United States and Canada—the millionaires, business and professional men, the largest percentage of them were born and brought up on the farm. These were the smart boys who were too good for the farm! They left it for want of agricultural education! Had these boys seen that agriculture was a science, and that there was scope for their energies and abilities on the farm, most of them would never have left it, but as it was they saw their fathers working hard, and very often but poorly paid for their labor, and they could see nothing in it. Not that such men are afraid of hard work, but they want something for their heads to do, and could never be contented with manual labor alone, but this was all they saw on the farm. Had agriculture been taught in schools when these men were boys, the greater number of them would have become farmers. What a difference this would have made to the farming community! They would now have no cause of complaint that men of other vocations had a better time of it than they had. These smart boys are the ones that the farm needs for a country's principal industry should be carried on by its best men. It may be said that such men have no taste for farming, but my observation leads me to believe that most men have a taste for agriculture; but as things are at present it is only those who have a very decided liking for it, or some branch of it, that take to and stay with farming from choice.

Anything that will cause farmers to take a pride in their profession will be of the greatest benefit to them and the country at large. No man will be successful in any vocation if he despises it, while the greater pride he takes in it the more successful he is likely to be. The teaching of agriculture will do more to generate this pride than anything else, for it shows the farmer that though he may not think much of his profession some others do, and on the children who study it it cannot help having this effect.

In European countries much has been done by the different governments to forward agricultural education with most beneficial results, a notable example being Sweden, which raised her agriculture in twenty years from a most crude state to a place second to none in Europe. England has done little in this respect, but Englishmen seem to have an innate love for anything pertaining to the farm, and especially for live stock, and therefore the need of it is not so much felt. Another thing, numbers of the English farmers are educated men, many of them highly so, and though for pig-headed conservatism some of the old English farmers are unequalled—innovations being an abomination to them, for in their opinion what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them—still we must remember that their system of farming is much in advance of ours in Canada, so that they are not really so much in need of education in this line as the Canadian farmer.

Now, as to how agriculture should be taught. I believe it should be done in a thoroughly practical way—not simply by the use of text books, but by putting into practice what these books teach. Rural schools generally stand upon about an acre of ground, and why should not part of it be made use of for this purpose? In fact, let every school have a miniature experimental farm attached to it, on which numbers of simple experiments could be made, and scientific facts put into practice, from which the pupils would learn lessons never to be forgotten, and which would be of incalculable benefit to them in after life. To do this the school grounds would need fencing, and part of them at least put in a state of cultivation. But this would be an advantage if only in giving the school a more comfortable appearance, and as I am on the subject, I would say, that I have in a few cases seen school-houses that at the cost of a few dollars had been made quite tasteful in their architecture. Were these surrounded by a neat fence, trees and shrubs, how pleasing to the eye they would be, compared with the ordinary bare, barn-like structures, and what a benefit they would be to the pupils that attended them, for the impressions made on children follow them through life. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, in his pamphlet on this subject, says:—"It may be that the condition of the rural school has been the repelling force to send many a boy to the town and city. And may we not expect that the improvement of surroundings would have some effect in binding the young men to the life and work of the country?"

As to the teachers' qualifications, if they be farmers' sons or daughters they should have little difficulty in fitting themselves for teaching agriculture. Nor do I think that any live teacher who takes a real interest in his or her work would have any difficulty in the matter, for it is the principles of agriculture that will be taught in schools, just touching on the different sciences connected with it and not going deeply into them. Still a few months at an agricultural college, on the plan which was carried out at Guelph last year, would be of the greatest benefit, and there is no doubt that agriculture should be one of the subjects that the board of education requires teachers to qualify in.

In conclusion, I would say, that by introducing agriculture into schools, farmers' children will find that the farm is a field for brain power, and they in consequence will take a pride and a pleasure in it, with the ultimate result that their strong minds, nourished by the healthy farm life, will place farmers in a position which is second to none.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Profitable Horse Breeding in Manitoba and the N. W. T.

BY W. L. PUXLEY, WINNIPEG.

I would preface this essay by saying that it is intended to deal chiefly with profitable horse breeding for the farming community, which includes the bulk of the horse raisers of this province. To those who make a specialty of raising horses for speed, either at the run, trot or pace, it does not address itself.

Primarily, then, there are several considerations which must govern the selection of any particular line of breeding by the average breeder. Among others, the following are some of the foremost, viz.: the colt when grown must be salable at such a price as to pay a fair profit on the cost of raising; it must not require a great deal of technical knowledge to breed, raise and train him successfully, and there must be as few culls as possible.

Taking up, then, the first consideration, viz., the salability of the colt, we must ascertain what classes of horses are at present, and are likely to be in future, in good demand at paying prices. Among these we find the following, which may be called the staple lines in horseflesh, such as draught horses, 1,500 pounds weight and upwards—the heavier the better, large, stylish carriage horses, neat, good actioned roadsters, and clever saddle horses.

To draught horse breeding nearly all of the attention of farmers has so far been paid, for the following reasons:—Firstly, their Ontario mares were mainly of the heavier types, and such a course seemed to be "in line." Secondly, the colts were believed to be more easily raised and broken than those of the lighter breeds. Thirdly, farmers expected to be able to use on the farm such few of the colts as they could not sell; and lastly, perhaps not the least cogent reason, the service fees in this class were usually lower than in the others. The first reason seems to be a good one as long as there is a ready sale for this class of colts, and the part of the second which relates to breaking on the old plan, which in most cases was only begun at three years old, no doubt had some truth in it. On the other hand, as regards the ease of raising draught colts, my own experience goes to show that the lighter breeds are quite as hardy, and exhibit more pluck in sickness than the heavier ones; while, although the better blooded colts require rather more grain in proportion to their weight, they do not cost more per head to bring to maturity. Reason No. 3 has been exploded of late by the number of colts which are still staying on the farm—colts that never attained to the expected weight, and which, on account of the large over-supply of this kind, were almost unsalable. Too much regard for a low service fee is, no doubt, answerable for much of this, but the experience of even careful and progressive breeders in this line gives rise to a grave doubt as to whether, under our climatic disadvantages, a large enough percentage of Manitoba-bred colts will be got to tip the beam at say 1,400 pounds to make draught horse breeding a paying business, even after we have banished scrub stallions, and adopted better methods of feeding and housing our colts. In any case it can only be done, I think, by making the pick of the heaviest stallions and mares.

Turning next to carriage horses, we should aim to breed them from 15½ hands up, any good color, bays for choice, with plenty of bone and power and good action. Considering the type of mares most common in this country, I think that they will best be mated with a large Thoroughbred sire, with good flat bone, and as much "quality" as is compatible with large size, for, whereas the Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach, Hackney and trotting horse all claim to be carriage sires, they are (as a class) all more or less lacking in the blood-like appearance which is known as "quality," and which the colt can not be expected to derive from his dam, she probably being common-looking enough herself. Further, the Hackneys and, I think, the trotters too, are usually rather wanting in size for this line of breeding. If, however, a farmer has one or two blood-like mares of good size he will probably do well with any of these sires, but don't forget the "if." As some confusion seems to exist even yet in the minds of many as to what constitutes a Thoroughbred, it might be just as well to state here that a Thoroughbred can only be a pedigreed English race horse, or a descendant of such ancestors. He is not a trotter in the sense of racing at the trot (although all road breeds are indebted to this blood for whatever good looks they may possess) and cannot, therefore, be one of those horses which, owing to the advancing popularity of the Thoroughbred sire, are now being called blood horses by their groomers, but which, they tell us, have trotted miles or quarters in phenomenal time in private trials. The Thoroughbred is descended from an Arab ancestry, and from them he has inherited his good looks, while excelling them in the three valuable qualities of size, speed and endurance. As a sire he has, undoubtedly, the greatest prepotency of any breed, owing to the purity of his breeding, and this should have a great deal of weight with the breeder when so many of his mares are of mixed, or, owing to their having been bought from a dealer, of uncertain origin. Knee action, on the other hand, is not a characteristic of the Thoroughbred, being inimical to fast galloping, and, if the sire of this breed is used, the mare should be chosen with good action,

even if the sire should be possessed of it. The colts from this line of breeding which do not show enough style or are blemished will make the very best general purpose farm horse, having the pluck and endurance for which the Thoroughbred is noted, weight enough for any reasonable load, and can trot home at eight or ten miles an hour without being laid up for a week. The mares should range from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, or even somewhat heavier if not too coarse, be low-set and well-turned; the minimum of weight is, of course, dependent on the size of the sire, who should, however, weigh 1,200 pounds or so.

Roadsters may, I think, be divided into two classes, although the two may overlap one another, viz., the pleasure horse and the business horse. In the first class the sire is preferably a Hackney. They should range about 15½ hands in height, be well turned, and show plenty of knee action. Such horses are at present in very good demand, and will always command a good price as showy horses for the lighter classes of city driving. Style is, of course, a *sine qua non*, and they should, therefore, be bred from mares with some blood and of good shape. In the second class the sire should be a well-bred trotting horse, about 16 hands high, with good bone, action and looks. The latter class are not intended so much for show as the former, but for fast road work, in which they undoubtedly excel the Hackney. The dams should be of the better class of clean-limbed mares, not too common looking. The trotting horse having so far been bred solely to a standard of speed, this is more likely to be reproduced in the foal than good looks, in which some of the best trotting families are notably deficient. Therefore, as looks sell, the trotting sire must be chosen specially with reference to his appearance. Those who are not inclined to value good looks very highly should acquaint themselves with the low prices at present asked in the United States for plain-looking horses, even when well-bred on trotting lines. In the choice of one of the two above lines of breeding each breeder must use his own judgment. A smart pace on the road being the object in the second class, a farmer possessed of a mare of suitable size and appearance, with a fair trotting gait, will probably do best with a well-bred trotting sire. But if his mare should be well-bred and not possessed of this trotting instinct, I think the Hackney will probably give the best results; for speed, in this the highest-priced class, is of no account whatever. Hackney-bred colts have a "finish" which is much rarer in trotting-bred colts from ordinary mares, and this is a taking point with the dealer; and further, those who raise fast trotting roadsters will have to contend with the competition of almost all American breeders of light horses in their own markets, which is a point worth considering. Above all avoid a pony stallion, even though the sire of his dam should be second cousin to a stable companion of Maud S; if our roadsters lack one good quality more than another, it is size.

For saddle horses the best sire by long odds is, of course, the Thoroughbred, although many useful hacks are bred from the Hackney, mated with mares such as indicated under "roadsters." But if the sire is to be a Hackney, and I think this is only advisable in the absence of a Thoroughbred stallion, the mares should have a good dash of blood. Although this class, when properly bred, raised and trained, bring, especially when combining size, substance and quality with good manners, some of the very best prices, still I consider that the training of them, in order to bring such prices, requires not only that experience which may be gained by all, but natural gifts as well not common to many. On the other hand, it may be said that the better bred broncho mares, if possessed of bone and substance, afford excellent material close at hand from which to breed this class of horses. If, therefore, these are to be raised they will, in most cases, be better sold to the dealer to train at two or three years old, or an experienced horse breaker should be secured to train them, giving the "broncho-buster" a wide berth, at any rate as far as the finishing process is concerned.

In summing up, although I believe that any of these lines of breeding, with the foregoing reservation as to draught horses, will pay a fair profit if properly conducted, still I give personal preference to the carriage horse type outlined above, for the following reasons, viz.: (1) No other line promises better prices for really good individuals. (2) Colts, blemished or otherwise depreciated in the market, can be used to the very best advantage on the farm, whereas it will be a problem what to do with blemished or undersized roadsters or saddle horses. (3) The market is never glutted with this kind; and lastly, the fillies from this cross will make the very best brood mares, either to breed back to the Thoroughbred or to cross with Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach, Hackney or trotting sires.

Whatever your line of breeding, begin well; see that your mare is in good order when put to the horse, as a lack of thrift at this time not only affects her chances of impregnation, but is evidence of a smaller store of nourishment for the foetus, and this must affect its development. After she is well on in foal, at slow, steady work in the hands of a careful man, avoiding all jerking, overloading and excitement, with, for the last month or so, soft food and daily exercise in the yard, the brood mare should do well enough. Many breeders affirm that boiled barley has a tendency to cause abortion in

mares, but I have no personal experience on the subject, as I have avoided it, not being anxious to prove the truth of the assertion. I like boiled wheat, even though a grain here and there should pass through whole. Occasional bran washes also, at a time when purgatives are interdicted, are of great service in loosening the bowels—a point of importance before foaling—and in cooling down the system of a mare, which has, perhaps, been fed a good deal of grain all through gestation in order to keep her working.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Our Scottish Letter.

Four weeks have passed since last we addressed the readers of the ADVOCATE; since then much has happened in Scotland. Cattle and horse sales have taken place in different places, the weather experienced has been of the most favorable description, the seed time is nearly over, the season for traveling horses has come into view, and the lambing season on lowland farms is nearly over. Much that has taken place will not be of special interest in Canada, still as farming there and here is not altogether dissimilar a few items may be coned over.

No class of cattle have in recent years acquired greater popularity than what are called blue-greys, the produce of a Cumberland Shorthorn white bull and a Galloway or Aberdeen-Angus cow. Generally the former cross prevails in the border counties where Galloways abound, and the latter in the north-east where we have the A.-A. polled breed. Carlisle is a noted market for white bulls and their crosses, and at the sale held there on 16th March the white bulls made good commercial prices, running from £25 to £98 a piece, while the crosses also were in demand. The bulls reared in Cumberland and Westmoreland have a character of their own, being bred from milking families, and the blue-grey ripens fast. Staffordshire and other English counties, as well as Dumfriesshire and Galloway, are good customers for the white bulls, some of which are pedigreed, but possibly quite as many are not. It is not to be inferred from this that these bulls are not well-bred. On the contrary, they have long pedigrees, but the strains are not of the fashionable beef-producing Shorthorn lines, and many of them have never been registered up. The Galloway breeders had their innings at Castle-Douglas three days later, but it must be admitted that they did not make a first-rate appearance. Last year business was very rosy, the supply of bulls was just about equal to the demand, and good prices ruled. This year every breeder seemed to think it his duty to keep his bull calves entire. He concluded that all the farmers in Galloway were dying to own a Galloway bull, and hence the supply far exceeded the demand—animals were offered as bulls which would hardly have made respectable steers. Mr. Cunningham, Tarbreoch, is the great Galloway enthusiast; he stuck to the breed in fair weather and in foul, and now reaps his reward. His first prize yearling, The Pathfinder II., was got by Camp Follower, out of the champion cow, Madonna, and Mr. Thomas Graham, Skipmyre, bought him at the sensible figure of £57. The fourth prize winner was also from Tarbreoch, and was got by Royal Liberty. He was sold for £41. A third from the same herd, which was eighth in the class, was bought by the Messrs. Sherman, and goes to the Balig herd at £40. He is a strong youngster. For eight bull stirks Mr. Cunningham drew an average of £20 8s. 9d., but his average last year for ten was £35 10s. The Drumlaurig herd of the Duke of Buccleuch came second to Tarbreoch. It was represented by ten bulls, and amongst them were found the second and third prize winners. The former, Sir Duncan 5903, was sold for £26 10s., and the latter, McDuff 5905, for £22. The best of the remaining Drumlaurig bulls were sold for £21, £23 10s. and £24. Mr. James Henderson, Dykhead, Dumfries, got £34 and £19 for the fifth and a commended bull, respectively, and Mrs. Fraser, Glaisfers, got £25 for the sixth bull. These prices show that good bulls of the Galloway breed can be grown to good profit, but the unfortunate tail of cattle shown at the 1894 sale reduced the average somewhat seriously.

Tuberculosis and its connection with the diseases of the human family have been brought prominently before the public in a lecture delivered in Dumbarton by Principal McCall. Too little attention has been paid to this disease in the past, and now that the sanitary authorities in our large towns are refusing to allow carcasses affected with the disease to be sold in any form as food, the farmer is beginning to realize that he may lose money, and indeed with many the potential mood is unnecessary, for they have lost money by it. The butchers suffer most. Carcasses affected with the disease are so difficult to detect before death, that many a time the butcher knows nothing about the disease being in the carcass until after the price has been paid for it and the animal slaughtered. The sanitary inspectors then swoop down on him, condemn the carcass as unfit for human food, and he loses the whole. This is a bad state of matters, but worse remains, for it is generally agreed that if it is deleterious to eat tuberculous flesh, to drink tuberculous milk is much worse. What is proposed is, that farmers and all interested should agitate to have tuberculosis scheduled the same as pleuro-pneumonia is, and that compensation be paid for every animal slaughtered. Until this is

done nothing effective can be accomplished, for the whole interest of the farmer is to conceal the existence of the disease. Principal McCall does not urge that all tuberculous meat should be destroyed; he would strongly prohibit its indiscriminate sale, but he argues that were carcasses carefully inspected by qualified veterinarians, many which now are ruthlessly destroyed might be saved and cooked under strict sanitary conditions, so that they could be utilized to the great benefit of the community. Speaking as the veterinary adviser of the Board of Health of Glasgow, the opinion of the Principal will carry great weight, and he may yet live to see his ideal realized.

Another cattle question about which there is great searching of heart is the importation of foreign store cattle. The vast majority of farmers and breeders are well-pleased with the results of the policy of the Board of Agriculture in stamping out and preventing further outbreaks of pleuropneumonia, but many breeders, especially in England, are anxious to go further and absolutely prohibit the importation of foreign stores. The Minister of Agriculture, while firm in adherence to the policy hitherto pursued, has put down his foot and refuses for one moment to accede to this idea. He will not import disease, but he will steadfastly refuse to prohibit the importation of live cattle when this cannot be done without risk of disease. There can be no possible doubt that Canadian stores have done well in this country, and many regret that any necessity should be thought to exist for refusing their free entry.

During the week now ended a good sale of Ayrshires and a fine show of cattle and horses have taken place at Castle-Douglas, and recently we have had quite a number of Hackney sales, as well as the Marquis of Londonderry's annual draft sale of Clydesdales on Thursday. A valuable shipment of choice Ayrshire cattle has been made to Mr. J. P. Dawes, Montreal. They were purchased by Mr. A. B. Stalker from Mr. John Craig, Nethercraig, Kilmaurs, and are alike well-bred and able to give good records at the pail.

At the Marquis of Londonderry's sale six yearling fillies made an average of £20 3s. 0d. a piece; four two-year-old fillies, £44 12s. 6d.; three three-year-old fillies, £69 14s. 6d.; six brood mares, £52 11s. 9d.; five stallions, £133 15s. 4d.; and six yearling colts, £31 14s. 2d. The best sale of Hackneys was held at Mr. Andrew Hunter's place near Glasgow, when the fourteen Hackneys drew an average of £103 16s. 0d. a piece, the phenomenal driving mare, Lady Lofty, realizing the equally phenomenal price of £598 10s.; another mare, Coquette, drew £173 5s., and a gelding, The Masher, £168. SCOTLAND YET.

### Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Top cattle \$4.90, against \$4.75 a fortnight ago, and \$6 a year ago; hogs \$5.40, against \$5.10 a fortnight ago, and \$7.35 a year ago; sheep \$4.75, against \$5.25 and \$6.15. Live stock prices were higher a year ago, but the trade was not so healthy. The cattle market shows a remarkable degree of vitality. Receipts have lately been liberal and larger than a year ago, but the demand has improved to such an extent that a reduction in supplies for any length of time forces buyers to bid up sharply. On a recent Monday there were only 13,000 cattle, as against 17,000 expected. The lightness of hog supplies would justify a much higher range of prices in ordinary years. April hog receipts 153,000 ahead of last year, while receipts for the year to date show 728,000 larger than the meagre runs the corresponding time last year. The effort of farmers to save pigs is very marked. They are paying a decided premium on pregnant sows to keep at home. That is better than putting such stock on the market. There are points in Iowa where cattle feeders are compelled to market their cattle, as they are out of corn and farmers are too busy and independent to stop and haul it. The writer knows a feeder who had to send his cattle to market a month earlier than he thought best, simply on this account. There was plenty of corn, but farmers did not want to stop spring work. That fact certainly shows an encouraging state of business.

Sheep prices advanced to such a high point that exporters were temporarily shut out. Lately a decided reaction has set in, and exporters have gone to work again. Joseph Gould bought 7,500 sheep from one man to be delivered at Chicago at \$4.75 per 100 lbs. They average about 160 lbs. shorn, and go to Liverpool. They were bought before the recent break. The sheep exporters have made plenty of money. Prospects are that supplies of inferior grass sheep will be excessive.

After about the tenth of May, when grass comes and farmers can scatter their stock and hold and feed at less expense than now, there will be a betterment in the cattle market that will astonish the natives, and it will last at least till the end of August. This was the opinion of a well-posted cattle man. The severe drought in Texas makes it certain that there will be no grass Texas cattle marketed to any extent before July 1st, or at least six weeks later than usual.

The people in an Illinois town recently joined in a "roast pig" social at one of the prominent churches. They had pig in every conceivable style, and with a reading of Chas. Lamb's essay, and an original dissertation on pig, a good time was spent. A well-known Chicago packer, asked what he did with all the meat he handled, said: "We eat what we can, and can what we can't."

### The Cow for Canadian Dairymen.

PAPER READ BY GEORGE RICE, BEFORE THE CANADIAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.

The majority of Canadians have an inherent love for large cattle. It is not altogether a matter of sentiment, either, as experience led us to believe that large cattle suit our conditions better. It is now becoming an exploded idea that has been advanced by some, that the larger the animal the greater amount of food is required for maintenance per 100 lbs. live weight.

An elaborate test to determine this question has recently been undertaken by Cornell University, and the figures show that economy of production is not attained by the smallest cows. The smallest cow, weighing 815 lbs., consumed the most dry matter (249 lbs.) for each 100 lbs. of milk; whilst the largest cow, weighing 1,520 lbs., consumed the least dry matter (74 lbs.) per 100 lbs. of milk.

A similar difference was noticeable in regard to the production of butterfat, and ten cows, weighing less than 1,000 lbs., consumed 26½ lbs. dry matter per 1,000 lbs. live weight; and ten cows, weighing 1,100 lbs., consumed only 23 lbs. of dry matter per 1,000 lbs. of live weight. These facts are all in favor of the large animals. Undoubtedly the larger cows possessed better and stronger powers of digestion, and here is where the grand feature of a true dairy cow comes in, and more depends upon the powers of assimilation than upon mere size, and we want cows whose conformation and temperament give them superior powers of digestion.

The question as to economy of production between the breeds has not been settled, and never will be, because as has been well said, there is more difference between individuals of one breed than there is ever between the different breeds. The largest producers are invariably the most profitable.

Canadian dairymen want cows whose characteristics come nearest in filling their want. We require a cow for cheese first and butter second, because our export of cheese is many times that of butter. Undoubtedly our production of butter will greatly increase, but owing to our position we can only aim to expand our butter making by producing it during the winter months, as our home markets are comparatively small, and if we have to look to foreign markets we can only place our butter in first-class shape in the winter months.

If there is anything that will wake dairymen up to a desire for first-class cows it is winter butter-making. The feed being then more expensive than in summer the profit is small, and three years' experience in winter buttermaking at our factory has brought me to the conclusion that our progress in winter buttermaking is to be slow, but I still believe it is to the best interest of dairymen to expand this trade; reduce cost of production by keeping good cows and feeding most suitable feed. We will then have a safety valve to let off steam if we should get up too much in cheesemaking, and flood the market by overproduction—a danger not yet apparent, however.

In order to get good butter cows, we may have cows that give a medium quantity of milk rich in butterfat, or cows giving a larger quantity of medium rich milk; but if you want great butter cows, then you want cows that give a large quantity of rich milk—that is where the great ones are to be found.

Now, as regard milk for making cheese, what do we require? Some say "butterfat," but then they make cheese out of skim milk, in which there is only a trace of fat, so this must be taken with a qualification. True, in the Columbian test the best butter cows were best cheese cows also; but, then, they were also the largest milkers in that test, and a 2.40 horse is fast until it meets a 2.10. What is, then, the relation of butterfat to cheese?

From a great many reports of milk containing different percentages of butterfat Prof. Babcock, of Wisconsin University, found:—

Milk averaging 3.16 per cent. fat made	2.86 lbs. cheese per lb. fat.
" " " 3.00 " " "	" 2.60 " " "
" " " 2.53 " " "	" 2.30 " " "

I might give similar evidence, but space forbids. This shows that a pound of butterfat in the richer milk made less cheese than in the poorer milk; but, on the other hand, milk containing more butterfat up to certain limits improves the quality of cheese, but there is nothing gained by going beyond the amount of butterfat required in the milk to make first-class cheese. The limit in this regard has not been determined, but is under 4 per cent. Evidence on this point might be taken from the fact that we have a first-class reputation for our cheese. From several reports of factories we find that milk has tested from 3.3 per cent. at one season of the year to 3.8 per cent. at another. One factory has given as their average 3.5, and from such milk first-class cheese is being made. More evidence is, Canada beat the world at the World's Fair, and the percentage of fat in the milk in the months these show cheeses were made would be about 3.7, certainly under 3.8. So that it will be seen that not very high per cent. of fat is required for the first-class article; but, under our conditions, the "relative value plan," according to per cent. of butterfat in milk, is a fairly accurate method of determining the value. It is at least nearer than the old way to being fair, and leaves no inducement for tampering with milk. Our milk on the whole is good; it will be improved in the natural course of events by having cows calve in the fall for winter buttermaking, therefore richer in summer from being longer in milk, more intelligent feeding and selection.

The consumers', dealers' and makers' end of the business is all right; but how about the producer? That is for us to consider. 'Tis said that the average cow produces only 3,000 lbs. of milk per year—that is bad for the producer; it is not, then, the quality of the milk we so much need to improve as the quantity. Our cows should give us 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. at least, and thus double our income.

The cow that Canadian dairymen want is, the cow that gives the largest amount of milk sufficiently rich to make first-class cheese.

How to get her. Some I know that are good judges of dairy qualities buy first-class cows; but this, though good for them, does not add to our country's number of good cows, but leaves the more poor ones for others. The only way to increase the number in the country is to breed them, and this must be from pure-bred stock that possesses the required characteristics, which is to give the largest possible quantity of milk, butterfat and other solids. And what about the breed that we are here to represent to-day? Do they possess these characteristics? If so, we are building upon a rock—the rock of demand.

Those entered in the Columbian test came so far behind their private test that we find to-day private tests are at a discount. So be it. The great but not only Association has flunked, but private parties have not been idle.

In the public test conducted by the Ohio State Fair and University, we find last year four entered from one herd with this result:—

Eunice Clay, 8 years old, produced	84.63 lbs. milk in 24 hours.
Iolena, " " " "	" 70.10 " " "
Hilton Maid, 9 " " " "	" 67.12 " " "
Vassaline, 4 " " " "	" 67.06 " " "

These are all Holsteins, and won all the prizes for total butterfat, total solids, as well as milk. Taking the cow Iolena, that gave 70 lbs. milk, testing 3.48 butterfat, or making nearly 3 lbs. of butter per day, at a profit over feed consumed of fifty-three cents for the day, figured by Columbian test rules, this is the best dairy work of the year in any public test. In this same test the best cow of any other breed gave 48.17 lbs. milk, testing 3.75 per cent. butterfat—creditable by itself, small in comparison.

Lest the hyper-critical may say, "What have these high-testing Holsteins to do with Canada?" I will just say that the blood of almost all the highest testing Holsteins is in Canada, and if breeders and dairymen in general take advantage of these superior cattle, we shall make rapid strides, and the 3,000-lb. cow shall become a rarity instead of the rule.

### Southdowns.

(Continued from Page 180.)

Why I advocate the system of tattooing is that I have found it is as certain as any other mark, and because it has one great advantage in that it cannot be removed, and once there it remains; as many of the Southdowns now here have these marks, as well as the registered trade mark of the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, therefore any one can see it for himself and he will at once appreciate its value.

For the information of those that may not be aware of the fact, I may inform them that no registered Southdown sheep leaves England without being first trade marked, and warn intending purchasers that if they are buying imported Southdowns they ought to make sure they are getting what they desire, to insist upon seeing the registered certificate of every individual sheep, which is granted to it, and to it alone, on leaving England. This certificate is duly signed by myself and stamped with the common seal of the Society. The purchaser will find written thereon, in addition to the pedigree, the copy of the registered trade mark, with owner's flock number in left ear and owner's private number in right ear.

Remember that all sheep imported that have neither the registered trade mark nor foreign certificate are unregistered and unrecorded; whilst every sheep whose registered trade mark and flock number correspond with the certificate produced is guaranteed pure by the English Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association.

As to the management of flock in reference to feeding, it is certainly necessary never to let the lamb lose his lamb-flesh, but to keep him going on from the first by gently but surely pushing him until ready for the market. Give every change of food possible, give as great variety as possible, and the better will be the result.

Another point in management, and upon which a great deal depends as to profit and loss, is the care and attention that is paid to keeping the sheep healthy and clean. They should all be dipped at least once a year, twice if possible, and all lambs should without fail be dipped as soon as ewes are shorn, and once again in September. These, what some call unnecessary expenses will be more than repaid by the increase in wool and general health and freedom from losses. Again, all sheep should, in places where the ground they feed on is free from stones, or where they are constantly on grass, have their feet pared at least twice a year; and if lameness ever breaks out, at once pare every foot, and then turn them into a pen with one half-inch of unslacked lime in on the bottom. By these means, I am sure that lameness will pretty soon be cured and healthy feet secured again. It is chiefly owing to the neglect of seeing that the feet are properly pared, that causes the very great amount of lameness amongst sheep. I have myself

noticed time after time, wherever foot rot is prevalent, the feet of the sheep have been entirely neglected, or only casually or not thoroughly been done.

Now, I will briefly turn back upon the question why they, the Southdowns, should be kept in preference to other breeds, and it is as follows:—  
1st.—Because they of all sheep will produce more meat at a less cost from a given area than any other breed of sheep. You can keep thirty of these Southdowns where only twenty of the larger breeds can be kept, on the same food and area. They are small in size but great in value—they are big sheep in little room. They are sheep that produce the greatest weight where the best points are. Many of you may not be aware of the fact, but the hind quarters of Southdowns are always at least one to two pounds heavier than the fore quarters. This is a merit peculiar to them. They are producers of fine wool of the best quality, and although the weight of the fleece is not so much as of some other breeds, taken as a whole a farmer would receive in cash more from the produce of fifty Southdowns than from any other breed, if an account of the cost of food and attendance were properly kept.

Because of their hardiness, freedom from disease and adaptability to almost any soil or climate, as well as their ability to live and thrive in extremes of heat and cold, for they are to be found all over the world. They, on their native Downs, have great extremes of climate to endure, from the heat of summer to the almost Arctic cold of winter. Their fine thick wool, and close fleece is most essential to their well-being, which being impervious to either wet or snow, they are able to put up with the greatest hardships, cold and wet, without any ill-effects either to their bodily health or to the quality of their wool. Thus, not only do you, by keeping a flock of Southdowns, keep a sheep of the most valuable mutton breed, but you keep one whose wool is of the finest and best quality, and is not affected by the weather in the manner it affects other fleeces.

Because they will thrive and live well where other sheep would almost starve; because they are small eaters and rapid fatteners, and will come as early to maturity as any other breed of sheep in the world. Because of their small size, they produce just the joints that make the highest price in the market.

Another reason why Southdowns should be kept is, that if you could get your upper ten to taste a good mutton chop or joint of mutton as we produce in England, the demand for mutton would increase by "leaps and bounds." What keeps the fashion for eating mutton at so low an ebb is no doubt the poor quality of that sold. Increase the quality, and trade will certainly follow. And lastly, because rams and ram lambs of this breed are by far the best sheep for producing crossbred mutton from sheep whose pedigrees are not recorded, or to use on various other breeds for making better mutton sheep for the butcher.

A few words on importation of sheep. If a farmer is not able to come to England himself, let him get a friend to buy for him. If a breeder does not want show sheep, but breeding ones, there are plenty of the finest Southdowns to be found on farms where none are ever shown from. These may be purchased at a far less price, whilst for breeding purposes they are just as good, if not better, than show animals.

I would earnestly press upon all sheep breeders, whatever they do in the way of importing sheep, to buy only those whose pedigrees are duly and properly recorded in the books of their respective Flock Book Associations, for it is no use bringing to America sheep whose pedigree and breeding will not bear the stamp of publicity in being recorded in the flock book of its breed. I would also venture to express a hope that shortly the question of admission of stock for breeding purposes, both in the States and Canada, will be as follows:—Free admission to all animals that are duly recorded in the pedigree record of their breed, provided that they are each accompanied by an individual pedigree certificate duly signed by the Secretary of the breed, and have in their ears, or elsewhere on their bodies, the Society's registered trade mark tattooed in the flesh, together with their breeders' registered number in the record, thus having a permanent and certain means of identification which cannot be removed or erased; and the total prohibition of importation of all non-registered animals for breeding purposes. Why I hold this opinion is, that it is for your benefit only to receive animals whose pedigree and breeding are beyond dispute, whilst it is to your present as well as future detriment to receive here stock of whose pedigree there is no public record at all, and who may or may not be pure.

Finally, in addressing myself especially to Southdown breeders, once again let me urge you all not to buy a sheep without the English registered trade mark is in the ear, and without obtaining with it the individual certificate; and, above all things, remember the Southdown sheep is small in size but great in value, and that it would be a sad event in the history of the oldest and purest of breeds if size should become preferred to quality, and mere weight of mutton to character and good wool.

Gentlemen, the last words I will utter are those which a countryman of yours, C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, used in a letter to myself in reference to Southdowns as compared with other breeds: "I prefer gold to dross."

**Raising Pigs from Birth till Six Months Old.**

[Written for the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, by F. J. Sleightholm, Guelph, Ont.]

Under existing conditions, we think that late winter or early spring, and late summer or early fall, are suitable times for sows to farrow.

**Late Winter and Early Spring.**—If the sow has had plenty of exercise and a fair amount of nutritious food, she should be in right condition for farrowing. See that suitable quarters are provided. I may be excused for digressing from my immediate subject to say what constitutes suitable quarters. First, a warm pen, free of draughts, and not more than eight feet square rather than larger, since a larger pen means greater danger of the young pigs straying from the dam and getting chilled. A shelf on that side on which the sow usually lies, this shelf to be eight or ten inches from the floor. If thought advisable, the shelf may be continued on three sides of the pen. A shelf or no shelf may mean the difference between profit and loss in the expected litter. Bedding is not desirable, but if any be given it should be cut short. When the newcomers are all safely to the teat the sow may be left alone for several hours. Do not induce her to rise until she evidences an inclination to feed or drink. Feed fluids largely at first—gruels made of bran, shorts, finely ground oats, or oatmeal with hot water are excellent. Feed light foods lightly for a week, gradually increasing to richer albuminous foods. This is necessary from a scientific as well as a practical standpoint, since the first milk of a sow is very rich in fat, while later it contains a greater proportion of albuminoids. If the sow is a copious milker feed carefully, otherwise permanent derangement of the digestive organs of the young pigs will often result. Especially is this necessary if there are few pigs in the litter. On the other hand, if the sow is a poor milker, boiled feed may be fed to advantage, giving all she can be induced to eat. In our experience we have found the following bill of fare to be quite satisfactory for a sow at this period:—

2nd week	Shorts, 1 (part)	Bran, 1 (part)	Barley, 2 (part)	Peas, 1 (part)	Wheat, 1 (part)
3rd week	1 "	1 "	2 "	1 "	1 (part)
4th to 6th	1 "	1 "	2 "	1 "	1 (part)

We have not used oats much for pigs at any age, as we have found a combination of shorts and bran to be better even at customary prices. Give all the water she cares to drink three times a day. Exercise the sow daily. This is very important for both dam and litter. Some tonic should always be kept before the sow, and perhaps nothing is better than salt, ashes and charcoal, mixed and kept in a separate trough. The two former at least are always at hand. When the little pigs begin to eat it is best to give them milk, with shorts and bran, in an apartment separate from the dam. Attention to this arrangement will prevent any stagnation in the growth of the young at weaning time. We think it best to keep the youngsters in good thrift and flesh while suckling, but to avoid much fat, since we find that much fat at this period is not conducive to great weights at a marketable age of five or six months. Wean at seven or eight weeks. To leave two or three of the smallest of the litter with the sow a week longer is a commendable practice. From this time forward the pigs should continue to grow and feed rapidly till ready for market. If the greatest weights are desired, do not confine too closely nor yet allow an unlimited run. They should, however, have access to earth always, since it is the cheapest and best tonic and stomachic known in pig feeding to-day.

**Feed Generously.**—Withholding is poverty in this connection. Variety is better than any single feed. We have found the following a good mixture:—

Shorts, 2 parts.	Barley, 3 parts.	Bran, 1 part by measure.
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Toward the finish we add a small proportion of peas, wheat, or wheat screenings. To feed largely of these latter heat-producing foods (say in July and August) is to increase the cost of the ration without a corresponding increase in the produce. Corn is especially objectionable at this season. The grain is ground and all mixed thoroughly in a large box or trough, then wet with water (milk or sweet whey is better when available) till of such a consistency that it will run readily from a pail. The feed for the whole day may be mixed in the morning, since a moderate souring is not objectionable. Add a single handful of salt a day for every ten pigs. Regularity in feeding is strictly essential. Avoid any approach to surfeiting, and allow one man only to attend to the feeding. Green fodder should be supplied daily. Clover, peas and corn in their respective seasons are as good as any. Fed as indicated above we have been enabled to reach live weights of one hundred and seventy to two hundred pounds at five months, and dressed weights of one hundred and thirty to fifty pounds, and corresponding weights, at six months. These are not weights of picked individual animals, but the averages of a number of animals sold at one time. As we are now turning off over two hundred pigs annually, we think the above, which is the result of much careful experiment and investigation is fairly reliable. The cost of raising such an animal will vary in different districts. Four and three-quarters or five pounds of the above mixture for spring and summer feeding will produce a pound of pork. The cost of a pound of pork on foot would approximate three cents.\* This estimate includes the cost of the keep of the sow for six months, and it is based on a continued series of experiments. We have thus shown that pork can be

profitably raised at a much lower price than is generally believed. We have also practised a less rigid system of summer feeding with profit. When weaned turn out, give access to clover and grass, and feed a modicum of some such additional feed as barley and peas, with an abundance of water and effective shade. In this way they will feed slower than in the former case, but there may still be reaped a nice profit. One objection to this system in our section is, that they are hardly heavy enough for the early markets and consequently the highest price is not obtained. When taken up and fed on soft feed they will, however, usually gain rapidly. Of a number fed in this manner we have put pork on the market at a cost of two cents a pound live weight, when six months old. For young sows that are to be kept over for breeding purposes, and for pigs to be kept for home use and slaughtered the following winter, we think this latter a very satisfactory system of feeding. The culls of the different litters, which as a rule do not pay well for high feeding, might perhaps be most profitably handled by some such system.

**Late Summer and Early Fall Litters.**—Our remarks upon the care of spring litters will also apply here. If, however, it is found desirable, the young pigs may run out with the dam. As the cold weather approaches, the feeding must be entirely different from that of the summer. In the first place, the feed should be fed dry, since wet feed loads the stomach with a cold mass that is decidedly injurious. The colder the weather, the richer and more concentrated should be the feed. We have found any of the appended rations very suitable and profitable:—

Peas, 1	Wheat, 1	Barley, 2
2	1	1
1	2	1

Grain always ground. Where corn can be matured, it might very profitably be made a part of the ration at this season to pigs over four months old. With such rations, as much gain per day may be made as during summer, at but a slight advance in the cost. Warm, clean, well-ventilated quarters, water given separately from the feed, and a supply of salt and ashes are essentials in winter feeding. We have known a gain of a pound a day dressed weight to be made at this season, by a ration of oats and peas equal quantities, oats and fall wheat equal quantities, and even almost as great a gain from a ration of barley alone. In fact the number of varying rations that may be fed to swine at a profit are legion. There are other factors which have much to do with the amount of profit to be derived from an investment in swine, as the breed, manner of breeding, etc., but these are outside the province of this paper.

\*Many would not concur with this very low estimate of the cost of production.—Ed.]

**Farmer's Garden.**

BY BOB BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

Having previously given your readers a note of some of the earliest cultivated and most useful vegetables, I now take the liberty of recommending your farmer friends (who have not hitherto tried floriculture) to beautify their places and make them feel more home-like by growing a few annuals which I know by personal experience are very easily raised, succeed well in this northern climate, give pleasure to the eyes of all who behold them, and repay the little amount of work necessarily expended upon them. Those in the list are all hardy and should be sown in the open border about the third week in May; and when our friends have found those simple ones do well with them this season, they can aim a little higher next year by going in for Verbenas, Phlox Drummondii, Asters, German Stocks, Balsams and similar varieties, which require a little more care and closer attention, as they have to be sown in frames slightly heated with horse manure or in small boxes placed in one of the rooms in the house in the end of March or beginning of April, and planting them out in the border not earlier than the tenth of June, as we are never certain that the frosty evenings have left us before this date, and there is no use running any risk of losing them, seeing there is almost no growth until after the turn of the day. If more of our farmers would turn their attention and spare only a small portion of their time to this branch, many a place which now looks bare and desolate would have the appearance of a paradise, and would create pleasure and happiness.

**LIST OF ANNUALS FOR OPEN BORDER.**

Virginian Stock, Candytuft (white), Candytuft (purple), Convolvulus Minor (mixed), Chrysanthemum (mixed), Zinnia (mixed double), Sweet Peas (mixed), Pansies, Escholtzia, Saponaria Calabria Rosea, Mignonette, Sweet Allyssum, Dianthus Heddeewigi, Nasturtium (dwarf).

Annuals for training upon the house sides or on poles—Convolvulus Major, Scarlet Runner Beans, Nasturtium (climbing).

It is of advantage to study the length and form of the roots of the plants. This examination can be made during leisure moments and hours by removing the soil above the roots and tracing them out. Some will be surprised to find that roots of the corn plant, when only half a foot high, have already grown horizontally a foot or occasionally a foot and a half; and potato plants, long before the new tubers have set, will have met together in the spaces between the rews. The corn roots will be mostly found much nearer the surface than those of potatoes.



**A Few Suggestions from Stockmen re the Industrial.**

In response to a circular letter sent out by the President and Secretary of the Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, Messrs. E. A. Struthers and W. S. Lister, asking stockmen if they intended exhibiting at the coming Industrial, and asking for suggestions as to changes in the present management, the Secretary has furnished us with the following summary of the replies so far received:—

1. Change of stables to new plan as continually suggested by the P.-B. C. B. Association.
2. On prize tickets room should be left for owner's name, and name and registered number of beast. This to be filled in for benefit of public.
3. That the meetings be held earlier in the season, so as not to interfere with haying. This is in accord with resolutions of the P.-B. C. B. Association.
4. In Shorthorns a class be added for best four calves bred by exhibitor.
5. Ages in calf classes to be reckoned on actual age.
6. Proper sheep and swine sheds be erected, and other changes of minor importance.

**Points in Farm Practice.**

[In this department space is provided for a concise, practical and reasonable statement of any experience in farming operations that does not require as lengthy treatment as subjects dealt with in essays and contributions of similar length. In a busy season especially, many of our readers may not have the time to write long letters, but can jot down particulars of some plan which has proved successful in grain growing, fruit culture, stock raising, dairying, stock feeding, contrivances for economizing time and labor, etc. Particulars of successes in farm practice are always welcome. If anything has been tested and proved a failure, let us hear of that also. We learn from failure as well as from success.]

**Brimstone vs. Canada Thistle.**—Mr. Campbell, of Dwaik, New Zealand, eradicates the Canadian thistle in the following effective but rather expensive method:—"About twelve months ago I had a patch of these thistles on my farm, to which I applied a slight dressing of powdered brimstone by sowing broadcast with the hand, somewhat similar to sowing artificial manure. This wholly eradicated the weed. Brimstone is a never-failing cure for the thistle. It destroys all vegetable life, and ground treated as I have explained will not support life for two years afterward, but after that period has elapsed it can again be worked with satisfactory results."

**That Old Speckled Hen.**—"The 'old speckled hen' that was such 'a great layer' is usually mated with an ancient barn-yard mongrel," writes Mr. W. J. Stevenson, of Oshawa, "and yet the farmer expects her chicks to be something excellent—like herself. He feels disappointed, of course. What holds good with all other classes of live stock holds good with the hen also. Moral: Use thoroughbred males only."

**Ringworm in Cattle.**—A writer in the Scottish Farmer gives the following prescription for ringworm in cattle, and as this nasty disease is very common in many districts, and the bluestone and tar such a simple remedy, we quote it:—"Take two ounces bluestone (powdered), and mix this with sufficient Archangel tar to absorb the above quantity, and applies it to each affected part. This will clear out the pest in a short time. Care, however, must be taken to smear any spot which may appear after the first application. My method has been to mix the powder and tar with the blade of a knife and apply with same to avoid contagion, and this answered the purpose admirably."

**Profit per Hen, \$2.34.**—Thinking that many readers are interested in poultry, I send an account of my flock of hens. Last winter, I commenced with twenty-four hens and a Brown Leghorn cockerel. About half of my hens were Plymouth Rocks and the rest were mongrels. My account of receipts and expenditures for the year from January 20, 1893, to January 20, 1894, is as follows:—

Received for eggs at an average of 23c. per dozen.....	\$47 30
For 7 1/2 dozen chickens.....	29 35
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$76 65</b>
Paid out for feed.....	20 35
<b>Total gain.....</b>	<b>\$56 30</b>

This gives a profit of \$2.34 per hen. E. A. W.

**Bran for Sows.**—At the Indiana Swine Breeders' meeting, a Mr. Miller complained that he had lost a number of sows at farrowing time, and he thought that he had bred them too young. In answering the question, Mr. Mustard asked him if he ever fed bran to his hogs in winter, which he answered in the negative, when Mr. Mustard said, "Well, that accounts for it. I have never had one die in my life. Feed bran mash and you will never have any trouble."

**Feeding for Butterfat.**—"About the 1st of February last, I tested the milk of a farrow cow that had been milked ten months; said cow was being fed morning and evening one-half bushel good corn ensilage, with four quarts shorts and bran mixed, with all the nice, early cut clover hay she would eat, and watered twice each day. After being fed on this four weeks, her milk tested, with the Babcock Test, three and two-tenths butterfat. Then, with some care, I added gradually two pounds cotton-seed meal, two pounds old process oil-meal, and four quarts cornmeal, twice per day (which makes a heavy feed), and in four weeks her milk tested four and five-tenths butterfat. There was no change in the feed of ensilage, clover hay, shorts or bran. The cow was ten years old this spring, and of common size, and a good, fair, average milker."—J. B. Shattuck, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

**Tree Planting.**

[Read before the Virden Farmers' Institute by John Caldwell, "Virden Nurseries,"]

These remarks will be confined chiefly to the native Manitoba maple. The only other varieties to be recommended are the several varieties of Russian poplars and willows, which are very fast growers and extremely hardy. As young trees they are hardier than the Manitoba maple, and will certainly make a very nice variety for this country. At present there are very few offered for sale, and they will of necessity be worth about four or five times as much money as the Manitoba maple at one year old, for the simple reason that maples are grown from seed, whereas the poplars and willows are propagated from cuttings. I can grow 500 yearling maples cheaper than 100 yearling poplars.

The only two sizes of maples I would recommend are one or two-year seedlings, and good strong trees one inch to one and a-half inches in diameter. Around the towns for street planting, etc., people generally take the larger tree. In our good town of Virden the people have taken quite an interest in planting maples this last two years, which certainly stands to their credit; a good many have been very successful, and a good many have been the very reverse. I maintain that in every case of failure the fault lay with the man who did the work. I planted fifty trees for one man on good ground; they did well till the end of August, when he told me they were all wilting up. I went over and found the ground filled up with big sunflowers, which had sucked all the moisture out of the ground. I planted two hundred and fifty for another man on light ground that had been plowed only once and had never seen manure. I advised digging in a good coat of well-rotted manure, which seemed too expensive; then I advised covering the entire ground with manure one foot deep to act as a mulch and strengthen the ground, but he did not like the looks of the manure. If the ground is left as it is, it will be a long time before he likes the looks of his trees.

For another firm I planted 200 trees on good ground which was kept in good shape and entirely free from weeds all summer; only two trees are dead, all the rest are not only alive, but have made splendid growth. On my own place I planted 350 trees in a clump; the land had been well manured and in fine condition. These trees have never got a drop of water from me since the day they were planted. About six out of the entire lot are dead, the rest are making splendid growth. Of course, no weeds were allowed to grow and the ground was kept in good shape.

If you want to grow maples on streets, &c., you should get trees from 1 in. to 1 1/2 in. in diameter. Dig the trees before the leaf is out; cut the entire top off the tree, about seven feet from the ground, before planting. Give every tree a full pail of water when you plant; plant deep, and tramp the ground tight near the surface. No matter how dry the season is, two or three waterings is enough through the summer. This is how to water these trees: Take the earth from the tree down five inches, forming a basin that will hold two pails of water; after the water soaks away, fill up again and tramp the earth tight. If the land is heavy and kept well cultivated you can probably do without manure and much watering. If the ground is light and poor you must have manure in the ground, and they will require water the first year or two, but if you cover the entire ground over with manure one foot thick, you will find that a very great benefit. On all kinds of ground there must be cultivation, and the weeds must be kept down, but when this heavy mulching is applied a great deal of this cultivation is saved. You can plant on sod, providing you dig about five feet around each tree without delay, but when the entire ground is under cultivation they will do much better.

Few people seem to understand how the sod will dry out the ground. One man planted quite a few trees on sod last spring, and watered them I am sure forty times on top of the ground; they are all dead but two. I planted quite a few trees at the same time for the same man on the street, and on sod. I watered mine only twice; mine are all alive and doing well. I cultivated around mine, he did not.

The greater part of the town of Virden is situated on light land, and trees will make very little growth without manure, and the sooner that is realized the better. Fully one-half the trees that have been planted have never seen manure, and have received no cultivation whatever. These trees are nearly all dead, and I suppose people will blame the country. I notice some men put a heavy coat of manure on the ground after it freezes up in the fall, and rake it off nice and clean in the spring before the frost is out. If that is what they call manuring, the sooner they change their ideas the better. I would also advise that nothing else be put on the same ground with trees.

One man planted quite a few fine large trees and gave them extra good care; these trees would have done well, only the entire top was left on the trees, swinging in the air; these trees with the great care

given them may live, but they will make almost no growth for five years to come, and they never will make nice trees.

Another man who watered his trees a good many times took the earth from the trees and formed a basin, and left them that way most of the summer; he also loosened the trees somewhat to allow the water to run down to the roots, which was a great mistake; the earth should always be kept tight around the tree, excepting a little loose earth on top, or, what is better, a good heavy mulching.

It must be understood, that although I am confining myself altogether to the Manitoba maple, I don't say all trees from the east are useless here, as some of them do fairly well; for instance, the cut-leaf weeping birch, which is one of the very finest of ornamental trees in America, and is almost as hardy as the Manitoba maple. However, I do say that by all odds our native maple is the best for general purposes. Every farmer should have a bluff of maples growing on the north-west and east side of his buildings—not too near. I strongly advise you to take nothing but one or two-year-old seedlings. To plant one acre of seedlings and care for them is not as much work as it is to plant one acre of potatoes and keep them clean. To plant one acre four feet apart each way it will take 2,723 seedlings; if the ground is in good order two men and two boys can plant that many trees in twelve hours. These seedlings require no watering whatever on any kind of soil, and if the ground is kept loose and free from weeds you will not lose more than twenty-five out of every thousand. This is just my second year in the nursery business in this country; the first year I grew only 6,000 seedlings. The first thousand I sold in this country was to Mr. C. E. Ivins, of this institute. I lost only about twenty-five out of the thousand. This last year I grew about 130,000. To grow these seedlings from seed I have no particular directions, only that the land must be in the best of order. I stretch a line and with a hoe draw out a drill five inches wide and two inches deep; I sow broadcast in the drill, then fill up level. I have been troubled a lot with pig-weed, and if these weeds are not pulled without delay you can say good-bye to your little seedlings. You can sow seed any time up to the first week in June. The roots of these seedlings are rather larger than the tops, and before planting one-third of the root should be cut off, also all the fibres close to the main root; don't touch the top. When planting I keep the seedlings in a pail of water, then stretch a line and let a man with a spade make a slit in the ground large enough to let in the seedling, and tramp tight as he goes along; the plant should be put in nearly two inches deeper than it was in the seed bed. I never water seedlings at any time; these seedlings grow very fast, and any man can have quite a bush around his place in about five years at very little expense and very little trouble. There is far too much carelessness in handling these trees; for instance, I delivered 500 to one man last fall, and in about six weeks I called for my money; he said he was afraid they would not grow, and told me to go into the parlor and see them, and there they were under the sofa, where I suppose he intended to keep them all winter.

When planting seedlings to any extent, I do not advocate mulching; I think cultivation is better. Again, I say to farmers, let these large trees alone. Here is another instance: Last spring one man after buying a good many trees from me, wanted me to bring him two extra large trees from the bush and plant them on sod, but I refused the job. It would take two men and a team all day to get those two trees and plant them; whereas, one man and a boy could plant one thousand seedlings in less time. Which do you think would pay the farmer the best? The seedlings fifty times over. These two large trees were afterwards planted by other parties. They stand to-day—two monuments, both dead.

The only fruits that will really do well here are all varieties of currants, Turner red raspberries. The old Houghton gooseberry and strawberries will do well if properly sheltered. Quite a few other fruits do fairly well, but are not reliable even if sheltered.

I advise farmers to let experimenting severely alone until they have four or five acres of bluff around their buildings.

As far as apples and crabs are concerned, I fully believe the day is coming when it will be the general thing to see nearly every farmer with his nice little orchard, but that day is quite a long way off yet, I think we should grow seedlings from seed grown as far north as possible, then take buds or scions from the best and hardest trees growing on the experimental farm, and bud or graft these seedling stocks. In that way, I think we will grow into hardy apples and crabs, also plums that will suit this climate.

The Experimental Farm at Brandon is doing good work now in that line, and it is really very encouraging to see some of the best varieties they have growing there.

I strongly advise all farmers to make the growing of a bluff a settled matter in their minds. There is no way they can spend a little money each year that will give them so much pleasure and so much satisfaction. I have no use for these desolate-looking farm houses. You talk about your boys leaving the farms—there is no wonder. I have a family of boys, and when they grow up, if they want to leave they can leave, but according to my present calculations they will have to travel a long way before they find as nice a place as the one they leave.

### Potato Culture.

The finest quality of potatoes can be grown on sandy loam, but the heaviest yield is usually found where there is considerable vegetable or alluvial deposit. Potatoes can be grown profitably on almost any soil, with the exception of heavy, wet clays.

#### PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The yield will be largely governed by the preparation of the soil. A thorough ploughing in the fall is undoubtedly the best preparation, for a deep soil will hold moisture, and thus be in a better condition to withstand drouth. Potatoes are also a deep-feeding crop, and for this reason require a deep, mellow soil, in which their roots can ramify in all directions.

In order to obtain the best results, plenty of barnyard manure should be applied, as few crops will give such good returns for manure as the potato. If it is applied in the fall, plow under then; if not put out until later, it can be either plowed under lightly or thoroughly mixed with the surface soil by means of a cultivator. Do not plant your land until you get it in just the right condition, for there is nothing that pays so well as thorough tillage. Where sod land is to be planted with potatoes, it is immaterial whether it be plowed in the fall or not. Many of our most successful growers are divided on this point. T. B. Terry, in his book "A B C of Potato Culture," prefers a clover sod plowed in the spring and the surface well cultivated to any other preparation of soil. It would be well to plow an old turf lightly in the fall in order to allow it to rot before spring.

The early varieties should be planted as soon as the land can be thoroughly prepared in the spring. For the later sorts, cultivate the land again, and plant after you are through with the other roots.

#### SEED.

If good results are to be obtained, perfect seed must be chosen. Select medium-sized, well-formed, smooth potatoes, free from scab. Practical men advise different methods of cutting, while some do not cut at all, which shows that the size of the seed has but little to do with the yield. The usual way is to cut the potato in pieces containing two or three eyes. Some late experiments are in favor of splitting directly through the centre, and, if large, split again lengthwise. Other growers claim that the seed, and produces small potatoes, and for this reason should be thrown away. Experiments which have been conducted both at the Guelph and Ottawa Experimental Farms show that a much higher yield may be obtained from whole potatoes, though, in this case, there was a large percentage of small potatoes. No allowance was made in either experiment for the smaller number of eyes by the planting of the pieces nearer together, for they were all dropped at the uniform distance of twelve inches. T. B. Terry, probably one of the best authorities on potato culture, cuts his potatoes to one eye and plants 12 to 13 inches apart in the rows, but he states that in order to be successful with this method it is necessary to have very rich land, well tilled.

#### PLANTING.

Potatoes may be either planted in rows or drills. Though the yield will be much the same in either case, the latter method is preferable, for the planting, cultivation and harvesting can be much more easily accomplished, since horse labor will, to a large extent, take the place of hand work. Many very successful growers still plant in hills. The drills may be thirty inches apart for small varieties, and thirty-three or thirty-five for the more growthy sorts. Ten or twelve inches is a good distance to plant the sets in the rows. Cover about two or three inches deep with a plow, or, if the furrows were ridged together, a plank scraper or coverer may be used; which would cover two rows at once. A common and very successful way is to plow the land lightly, planting in every third furrow. Many who grow potatoes on a large scale find it profitable to use a regular planting machine.

#### CULTIVATION.

If dry weather is feared, roll the land immediately after planting. Harrow the ground just as the potatoes are coming through; it will be wise to repeat this once or twice. When the plants are all well above ground, start the horse hoe and keep it going until the plants are in bloom. Shallow, flat cultivation gives the best results as a rule. In heavy or wet soil it may be advisable to ridge up.

#### REMEDIES FOR DISEASES.

What is known as the Bordeaux mixture is being used with good success in combatting the blight and rot. Experiments at the Experimental Farm in British Columbia last year show that this mixture was the means of practically saving the crop, while similar reports come from the United States, England and Ireland. At the first appearance of the disease, and at intervals of about two weeks or oftener if there is much rain, spray with a mixture made as follows:—Dissolve 6 lbs. of copper sulphate in about four gallons of water, slake 4 lbs. lime in about the same amount of water; mix the two and add sufficient water to make forty gallons. In order to destroy the beetles at the same time, Paris green may be added in the usual proportions, viz., 1 lb. to 200 gallons of the mixture.

The corrosive sublimate treatment has proved very satisfactory as a remedy against scab. It is as follows:—Dip seed potatoes in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate and fifteen gallons of water.

Professor Bolley recommends that the potatoes be left in the solution for an hour and a-half. Such treatment has given excellent results at North Dakota Experimental Station.

Professor Green, of Ohio, recommends that the tubers be soaked in the Bordeaux mixture for the same purpose.

Never plant potatoes in a field where the crop was formerly affected by either the rot or the scab, for there will be a sufficient number of spores left in the ground to spread the disease for several years.

### Freeman's Potato Contest—Suggestions.

BY THOS. J. FAIR.

After reading the account of the above contest in the *ADVOCATE*, I think I can give some hints and suggestions that would make a contest of that kind much more instructive to the farmers generally, and prove also whether the fertilizer manufactured by Mr. Freeman will accomplish what he claims for it, and return a profit on the investment.

A contest like the Freeman potato competition is usually made for some of the following objects:—

1st. To show what may be produced on an acre of land, as a crop competition in the United States, in 1889, when 135 bushels of oats, 736 bushels of potatoes, 80 bushels of wheat and 255 bushels of shelled corn, each raised within the limits of an acre, were the magnificent yield in the above contest.

2nd. To show the value of special brands of fertilizers compounded for a special crop, as were the Freeman contests of 1892 and 1893.

3rd. To test the merits of some newly originated grain or vegetable as compared with the kinds grown generally by farmers and gardeners.

There is no data given in the account of this contest to show that the yield of potatoes was either increased or diminished by the use of the fertilizer, it being quite possible that the difference in yield might be due to the comparative fertility of the land, as illustrated when 974 bushels 48 pounds of potatoes were grown on an acre in Johnson County in Northern Wyoming, upon land which had never received either farmyard manure or fertilizer before, or with the prize crop of 1890, while the other forty competitors in most cases used artificial fertilizers, and whose crop ranged from 847 bushels 32 pounds, the highest, to 253 bushels 56 pounds, the lowest.

In order to make a contest like Mr. Freeman's of value to himself, the competitors, and teach a lesson to the farmers generally, I would suggest that each competitor be obliged to plant and cultivate at least one quarter acre alongside of the acre used in the contest, omitting the fertilizer, the land to be measured and the crop weighed as accurately as that contesting, and the contestants be requested to sow the whole the next season with a grain crop, seed it to grasses or clover, and note the yield of both grain and hay. This would show the effect of the fertilizer on the potato crop, and also on the grain and hay crops the two succeeding years.

### Fertilizers and How I Use Them.

BY C. J. WRIGHT, DIXVILLE, P. Q.

I am a firm believer in fertilizers, and was much pleased with what Mr. Ormsby said in January 15th issue. It is a well-established fact that our farms can never stand the drain year after year of continually cropping, unless we provide fertilizers or plant food. The idea of plowing up land that is run out with hay crop! The first year applying one-half or all of your manure for potatoes, the next year cropping with barley or oats, and seeding down with no manure, will surely run out the best of land. My way is to plow up as poor land as you have, applying fertilizer the first year; then the next year I apply plenty of manure and seeding down, then the land will be in good condition for a number of years. I am using Pacific guano. I apply about 600 pounds to the acre. I raise my potatoes, turnips and corn in this way, and find that I am improving my farm all the time. I will admit that it may not pay the man that can feed 60 or 100 steers through the winter as much as the other man that cannot feed any, as the case is around here.

### "Pays Remarkably Well."

Mullock Bros., of Waterdown, write Mr. W. A. Freeman, of Hamilton, as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—We find it pay remarkably well to use your fertilizers on potatoes. The fertilizer not only produces a large crop, but the potatoes are smoother, handsomer, and of such better quality than where large quantities of good yard manure are used.

We seeded to oats last year the field in which we used your potato manure on potatoes the season of 1892. The oats were large and heavily seeded, some of them grew over four feet high; on land where no fertilizer was used they were very short, and all through the season looked as if they were sick. The difference could be seen as far as a person could see the field.

We cannot farm with profit without 'plant food,' and believe the cheapest form in which to get such food is in commercial fertilizers."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Veterinary.

##### ABORTION—MAMMITIS.

SUBSCRIBER, Shellmouth, Man.:—1. "Will a bull calf six months old carry contagious abortion from one herd to another? 2. Is there any possibility of getting rid of said disease when once established in a herd? 3. Have two cows that are extra good milkers, who during the last two summers have been troubled with something like garget. One quarter or sometimes half of udder would swell to three or four times natural size, and be quite hard with little or no milk in parts affected for one or two milkings; then the swellings would go down and the milk would be so thick andropy that it could scarcely be drawn. Were affected at different times during the summer; calved in January. Health otherwise appeared all right."

1. A bull calf or any other calf or animal of the bovine race, taken from a herd in which contagious abortion exists, will most likely prove a medium for transmission of the disease.

2. For several years past the very important subject of epizootic or contagious abortion in cows has received a good deal of attention from bacteriologists and other scientists, both medical and veterinary, in Britain, Germany, France and America. Their investigations, although not by any means barren of good results, have not, up to date, been as satisfactory as could be desired. They have, however, succeeded in demonstrating that the affection is due to specific germs, which in some way, not yet well understood, enter the system and incubate and develop therein. Five different kinds of microbes have been isolated from the fetal membranes and vaginal discharge of aborted cows, and by inoculation with a culture from these germs, the disease has been proved to be highly contagious and infectious. No specific remedy for this stock-breeder's and dairyman's scourge has yet been discovered; but the most effective measures for combating the disease are: Complete isolation of the cow immediately after abortion; burning of the fetus, after-birth, litter and every combustible thing that had been in contact with the animal and which cannot be disinfected. The cow should be kept apart from the rest of the herd until all signs of a discharge from the vagina have disappeared. If there is retention of the after-birth it should be mechanically removed, and the animal's excretions should be covered with quick lime and buried. The vagina should be injected, and the external organs and tail sponged once daily for three or four days with the following solution: Corrosive sublimate, two drachms; rain water, one gallon. The stable in which the cow or cows aborted should undergo a thorough cleansing and disinfecting. The floor should be scraped and swept, and one of the following disinfecting agents liberally applied to it, and also to the stalls, walls and mangers: Sulphate of iron or sulphate of copper, one pound to two gallons of water; or carbolic acid, half-a-pound to two gallons of water. This work of cleansing and disinfecting should be performed once a week for two or three weeks, or longer if deemed necessary. The anus, external genital organs and tail of pregnant cows that have been exposed to infection, should be sponged three or four times a week with the corrosive sublimate solution mentioned above.

3. Cows that give a large flow of milk are often subject to mammitis "garget," and all such animals should, immediately after calving, be given a full dose of purgative medicine, such as: Epsom salts, from one to one and a-quarter pounds; ground ginger, half an ounce; treacle, one pint; dissolve all in one quart of hot water, and give in one dose. Follow this up by giving daily, in water or mash, for one week: Nitrate of potassium, half-an-ounce. This treatment will very much lessen the tendency to congestion and inflammation of the milk glands and all the other organs of the system. When the disease has set in, in addition to the treatment mentioned it will be necessary to foment the udder, at least twice a day, with warm water in which hops have been boiled, and after each fomentation rub in well with the hand the following liniment: Olive oil, five ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce. If the swelling is very great and the udder very painful, it will be well to apply a suspensory bandage, and in this case poultices of warm hops are very beneficial. The teats should be kept well drawn. The disease sometimes terminates in supuration and even in gangrene.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### FOOT DISEASE.

"ALIEN," Shellmouth, Man.:—1. "One year ago we asked for some simple remedy for Foot and Mouth Disease. You gave us one, but we have come to the conclusion that it is too simple for severe cases like one we have had this winter. It was a cow that took the disease in one foot; during the summer was pretty bad, but appeared to get all right in fall, and then set in again in November and was very bad. Was in such pain that her moans could be heard all through the stables. Foot swelled to twice natural size, and for about three months did not stand on it. We bathed with strong hot solution of carbolic acid and alum, until we saw it was doing no good; then we poulticed with flaxseed and bread. When it broke, which it did in three or four places, blood, matter and great chunks, half the size of a man's thumb, of yellow, tough-looking stuff came away, that you could roll in fingers without getting soiled any. One man said it looked as though all the muscles and sinews were coming

out in pieces. After it broke we tried the carbolic acid and alum again, but it just run its course, and did not seem in the least affected by it. Now, if there is anything on the face of the globe that will cure this disease, please tell us what it is? Also, we would like to know what is the cause of it? And why the cattle along the river are affected, and those back on the prairie are not? Have had it before in summer, but not in winter. Stables are warm, clean and dry, with good hewn floors.

2. Have a young mare that ran on prairie until four weeks ago, then taken in to prepare for spring work. About one week ago she started to swell along the belly, and has swollen from near front legs to the udder. The swelling is hard, and when the fingers are pressed in, the impression remains. Is heavy in foal. Have been feeding all the good hay she would eat; also six quarts of oats per day in three feeds. Every second day half pail of raw potatoes instead of her two-quart dinner ration of oats. Health and appetite both apparently good. Please tell what is wrong?

1. As soon as lameness is observed the foot should be thoroughly examined, which in most cases cannot be properly done unless the animal is thrown down and secured. The hoof, if abnormally long, should be shortened, and all superfluous horn, especially that which is unduly pressing off the quick, should be cut away. In the first stage of the disease, inflammatory action can often be subdued by wrapping the foot and affected parts in cotton batting, or tow, well saturated with the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc and sugar of lead, of each three ounces; carbolic acid, one ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, two ounces; water, half a gallon. Renew the application twice a day. A dose of purgative medicine, the same as that prescribed for Mammitis in answer to "SUBSCRIBER," should be given in the early stage. When suppuration has taken place, or fungoid growths have made their appearance, the sores should be dressed once or twice with sulphuric acid, or butter of antimony, which will stimulate healthy granulations. These caustics should, however, be used with caution. Continue the application of the lotion in the manner before mentioned. Strict attention to cleanliness of the parts and surroundings is very essential. Foreign bodies in the feet, filth and a superabundance of moisture are the principal external and exciting causes of this affection of cattle's feet. A lack of sufficient moisture, such as would be the case on standing for a long time upon a dry, hard floor, would also have a tendency to produce the ailment. The internal causes are impure blood and constitutional predisposition.

2. The swelling on your mare's belly is peculiar to the latter period of pregnancy, and medical treatment is not required. Give daily moderate exercise and easily digested food.

W. A. DUNBAR.

#### FEVERED FEET.

REHIND BROS., Westbourne, Man.:—"Will you kindly let us know how to treat a colt, rising two, for lameness caused, we think, by the contraction of the hoofs of both fore feet some time last winter. Nothing has been done for it except paring. The hoofs appear to be nearly right in shape, except that they do not seem to be spread enough at the heels. The colt is very lame at times.

Contraction of the hoof is not a disease, but is the result of disease. We think the sensitive parts of your colt's feet are in a fevered condition, probably caused by standing too long on a dry plank floor, by feeding too highly on grain, or the ailment may be hereditary. We would advise you to apply linseed meal poultice to the feet, changing it twice daily for four or five days, and then apply the following blister to the coronet of each foot: Powdered Cantharides, three drachms; vaseline, two ounces. This will be sufficient for both feet, and apply by first clipping the hair close to the skin, two inches from the hoof upward, and then rub the ointment well in with the fingers. Let it remain for forty-eight hours, wash off and apply vaseline or lard to the blistered surface. Keep the colt's mouth away from feet for twelve hours after the blister is applied. Feed chiefly on bran mash containing a little flaxseed. Give also a few carrots daily, with a sufficient quantity of good hay. A run at grass will probably be of much benefit to your colt.

W. A. DUNBAR.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### CAPONIZING.

F. W. ROBERTSON, Portage la Prairie:—"Please give me following information through the ADVOCATE:—How is the operation of caponizing fowls performed; what instruments are required, and where are they to be obtained and at what price; also how to feed the fowls just before and after operating?"

Write Geo. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., who will furnish full information.

##### WHICH HORSE DRAWS MOST.

HERBERT HILBURN, Eden, Man.:—"Having a dispute re the draught on an even double-tree, would you kindly inform me through your columns which horse draws the most, the horse that is ahead or the one that is behind, or if the draught is even, and oblige."

Theoretically, given that the lines of draught are parallel with the tongue of the wagon, and that the backward end of the double-tree does not rest against any rigid part, the horses will have equal draught. The draughts on the two horses are in the inverse ratio of the verticals from the bolt to the line of draught.

#### Poultry Yard Notes.

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

Benjamin Franklin says "A little neglect may breed great mischief," which often is literally true if nest fillings are not destroyed after sitters are through with them. The constant heat, of course, has made an attractive place for insects, if there were any to be attracted. I dust every mother with pyrethrum as she and her brood are taken off, after having left them on from 24 to 36 hours after hatching. No call arises for feverish haste in getting young chicks to eating and growing, because their abdomens are full of yolk, last part of the egg absorbed, and in the course of nature they will soon enough remind you of that tramp who asked for something to do. "What can you do?" was inquired. "Madam, I can eat." Tablescraps and such delicacies cannot be had in sufficient quantity to be depended on when raising broilers or a large number of chickens, and some of the following cakes must be used. I. K. Felch has ground into a fine meal, 20 poundscorn, 15 pounds oats, 10 pounds barley and 10 pounds wheat bran. One quart of sour milk or buttermilk, one quart water, a heaping teaspoon soda, a little salt and molasses, all mixed together, are thickened with above meal, like batter for corn cakes, and then well baked. A successful Wisconsin poultrywoman, questioned at an institute, or on the witness stand, as I call it, gave a rule nearly like above, except she used vinegar instead of sour milk.

"Fanny Field's" cake consists of two part cornmeal to one of shorts, with a little salt, pepper and soda, and either milk or water enough for a stiff dough, which is slowly baked till done. E. C. Howe mixed one pint cornmeal, one teacup bran, one tablespoon ground meat and three tablespoons tabled bone. In a separate dish, he combined one raw egg, one teacup cold water and half teaspoon soda, then put into the dry mixture, and baked two hours in a deep pan. I like a sort of hasty pudding, made by stirring one-third each cornmeal, shorts and oatmeal into boiling water. After the first week, my favorite pudding, one-third each shorts, bran and cornmeal, well scalded only, can be used quite freely. Quick growth and thick flesh give profitable broilers, but egg-making is hard work, so capacity and endurance characterize successful pullets, therefore the latter need a greater variety of food, and need it while chickens, because it is a law of animal development that liberal feeding has more effect on the young than it ever can have on those older. Oatmeal, cracker crumbs, bread and milk, milk weakened with water, boiled rice or oats, baked beans, boiled potatoes and other vegetables, chopped raw onions, "Dutch cheese," lean meat boiled and chopped, eggs raw or boiled thirty minutes, custard, various tablescraps, gravel, pounded charcoal, crushed shells or bone, all enter my programme. I heard an extensive poultry raiser say he provides himself with a whole barrel of oatmeal in chicken time, and finds it pays, because safe, spending well, and laying good foundations. Being asked about shrunken wheat, I distinguished it from musty grain which is always dangerous, but clean, sweet shrunken wheat has about the nutriment of that plumper, with less water, and can be swallowed by young chicks when larger kernels would prove too big mouthfuls. As it does not sour nor spoil, may be left around freely, if you wish to be sure your chicks are always having enough to eat. Unless you believe they better die when young and innocent, give no sloppy, slippery food, nor leave a surplus around fermenting, nor throw it down where it will gather a large "unearned increment" or good percentage of dirt. I use saucers, tin plates, clean shingles, or even pieces of paper as dining furniture, and feed five times a day till the chicks run out all day, then a slatted dining-hall is handily placed and kept supplied. Whenever food accumulates in the latter, or is trodden on and mused, I move this floorless hall a few steps and let my tougher old hens work up the refuse.

Let us should think my chicks do nothing except open their beaks and stuff, let me add I believe, like Sir Andrew Clark, himself a feeble youth who survived to old age, that activity or "Labor is the life of life." With my little coop-yards, I can early and safely give young chicks a varied grass run, which provides exercise and the best form of green food. By moving them every day, a considerable plot could be evenly fertilized. Though mine are granted entire freedom at a suitable age, little chicks let go trailing around after a hen, during all weathers, through mud and high grass, remind me of "Snap the whip" as we children played it. Weak ones were always placed on the end, and with every turn of that living whip, some child there was sent rolling off out the game, till only two or three big ones at the head were left. The gradual dwindling of a neglected tramping brood is similar. See that coops are shut up at night, secure from rats and skunks, and do not place so many chicks with each hen that she will trample on them. I recently read about weighting coops with stones, lest winds tip over some. In such a case, I wonder whether the stones do not need careful placing, for fear they also upset and cause a greater havoc. My coops of inch stuff, though heavy to carry, never blew over but once, when we lost our windmill too, and really had a small cyclone doing what some folks will not, namely, its level best. I try to be faithful to my chicks, believing negligence a very expensive luxury anywhere. A

broken fence may let in enough cattle to destroy a whole crop. A weak harness or lost nut may cause a runaway. So I put in much solid, timely work by daylight, rather than burn the midnight oil studying poultry distempers or follow them up with a medicine chest. At one institute, a successful broiler raiser gave the usual fifty per cent. as relation of chicks raised to eggs set. With my hens there is little variation from seventy-three per cent. hatched, of which number I have always raised somewhere over ninety per cent., being nearly or about seventy per cent. of eggs set. As monthly averages of eggs are called for, I will give from my book a specimen year: January, twelve; February, twelve; March, nineteen; April, twenty; May, twelve; June, twelve; July, eleven; August, six; September, two; October, ten; November, twelve; December, eleven, per hen. March and April, when hens get their first liberty and grass, are bound to be ahead, and moulting, which usually does not come till after August, temporarily checks egg production. I can and have cleared \$1 per hen a year, on our low prices here, eggs seldom if ever over twenty cents a dozen, and I think I never had pullets lay under five months of age, though many at six months. A neighbor told me she cleared \$2 a hen last year, but she added many broilers to her egg product, and, furthermore, often asks my advice and reads my articles.

#### Geese.

BY CLAUGBANE.

Why the term goose is applied to those persons somewhat deficient in common sense, I am at a loss to know, for a goose as a bird is quite up to the average in this respect, being generally quiet and well-behaved, unless the garden fence is a poor one, when it will cause a good deal of trouble, but that other shows its good sense than otherwise.

Since the decline, and I think we may say fall of the feather bed, geese have not been as popular as formerly, which seems to be rather a pity, for apart from their feathers they are profitable. As compared with ducks they are kept at a smaller cost, much of their food being grass, roots, etc., during summer, and turnips and other field roots may be made go a long way towards their winter keep, they consuming but a comparatively small quantity of grain. Geese will thrive and do well where there is no natural water, provided they are supplied with a tub or trough with plenty of water for drinking, but there is not the satisfaction in keeping geese under these circumstances that there is when there is a stream or pond for them. It is then a pleasure to watch them enjoying themselves, and they are really very pretty and graceful birds when on the water. Geese to be really profitable should be (like all other stock which is profitable) good ones. There are lots of cows that do not pay for their keep, and though an ordinary goose might more than pay her way she might do better. A common goose will lay on an average from seven to ten eggs, which means the same number of goslings if they all hatch and do well, which it is unnecessary to say they do not always do. This seems but a small return for a year's work. A good goose will lay from twenty to twenty-five eggs in a season, and these eggs are just as likely to hatch as the others. It is easily seen that at this rate keeping one goose for a year may produce as large a crop of goslings as if two were kept at double the cost. It is true that one goose cannot hatch so many eggs, but they can be hatched by hens; and according to the figures I have given, the good goose lays enough eggs to pay for the time of the hens, as well as doubling the number of goslings. When I speak of a good goose I mean one of some of the pure breeds which are known to be good layers.

Did you ever eat a goose egg? If you have, you must surely think it a poor plan to keep a goose that will only lay enough eggs for herself to sit on, when she might as well lay as many more for her owner's benefit. The flavor of a goose egg is fine—hens' eggs do not compare with them, and then one is equal in size to about four hens' eggs.

A good flock of young geese sold in the fall should bring in enough to pay all expenses and leave a nice profit, their food having cost comparatively little, the birds also being hardy, and seldom any losses from disease occur. In a cold climate they should be comfortably housed in winter, but should be turned out for a time nearly every day; they should be housed at nights as soon as the nights get cold in the fall, and should on no account be allowed to lie out in the snow, or they will lose flesh. Like all other stock, if well cared for during late fall and early winter they will not mind the rest of the winter. There should not be more than three geese with a gander, and if he is a young bird two are enough. The fact that geese are so hardy and easily raised ought to make them very popular especially in Manitoba and the Northwest.

#### Young Turkeys Roosting in Trees.

"When young turkeys are four months old, they will do better in trees at night than in either house or shed. Here they will be quite free from colds or roup. I never knew of roup breaking out among fowl roosting out. Colds come on, generally, from an over-heated roosting house, where the birds are kept in an extra warm state during the night, and let out into the cold in the morning. The only difficulty in letting turkeys roost out is their safety. Thieves must be guarded against. The best trees are laurels, firs, or any broad tree covered with ivy."—Breeder in Poultry Review.

**The Separator Controversy.**

To the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—This spring the farming community have been deluged with circulars from Mr. Barre, agent for the Dominion Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal, who are agents of R. A. Lister & Co., of Dursley, England, who in turn are agents of Koefoed & Hanberg, of Copenhagen, manufacturers of the Alexandra Separators, in which circulars he makes a virulent attack on the character of the general agent for Canada of the De Laval Cream Separators. Abandoning fair criticism of a rival machine, he resorts to the tactics of some Madame Angot and hurls at the agent's head these epithets, "bare-faced falsehood," "noisy," "bombastic," and accuses him of lying and dishonesty. Now, as the party attacked is not here to defend himself, and as I happen to represent him in Manitoba at the present time, I wish to enter a word of protest, and you, sir, being a knight of the plume, whose duty it is to "guard the way of life from all offence suffered or done," will not be stepping outside of your province in giving me an opportunity of doing so in your columns.

I will select only one of the statements in these circulars, at random, with which to deal at this time, although the slightest prick of the pen would suffice to show that many of the other big swelling things it contains are equally empty and foundationless. The statement in question is this: "When the Montreal agent claims that Koefoed & Hanberg's machines mean the Alexandra Separator, we have no other alternative left than to give him the lie direct, as strongly as it is in our power, and to challenge him to proof." Very well. Now, sir, if you will refer to the Chicago Dairy Messenger of January, 1893, you will there find Mr. Monrad, manager of Chr. Hansen, describing Mr. Barre's machine as "The Koefoed & Hanberg," alias "The Balance," alias "The Alexandra," alias "Jumbo"—these being different names in different countries for the same machine. He too is given "the lie direct."

Again, I took delivery of several Alexandra Separators for Mr. Barre last year, and observed that every package was branded "Danish Produce," in accordance with British shipping regulations, to prevent them being classified at Liverpool as of British manufacture. I further observed that while some of the machines bore the agent Lister's name only, the most of them had the imprint of Koefoed & Hanberg. I will not attempt from memory to give a literal copy of the lettering on the name plates of the Alexandra machines, and as it would be some trouble to get one off the various machines now in the province it will suffice to give the lettering on some Alexandra machines in Mr. Barre's premises to-day, the correctness of which any passer-by can verify for himself. It is this, cut in metal and won't rub out: "Sole Agents, R. A. Lister & Co., Dursley, England. Makers, Koefoed & Hanberg, Copenhagen." Now, sir, which is most correct and natural, to call a spade a spade, as the general agent of the Laval Separators has done when he speaks of the Alexandra as the Koefoed & Hanberg machine, or to do as Mr. Barre and his principals have done—give this machine a fancy name and father it on some English maker? The fact is your Dane has an inconvenient habit of carving his uncouth name where he should not do it, and by so doing, contrary to instructions presumably, he has given his subordinates away.

I do not at this time and in this place contend that the above facts add to the inferiority of the Alexandra Separator, but I do contend that they prove the utter groundlessness of Mr. Barre's charge of lying against the Montreal agent of the De Laval Co.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SCOTT.

**Does Color Indicate Quality?**

A correspondent of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently boasted that one of his heifers was giving "rich looking" milk. On this point H. Snyder, Minnesota Experiment Station, writes:—

"The questions are frequently asked: 'Does a light color always indicate a poor milk, and does a yellow color always indicate a rich milk?' The color of a milk is no safe guide to its richness in fat content. The color of the strippings and the first milk will answer this question. The strippings are usually six or eight times richer in fat than the corresponding first milks, and yet both are of the same color. If you have a Babcock tester, just observe this point in testing your cows. One authority, Blyth, states that the coloring matter in milk is a nitrogenous chemical compound, and he calls it lactochrome, and says it is this compound that gives milk, butter and whey its yellow tint. The amount of this coloring matter in the milk is influenced by the food of the animal, as well as by its individuality."

The color of milk is not a certain index of its fat content, a statement borne out by the white butter usually produced on winter food and the golden-hued June product, though June grass milk is not phenomenally rich in fat—though the fat is highly colored. The only accurate way of determining the quality of milk is to test it.

**Three Hundred Pound Dairy.**

"My herd consisted of 16 cows, and the report will be from November 1st, 1892, until November 1st, 1893, covering the time I have run my separator. My feed was all the clover hay they wanted to eat morning and evening, and all the corn fodder they wanted at noon. For grain they received two pounds of oil meal, six pounds of middlings, four pounds bran per day each, on an average, through the winter. During the summer about two pounds of oil meal per day each. They were not allowed to be out of doors only long enough to drink, except on very pleasant days, and not too cold, they staid out about two hours. The cows were mostly Holsteins, and under this treatment gave the following:

Total lbs. milk during year.....	107,886
Total " butter " " " " " " "	4,880
Average lbs. milk per cow.....	6,743
Average lbs. butter per cow.....	305
Total amount of money received.....	\$1,136 19

The butter was shipped to Chicago and sold on commission. G. W. Campbell, Jefferson Co., Wis. Commenting on the foregoing, Hoard's Dairyman says: "This is an average of 71.01 dollars in butter per cow. Subtracting the amount of butter made from the milk leaves 6,438 pounds of skim milk, which, at prices of pork last year, was worth at least 30 cents per 100 pounds. However, we will rate it at 25 cents. This makes the skim milk worth \$16.00 per cow, or total value of the product per cow \$87.10.

**Misinterpretation.**

Milk Inspector Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, referring to the low grade of some of the milk supplied in that city, says:—

"The trouble is, I am satisfied, that the farmers are feeding their cows too much, and trying to force their cattle to give an unnatural quantity of milk."

Mr. John Gould undertakes to comment on the above as follows:—

"Here is a case where the woods are full of farmers trying to feed richness into the milk of their cows and actually thinning it out."

According to the Inspector these Cleveland milkmen, like a good many others, were pushing their cows for quantity, and so long as they could dodge the inspector, quality was not taken into account. If the cow is to elaborate a liberal supply of good milk she must have good food to do it with—brewer's grains and other watery viands will not fill the bill. Of course there is a limit to what the cow can assimilate, and to simply force a few more pounds of grain per day into a cow (that has all along been kept and fed in first-class style), as some experimenters have done, might just result in the extra grain being wasted. Some people are running away with the notion that it does not matter what they feed the milk will be just as rich. A greater blunder could hardly be made. According to the inspector, these Cleveland milkmen were practically doing just the reverse of what Mr. Gould infers.

**The Great St. Albans Creamery.**

A representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time since paid a visit to the famous creamery operated at St. Albans, Franklin Co., Vermont, which is believed to be the largest institution of the kind in the world. The association was organized in November, 1890. In 1891 they operated 44 separating stations, which had last year increased to 59, when the output of butter was about 2,000,000 lbs.. One separator is kept at each outlying station, and during the busiest season three are operated in the central factory, where all the churning is done. During the summer season the cream is gathered daily from the outlying stations, being brought to St. Albans in two refrigerator cars. The company has used seven different kinds of separators, but are now purchasing only the De Laval Alpha No. 1, which they claim does the most and the best work. The milk received is all paid for according to the Babcock test system, and the skim milk is returned to the patrons. This year they undertake to manufacture and sell the butter at a cost to their patrons not exceeding 3½c. per pound. The cream is delivered the day after it is separated at the creaming stations, and is allowed to stand one day at the central factory to ripen before churning. Fourteen box churns are used, each having a capacity of 500 lbs., and the butter is worked and salted on the Fargo worker, with a capacity of 250 lbs. every six minutes. After this, the butter is weighed and packed in weights varying from pound prints to 50 lb. tubs, all of which are placed in cold storage and shipped weekly. In the busiest season the St. Albans creamery has turned out as much as 19,380 lbs. in one day, but so thoroughly systematized is the work that the work in the churning room is done by three men. On one day some 4,025 lb. prints were put up and wrapped in parchment paper, four men accomplishing this feat. The highest per cent. of butterfat during the past year was 1.79, in December, and the lowest in April, 3.75, which indicates that dairying is reaching a high standard in that section of the state.

**Net Earnings, \$50.00 Per Cow.**

BY ALEX. HUME, BURNHAM.

As I wrote you, I always take a deep interest in the dairy department of your valuable paper, and, according to promise, give you the account of our herd for 1893, together with a brief summary of our method of feeding and attention, in the hope that it may provoke others to do the same. Our herd, which numbers thirty-seven in all, has done well the past year—never better, all things considered. We oversee our herd personally, bestowing the best of care and attention, strictly impressing the same on all parties connected with the farm. Each animal is closely watched and fed as much as she can assimilate and return a profit. We have no cast-iron rule for feeding only above. Our herd has been closely culled every year for the past fifteen (15) years, and to-day we have not a cull. I might say we fed grain and bran the whole year—usual mixture, 100 lbs. peameal, with 130 lbs. bran—and fed from 2½ lbs. to 8 lbs. per cow per day, according to time in milk, with the exception of a few cows dry on pasture. Cows drop their calves at all seasons of the year, and continue in milk for from ten to eleven months; a few were not dry at all, but we conclude from our experience that it is a mistake not to give them a rest of from five weeks to two months. Those we continued milking without giving a rest did not do as well as when they had a rest. I would like to hear other men's experience on this point. We have not the water in the stable as yet, consequently we let them out to drink in lots of eight or ten at a time at a pump, which we consider better than creek water, in winter when fresh pumped being warmer, and each lot put right in and fed. For six or eight days after calving in winter the water is carried to them in the stable, as we do not care to run the risk of a chill, etc., from exposure. We have not lost a cow for the past ten years, although we now force them to their full capacity, and many visitors say, "They never saw a herd with such bags." I attribute it largely to the close attention, together with a naturally strong and healthy herd. We feed at the two ends of the day: Before breakfast, straw, or, if fresh calved, hay; when that is eaten up, or in an hour, ensilage and grain ration on it. Afternoon, watered and fed ensilage and grain ration on it; then, when that is eaten, either rough feed of hay or straw, except fresh calved cows, which get good clover hay. This is in winter until early spring, when they are watered twice a day. This is another matter I would like to get other dairymen's opinion on, as I am not sure that our method of feeding and watering is best; that is the order in which the feeding is done and the time of watering. The following is a full and detailed account from Jan. 1st, 1893, to Jan. 1st, 1894, of the earnings of the herd; also the actual cost of keeping the entire herd, including cows, bulls and young things, leaving the herd with one cow less than we commenced the year with:—

Twenty-four (24) cows' milk was sent to the creamery and cheese factory, less milk fed to calves that were sold, which were fed and kept from one week to six weeks; one cow raised calves all season—no less than six fed on her for the year, a pair at a time; we sold them when six weeks old, except the last pair, which we are keeping and get skin milk. One three-year-old Ayrshire cow went to Chicago Fair three days after calving, and, of course, only arrived home 11th December; she won third place, and her prize earnings are placed to her credit in the herd. Another went wrong in her bag, was fattened early in the fall and killed; value of beef also allowed. Milk at both creamery and cheese factory is clear of all expenses except drawing, which we do ourselves. We have imported and added to the herd Eva of Barcheskie, served in Scotland, bred from one of the best stocks in Scotland, but have not included her cost against the herd, as that ought to go to capital account. No allowance is made for calves on hand, having the same number as last year, neither for increase in value of our entire herd, to which we are adding and breeding choice individuals. More grade calves were sold than pure-bred ones last year. The springers were all grade cows except one, and went to Montreal, and, as you will find, the milk was not sold in a city, but realized only the ordinary price paid at creamery and cheese factory.

**RECEIPTS.**

By 30,000 lbs. milk sent to creamery.....	\$ 304 27
" " " " " " " " " " " "	45 00
" 131,000 " milk sent to cheese factory.....	1068 32
" " " whey @ 50c. per 3,000 lbs.....	22 00
" Prize money, etc.....	120 05
" Calves sold.....	163 00
" 1 bull, 2 heaves and 6 springers.....	459 80
Total, 27 cows and bull included.....	\$2182 64
Average.....	78 66

**EXPENDITURE.**

To grain and bran fed.....	\$ 338 41
" 150 tons ensilage @ \$1.50 per ton.....	225 00
" 15 " hay @ \$7.00 per ton.....	105 00
" Cows bought.....	99 00
	\$ 767 41

Net earnings of herd, 27 cows and bull.....	\$1415 23
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50 54



Mrs. Bunker's Nephew.  
BY ELIZA STEVENSON.

It is two years ago this month since Nehemiah Bunker, that was my husband, tuk the plurality into his sides and died, and left me alone, a widder woman with two children in this vale of sin and sorrow. It don't seem no longer ago than yesterday, but it's sot down in the almanack, and it's enter his tombstun, which cost a hundred dollars, the date, June the 16th, 1886. Pese to his ashes. But that's neither here nor there. 'Tain't about that I was going to tell you when I tuk my pen in my hand.

Nehemiah died as peaceful as he had lived, and he said to me how lucky it was for me that he didn't plant any more taters in the spring, because there'd be nobody to hoe 'em, an' he sed if he should die how lucky it was for him to die afore the tater bugs got plenty. And he said, with a sad smile, sez he, "You know, Mary Jane, that I allers did hate that tater-bugging business."

Wal, he left me with the farm and the critters, and I have managed as well as I could with Job Stevens, the hired man; but there are times when I sigh for the presence of a kindred soul. No human critter ought to be alone, there are times when the society of a hired man don't satisfy me; I want somebody that I can lay the blame onto when things go wrong, without his getting his back up and threatening to pack his trunk and go to work for old maid Jenkins, which has got her front teeth out, and not a spear of hair on her head but what's bought.

I've had some lovers since Nehemiah passed away from this mortal scene, but I ain't the woman that is ready to marry anything for the sake of being married, not by a long chalk. I want a man that don't chaw nor smoke, nor drink anything stronger than cider, and that's keeful of his clothes, and that scrapes his feet afore he comes into the house, and that's willing to do his chores and likes to go to meeting.

Last summer I got a letter from Sister-in-law Benton, that lives in Kingston, saying that her son Tommy was a little under the weather from too much study, and the doctor sed his brains was a-growing too fast for his body. It's awful unlucky to have more brains than there's room for in your head, for 'tain't a common disease, and the doctors hain't learnt to treat it right yet.

Tommy is sixteen years old, and small of his age, and he has got red fish hair and a freckled face, and as mischievous-looking a turned-up nose as ever you saw.

Mrs. Benton she wanted to know if I wouldn't board Tommy a spell, and sort of peart him up on new milk and fresh air, and she wound up in the letter by saying that the dear boy wouldn't give me the least mite of trouble, for he was good as gold and belonged to the Sunday School and could play some onto the violin.

Of course, I wrote back to her to let him come; but I didn't want him, for these ere city boys don't take to country manners, and I expected to have a time with him.

The first night he come, he ate a whole mince pie and five doughnuts and four flapjacks for supper, which showed that having too much brains don't strike to your stomach.

Next morning, he was up afore anybody in the house, blowing the tin trumpet out of the kitchen winder, and he scared old Aunt Sally Walker across the street almost into fits with it—waked her right up out of a sound sleep, and she thought the last day had come.

When I called the cat to breakfast it was missing. Now, I'd had that cat for five years and I'd never knowed it to be absent or tardy to meals. I searched high and low for him, calling "Dicky! Dicky! Dicky!" till I was as hoarse as a crow; but no Dicky appeared.

Tommy, he sot there whistling and making a tail to a kite out of my religious newspapers, that I've saved up for Sunday reading when it rains so that I can't go to meeting.

I wouldn't strain myself any more calling of him, if I was you. Aunt Mary Jane, sez he at last, for I guess he can't come very well. He's got other business that cat has. He's gone to sea in the well.

I flew at that boy and grabbed him by the hairs of his head, and I tuk the poker to him and made him own up that he had blowed the trumpet at Dick and scared him so that he run up the chimney, and the Tommy had cotched him and put him to soak in the well.

I rushed out and peeped down in the well, and there, on the rock that had tumbled down from the curbing, sot poor Dicky with his eyes green as grass and me-you-ing away like all possessed.

"You go down into that well and get that cat, you young scallawag," sez I, "or I swear I'll heave you down," sez I. And Tommy see that I meant it, and he off with his shoes and tuk them big brains of his down into the well in a jiffy. He grabbed the cat, and the cat grabbed him, and it was jest about an equal thing by the time they got into daylight.

Tommy's face looked like a map of Europe with the rivers drawn in red paint, and that cat was so full of lightning that it fairly hissed rite out of his fur.

Tommy had to lay by the biggest part of that day with his face smeared over with mutton tallow, but by night he got round again, and got to cutting up his pranks as bad as ever.

Grandpa Bunker lives with me, and has for several years. He has been dying for twenty odd years with the consumption and the rheumatiz, but he don't seem any nigher to it than he was in the beginning, and I kind of expect that, after I'm gone he'll run the farm and keep it in the name. He's awful deaf, though, except when you're a-talking about something you don't want him to know about, and then he'll hear the faintest whisper that ever was, and I've noticed that was a good deal the way with most deaf persons.

Grandpa has an ear-trumpet that he carries 'round, and as soon as Tommy spied that he seemed bewitched to holler into it. He shouted so loud that he nigh about blowed the top of grandpa's head off, and the old man had to have his head done up in cotton batting and wet in sweet ile for two days, and he was mad enough with that boy to give him fits, I can tell you.

The next day after the cat catastrophe Tommy got grandpa's trumpet and filled it with mustard seed and stopp'd it up, and grandpa had a caller—a woman that was picking up items for a newspaper—and he tuk his trumpet to hear what she sed and it didn't seem to work.

"Drat the thing," sez grandpa, "it's got stopp'd up," and he in with the end of his finger and poked out the wool that Tommy had stopp'd it with and clapped it to his ear, and the mustard seed began to run in like mad.

"Thunder and Mars!" sez grandpa, bouncing out of his chair, "There's spiders in it, spiders, by jinks! an' millions of 'em! Mary Jane! Mary Jane! you scald that trumpet out, it's full of spiders!"

"Good gracious!" cried the woman, gathering up her note book and her pencils. "I was told he was a man of temperate habits, and here he is in a fit of jim-jams."

"Spiders!" yelled grandpa, digging into his ear and pulling out the mustard seed and stamping onto it as mad as could be.

"Land sake!" sez I, "it is some of the doings of that boy, grandpa: do calm yourself and set down—you'll bust your blood-vessels and jar all that crockery off from the mantel-tree—and don't get excited."

By this time the woman caller had got out into the road,

and both of our dogs was to her heels barking like mad, and I expect that Tommy put 'em up to it, for I seen him peeping out from behind the woodshed and grinning to hisself.

But when grandpa got it through his head that Tommy had been fooling with that trumpet he was madder than a broke-up setting hen, and, in spite of his rheumatiz, he gave that boy a wallop.

That Tommy kept me in a stew all the time. When he warn't into one thing he was into another, and when he was out anywhere I expected every minute that he would come in dead or mortally wounded, and then his ma would blame me.

For quite a considerable spell, Cap'n Grimes, from Mill-wood, has been coming over here and dropped in of an evening. The cap'n lost his wife nigh onto two years ago, and he's got as purty a monument to her grave in the semetery as is there, and it must have cost a good sum. He's wore a weed onto his hat nigh about to the top of the crown; but lately he's had it tuk down a couple of inches, and he seems to have kinder pearted up, and takes an interest in the world once more. The cap'n is well-to-do, and his children is all grown up, and he keeps two acres and ten cows, and he's a man that's well-looking and he's got a good character.

I don't say that I'd marry him, but then there ain't any knowing what I might do if he should set hisself to teasing of me. I'm naterally of an obnoxious disposition, and I never did like to hurt anybody's feelings.

Two or three nights ago, the cap'n drooped in as usual. He kept his overcoat on and his hat in his hand, and sed he couldn't stop a minute—just as he allers does when he comes in. He's allers just agoing to go; but he generally stays till eleven o'clock, if not later.

He sot down on the sofa and begun to talk about the weather—that's one of his favorite subjects. There is a good deal to be sed about the weather, you know.

"'Tain't so hot as 'twas yesterday," sez he, crossing his legs and sticking his hands into his pockets.

"No," sez I; "it don't seem to be."

"Day afore yesterday was a scorcher," sez he.

"Yes," sez I; "that's what I thought."

Then the cap'n sot still for full five minutes; then he began totwirl his hat round on his finger, and finally he loosed his hold of it, and it went bounding down into the fireplace and rolled up in the ashes. But he didn't seem to notice it.

"Mary Jane!" sez he, as excited as though a bee had stung him. "What is it?" sez I, thinking maybe he'd dropped a stitch in his back.

"Well, cap'n!" sez he, more sidgy then ever.

And then he hopped up and grabbed me round the waist and sot me down onto the sofa beside of him, and I saw, afore I could lift a finger to stop him, that man kissed me, and his breath smelt of doughnuts and cheese.

"Land of liberty, Cap'n," sez I, "what do you mean?" And just then I heard a groan and we both of us looked up, and, my soul and body! there stood a great, tall, white figger right in front of bean poles flapping in the air.

"Lord Massy!" yelled the cap'n, struck all of a heap by the sight.

"Gracious goodness!" sez I, "'tis an apparatus from the other world."

"Mary Jane!" sez I, and what art thou!" sez the cap'n, getting behind the sofa and shaking like one with the ager.

"I am the spirit of your first wife," sez an awful holler voice, "and if you have anything to do with that widdier there, I'll haunt you to your dying day," and the ghost made a dive at the cap'n.

The cap'n he jumped rite out of the winder and smashed up two pots of geraniums that sot there and busted the bird cage, and I didn't have any more sense than to foller him, and my back has had the plumbago in it ever sence. We both run as hard as ever we could, and I grabbed the cap'n by the coat-tail, and he kicked out at me jest like a vicious colt, for he thought I was the ghost.

"Let me alone, Sally! Let me alone!" he yelled back at me. "I'll be scared by a boy dressed up in a white night-gown. If I was a-courting a girl, I shouldn't be bluff'd off that way." And he darted off a-whistling up the road.

The cap'n hain't called here sence, but I've sent that Tommy home. His brains is too active for these regions.

And I am afraid that the cap'n's feelings was so hurt that he won't dare to come agin. I shall ride over to his place some day to swap a setting of eggs and see how he is.

When we come to ourselves, we managed to get out, and we agreed not to say nothing about it, but that boy, Tommy, met us with a lantern, jest as we agreed, and we'd agreed, and sez he as cool as could be—

"Here's your hat, cap'n, and you're old snuff, both of ye, not to be scared by a boy dressed up in a white night-gown. If I was a-courting a girl, I shouldn't be bluff'd off that way." And he darted off a-whistling up the road.

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The following clever parody on "The Charge of the Light Brigade" I met with some years ago. I am sorry I do not know from whose pen it came:—

THE VILLAGE CHOIR.  
(Some distance after Tennyson.)  
"Half a bar, half a bar,  
Half a bar onward!  
Into an awful ditch,  
Choir and precentor hitch  
Into a mess of pitch—  
They led the Old Hundred.  
Trebles to right of them,  
Tenors to left of them,  
Basses in front of them,  
Belowed and thundered.  
Oh! that precentor's look,  
When the sopranos took  
Their own time and hook  
From the Old Hundred!  
Screached all the trebles here,  
Boggled the tenors there,  
Raising the parson's hair,  
While his mind wandered.  
Theirs not to reason why  
This psalm was pitched too high;  
Theirs but to gasp and cry  
Out the Old Hundred.  
Trebles to right of them,  
Tenors to left of them,  
Basses in front of them,  
Belowed and thundered.  
Stormed they with shout and yell;  
Not wise they sang, nor well—  
Drowning the sexton's bell,  
While all the church wondered!  
Dire the precentor's glare,  
Flashed his pitchfork in air,  
Sounding fresh keys to bear  
Out the Old Hundred.  
Swiftly he turned his back,  
Reached he his hat from rack,  
Then from the screaming pack  
Himself he sundered.  
Tenors to right of him,  
Trebles to left of him,  
Discords behind him,  
Belowed and thundered.  
Oh! the wild howls they wrought;  
Right to the end they fought—  
Some tune they sang, but not,  
Not the Old Hundred!"

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Personal Friendship with Christ."

"I would converse with Thee from day to day,  
With heart intent on what Thou has to say,  
And through my pilgrim-walk, whate'er befall,  
Consult with Thee, O Lord! about it all.  
Since Thou art willing thus to condescend  
To be my intimate, familiar friend,  
Oh! let me to the great occasion rise,  
And count Thy friendship life's most glorious prize!"

In the New Testament, the Christian's relation to Christ is represented as a personal acquaintance with Him, which ripens into a close and tender friendship. He invited men to come to Him, to break other ties, and attach themselves personally to Him; He claimed the full allegiance of men's hearts and lives; He must be first in their affections, and first in their obedience and service. Christian faith is not merely laying our sins on the Lamb of God and trusting to his one great sacrifice: it is the laying of ourselves on the living, loving heart of one whose friendship becomes thenceforward the sweetest joy of our lives.

The disciples first learned to know Christ in His disguise, with His Divine glory veiled. It was as if a royal prince should leave his father's palace for a time, and in disguise dwell among the plain people as one of themselves, winning their love, and binding them to him in strong personal friendship, and then, disclosing his royalty, should lead them to his palace, and keep them about him ever after as his friends and brothers, sharing his rank and honors with them. The friends Christ won in His lowly condescension He did not cast off when He went back to His glory; He lifted them up to share His heavenly blessedness. It is in the same way that Christ now saves men. He wins their love and trust by the manifestation of His love for them, and then exalts them to the possession of the privileges which belong to Himself as the Son of God. Anyone whose life is knit to Christ in love and faith is lifted up into the family of God. Some one has represented this truth in this way: A vine has been torn from the tree on which it grew and clung, and lies on the ground: it never can lift itself up again to its place. Then the tree bends down low until it touches the earth. The vine unclasps its tendrils which have twined about frail and unworthy weeds, and feebly reaching upward, fixes them upon the tree's strong, living branches. The tree, again lifting itself up, carries the vine with it to its natural and original place of beauty and fruitfulness, where it shares the tree's glory. This is a parable of soul-history. We were torn from our place, and lay perishing in our sins, clinging to earth's treacherous trusts. We could never lift ourselves up to God. Then God Himself stooped down in the incarnation, bending low to touch these souls of ours; and when our hearts let go earth's sins and its frail, false trusts, and lay hold never so feebly, by the tendrils of faith and love, upon Christ, we are lifted up, and become children and heirs of God.

But how may we form a personal acquaintance with Christ? How is it possible to have more than a biographical acquaintance with Him? If He were a mere man, nothing more than this would be possible. It were absurd to talk about knowing St. John personally, or forming an intimate friendship with St. Paul. We may learn much of the character of these men from the fragments of their story which are preserved in the scriptures, but we can never become personally acquainted with them until we meet in the other world. With Christ, however, it is different. The church did not lose Him when He ascended from Olivet. He never was more really in the world than He is now. He is a present, living Saviour; and we may form with Him an actual relation of personal friendship, which will grow closer and tenderer as the years go on, deepening with each new experience, shining more and more in our hearts, until at last, passing through the portal which men misname death, but which really is the beautiful gate of life, we shall see Him face to face, and know Him even as we are known. "Whom having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Is the work difficult? Jesus directs thee.  
Is the path dangerous? Jesus protects thee.  
Fear not, and falter not; let the word cheer thee!  
All through the coming year He will be with thee.  
F. R. Havergal.

"The openings of the streets of Heaven are on earth."  
Jesus near—all is well; nothing seems difficult, When He is absent, all is hard. When he does not speak in us, comfort is worthless; but if He speaks one word, great is the comfort felt. Would not the loss of Him be greater loss than if the whole world went from you? What, without Him, can it give you? He who finds Jesus finds a treasure rare, a jewel above all others. And he who loses Him is losing, ah, so much!—much more than all the world. Without Him man is but a beggar; with Him a prince.  
Thomas A. Kempis.

## UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

## MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

"If thou art worn and hard beset  
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,  
If thou wouldst learn a lesson that will keep  
Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,  
Go to the woods and hills! No tears  
Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

Such is Longfellow's advice, and putting it into practice one day recently, I was rambling through the woods, when espying a moss-covered log under a lovely maple I sat down to rest a while. The sun shone brilliantly and the air was warm and balmy, so dreamily closing my eyes I abandoned myself to the enjoyment of so rare a treat. Silence, disturbed only by the notes of the merry song birds, held sway, but not for very long, however, for soon I heard, or fancied I heard, voices quite close to me. Now, it is not honorable to play eavesdropper, so I opened my eyes and gazed about me, but no one could I see; the robin and blackbird chirped, the gray bird trilled its lay, and the drooping elm branches swayed gracefully under the gentle influence of the sweet zephyrs.

Coming to the conclusion that I had been mistaken I again composed myself to rest, but soon again I heard the voices, which I this time noticed were quite unlike human ones, so I kept very still, bent on discovering, if possible, whence they proceeded. Listening intently I heard a mournful voice say: "How inconstant are the people of earth! Only a few days ago they sighed and longed for my coming, and scarcely have their wishes been gratified when already they have tired of my company, and now, dear May, are praying for your advent. And yet I have labored zealously to makethem happy, creeping into the depths of forest and streams I have loosened the lingering frost-fetters, and river and brooklet sparkles and baffles under my touch. I have wooed the trees, till, filled to overflowing with love of me, they are bursting out into thousands of buds. These and countless other services have I rendered, and yet, like a child's plaything, I am ruthlessly cast aside to make place for a newer friend."

Then a voice, like the tinkling of a golden bell, sweetly responded: "Why, dear sister April, you have surely been looking through your very bluest spectacles to take such a pessimistic view of things. I am happy to say I possess two great blessings—cheerfulness and contentment, and as I try to impart similar sentiments to all with whom I come in contact, I find no reason to complain. Have you not noticed how gay the children are when I appear. And how even the little lambs can scarcely contain their exuberance of spirits, but almost gambol their very lives away?"

"The buds that sprang into light at your caress have unfolded into myriads of leaves, and every tree and shrub is robed in softest green. An emerald carpet, bespangled with lilies, cowslips, violets and many other beautiful flowers, covers our old mother earth, and all around is love and light—even the very sunbeams are warmer and more golden. And though I labor to have those things so, I know full well that my reign will be but short, and soon the queen of the year, fair June, will occupy my throne."

"And yet I grieve not—my task is assigned me and faithfully I strive to do it, and the consciousness that I have done my best, and left the earth better than I found it is recompense enough for me; and when the time comes I'll smile my very sweetest, and willingly resign my crown. Nor do I call my admirers fickle, who in my sunset leave me and turn to greet my radiant sister in her glorious morning."

"The wheel of time ceases not to revolve, and it will not seem long until it is again my turn, and then, I know, my dear friends of to-day will welcome me as lovingly as ever. There's a silver lining to every cloud, and I always try to find it."

"And now, dear April, let me advise you to try my remedy for discontent, and recommend it to those who need it; failure very rarely follows its conscientious use."

Then the first voice responded in a less dismal tone: "How glad am I, sweet May, to have met you, and what a load you have lifted from my heart! My glasses have changed from blue to rose-color, and I see now many things that the darkness of my own frowns hid from my view. The fact (which I had overlooked) that my next coming will be again welcome gives me courage to complete my task cheerfully and say adieu willingly."

So interested had I become while listening to this dialogue that I remained perfectly motionless for several moments after the voices ceased, then rousing myself I again sought for some trace of their owners, but again no sign of them did I see.

Perhaps it was the trees that I heard, or perhaps (which I am inclined to think more probable) the near approach of May, together with the pleasant influence of the mild spring air, sent me off into a reverie, and my imagination having gained supremacy I merely fancied it all. So vivid, however, was the impression it left that it has ever since haunted me as a reality, and I cannot help thinking that there is considerable truth in May's supposed oration; for our own dispositions have much to do with the treatment we receive from others, the world being, as it has been said, a looking-glass, which gives us smile for smile and frown for frown.

There are unfortunately some people who cannot be induced to lay aside their blue glasses, and so drag wearily on their discontented lives, too often casting their shadows on the paths of others. The spectacles must be very dark indeed that can shut out the many new beauties that our dear friend May every day discloses to our view, but, judging from the cheery letters I receive, such glasses are not worn by any of my dear nephews or nieces. May yours ever retain their roseate hue is your old uncle's wish, boys and girls.

I had intended writing about some of those very letters of yours, and also to tell you some pretty flower legends, but I have already taken up too much space, and am therefore obliged to leave them for another time.

UNCLE TOM.



FUN AND FRIGHT.

## Puzzles.

## PRIZE PUZZLE.

## 1—SQUARE WORD.

A PRIMAL please, then onward press,  
'Tis Perseverance is success;  
Perhaps you may some SECOND choose,  
If so, why I just tell us the news;  
And then comes THIRD, as you will see,  
It stands just where it ought to be;  
This rhyme to you quite FOURTH may seem,  
If so, pray think its all a dream;  
And now if you're in FINAL set  
These little words, a square you'll get.

FAIR BROTHER.

## 2—CHARADE (PHONETIC.)

My FIRST takes part in every excursion,  
But never was known to take a trip, tour, or ramble;  
It likes an example, abhors a copy or pattern,  
And can always be found in a box, but never a chest or a coffer

In scholars or pupils my SECOND takes delight,  
That is for those that are laborious and diligent;  
But for persevering or attentive ones it has no use;  
From universities it keeps apart, but clings to schools or colleges.

THIRD is never found within a house or building,  
Yet never edifice or structure was built without it;  
It will be found in every corner or ceiling,  
Surely now its identity you'll soon be revealing.

Of every coward, poltroon, or even a dastard,  
My FOURTH does take their part;  
Yet delights in bravery and courage of every sort,  
But in an untruth or fabrication it never is behind.

WHOLE is a motto we all should take,  
And never for a moment its meaning forsake;  
For higher and higher we are bound to rise  
If ever this watchword we rightly prize.

## 3—CHARADE.

HENRY REEVE.

My FIRST is something said to be sweet,  
By my SECOND my FIRST is done;  
My WHOLE is a tie, a LAST it may be,  
Comprising an emblem of one.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

## 4—ANAGRAM.

While some may love the Stars and STRIPES,  
O'er which the Yankees brag;  
I think I always will COMPLETE  
In loyalty to "our flag."

GEO. W. BLYTH.

## Answers to April 1st Puzzles.

## 1—Box.

- 2—(1) Because in Capital.  
(2) Because it is well-read.  
(3) Because it is upright.  
(4) Because its coming is always welcome.

## 3—In-art-i-c-u-late.

1—W A T E R  
A L O N E  
T O W E L  
E N E M Y  
R E L Y S

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

Joshua Umbach, Thos. W. Banks, A. R. Borrowman, Mir. Hogarth, Geo. W. Blyth, Josie Sheehan, H. Reeve.

## Fun and Fright.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY GAETANO CHIERICI.  
(ETCHED BY W. W. DUNBAR.)

Love of power is well-nigh universal. But power is often abused, and so the poet sarcastically sings:

Man, proud man,  
Drest in a little brief authority,  
Like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven  
As make the angels weep.

This diminutive youth, dressed in his father's hat and a borrowed mask, finds himself an object of terror. This gives him power, and he at once begins to play such fantastic tricks as cause many juvenile victims—alleged "angels of the household"—copiously to weep. Elated by his Alexandrian

conquests, the young hero seeks his homestead, and with fell designs upon the tranquillity of the household, enters there. In all his terror he confronts his baby sister, who stands at a chair, peacefully imbibing liquid aliment. Now, it would have been most appropriate for the child to have apostrophized this hideous shape, in some such words as Hamlet addressed to the ghost: "Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd?" or as Satan addressed to Death at the gates of Hades, "Whence and what art thou, execrable shape?" But for various and sufficient reasons the baby did not parley with the frightful apparition, in these or any other terms. A glance of wild dismay was followed by shrieks of terror and a retreat which caused the aforesaid liquid aliment to bestrew the floor and brought the fugitive prostrate at the maternal feet. The mother quickly responds to the distressed cries of her child, but as she beholds the pigmy monster at the door, even her courageous heart quails and her cheeks blanch with fear. It is the crowning triumph of the boy's life. His victory is so great he can afford to be magnanimous; so he removes the mask. The moment when the eyes of mother and son meet is one of peculiar interest. The boy's face is radiant with the joy of victory, qualified, indeed, by a faint doubt as to ultimate results. The mother's expressive countenance is somewhat ominous; fear has apparently yielded to anger. What if the form of the daring boy were suddenly to be reversed across the maternal knee, and the ladle (or slipper) were to descend with vigor upon his humiliated person? Then, indeed, might the youthful Alexander weep,—not that there were no more worlds to conquer, but that he had ever thought of conquering even one world.

Gaetano Chierici was born at Reggio, 1838. He is a distinguished painter of *genre* subjects, and especially excels in kitchen scenes. The original of this picture is in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington. The kitchen here delineated is that in which the artist lived in his early days, and the boy and girl are his own children.

## The Queen's Reign.

It is a significant fact that the reign of the Queen has produced, with trifling exceptions, the whole work of Tennyson, the Brownings, Thackeray, Dickens, the Brontes, George Eliot, Kingsley, Trollope, Spencer, Mill, Darwin, Ruskin, Grote, Macaulay, Freeman, Froude, Lecky, Milman, Green, Maine, Matthew Arnold, Symonds, Rossetti, Swinburne, Morris, John Morley, to say nothing of younger men who are still in their prime and promise. Widely as these differ among themselves, they have characters which differentiate them from all men of the eighteenth century, and also from the men of the era of Goethe and Scott.—*Fr deric Harrison.*

# ROYAL CROWN SOAP

HAS NO EQUAL!

Beautiful Picture for 25 Wrappers.

ROYAL SOAP CO'Y,  
Winnipeg.

52-y-m

**We Propose to Watch You** with a Swiss, an Elgin, a Waltham or other American Watch. We guarantee prices lower than any local dealer can give. We sell them in every Province and Territory. We ship them with privilege of examination before paying for them.

May we send you our Wholesale Catalogue . . . . .

It contains cuts, descriptions and prices of Watches, and of Cabinet, Mantel and other Clocks, in Oak, Walnut, and Nickel.

ADDRESS  
**THE SUPPLY COMPANY**  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

## Good Harness! Better Harness! Best Harness!

ALL AT  
BOTTOM PRICES  
AT  
**PIERCE'S**

Harness Manufactory,  
278 James St., WINNIPEG  
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN MANITOBA

Send Post Card for Prices.  
67-m

## MAPLE GROVE FARM

ROSSER, - MANITOBA.

WALTER JAMES & SONS

BREEDERS OF

### SHORTHORN

CATTLE  
Bates and Cruick shanks).

Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap.



51-y-m

**D. FRASER & SONS,**  
Emerson, Manitoba,

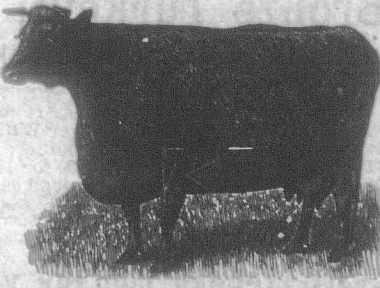
Breeders and Importers of DURHAM CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, and PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA PIGS

a Specialty.  
9-y-m  
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

### JOHN E. SMITH,

Beresford Stock Farm,  
Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium,  
SHORTHORN, CALLOWAY and HEREFORD BULLS; also COWS and HEIFERS of THESE BREEDS.  
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, MARES AND FILLIES, LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE PIGS AND OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP.  
Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire.

J. E. SMITH,  
61-k-m  
Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.



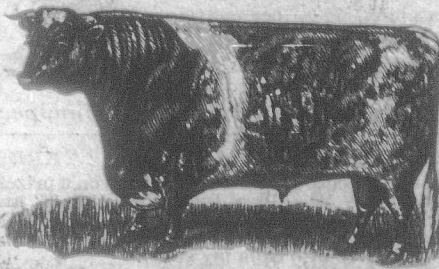
### W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—  
Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Berkshires,

HAS NOW FOR SALE AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

### 18 YOUNG BULLS

Intending purchasers will be met at Winnipeg on receipt of letter or telephone. Telephone No. 349 GULL. 64-f-m



### FOREST HOME STOCK FARM, SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES.

For Sale now, one bull, Lord Pomeroy, =15787=, dark red, 22 months old; a sure stock getter. Calves of extra quality. Two young heifers ready for service. Orders taken for spring pigs. Sows, prize winners, both at last Industrial and at local show. Boar of extra quality; weight, 600 lbs. Pigs supplied not akin. Stock shipped from Carman on C.P.R., or Roland on N.P.R. ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, Man. 65-c-m

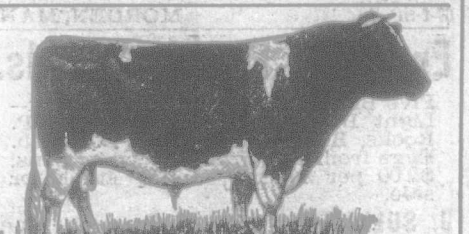
### R. J. PHIN, SHORTHORN BREEDER

A few choice young Bulls for sale.  
MOOSOMIN, 64-y-m ASSINIBOIA.

### JAMES BRAY,

Oak Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. My price now being well advanced for sheep, I will sell my whole flock of registered, Oxford Down, in

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



### EMPEROR OF CANADA £589

R. MCKENZIE, High Bluff, Man., Breeder of Pedigree Holsteins and Large English Berkshire Pigs. Numerous first prizes at Winnipeg and local shows. One young Bull for sale; sired by Emperor of Canada, out of Vida Rooker (imp.) Will now receive orders for shipments of spring pigs; pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited. 66-

### "RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM

DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR.  
Treherne, Manitoba.

BREEDER OF  
Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire and Red Tamworth Swine.

A grand lot of young pigs in April and May at low prices. Orders now being booked. Correspondence solicited. 67-1-m

### WM. SHARMAN,

Souris, Manitoba,  
—BREEDER OF—

PURE HEREFORD CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS

A few thrifty young bulls from 12 to 24 months old, sired by Tom Wilton [464], a son of Conqueror and grandson of the great Lord Wilton, from imported and home-bred cows, for sale now at prices to suit the times. 9-c-m

### IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE :

IN THE

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE

—AND—

## HOME MAGAZINE.

# VERY SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN MANITOBA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN,—In our Spring Catalogue for 1894, we stated that upon all \$50 Manitoba orders, \$75 orders from the Northwest Territories, and orders of \$100 from British Columbia, we would prepay the freight charges.

We very much regret the necessity of withdrawing that very liberal offer, as we have found it unprofitable to ourselves.

We therefore, from this date, May 1st, withdraw that engagement.

In order that our long-distance customers may understand our desire to help them, as far as we profitably can, in the matter of freights we have adopted the following plan, which will hold good until our Fall Catalogue is issued, by which time we expect to have our arrangements perfect:—

TO MANITOBA BUYERS.—Make your order reach \$50 or upwards, then add 15% (fifteen per cent.), and we will prepay the freight.

TO NORTHWEST TERRITORY BUYERS.—Use our Catalogue, make your order reach \$50 or upwards, then add 20% (twenty per cent.), and then we will prepay the freight to your nearest railway station.

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA CUSTOMERS.—Use our Spring Catalogue, make your order reach at least \$50, then add 30% (thirty per cent.), and we will prepay your freight charges.

As this newspaper reaches all points in the North and West, we will positively stick to this rearrangement and decline all orders on any other terms which reach us after May 1st.

Respectfully,

STANLEY MILLS & CO.

A GOOD

## WALTHAM WATCH

FOR ONLY \$7.50.

If you will send us \$7.50 in a registered letter we will send to your nearest post office (all charges prepaid) a genuine Waltham stem-winding, dust-proof silver watch.

They are good time-keepers, and need no recommendation from us, being manufactured by the Waltham Watch Co.; there is none better to be had. This watch (at this price) is a rare bargain, for the same watch is sold in all retail stores throughout Canada at from \$12 to \$15. By buying direct of the wholesale man you can save the retailer's profit for yourself.

Price, only \$7.50 for the best silver watch on the market. We send them by registered mail to your nearest post office, all charges being prepaid by us.

Steel watch chains, 10c. Nickel silver watch chains, 25c. Gold-plated chains, \$1.50 each. Our terms are always CASH with the order.

## STANLEY MILLS & CO

Wholesale Shippers,

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

5-a-m

## IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Now for sale, a number of fine spring pigs of either sex, at very reasonable prices; also one good boar, last fall's pig. Pedigrees guaranteed. Write or call and see our stock. 50-y-m



RIDOUT & PERCIVAL, Coisgirth, Manitoba.

## REGISTERED

## IMP. LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS

I send out nothing but the best. Made a clean sweep in thoroughbred pigs last fall at Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Regina fairs. Prices low. Address,

## B. WOOLHOUSE,

Leon Creek, N. W. T. 67-m

## ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

## GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE.

Four young bulls just imported from Ontario for sale at reasonable figures, also some choice young heifers. Apply to

### J. G. BROWN,

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

Or MR. MARTIN,

9-b-m Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

J. A. S. MACMILAN, Box 183, Brandon, Man.

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

## PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

My stock of Breeding Ewes consists of two hundred selected from the best flocks in England. The pen of Shropshire Ewes that won the champion prize over all England were out of a flock of forty that I bought from Mrs. Barr, of Odstone Hall. My rams are by the same sire as the Champion Ram, and out of ewes sisters of the dam of the Champion. I have spared neither time nor money to put together the best flock of sheep I could buy in England, and for size, quality of wool and uniformity of character, cannot be surpassed. Ram Latsbe and Ewes for sale at moderate prices. 82-y-m

## Shropshire Sheep, Ohio Imp. Chester Whites and Large Yorkshires

At half price, from such sows as Lincoln Lass 5th (418), imported in dam; her dam, Lady Duckering imp. (415), being first at World's Fair, Glad-lator imp. (13), 1st at Toronto and 2nd at World's Fair, sire of my young sows. My Yorkshires have never been beaten in Manitoba by fair decision. Did not compete at Pilot Mound. My breeding sow gained 5 firsts and 2 seconds, and boar 1st at Winnipeg Industrial last July. No culls shipped. Stock guaranteed as described. 62-y-m



J. OUGHTON, Crystal City, Man.

## BERKSHIRES



## JOHN A. ROSS, BUTTERFIELD, MAN.

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

## HENSALL FARM

Shropshires and Berkshires.

JAS. ELDER, Virdon, Man.

Young pigs for sale. As the proprietor intends going into dairying, he will sell off the lot of Shrops cheap. Some are imported. 65-1-f-m

## JAMES WELLS,

Virdon, Manitoba,

—BREEDER OF:—

## PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS

Have now on hand a lot of different ages, bred from prize-winning stock. Write or call early & get your choice. 68-2-f-m

McCLURE'S POULTRY YARDS

White Leghorns and Light Brahmas.

GET OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FOR 1894.

63-m J. McCLURE, 448 Carey-St., Winnipeg.

LIGHT : BRAHMAS AND LANGSHANS only.

EGGS from 1st prize breeding pen Light Brahmas (at recent Manitoba Poultry Association Show, average score of hens 90) at \$3 per 13. Other pens at \$2 to \$5 per 13. Langshans from imported birds at \$2.50 per 13. Address—

C. M. RICHARDSON, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

EGGS FROM CHOICE LIGHT : BRAHMAS Only \$2 per 13.

Orders booked and filled in turn as received. WM. BRAMMALL, 375 Jarvis Ave., WINNIPEG, 66-f-m

STOCK GOSSIP.

Read the advertisement of Stanley Mills & Co. in this issue.

Messrs. R. Rivers & Son, Springhill Stock Farm, Walkerton, report that their Shorthorns have wintered well, and that their cows, twelve in number, have all dropped calves—six of each sex—all good, straight ones with lots of hair. They have yet one fine young bull for sale, to which reference is made in their advertisement.

D. F. Wilson, who was appointed delegate to the Brandon Fair Board by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, has succeeded in having the following additions made to the swine sections, viz.:—Boar and four of his get, not more than six months old, owned and bred by the exhibitor; also sow and four of her produce, ditto as above; also a class for fat pigs. Mr. Wilson also induced the society to divide the class for grade cattle right down to calves, one section for grade cattle for beef purposes and one for dairy purposes.

W. Wallace Dunbar, Ont., brought through to Winnipeg this spring a shipment of stallions which he had just imported from Scotland. Stonewall district has been fortunate in securing two of these horses, John Siddons, of that place, having bought the Clyde colt, Knight Templar, Vol. XVII, got by the celebrated horse, Eastfield Stamp. He is a big, strong bay, with white markings, rising 3 years old and looks as if he should get a good, useful class of horses. Mr. Mollard, of Stonewall, bought the imported Hackney, Jonas (1893), sired by Cambridgehire Shalton, bred by Jonas Leonard, Cambridgehire, England. He is rising 4 years old, dark bay, a strong, compact horse, and a great mover.

Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, has been for a number of years identified with breeding Clydesdale horses, and a number of good ones have passed through his hands. Among his brood mares are some from imported animals. In 1890 he again returned to Scotland, and after visiting a number of the best known stud farms in the Clydesdale districts, he selected four yearling stallions, which he considered suitable for Canadian breeders. These are all sound young horses, in which the blood of Prince of Wales and his sons largely predominate, while Darnley and others bred in the most popular lines are also represented. Those who require anything in this line should pay Mr. Smith a visit, where they may expect to be courteously received and pleasingly entertained while inspecting the stock. Mr. Smith is also breeding Jerseys, but we were quite as much impressed with the good qualities of some excellent improved Yorkshires which we were shown as anything about the establishment.

John A. Turner, member of the well-known firm of R. & J. A. Turner, "Clydesdale Ranch," Millerville P. O., Calgary, passed through Winnipeg recently with a car of thoroughbred live stock, made up as follows:—The thoroughbred colt, Col. Dennison, foaled April, 1892, sired by the great imported Dennison, winner of over \$2,000 in steeplechases in the old country; dam Sally Snobs, by imp. Hymen, who ran third at the Derby. Sally Snobs is a race mare of extraordinary accomplishments, having won 13 races out of 17 starts. This colt was bred by Claughton Bros., Ipsom, England, and has already won 10 first prizes, and last fall was first and sweepstakes against all ages at Whitby, beating Glendale, the Toronto winner, and others. He is a big, rangy colt standing 15.3 now, and has the compact build of the Hackney. He is just the stamp of a thoroughbred to cross on cold-blooded mares. There was also a Clydesdale colt, Gold, sired by Grandeur, the Toronto champion for the past two years; dam Lady St. Clair, by St. Clair Erskine, by Lord Erskine. As are all the Clydes taken out by this firm, Gold is a cracking good one. A magnificent red 14-months-old Shorthorn bull was in the car; he is one of those thick-fleshed, low-down, wide ones of Cruickshank breeding. He comes from the herd of that successful breeder, John I. Hobson, Moss, Ont.; sired by a Watts bull out of a daughter of the World's Fair champion, Young Abbotsburn; granddam Miller's old Vice Consul. Next were two fine Galloways from the herd of D. McCrae, Guelph, one from a cow that won 2 prizes at the Highland Society Show, Scotland. Thirty Shropshire rams and 10 ewes completed the car.

Read the advertisement of Stanley Mills & Co. in this issue.

Bronze Turkeys, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Laced Wyandottes.

Turkeys—Young tom, 29 lbs., 11 months old; hens, 19 to 22 lbs.; \$3 per 10 eggs. White Wyandottes—Cockerel "Windsor White," score 94; hens, 93 to 95; \$2 per 13 eggs. Plymouth Rocks—Cockerel "Hero," 931 points; hens, 91 to 93; \$2 per 15 eggs. Yard No. 2—All good Hens and Pitkin Cockerel; \$1.50 for 15 eggs. Pekin Ducks, 10 to 11 lbs.; eggs, \$1 (10 eggs). Hard-times prices. Write and send cash. Orders filled promptly. A few choice birds for sale. 61-y-m M. MAW, Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS

To make room for young stock am offering a fine lot of hens at \$2.00 each. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting. My birds have won prizes in 1892, 1893, 1894. Single comb White Leghorns only. W. A. PETTIT, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.



FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS

Eggs for Hatching From Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and Gold Laced, Black and White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Langshans, \$2 per setting of 15 eggs. Bronze Turkeys, \$1 per 9 eggs. Pekin Ducks, \$2 per 11 eggs. My breeding pens contain birds that won 11 first, 5 second and 3 third prizes at Winnipeg Industrial. Also, in recent show in Wesley Hall, 15 entries, 15 prizes and Gold Medal for best breeding pen in the show. A few choice birds and Rabbits for sale. Write S. LING, Proprietor, Winnipeg, Man. 47-y-m



BOUNDARY : ST. : POULTRY : YARDS.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns won 6 prizes; 3 firsts at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, 92 and 93, also 1st on Breeding Pen at the Manitoba Poultry Show, 1894. The 1st prize cockerel and pullet were also from my stock. Eggs—S. C. B. Leghorns.....\$2 per 13 " Pekin Ducks....." " 11 " L. Brahma....." " 13 " One P. Rock Cockerel....." " 1 Order promptly attended personally. No circular. Send stamp. Address, A. WILLIAMS, Boundary St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 67-y-m

REID'S : POULTRY : YARDS

BREEDER OF— Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Black Red Game, Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks.



At Winnipeg Industrial, 1893, I won 6 prizes on 6 entries—1st Golden Wyandotte; 1st and 2nd W. Wyandottes; 1st, B. B. Red Game; 2nd, B. Minorcas. At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1894—5 entries and 9 prizes: 1st and 2nd, W. Wyandottes; 1st, breeding pen B. B. Red Game; 1st, Golden Wyandotte cock, 2nd, hen, and 1st, on B. Minorca hen. EGGS IN SEASON. Send stamp for catalogue. THOS. REID, 293 Izzie St., WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG : POULTRY : YARDS

S. WISE, - PROP. BREEDER OF PRIZE-WINNING Golden Wyandottes At Manitoba poultry show, March, 1894, I won 1st on hen, 1st and 3rd on cockerels—score, 94 and 91; 1st and 2nd on pullets—score, 93 and 92 by Butterfield. Eggs from prize matings, \$3 per 13, \$5 per 20. Also high-class B. P. Rocks; eggs, \$2 per 13. Address— 633 Ross Ave., - WINNIPEG.

MINORCA AND BRAHMA EGGS \$2 PER SETTING.



1st, 2nd and 3rd for young Brahmas, and 2nd for young and old Minorcas at last Industrial Exhibition. 1st on Black Minorca Cockerel, 2nd on Pullet, and 3rd on Light Brahma Cockerel, and 2nd on Pullet, at the recent show held by the Manitoba Poultry Association.

A. CURLE, Pembina Road, 68-m FORT ROUGE. EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM:— Prize Winning Buff Cochins, Blk. Spanish, W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, Came Bantams and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. SENT SAFELY. PRICES REASONABLE. A. M. Matheson, 65-f-m BRANDON, MAN.

An Unparalleled Record

—AT THE— Manitoba Poultry Assn. Show, 1894, my SILVER WYANDOTTES WON Pullets, 1st, 2nd & 3rd; Cockerels, 1st & 3rd; Hens, 2nd & 3rd; Breeding Pen, 1st, & Medal for Highest Scoring Pullets at the Show. Eggs from prize-winning birds, \$3 per setting; from other pens, \$2, which are the same stock, but not shown. W. D. LAWRENCE, MORDEN, MAN. 67-f-m



Emerson Poultry Yards.

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

CARBERRY POULTRY YARDS.

Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Felch Strain.) A FEW CHOICE COCKERELS —AND— Eggs for Hatching. W. ATKIN, 64-f-m Carberry, Man.

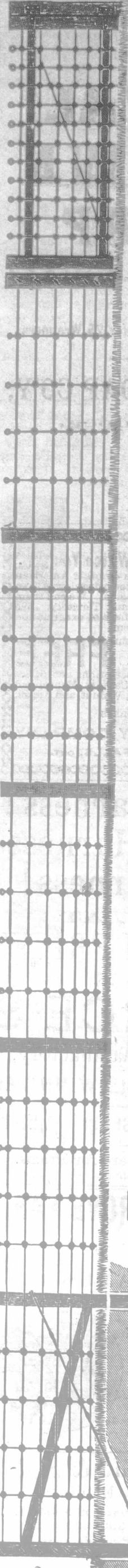
TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

I have as many orders now booked for eggs as I can fill. I have to turn away some of my last year's customers that got eggs and were so well satisfied with the stock. I am importing some other breeds. H. K. ZAVITZ, Prairie Poultry Farm, Carberry, 59-y-m Man.

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



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



THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

The accompanying Cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED WIRE FENCE.

Each panel represents one rod (16 1/2 feet), 7 wires, 4 steel stays. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

—PERFECTLY— Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER than any other fence.

This, without doubt, the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp consumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

THE BEST FENCE MADE FOR Farms and Railroads.

FARM RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Agents Wanted In every Township. Send for circulars and particulars. Address —THE— LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.



THE MARKET DRUG STORE

291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN. (Opposite Meat Market.)

Everything in the drug line. We especially solicit farmers' trade. Both personal and mail orders promptly attended to.



RICE'S AERMOTOR MILL

Feed grain ground for eight cents per one hundred pounds, or for every tenth bushel. Rice's Process Flour for brown bread, biscuit, cake and pudding (the healthiest on the market).

J. R. CAMERON

Merchant Tailor



THOS. LYONS

598 Main St., - Winnipeg

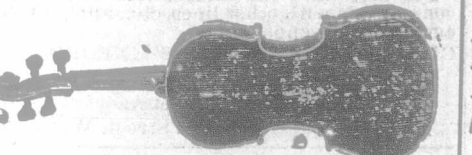
Has the Cheapest and Most Reliable Stock for the Spring Trade.



WINTER GOODS AT COST. Custom Work and Repairing done on the premises.

VIOLIN, BOX & BOW COMPLETE

\$1.00 to \$150.00



Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine.

J. FRANK GRUNDY

P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN.

All kinds of Musical Instruments at lowest possible prices. Mention this paper.



SUMMER SPORTS

Tennis, Cricket & Base Ball Outfits, Bicycles & Sundries

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.

Guns and Sporting Goods, Winnipeg, Man.

Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.

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

W. A. DUNBAR VETERINARY SURGEON

15 1/2 Jemima St., - Winnipeg. Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to. TELEPHONE 59. 25-2-y-m

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 8 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic. Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for the service rendered as such: Alton, W. W. Wawanesa. Coote, H. L. B. Minnedosa. Coxe, Samuel Brandon. Dunbar, W. A. Winnipeg. Dann, Joseph Deloraine. Fisher, John Frederick Brandon. Fisher, Peter M. Melita. Hinman, Willet J. Winnipeg. Hopkins, Arthur George Hartney. Henderson, W. S. Carberry. Irwin, John James Stonewall. Lipsett, J. H. Holland. Little, Charles Winnipeg. Little, William Boisvein. Little, Michael Pilot Mound. Livingston, Archibald M. Melita. McFadden, D. H. Emerson. McMillan, Adam Oak Lake. McNaught, David Rapid City. Morrison, Wm. McLeod Glenboro. Murray, George F. Morden. McLoughrey, R. A. Carman. Poole, John Wesley Gladstone. Rutherford, John Gunion Portage la Prairie. Shoultz, Wm. A. Gladstone. Smith, Henry D. Winnipeg. Spiers, John Virden. Sweet, T. J. Morden. Taylor, William Ralph Portage la Prairie. Thompson, S. J. Carberry. Torrance, Frederick Brandon. Walker, J. St. Clair Boisvein. Young, M. H. Manitou. The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution. W. J. HINMAN, Registrar 9-m

HIDES AND WOOL

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

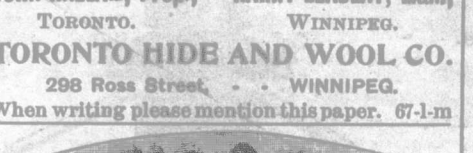
HIDES, - SHEEPSKINS - AND - WOOL

Consignments Solicited:

JOHN HALLAM, Prop., HARRY LEADLAY, Man., TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.

298 Ross Street, - WINNIPEG. When writing please mention this paper. 67-1-m



CAPACITY, 200 HOGS PER DAY.

HOGS - PURCHASED - ALL - YEAR - ROUND.

54-y-m

ARAB HORSE POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

These Powders will Purify the Horses' Blood, Build up their System and put them in good condition, making the horse Long-winded and hardy. Anyone using these Powders will find their horses entirely free from Coughs, Colds, Worms, Distemper or any sickness whatever. Dose - One tablespoonful in soft feed every night. The Arabian Horse Powders have been used by the Arabs for thousands of years, and it is only to be expected that these powders would be the most perfect ones ever put up for that noble animal. The Arabian horse stands alone pre-eminent and superior to all other horses, as it was from Arabia that all the pure-blooded horses came originally, and even to-day the Arab's horse is his companion both by day and by night. Money could not buy some of the pure-bred Arabian horses, whose pedigrees go back thousands of years, and are kept trace of more carefully than the greatest ones of the human family. Ask your druggist for them and take no other. Price, 25c. A. E. MUNSON & CO., Sole Agents, Carberry, Man.



SEEDS

on commission, we do not handle. Our Seeds grow. We prove them in our own grounds.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST!

Try some GROCERY SEED in a box and see what percentage grow.

A. BOWERMAN, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Florist, Seedsman & Gardener. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. 68-b-m

50,000.

50,000 MANITOBA MAPLES FOR SALE.

Away down cheap for cash, also a good supply of

Currants, Raspberries & Rhubarb

(ALL MANITOBA GROWN).

Send for Prices.

CALDWELL & CO.,

VIRIDEN NURSERIES. Virden, 66-f-m Man.

GRIEVE & PHIPPEN

TAXIDERMISTS, 247 Main Street, Winnipeg.

We pay cash for all specimens of Manitoba

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Artificial Eyes for above for sale. 50-2-y-m

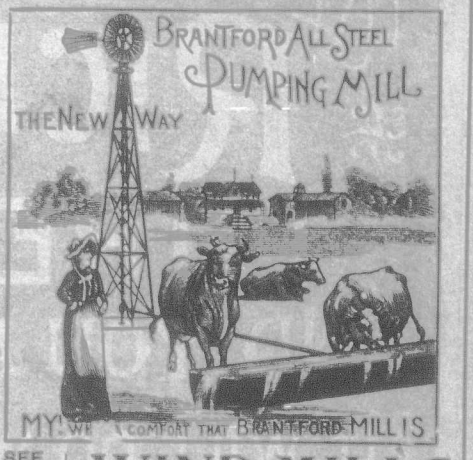
WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1; three insertions, \$2.50, in advance. Contracts not made for more than three consecutive insertions.

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

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

ALL-STEEL



WIND MILLS

Our Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder!

Write for particulars. Mention this paper.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, Ltd.

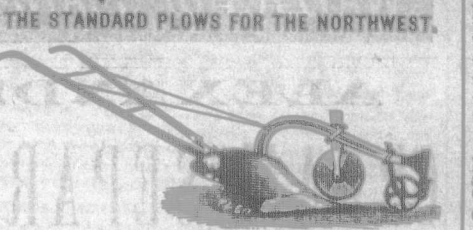
BRANTFORD, - CANADA.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. (Ltd.), Winnipeg, Man.

Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. 4-y-m

COCKSHUTT PLOWS

THE STANDARD PLOWS FOR THE NORTHWEST.



Our new Combination Breaker and Stubble Plow leads all competitors. We claim superiority in cleaning qualities and ease of draft. Our popular J. G. C. Sulky and Columbia Gang are in constant demand. If you need a Plow, or think of purchasing a Wind Mill, write us before you buy. 66-f-m COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Winnipeg.

SEEDS

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to . . . .

Keith & Co.,

P. O. Box 333, - WINNIPEG.

65-b-m

SEEDS

on commission, we do not handle. Our Seeds grow. We prove them in our own grounds.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Every reader of the ADVOCATE is cordially invited to make use of the "Gossip" column. Chronicle all important sales of pure-bred stock. Let people know of any praiseworthy accessions to your stock. If you have been successful at fairs or other competitions, let it be known.

"Our pigs are all doing splendidly this spring" - so write Messrs. Ridout & Percival, "Hazel Hill Farm," Solsgrith, whose advertisement appears regularly in our columns for Large Improved Yorkshires. You can depend on this firm if you require anything good. Write them for particulars.

Considerable quantities of fat cattle are being exported again this spring. Gordon and Ironside recently shipped six carloads from Pilot Mound. Several fine carloads are also going out from Carberry district. We understand Mr. Wallace, of Cartwright, fed two carloads of extra good heavy steers this last winter, and sold for very good money.

Provincial Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Thompson, tells us that the glanders is almost entirely stamped out of the province, only a few isolated cases remaining. Lately he has been devoting considerable attention to the cattle of the country, and, although, generally speaking, he finds the cattle in a very healthy condition, still there are a few cases of tuberculosis.

A four-year-old steer located in Chalmers Bros. & Bethune's stable, at Pilot Mound, is attracting considerable notice from stockmen and others. The animal is being fitted for exhibition purposes, and has already reached the 2,100 lb. mark. Mr. Geo. T. Watson is attending to the proper development of the steer, and by the time the Industrial Exhibition takes place in Winnipeg, it is expected the animal will be in shape to capture the first prize. Several prominent cattle men who have seen the steer consider him the best animal of his class in the province. - [Manitou Mercury]

D. Fraser & Sons, "Lake Louise Stock Farm," Emerson, who advertise Poland-China pigs in this issue, write us that 3 of their sows are due to farrow early in May. They are imported from the herd of Lay Arnold, of Michigan, headed by a boar, Black Chief 2nd, imported from Jacob Dunn, Belle Plaine, Minnesota, last July. These pigs were shown at the Industrial Exhibition last year, and won first in their respective classes. Black Chief 2nd is a massive hog for his age, and yet possessing great quality. The Messrs. Fraser have wintered their breeding hogs very carefully on roots and sheaf oats, so as to keep them from getting too fat, as this breed are particularly inclined to run to fat. And for this very reason they consider the best breed the best on earth for this climate. They are a hog with strong constitution, and well covered with a thick coat of silky hair; black with white points. They are the popular breed in the great American corn and hog belt.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, of Toronto, have purchased the stock and plant of the Ontario Pump Company, of Toronto, so well and favorably known all over Canada. They state that they will not only continue to manufacture all the best lines which were made by the old company, but that they are adding many new features, among others are steel windmills and towers. They have secured the services of Mr. S. H. Clappman, late manager of the Ontario Pump Co., who will, as in the past, have charge of the business. The new company will make it their aim, by the employment of skilled workmen, and the selection and manufacture of the best lines, to merit a continuance of the confidence and patronage so liberally accorded to their predecessors. Farmers requiring anything in the way of windmills, force or spray pumps, etc., should consult their catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in this paper.

A FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

Hundreds of farmers of our acquaintance do not make any pretence to keep track of their receipts or disbursements. Hundreds of others make a desperate attempt, using the memorandum pages of patent medicine or machine advertising pamphlets. Others again have various kinds of account books, which they keep with more or less success, and always with considerable trouble. Having for years struggled to keep a set of farm books by years entry and other elaborate systems, we know somewhat of what we speak. Many are the farm account books invented with a view to assist in the work of proving the profit or loss of carrying on farming operations, but most of these have been too elaborate, or have been specially designed for certain counties or localities or branches of farming. We have recently received from the publisher, Mr. H. D. Richardson, Winnipeg, a copy of his improved "Farmer's Account Book." This book originated in the fertile brain of Mr. McKellar, Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, and after meeting a very fair circulation in its original form has been enlarged and improved partly at the suggestion of such eminently practical men as the executive of the Central Farmers' Institute. As now issued it will contain the business transactions of an ordinary farm for two or three years. The ruling for receipts and expenditures is very complete and comprehensive, and a lad of fifteen years would have little difficulty in correctly keeping track of all cash transactions. There are also pages for bills receivable and payable, so simply and conveniently arranged that it would be difficult to make a mistake in them. Full instructions are printed in each book. One thing, of course, is necessary, viz.: That prompt entries be made of every business transaction - the book won't register these things of its own accord. We fully realize the difficulty of figuring out the exact cost of producing a bushel of wheat or a pound of butter, for on any well-conducted farm the several departments should be dovetailed into one another that it would require more bookkeeping than any farmer would undertake, yet by carefully keeping track of all cash transactions every farmer could know at any time "where he was at." And possessed of this knowledge there would soon be less talk of chattel mortgages, exemptions, balliffs, etc. The price of this book is only 75 cents, and we trust that Mr. Richardson's enterprise in publishing it will be duly appreciated by the farming community.

**NOTICES.**

Read the advertisement of Stanley Mills & Co. in this issue.

"All About Sweet Peas" is a complete epitome of all the literature of this fragrant annual, by the Rev. W. T. Hutchins. This book gives a complete list of the varieties, with full and complete directions for the cultivation of this favorite flower. Published by W. A. Burbee & Co., Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., Nov. 21 '93.

J. W. Buchanan, Smithville, Ohio.  
Dear Sir—We are very much pleased with the Buchanan Fence. Its efficiency and low cost cannot fail to commend it to all stock farmers. We are preparing to build more next year. Your fence combines more good qualities, with fewer bad ones, than any fence with which I am acquainted. I am very truly yours,  
F. B. MUMFORD.

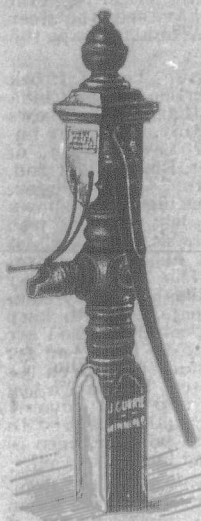
**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**FARMER.** Yes, South Dakota furnishes an excellent field for diversified farming. Wheat, Corn, Barley and Flax are produced in abundant quantities and find a ready market at good prices, while the cost of production is much less than in the Eastern States. Stock raising and wool growing have become successful industries in South Dakota, where thousands of acres of the finest land in the United States can be secured at reasonable figures and upon long time for deferred payments. Further information will be cheerfully furnished free of expense by addressing A. J. TAYLOR, Canadian Passenger Agent, 87 York St., Toronto, Ontario.

Read the advertisement of Stanley Mills & Co. in this issue.

**MARKET HARDWARE STORE**

FULL LINE OF  
**HARDWARE,  
STOVES, TINWARE,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
GLASS, Etc.**



**FARMERS**  
wanting anything in our line will always be gladly informed as to prices by writing or calling.

SOLE AGENT FOR  
**JOHN CURRIE'S**  
well-known and justly celebrated

**PUMPS**

**W. M. LAWRENCE,**  
289 Market Street,  
Winnipeg, 50-2-y-m Man.



**TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK  
AND ALL POINTS EAST.**

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH STEAMERS FOR  
**EUROPE, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA  
AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

**AUSTRALIA**  
FROM VANCOUVER.

SS. Warrimoo..... May 16

SS. Arawa..... June 16

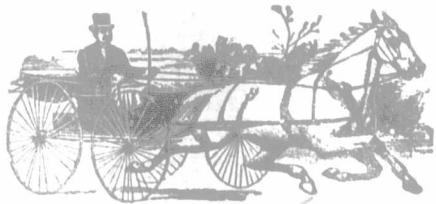
**CHINA and JAPAN**  
FROM VANCOUVER.

China..... May 14

India..... June 4

W. M. McLEOD, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main Street; J. S. CARTER, Depot Ticket Agent, or to

**Robert Kerr,**  
General Passenger Agent



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



**YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT!**  
TO LET A VALUABLE ANIMAL BECOME SICK  
**MAUD'S CONDITION POWDER** AND LOSE FLESH.  
HAS A WONDERFULLY GOOD EFFECT  
**IN BRINGING HORSES & CATTLE BACK TO CONDITION**

PRICE, 25c. AND 35c. PER PACKAGE.

We offer to mail for 10c. a regular 25c. package to anyone who wishes to try them before purchasing a supply.  
**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Ltd.), MONTREAL.**

USE  
**RICHARD'S**  
**PURE SOAP**  
AND YOU ARE RIGHT.

IT WILL DO WHAT NO OTHER SOAP WILL DO FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD USES IT STANDS ALONE.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE WATERS OF MANITOBA N.W.T. & B.C.

**ALEXANDRA'S  
CREAM SEPARATOR**

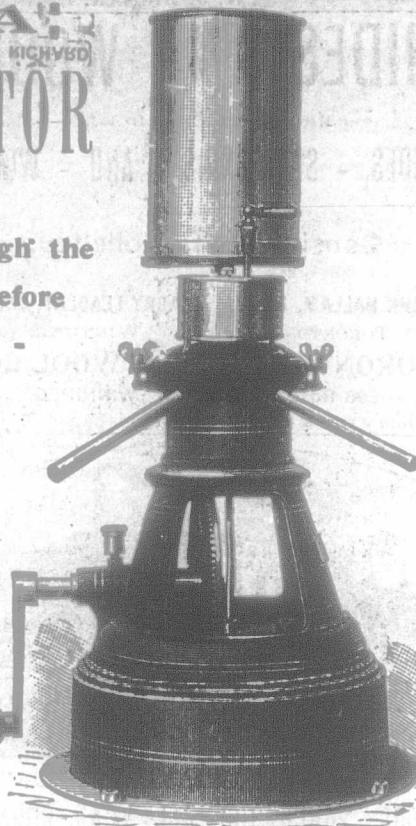
Our Separator does not go through the hands of half a dozen agents before reaching our Customers.

We import them direct from the manufacturers in England, that is why we sell it 25% cheaper than any other Separator.

**S. M. BARRE,**  
Dairy Supplies and Produce,  
249 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.

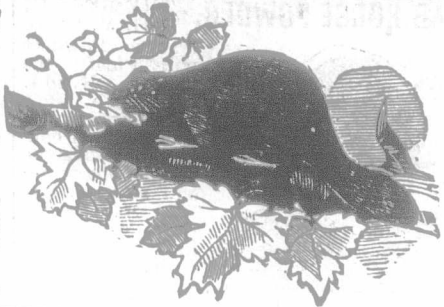
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

Butter bought and sold at the highest figure. Proceeds promptly remitted. 50-y-m



**1894**  
**BRANDON'S GREAT  
FUR AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM**  
(THE LARGEST WEST OF WINNIPEG.)

Furs repaired and relined, men's and boys' suits, odd pants, leather jackets, gloves and mitts, gents' furnishings, etc. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
53-y-m **JOHN T. SOMERVILLE.**



ESTABLISHED 1879.  
**W. M. BELL** | MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.  
(CORNER GRAHAM.)

**DRY GOODS**

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings always on hand. A full and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.  
39-y-m  
**WILLIAM BELL, 288 MAIN ST.**

**NORTHERN  
PACIFIC R.R.**

TIME TABLE—Taking effect Monday, March 5, 1894.

MAIN LINE

READ UP.		READ DOWN.	
NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Freight No. 128 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. No. 107 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 127 Daily.
STATIONS.			
0	0	0	0
1.20p	4.00p	11.00a	5.30a
1.05p	3.45p	11.12a	5.47a
12.42p	3.35p	11.26a	5.67a
12.22p	3.21p	11.38a	5.82a
11.54a	3.03p	11.54a	6.51a
11.31a	2.54p	12.02p	7.02a
11.07a	2.42p	12.13p	7.19a
10.31a	2.25p	12.30p	7.45a
10.03a	2.11p	12.45p	8.25a
9.23a	1.51p	1.07p	9.18a
8.00a	1.30p	1.30p	10.15a
7.00a	1.15p	1.40p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	5.25p	8.25p
1.30p	8.25a	9.25p	1.25p
	3.45p		
	8.30p		
	8.00p		
	10.30p		

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

READ UP.		READ DOWN.	
EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
Ex. No. 128 Mon, Wed and Friday.	Ex. No. 127 Tu, Thu & Saturday.	Ex. No. 127 Mon, Wed and Friday.	Ex. No. 128 Tu, Thu & Saturday.
STATIONS.			
1.20p	4.00p	11.00a	5.30p
7.50p	12.25p	2.30p	8.00p
6.53p	12.02p	2.55p	8.44a
5.49p	11.57a	3.21p	9.14a
5.23p	11.26a	3.53p	9.50a
4.39p	11.05a	3.50p	10.25a
3.58p	10.54a	4.05p	10.54a
3.14p	10.33a	4.28p	11.44a
2.51p	10.21a	4.41p	12.10p
2.15p	10.03a	4.90p	12.51p
1.47p	9.49a	5.15p	1.22p
1.19p	9.35a	5.30p	1.54p
12.57p	9.24a	5.42p	2.18p
12.27p	9.10a	5.58p	2.52p
11.57a	8.55a	6.15p	3.25p
11.12a	8.33a	7.00p	4.15p
10.37a	8.16a	7.18p	4.53p
10.13a	8.00a	7.35p	5.33p
9.48a	7.53a	7.45p	6.47p
9.33a	7.45a	7.55p	6.54p
9.05a	7.31p	8.08p	6.37p
8.28a	7.13p	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	6.55a	8.45p	8.00p

No 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

READ UP.		READ DOWN.	
EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
Mixed No. 144 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	Mixed No. 144 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Miles from Winnipeg.
STATIONS.			
5.30 p. m.	0	9.00 a. m.	0
5.15 p. m.	3	9.15 "	3
4.45 a. m.	11.5	9.44 "	11.5
4.07 "	13.5	9.54 "	13.5
3.15 "	21	10.17 "	21
2.43 "	35.9	11.38 "	35.9
1.45 "	55.5	12.30 p. m.	55.5

Stations marked \* have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

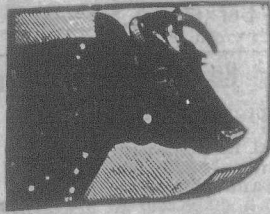
**CHAS. S. FEE,** H. SWINFORD  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.  
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent,  
486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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

**MEADOW-LAWN SHORTHORNS.**  
I will sell bull calves from my stock bull Royal Sovereign at prices to suit the times. Come and see me or write.  
**M. J. IRELAND,** Copetown, Ont.  
15-1-y-om

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**  
For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion =15404=; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes due to lamb in March. All Stock Registered.  
**W. G. PETTIT,**  
13-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., Q.T.R.

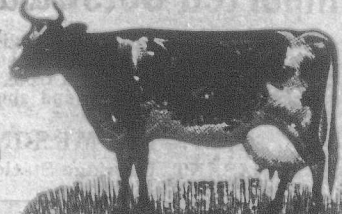
W. C. EDWARDS AND COY IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families. ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM CLARENCE, ONT. Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires. Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd. HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires. Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of imported and Canadian bred Ayrshires, also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.



HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

To avoid in-breeding I must sell my stock bull, Netherland Romulus. This is one of the best Holstein bulls in Canada. He won second premium at the Industrial this year in the strongest class ever shown there. Warranted right every way, perfectly quiet, and as good as when he was a two-year-old. Price very low. R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster P. O., Ont. 13-1-y-om

LARGE IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction, or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROS., Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville Station, C. P. R. 6-1-y-om



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

If you want the choicest of the breed, then write or visit Maple Grove. Only the very best are kept and bred here. No culls sold from my herd, they go to the butcher. Choice young things from the great Colanthis Aberkerk now for sale at living prices. Also some extra fine Berkshire pigs. Address, H. BOLLERT, 3-1-y-om CASSEL, ONT.

FOR HEREFORDS

WRITE TO F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

JERSEY-CATTLE

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

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

EXMOOR JERSEYS.

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

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts. Females from \$75 to \$150. Our stud is principally composed of the got of Almont Wilkes 2.191 and General Stanton, the sire of more horses in the 30 list than any sire in Canada. Jonathan Carpenter, 13-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

FIRST PRIZE JERSEY HERD.

Two young bulls from first prize cows and first prize bull at Toronto. Several heifers to calve shortly, suitable for family cows. 3-1-y-om J. H. SMITH, Highfield, Ont.

BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 3-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.



PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES

NICOL & SON, Cataraqui, Ontario. 6-2-om Some young bulls for sale.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES. A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write Whiteside Bros., 7-y-om INNERKIP, ONT.



A. McCALLUM & SON

Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que. Pure-Bred Ayrshires & 6-1-om Berkshire Pigs.

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

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!

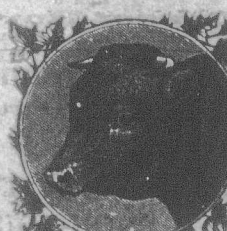
I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Danley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable. 19-1-y-om

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

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



SHORTHORNS! CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT AND VICE CONSUL



ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SOLD AGAIN! Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$300. IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical large Yorkshire in America, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address, J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager. 3-y-om

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world,—5,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 263 lbs. butter a week and 57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each. MRS. E. M. JONES, Brookville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brookville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

GERMAN COACH HORSES

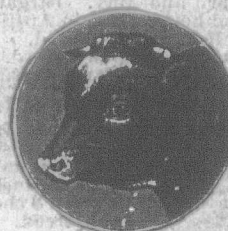
We have added to our stables the entire lot of the German Government World's Fair exhibit of German Coach Stallions and Mares, and now have the greatest show in America or Europe. These stallions will sire the grandest Coach and Carriage Teams ever seen. We have the only horse that sires the 16 to 16 1/2 hand sellers. We also handle Trotting and Pacing stock. Send for Catalogue. LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM, J. CROUCH & SON, Proprietors, LaFayette, Ind., U. S. A. 6-1-om

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS & LEICESTERS OUR SPECIALTIES. Choice young stock of both sexes FOR SALE. ALSO: White Star Potatoes. A new and distinct variety, very prolific; fine, large tubers, very few small; are medium late; strong growers. Price per bush., \$1; per 1/2 bush., \$1.25. Bags free. 13-1-y-om E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens, Ont.

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 11-1-om



VALENTINE FIGHT, Maple Leaf Farm, Orillia, Ontario.

Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 11-1-y-om

WESTRUTHER PARK

Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barrington, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station. JOHN IDINGTON, 2-1-y-om Stratford.

We now have FOR SALE Four Superior Shorthorn Bulls of different ages, sired by such noted bulls as imported Baron Lenton and imported Reporter and Cavalier, also some extra good Cows and Heifers. J. & A. SOMMERVILLE, 3-1-y-om ELDER'S MILLS, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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



H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q.

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Glosters, Claret, Lovely, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosebud and Mayflower. Herd headed by the imp. Cruickshank bull, King James. 15-1-y-om

Land for Everybody.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND. CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. GOOD SOIL! PURE WATER!! AMPLE FUEL!!!

The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer.

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

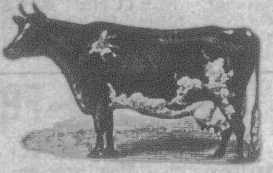


Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que. 19 y-om

**J. YULL & SONS,**  
Meadowside Farm,

Carleton Place, Ontario

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leonard Meadowside -1423- first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome; met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om



**AYRSHIRE BULLS**

Six young Ayrshire Bulls for sale. Five of them full brothers to prize winners at the late World's Fair. 9-11 T. CUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.



**LINCOLNS**

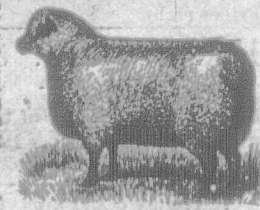
The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailes, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty.

R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. 5-y-om London Station.

**PETER ARKELL, Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-y-om**

**SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE**

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



**JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.**

Makes a specialty of breeding choice SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

**AND - CRUCKSHANK SHORTHORNS**

Low down, heavy weights, thick fleshed and easy feeders. A few choice young bulls, good colors and good quality, are ready for immediate shipment. PRICES MODERATE. 3-1-y-om

**IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES**

And their lambs for sale by the lots; also a very choice Shorthorn Bull calf, ten months old. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P. O., Ont. 7 miles south of London. 7-11-om



**BOULDER CRANCE FLOCK**

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE. Imported and home-bred stock of the finest quality and most fashionable breeding, with prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. C. W. GURNEY, 7-11-om Paris, Ont.



**HENRY ARKELL, Arkell P. O., Ont.**

Importer and breeder of Oxford-down sheep, winner of nine prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair. Fifty rams and ewes for sale, both imported and Canadian-bred; 100 ram and ewe lambs for 1894, from Royal and World's Fair winning rams. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G. T. R.; Arkell, C. P. R.; Telegraph, Guelph; Telephone, Arkell. 7-1-y-om

**COTSWOLDS**

I HAVE FOR SALE Shearing Rams, - - - Shearing Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs - FROM IMPORTED STOCK. ALL REGISTERED. T. HARDY SHORE, 9-1-f-om Glanworth, Ont.



**Imported Cotswold Ewes**

In lamb to an English royal winner that has proved himself a great stock sire. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from imported stock, which will make good show sheep, for sale at hard times prices.

WM. THOMPSON, MT. PLEASANT, Uxbridge Station, G. T. R. 9-1-y-om

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

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

**To Stockmen & Breeders.**

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID 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. JOHN DRYDEN. Several 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 WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

**DUROC - JERSEY FARM TAPE BROS., - Ridgetown, Ont.**

Importers and breeders of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Swine. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 9-1-f-om

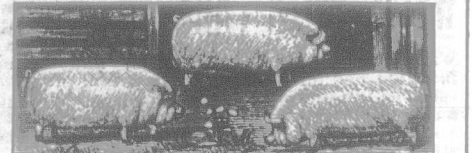
**RED TAMWORTHS, YORKSHIRES AND AYRSHIRES**

Now booking orders for young pigs to ship April and May. Bargains in Ayrshire cows and heifers, due in April and May. Two nice bulls, 12 months old. Stock registered and guaranteed as described. CALDWELL BROS., Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont. 23-1-f-om

**THE MARKHAM HERD**

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

**IMPROVED : LARGE : YORKSHIRES**



The largest herd and the most profitable type of Yorkshires from the feeder's standpoint in America. Over fifty sows bred to seven different stock boars for the spring trade. Pigs for exhibitors purposes a specialty. Stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

**YORKSHIRE PIGS**

Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons. J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-y-om

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

The undersigned offer for sale this month a few Yorkshire sows in farrow, June and July pigs, bred from imported stock, also some very fine young boars and sows, October and November pigs; also one Berkshire and one Yorkshire boar ready for service at once. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 169, Woodstock, Ont. 11-1-y-om



**IMPROVED WHITE YORKSHIRES.**

Young boars and sows of all ages, sired by our two imported boars, and from sows of Walker Jones' and Sanders Spencer's breeding. A few young bulls of the most popular Bates families. 9-y-om WM. COWAN, V. S., Galt, Ont.

**GREAT SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.**

Our herd won more first prizes and sweepstakes than all others combined, including Toronto, Montreal, London, Thirty imported and home-bred sows for the spring trade. Orders booked for spring pigs in pairs or trios not akin. Stock for exhibition a specialty. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Middlesex County, Ont. 7-y-om

Registered Improved Chester White Swine & Dorset Horned Sheep are my specialties. Cleveland Imp. No. 329, whose sire won sweepstakes at the World's Columbian Exposition, heads the herd. Young stock ready to ship, and guaranteed as described. Write for particulars, etc., to H. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co. 19-1-y-om

**E. D. GEORGE PUTNAM, ONT.**

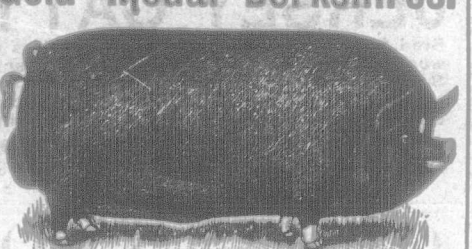
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 9-1-y-om

**T. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT., breeder of high class Berkshires.**

Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om

**Gold Medal Berkshires.**



Spring pigs from 3 first-class imported boars, and from imported sows and their daughters. Young boars and sows of October litters ready to breed. Large English Berkshires. Also Jersey cows, heifers and calves. Address - J. O. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 8-y-om

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not akin. 9-y-om GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.

**BERKSHIRE**

Of the best strains not connected, from a number of grand sows and three different boars. Fifty-eight prizes won last season. All ages for sale, including sows in farrow. 3-1-y-om WM. McALLISTER, Varna, Ont.

**THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.**

J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, - Ontario.

Now is a good time to order pigs from litters farrowed this year. We never had so many fine sows to breed from as at present. Can supply a few pigs from litters farrowed in January and February. These will be right for the fall exhibitions where prizes are given for pigs of this year. We have also for sale some young boars fit for service. Write for descriptions and prices. 2-y-om

**H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. - A grand**

lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om

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

Twenty young sows for sale, bred to my three stock boars, Highclere Prince, King Lee, and Champion Duke, Imp. Write for prices or come and see my stock. Station and Telegraph Office - CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 8-y-om

**ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, -IMPORTER OF- Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om**

**THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS**

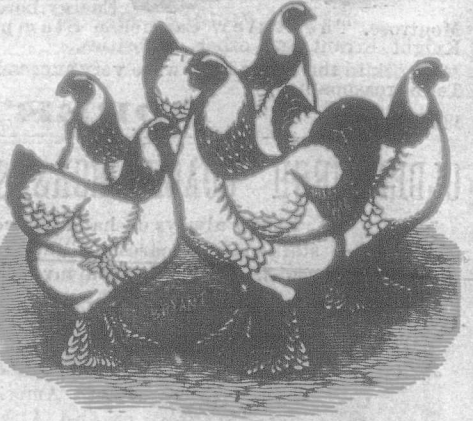
Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.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

**W. & F. ROW, AVON, ONT.**

Breeders and importers of Poland Chinas and Tamworths. Young pigs of all ages and both sexes furnished not akin. A few Poland - China boars fit for service on hand. Stock guaranteed as represented. 7-1-0

**PINE GROVE HERD - OF - POLAND-CHINAS**

I have a few pairs of good fall pigs, unrelated, yet for sale. Send for Catalogue just out, for description of Spring Litters. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-1-y-om



PRICE LIST OF EGGS. - Lt. B., 15¢; Golden W., 3¢; Silver W., 3¢; Blk. Lang., 3¢; Houdans, 1.50; Blk. Hamburg, 1.50; B. P. Rock, 1.1; Brown and White Leg., 1.1; Silver Gray Dorkings, 1.50. 7-1

**CULLODEN POULTRY YARD, Mount Brydges, Ont.**

GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont., breeder of Chester White Swine, Partridge Coochin, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Piled and Indian and B. B. Game Poultry, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Pea-fowls for sale; price of eggs, \$1.00 per 11. 7-1-y-om

**PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

- Our Eggs Hatch. - FROM GRAND PRIZE MATINGS, \$2 PER 13 FROM CHOICE SELECTED STOCK, \$1 PER 13

Customers report from Quebec "13 chicks from 13 eggs"; Toronto, "14 chicks from 14 eggs"; Victoria, B. C., "10 chicks from 12 eggs. None circular and catalogue free. C. W. ECKARDT, Ridgville, Ont. 3-y-om

**EGGS from grand yards of Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per setting, worth \$3, as my matings are high scoring birds and prize-winners all over. Some choice Minorcas for sale. W. L. BROWN, London West, Ont. 5-1-d-om**

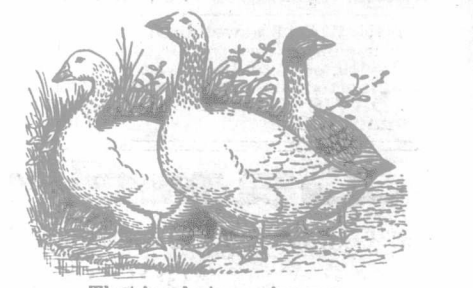
**MUNGER'S AMERICAN STRAIN.**

More than 400000 eggs that have averaged 40% hatch. 25 Years Experience in Mating and Breeding. 40 Grand Breeding Pens for 1894. Poultry and Eggs for Sale at all Times. Pairs, Trios and Breeding Pens Mated for Best Results. Address F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, Illinois

**MONITOR INCUBATOR.**

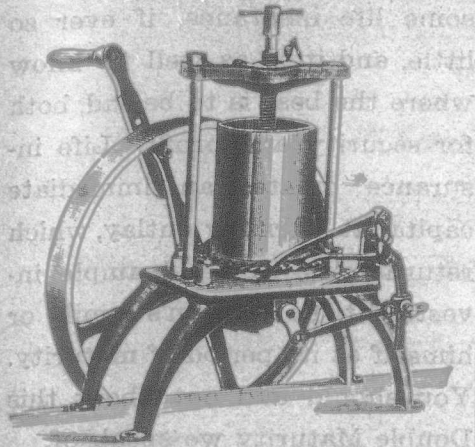
Two Medals at World's Fair. Illustrated Catalogue for stamp. A. F. WILLIAMS, Box 117, Bristol, Ct.

**CASH FOR FEATHERS**



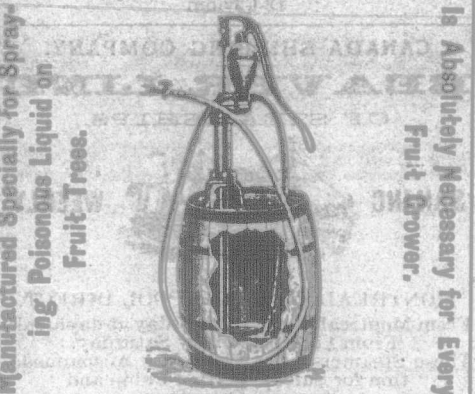
That is what we give you. Goose, Duck, Hen and Turkey. Write us what you have, or send samples. Alaska Feather & Down Co., L'd., 10 St. SACRAMENT STREET, Montreal. 7-1-om

**HIGH-CLASS, THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.**  
 Fresh eggs, securely but lightly packed, from prize pens of White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, \$1 per 11. Indian Game eggs, \$2 per 13. Bronze Turkey eggs, 25c. each, or \$3 per 13. Stock for sale after July 1st.  
 I am Canadian agent for WEBSTER & HANNUM BONE CUTTERS and STONE CRUSHERS. Write me before you buy.  
**J. NO. J. LENTON,**  
 19-y-om, Park Farm, OSHAWA, ONT.



**POULTRYMEN! GREEN CUT BONES** warranted to double the egg production. Our BONE CUTTER reduces green bones fine enough for little chicks. Medal and Diploma at World's Fair, and as far as we know, the only one worthy of mention. Get our circulars also of HAND STONE CRUSHER for making grit out of stone, shells, broken crockery, etc. Pure Limestone Grit, in sacks, \$1 per 100 lbs. Our CLOVER CUTTER finest made. Write for circulars. WEBSTER & HANNUM, Cazenovia, N. Y. 66-2-0-om

**OUR PERFECTION SPRAYING OUTFIT** is just what you are looking for.



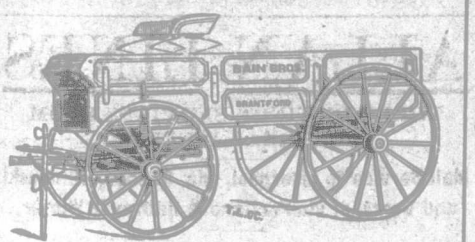
Manufactured Specially for Spraying Poisonous Liquid on Fruit Trees. Absolutely Necessary for Every Fruit Grower.

The only effective means of destroying the Aphid Cankerworm, Apple Cuckoo and other insects that are so injurious to Orchards and Gardens.

We manufacture the Most Complete line of PUMPS and WINDMILLS, both wooden and steel, both for pumping water and driving machinery of any firm in Canada. It will save you to send for large illustrated catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

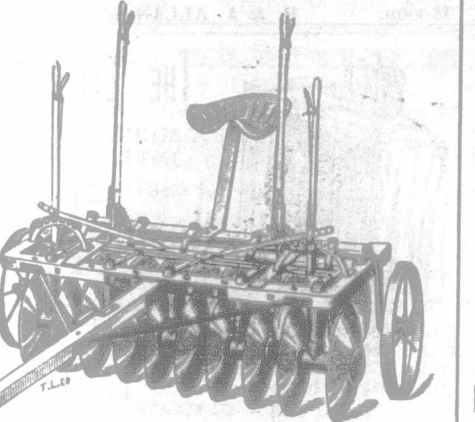
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Mention this paper. 9-y-om TORONTO, ONT.

**WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT THE BRANTFORD BAIN**



Because it will pay you to buy it. It is finely finished, well-proportioned, light-running, durable, superior quality. There are thousands of farmers who are well pleased with their BRANTFORD BAIN WAGON. Write us for prices, or call on our agents. BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., Brantford. 7-a-om

**PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE DISC HARROW** Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



Manufactured at Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works. Write for Prices, Circulars, etc., to H. TALLMAN, 4-f-om Beamsville.

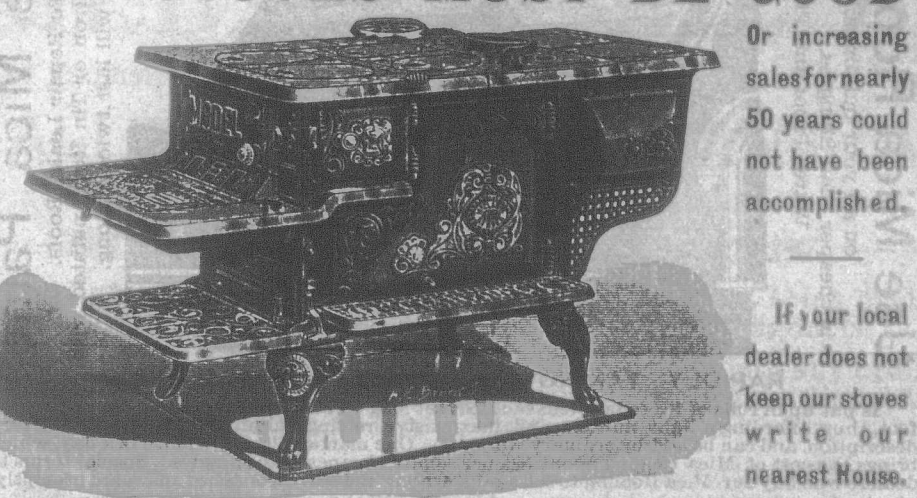
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 AT WHOLESALE PRICES and IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT YOUR WANTS.



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**GOOD COTTEN BAGS** at 20c. each.  
**LINEN BAGS** at 10c. each.

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 SEED MERCHANT AND GROWER, TORONTO, CAN.

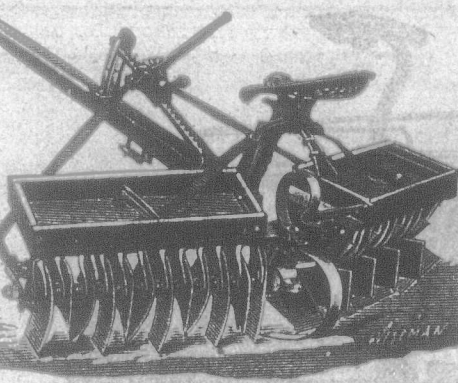
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 LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

**THE WORTMAN & WARD MANUFACTURING CO.'S SPADE HARROW**

The Best Pulverizer! The Best Cultivator! And The Best Harrow Ever Made.



It has no equal for pulverizing hard clay lumps. It is beyond question the best machine for making a seed bed on inverted soil. For preparing fall plowing for spring seeding, especially in heavy clay soil, where the land is baked or become hard and difficult to move. For cutting up and pulverizing any kind of stubble land, either for the purpose of starting to seed or lifting for seeding. It is unquestionably far superior to anything in the market for cultivating any kind of land that is very difficult to subdue. Where every other tool has failed the Spade Harrow will be found to be just the machine needed. We also manufacture the "Daisy" Barrel Churn, Cistern, Well, Force and Wind Mill Pumps, Horse Hay Forks, McKay's Patent Combination Sling. Prices and terms given on application.

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 LONDON, ONTARIO.

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**HOME COMFORT**



**STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES,**  
 CARVING AND STEAM TABLES,  
 BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS,  
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This Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

Made of **MALLEABLE IRON** and **WROUGHT STEEL** and will **LAST A LIFETIME** if properly used.

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MADE ONLY BY **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.  
 OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY,  
 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO,  
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 Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

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No. 1 is "Walnut Hill," a first-class stock and grain farm in the County of Peel, near Toronto, contains 200 acres improved, excepting 15 acres of uncultivated bush; soil, a very productive clay loam. Farm is well fenced in, fields of convenient size, with gates and lanes leading to the buildings, which are ample for all stock and crop requirements. There is a windmill pump and good water supply, large orchard of fine fruit, farm is thoroughly drained. There is a splendid brick residence, containing 12 rooms and every convenience. This farm joins the corporation of Streetsville, where there are the best railway and other facilities.  
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**WM. SHARP,** Practical Well Driller, 184 Hamburg Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

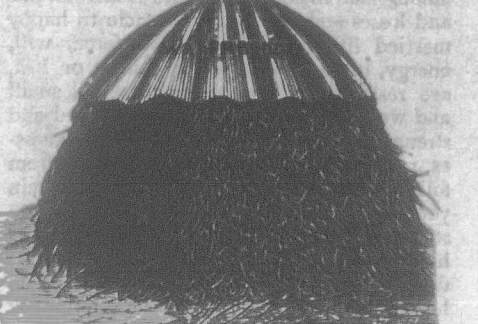
**FARMERS & SETTLERS, ATTENTION!**

British Columbia offers at the present time the best field for farmers and settlers in any part of Canada. Beautiful Climate, Productive Soil, Ready Markets, Good Prices, No Drought, No Frosts, Sure Crops. We have on our books over 10,000 acres of the best farming lands in the Province at very low prices, and on easy terms of payments, in blocks to suit purchasers, and situated in the best localities. Several islands within easy reach of Vancouver, well adapted for sheep and cattle. Settlers settled on Government lands. Call on or address,  
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 LAND, TIMBER AND MINERAL AGENTS,  
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Those machines are practically as good as new—they will skim eight hundred pounds of milk per hour each, and do it clean; one of them will do the milk for a creamery of 150 to 200 cows. Price low. For further particulars, address—  
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**HAY AND GRAIN CAP.**

THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.  
 The most practical, cheap and efficient hay and grain cap yet introduced. Not necessary to fasten down. Almost indispensable on grain when using a self-binder.

**VEGETABLE AND FLOWER COVERS**

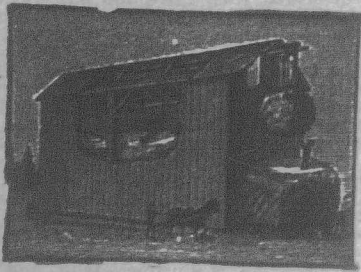
For Transplanted Plants. **Stack Covers.**  
 Built in sections. Diam. at bottom, 8 feet, by about 5 feet deep.

Send for circular to **SYMMES HAY CAP CO.,**  
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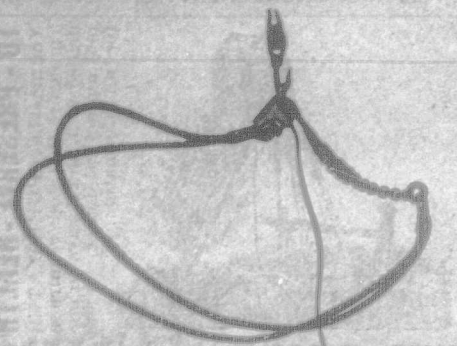
400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400  
(Four Hundred Acres in Extent.)  
Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.  
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(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 Shaaf-Lifter**

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

**RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED**

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**100 Rods BUCHANAN FENCE CO.**  
SMITHVILLE, O. \$35.00

**WEAKNESS OF MEN**  
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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

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Use Mica Roofing on all your buildings. It is cheaper than shingles. Water Proof and Fire Proof.

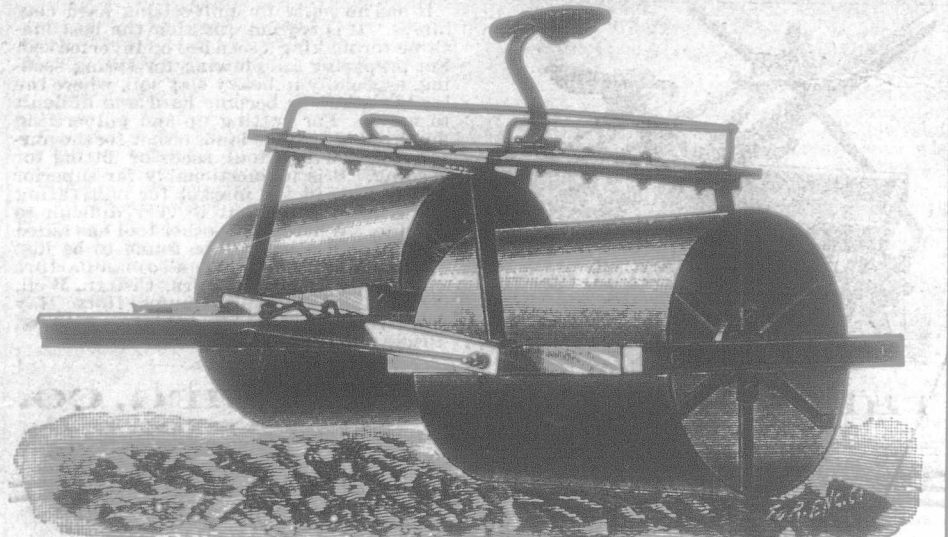
Use Mica Paint To Repair Leaky Roofs. Shingles, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

**RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.**  
Is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and cost 24c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

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17-1-7-om Office—101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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A Steel Roller, the drums of which oscillate on pivots and adapt themselves to the unevenness of the ground.



The bearings are the only wearing parts, and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost. It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily oiled between the drums. If your local agent does not supply you, write direct to **T. T. COLEMAN,** SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONT. Mention this paper. 3-11-om



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FOR STEAM AND HORSE POWER.  
MAKES EITHER FIVE OR SIX BRICKS TO THE MOULD.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED  
**Kells' Patented Combined - Brick and Tile Machines -**

IN TWO SIZES.  
Brick and Tile Yard Machinery a Specialty!  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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PARKHILL, ONTARIO.

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Until you have seen the Double Maturity Policy of the Manufacturers' Life. Ordinary prudence suggests that you should carry some life insurance, if ever so little, and it is as well to know where the best is to be had, both for security and profit. Life insurance creates an immediate capital at a trifling outlay, which returns, as a rich and ample investment, to a man's family or himself at its period of maturity. You should find out about this Double Maturity we speak of.

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**SAILING WEEKLY**  
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.  
From Montreal every Wednesday at daybreak. From Liverpool every Saturday. These Steamers have First-class Accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

**RATES OF PASSAGE, MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL:**  
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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewards.  
The attention of Importers of Horses and Live Stock generally is directed to the fact that these steamers have the highest record for the successful carriage of the same, and a trial shipment is solicited.  
For freight or passage, apply to  
**R. W. ROBERTS,** Manager, 21 Water St., Liverpool.  
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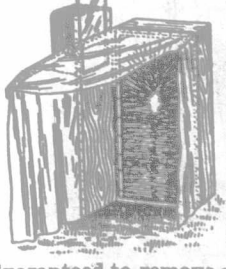
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THREE DISTINCT SERVICES FROM MONTREAL WEEKLY.

Mail Service to Liverpool, via Quebec, Rimouski and Derry, or via Portland & Halifax in Winter.

**DIRECT SERVICE MONTREAL TO GLASGOW**  
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These steamers are of most recent construction; are of the highest class, and their record for the safe carriage of cattle is unexcelled. Special attention paid to the best methods of stowing and carrying cheese, apples and other farm produce. For schedule of sailings, rates of passage or other information, apply to  
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A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION.  
**THE Fly Horn Trap**

WORKS COMPLETE.  
Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 50 cows. Township and County rights for sale.

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With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable  
ARMS

The Best Made on Earth--SO SAID THE JUDGES ON VEHICLES AT THE  
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Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because

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Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined

### MALLEABLE IRON.

Warranted as strong, more durable and lighter running than Steel Skeins. These Giant Arms completely revolutionize the building of wagons. Our 3-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is

**WARRANTED** stronger, though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 3 3/4-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast-iron arm wagon and less in price.

**THE DEMAND** for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day we are taxed to the utmost to supply it.

Send in your orders early. Terms and Prices Liberal.

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CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

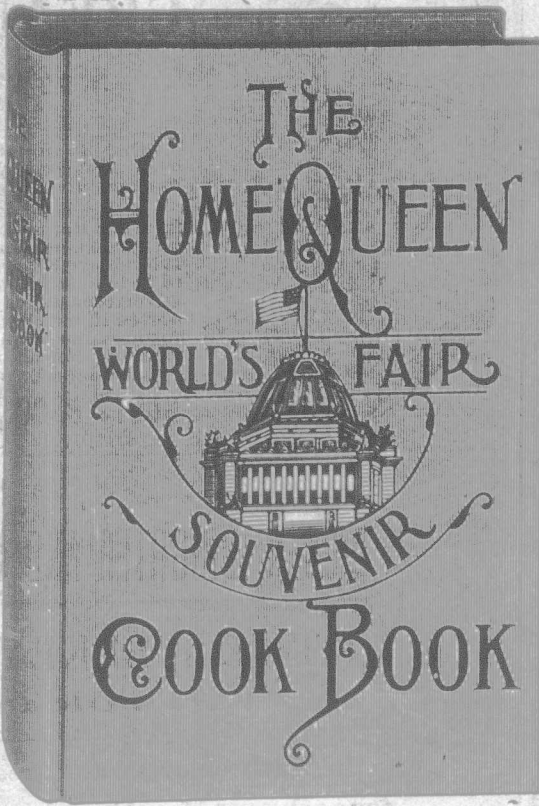
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The price of this book is \$2.50. We will send it to any of our old subscribers who send us three NEW subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate at \$1.00 each.

This excellent cook book can only be obtained in Canada from us, as we have bought the sole right of the sale of it.



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OFFICE: 133 1/2 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.  
SPECIALTY.—Orificial Treatment of Piles and Rectal Diseases, Stomach and Intestinal Disorders, Chronic Nervous, Sectional and Wasting Diseases, Genito-Urinary Affections, and Diseases of Women. 5-y-om



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#### A NEW DISCOVERY.

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

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High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-y-om

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- A Mercer Grain Binder, complete, for 85
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- A Trenton Fanning Mill No. 1, only 12

We want you to understand these are a job lot bought for much less than manufacturer's price, and will be sold to the first buyer.

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— NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE —  
**THE WORLD'S FAIR**  
FOR NOTHING.

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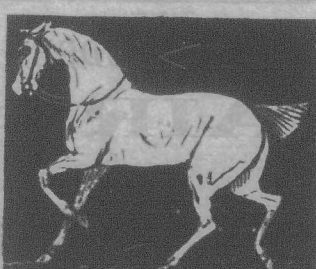
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We are now in the market for good Malt-ing Barley. Send us samples and we will give you the highest price paid.

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**SEE THAT HORSE?**



He has a smooth and glossy coat and feels in good enough condition to win the "DERBY" and so would any horse if its owner used

**DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.**  
It renews the system, enriches the blood and gives nature a fair chance, is also an unfailing eradicator of bots and worms. It is just as good for cattle as for horses. Try a 50c. package if your horses or cattle are not thriving. For a spavin, curb, ringbone or splint, use Dick's Blisters, 50c. - Dick's Liniment for sprains, swellings, bruises, etc., 25c. - Dick's Ointment for scratches, old sores, saddle galls, etc., 25c. Mailed on receipt of price. **DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.**

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Will furnish in large or small quantities, to parties building, the celebrated

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**IS THE MICA ROOFING A SUCCESS?**

**GURNEY SCALE FACTORY: -** Well pleased with it. Will cover all our buildings with it. 50-y-m

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... HIGHEST PRICE AT THE ...  
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Hides and Furs of all kinds nicely dressed and finished by process.

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**FARMING AND GRASS LANDS**  
In every Surveyed Township in Manitoba and N. W. Territories.

Under its agreement with the Crown, the Company are entitled to Sections 8 and 36 in each township. These Sections comprise some of the best

**FARMING, STOCK-RAISING and COAL LANDS**  
in the country. They are now offered for sale at MODERATE PRICES, on EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT, and WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE IN**

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If you contemplate moving west and have a little money, it will pay you to purchase a farm from the Company at reasonable prices in well-settled districts, convenient to churches, railways and schools, rather than to take up homestead land in outlying parts of the country. Full and accurate descriptions of Company's lands will be furnished to intending purchasers on application to the undersigned, either by letter or personally, at the offices of the Company, Main and York Streets, Winnipeg.

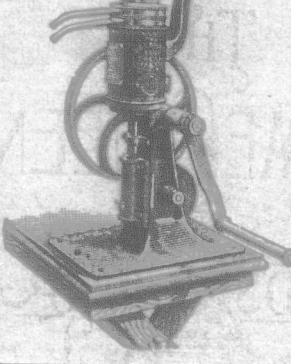
**The Company also have GENERAL STORES at**

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- Deloraine, Moeden, Touchwood Hills,
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Only Separator of large useful capacity that can be run by a "human boy." Buttermakers with ten cows or over lose money every day they remain without it. **N. B.** - This is not the machine that is to be withdrawn from the market because the manufacturers find it does not fill the bill, nor is it sold under a fancy name as English-made. It is not presented gratis to any government or official thereof to be used in travelling dairies or otherwise for the sake of advertisement, or for the purpose of saying they have endorsed it, but a challenge has been issued to all comers at the forthcoming Winnipeg Exhibition for close, quick, easy separating. For addresses of farmers in Manitoba, new users of this machine, price, etc., address, **SCOTT & CO., 189 Market-St., Winnipeg.**

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