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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED
 IN THE DOMINION.

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

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All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below.

THOMAS WELD,
 Manager "Farmer's Advocate,"
 WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or part of both. Selections of books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "The best varieties of Potatoes for Manitoba, and the best methods of cultivation." Essays to be in this office not later than the 15th of March next.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on the question, *Is it Advantageous to Breed Farm Mares to Drop Their Foals in the Late Fall or Early Winter to Secure Best Results in Work and Foals During the Year?* Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of February.

We want industrious, reliable, pushing men in every township in the Dominion, to canvass for us, and introduce our splendid Subscription Picture. Steady employment and good wages given to suitable men. Write for particulars.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM WELD.

With very deep sorrow we have this month to announce the death of our beloved chief, Mr. William Weld, the founder and proprietor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. Our grief is the greater owing to the heart-rending circumstances connected with his death. On Saturday, January 3rd, Mr. Weld was in his usual good health, and attended to the many duties connected with the office of this journal; he had gone over his afternoon letters and given instructions to his assistants concerning them, and later made an engagement with his chief assistant editor to discuss some important business matters in the evening. He went home about 4.30, where he chatted with a few members of his family, who were then just leaving the house, and was never again seen alive. He was thought to have gone out again, and, not returning at six o'clock as usual, it was supposed he had been detained at his office, as he frequently was. About 7.30 his son, Dr. Weld, went into the bath-room, and was horror-stricken to there find the dead body of his father drowned in a tank of water, which was fastened to the ceiling and overhung with a swing window, into which he had evidently slipped head-foremost while investigating the cause of a leakage of water, which for some days had given a great deal of annoyance. No one was on hand to assist him; no one heard his struggles, and from the position in which he had fallen he was entirely unable to extricate himself. At the time of his death a maid-servant only was in the house, and she was out of hearing, had the sufferer been able to give any alarm.

Mr. Weld was the son of the Rev. Joseph Weld, M. A., of Westwell House, Tenderden, Kent, England, and was born Dec. 10th, 1824. Educated by private tuition, he early conceived the desire to try his fortune in the colonies, and at the age of nineteen came to Canada. In those days Canada was sparsely settled and railroads were unknown, and it was with considerable difficulty he made his way as far west as Oxford county, where for a short time he remained in Woodstock. After prospecting for some time, Mr. Weld purchased a farm in Delaware township, Middlesex county, and at once settled down to make a home, and here, with earnestness and vigor, he carried on the work of a pioneer farmer. He soon recognized the desirability and economy of keeping and breeding pure-bred stock; he always highly appreciated, and eagerly read works treating on stock and advanced agri-

culture generally, and came to be looked upon as one of the most progressive farmers in the Province. After having spent twenty-one years in farming he saw that a practical agricultural journal was very much needed, and, therefore, in 1866, commenced the publication of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For several years he conducted it in conjunction with his farm, but as the business of the ADVOCATE gradually increased, he found it necessary to devote his whole time and energies to it. He then removed to the city of London, leaving the entire management of his farms to his two eldest sons. The progress of the paper was at first slow, and many were the difficulties and trials in his early days of journalism; but he was confident of his cause, untiring in his endeavors, and fearless in advocating the interests of the farmer, and his perseverance and energy were ultimately rewarded. This paper, through his ability and untiring energy, gradually increased in circulation and size, and is now the oldest and most widely read agricultural paper in Canada, circulating all over the Dominion, being a welcome visitor each month to thousands of homes in Canada and the United States. He also founded the "Canadian Agricultural Emporium," from which he sent to farmers all over Canada many new and improved varieties of grain, among which are many of the most productive and best kinds known to Canadian agriculture. Of the more important varieties of new seeds, grains, etc., introduced through the Emporium and the ADVOCATE, our readers will recall the Scott, Clawson, Democrat and Scotch Fife wheats, Early Rose potatoes, Emporium oats, and many other sorts too numerous to enumerate, the last important variety being the Canadian Velvet Chaff wheat, which was introduced only last year. After successfully conducting the Emporium for many years he sold this branch of his business to Mr. John S. Pearce and his son Henry Weld, who jointly conducted it till the death of the latter, making it one of the most important seed houses in the Dominion, under the firm name of Pearce, Weld & Co., now J. S. Pearce & Co. In all business transactions Mr. Weld was honorable and generous to the last degree. Avoiding public life he was ever ready to use his means and talents to promote the interests of the class of which he was always proud to be considered one—the agriculturists. He was a true and loyal Englishman, a firm believer in English institutions. In the future of Canada he had the utmost confidence. He has done very much to advance her agricultural welfare. By his efforts and writings he has done more than any other man toward keeping out of Canada any infectious or contagious stock diseases, and to this end he has

freely and liberally spent of his own means. To his many employes he was always very kind and liberal, and by them he was loved, and is now deeply lamented.

In 1845 he married Agnes, daughter of the late Henry Johnstone, Esq., of Delaware. To them were born nine sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him except Henry, before mentioned, who died four years ago. The survivors are Stephen and Joseph, who farm the old homestead in Delaware, to which Mr. Weld was always very much attached; John, who has been for several years Assistant Manager of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; Edmund, barrister-at-law, and Octavius, physician, both practicing their professions in London, Ont.; Thomas, Manager of the Manitoba Edition; Charles, a farmer near Winnipeg, and Corbin, the youngest, connected with the London Printing & Lithographing Co., in which his father was a heavy shareholder. The two daughters are Mrs. Mathewson, widow of the late Henry A. Mathewson, who was for many years connected with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and Mary, who resided with her parents at the family residence, Westwell House. He was a kind and loving husband, a tender and indulgent father, an affectionate and faithful friend. In social life he was most hospitable and his kindly, genial manner and many virtues will ever be remembered by those who knew him. No one in need ever asked aid in vain from him. Those who knew him best loved him most.

His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the city of London, and was attended by an immense concourse on foot and in carriages, including his employes of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the London Printing and Lithographing Co., also by a large number of the Masonic fraternity and of St. George's Society, of both of which bodies the deceased was a much respected member and benefactor. The funeral services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of Huron, the Dean of Huron and the Rev. R. Hicks, after which his remains were conveyed to Woodland Cemetery, his eight sons acting as pall-bearers, where the last sad rites were performed by the Rev. Dean Innes and the Masonic brethren.

All the leading newspapers of Canada have, in kindly terms, made reference to his death. Below are copied a few brief extracts:—

***** What Geo. Brown was to the Reform party, Mr. Weld has been to the farmers of Canada. He was a fearless and independent writer, and though many differed from him they always credited him with pure and honest motives, and being a man who had the interests of the farmers at heart. His struggles in the early history of the ADVOCATE were attended by trials and difficulties, but his indomitable pluck, intelligence and energy, backed by good health pushed it in the front rank of Canadian newspapers. By his efforts and writings he has done more than any other man to keep out of Canada all the dreaded infectious and contagious stock diseases, and to this end he has freely and liberally spent of his means. ***** The world is the better because he lived, and many in all parts of Canada will regret his having passed away.—[Toronto Mail.

A life of more than ordinary usefulness to the community was cut short in a terrible manner, when Mr. Wm. Weld, the veteran editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of London, was drowned

in a tank of water in his own residence. A practical farmer, and an enthusiast in everything that tended to advance the interests of his class, Mr. Weld has done a good work in Canada, which will not be interred in the grave with him; but will live long afterward. His paper had come to be looked on by great numbers of the most progressive farmers in the Dominion as a sturdy champion of their interests—a journal issued by practical men for practical men. Agricultural papers published by theorists have many a time sprung up in Canada and withered in a day, but the ADVOCATE has steadily grown and flourished until it is to-day, beyond comparison, the leading paper of its class in the Dominion. To Mr. Weld's honesty and perseverance the credit is wholly due. He was kindly, warm-hearted, intolerant of dishonesty and hypocrisy, solicitous for the welfare of the class for whom he labored, and devoted to the interests of the journal which he had founded. Mr. Weld will be mourned by many, for his friends were many.—[St. Thomas Journal.

Mr. Weld was well-known in Ontario, and had the reputation of being a perfectly upright and honorable gentleman.—[Parkhill Gazette.

The death of Mr. William Weld, proprietor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, is a loss to agricultural journalism on the continent. Mr. Weld started the ADVOCATE twenty-five years ago, and succeeded in making it one of the most extensively read papers in the Dominion. The tragic manner of his taking off, ***** makes his death the more sad. Mr. Weld was well known throughout Canada, and before he took to journalism farmed in the township of Delaware.—[Strathroy Age.

Our farmer friends, to whom the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, Ont., has been for years a welcome visitor, will learn with regret of the death of the founder and editor of that excellent journal. ***** Being a practical farmer, and possessing a large fund of information relating thereto, he was peculiarly well-fitted for imparting valuable knowledge through the medium of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which he established in 1866. The paper has a very large circulation in rural sections, and has been the means of doing great good in improving farm stock and introducing new and useful varieties of seed.—[Bruce Herald.

***** Deceased was well-known to the farmers of Canada, his judgment in matters of stock, agriculture and everything that concerned the farm, being held in high esteem.—[Ridgetown Standard.

***** Mr. Weld was the pioneer and leader of agricultural journalism in Canada, and his demise is to be deeply regretted, especially by the farming community, to whose interests his life's best efforts and energy have been devoted. His independence, his earnestness, and indefatigable pluck made him a complete success, and through his zealous writings Canadian agriculturists have been greatly aided in the development of more scientific methods of farming and stock raising; for probably more credit is due Mr. Weld for the material help he has rendered our farmers, whose interests he had genuinely at heart, than to any other single individual. His relations and friends may be consoled by the fact that our country is much the better for his having lived in our midst.—[Massey's Illustrated.

Mr. Weld was a successful farmer, and was honorable and upright in all his dealings.—[Toronto Globe.

***** Mr. Thomas Weld, manager of the Manitoba edition, had just returned to Winnipeg from London, leaving his father at the station in good health, and had not been four hours here when the telegram arrived announcing his father's death. Deceased was a native of England, and had been engaged in agricultural journalism for over quarter of a century, during which time the vigor, determination and earnestness which characterized his early life as a pioneer farmer was devoted to the publication of the ADVOCATE, and enabled him to overcome a host of difficulties that would have borne down a less determined character. His single purpose after entering the field of journalism seemed to be to produce a paper that would command the respect and attention of farmers, in which he was eminently successful. He outlived the quarter century anniversary of his paper but a few days. ***** The family have the energy and pluck of the lamented father and have in every instance made a success of the business chosen. It has been a life-long custom of the Weld family to gather beneath the parental roof at Christmas when at all practicable, all having enjoyed that privilege this season, little expecting that the pleasant memories of that occasion should be so soon disturbed by such a shock as this mournful occurrence inflicts. Mr. Weld has visited this country several times, his last visit being in October 1890 when he travelled somewhat extensively in the province, and later gave an interesting account of his trip.—[Winnipeg Tribune.

The Free Press and Western Advertiser which are published in London, as well as a host of other papers, referred in touching terms to the deceased, but space forbids further mention.

The following resolution was adopted by the Ontario Creameries' Association:—

Moved by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, seconded by John Hannah, and resolved: That it is with feelings of deep regret that we have learned of the sad decease of the late William Weld, founder, editor and proprietor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, Ont., and whereas we recognize the energy, integrity and fearless advocacy of the rights and interests of the farmers of the Dominion that always characterized his public life, we hereby place on record our heartfelt appreciation of the valuable services which our late highly respected co-worker rendered to the people of Canada, and our sincere sympathy with his bereaved relatives in the irreparable loss which they have sustained by the untimely ending of his life.

We had not the pleasure of Mr. Weld's acquaintance, but, in common with every one else who takes an interest in agricultural affairs, have for a long time been aware of the immense benefit which his life and work have conferred upon the farmers of Canada. We sincerely offer to his family, and to the members of the staff of your office, our condolence and sympathy. We are quite sure that in doing so we also express the sentiments of all those who are connected with our paper, for to them, as to us, Mr. Weld's work was well known.

THE J. E. BRYANT CO. (LTD.),
Publishers of the Canadian Live Stock Journal.

We knew his worth to the farmers of Canada. He has been doing a great work for the advancement and prosperity of the Dominion.

SMITH BROS., Churchillville, Ont.

Yesterday was one of the saddest days I have had for a long time. I had a very real regard for Mr. Weld, and always enjoyed time spent with him. His kindness and thoughtful consideration never failed. In the long journeys with him I got to fully recognize an unusual type in Canada—the genuine English gentleman. His business shrewdness, fertility of suggestion, tireless energy and enterprise placed him among the very few first-class men it has been my privilege to know. His loss will leave a gap in the lives of those who have known him well and long, that time will not fill up, and the world will be the poorer for his going for the rest of our time.

F. BRIGDEN, Manager Toronto Engraving Co.

I have always admired Mr. Weld for the fearless and straightforward manner in which, at all times, he has expressed his views upon subjects appertaining to the welfare of the farmer. And though I had only once the pleasure of passing a day with him, I and my brother Directors of the Agricultural Association here, were deeply impressed by his kindly manner and the deep interest he took in all agricultural subjects.

W. A. HALE, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

I think it might well be said of Mr. Weld,

His life was work, his language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life.

And though we lament his decease we know that the work he has performed will continue to live after him and stand as the best monument to his memory.

G. C. CASTON, Oshawa, Ont.

His death means, with special force of sadness to the agricultural community of Canada, a great national loss, and to many of us who work for the farmers in a public capacity, the news of his decease came as a personal bereavement. A man who has been abundantly useful to the common people in a wide sphere of activity has gone to rest. Fearless and uncompromising in his hostility and opposition to everything which he thought menaced the welfare of the people he was also the stout and steadfast friend, who was aye glad to discharge its beautiful offices with an earnest soul. To discriminate between the public and private sides of his character would be like trying to divorce the brightness and warmth of flame from each other. His life gave light, and help, and power to many others; and as one of these I humbly lay this tribute on the memory of an aged strong man, who honored me in the first efforts of young manhood with his honest friendship.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

I knew his motives and his plans of action probably as well as anyone, as whenever he was in Toronto he came in to consult and confide in me, and I can say this, that he was honorable in all his thoughts.

THOS. W. DYAS,

Manager Circulation and Advertising of Toronto Mail.

Mr. Weld was one of my most valued friends—a true friend—and one whose friendship I appreciated because it was warm and true. Canada has sustained a loss in his death, as we lose one of the most practical men we possessed, and one who always had the best interests of this country at heart honestly.

ALEX. McD. ALLAN,
Outside-Manager of the Imperial Produce Co., of Toronto.

I have known and done business with Mr. Weld for the last thirty years, and always respected his candor and honesty of purpose in all our transactions. He will be very much missed.

T. GUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa.

A Portrait of the late Wm. Weld.

We deem it appropriate this month to present to our readers a portrait of the late Wm. Weld, founder of this paper.

The Future Policy of the Farmer's Advocate.

The future policy of this paper will be as it has been in the past. That is, to advocate and forward the interests of the farmer in a most spirited manner, and in every legitimate way. No expense will be spared to maintain the high excellence to which the ADVOCATE has attained. It will continue to be worthy of its noble founder, and of the full confidence and patronage of the people of the Dominion.

The Cattle Shipping Enquiry.

Mr. Plimsoll, who has spent a lifetime in studying how he could best relieve sailors from the hardships that are undergone relative to their seafaring life, has of late turned his attention to the transatlantic cattle trade, and we hope that the enquiry thus entered into will have good effect in that the Government will be induced to look more closely into the matter. Those that are watching the agricultural exports of Canada, and have made a study of our future trade relations with Great Britain, must be more and more impressed with the fact that Canada's future prosperity depends upon her live cattle trade. It was cattle feeding that brought English and Scotch farms up to their wonderful fertility, and aside from the great source of revenue we derive through cattle-feeding for the British market, there is no other practical means by which our farms can be kept up or their lost fertility restored. Other countries are on an equal or better basis for exporting dressed beef, but none can equal us for the live cattle trade, and all the talk of shipping our cattle in dead beef form is just another nail driven in the coffin in which to bury this trade for us. The most profitable season to sell Canadian cattle in British markets, since the advent of the export trade, has been found to be after their stall-fed cattle are sold, therefore our cattle have made the best prices from June 15th until Aug. 15th, the worst time in the year to keep meat. The well-known tendency of meat shipped in refrigerator compartments to quickly lose its flavor, and often become tainted, has and will continue to militate against its use at the best prices. Therefore everything that can possibly be done to foster the trade in live cattle is what we require. Through the cupidity of ship-owners this trade has been greatly endangered; not satisfied with reasonable cargoes they have been in the habit of shipping a great part of the cattle on spar deck with a flimsy board shelter built as a protection from whatever weather they may chance to encounter. Although fastened to the iron stanchions above the bulwarks the thin boards of which this wretched shelter is composed are liable to be broken down or burst in by the first heavy sea, and the cattle that have been accustomed to comfortable quarters are drenched by the spray or whatever sea may break over the vessel, and the unfortunate beasts are knee deep in a mass of filth and sea water, and any provender doled out to them is completely spoiled before it can be eaten, by being saturated with salt water. From this it may be imagined in what state the unfortunate cattle shipped upon this deck arrive at British ports, and not much wonder that

disease has been found among them. The remedy is in better appointed quarters. If shipped on spar deck the shelter should be such as to keep out the worst weather, and so arranged that the attendants have ready access to the cattle, so that feeding and watering can be easily and conveniently done in all sorts of weather, and also between decks space arranged so that a plentiful supply of fresh air may be obtained without subjecting the cattle to draughts. Railways should be compelled to run their tracks so that cattle can be placed upon board the vessels without driving them through the hot streets, thus causing intense suffering through heating up the vessel while loading and by which means numbers are lost. If a few of these minor details be properly looked after, and which this trade deserves, we shall hear nothing more of disease among our Canadian export cattle. Through strong Government measures our cattle are perfectly free from the infectious diseases that are besetting other countries, and to derive the full benefit of this happy state of things it is necessary that the space allotted by steamship companies be properly inspected. Our cattle exporters also deserve to have their interests looked after that every facility be given to assist the handling of the cattle at the boats.

The Poultry Supply.

Poultry has been imported from Ontario in considerable numbers during the last two months, and at the same time vast quantities of wheat have been sent east that will make feed, and feed only. This is one of the things, as poor Richard says, "that no fellow can understand." With lower prices for grain and higher prices for poultry it is really strange that we cannot find it profitable to produce our own. It is not a case of finding it unprofitable, but we simply don't find it at all—we do not try. A bushel of wheat, such as has been sold in too many instances this fall for fifty cents, will keep a hen a year. If she lays eight dozen eggs in that year she earns, at the price eggs have averaged for the last year, at the very lowest, two dollars. If she produces five dozen of eggs, and from one dozen hatches eight chickens, there is still four dozen to be sold, which makes one dollar; and, suppose we raise six of the eight chickens to six months old, when they will be worth, if of a good breed and well fed, fifty cents each, and will have eaten possibly twenty cents worth of frozen or blighted wheat, which gives us another dollar and eighty cents, or two dollars and eighty cents in all. The figures make ample allowance for incidental losses, and are much below what the average should be, if care is exercised and a reasonable amount of common sense brought to bear on the business. Every farm in the province has facilities, or should have, for producing a good flock of chickens every year, with but little expense. Poultry utilize on a farm a great amount of food that without them would be absolutely wasted. In Ontario and the Eastern States the poultry yard is no small factor in supplying the family with groceries, and on most farms marketable grain is fed to carry the birds over when they cannot pick enough for themselves. How much more profitable then should poultry prove here, where we have large quantities of grain that is not marketable except at greatly reduced prices? It is to be hoped that we shall not in future be obliged to supplement our supply of poultry by importing from Ontario or the east, or of eggs, by importing stale ones from the south.

Farmers' Institutes in the Territories.

Mr. E. Hastings, of Regina, writes the *ADVOCATE* for information *re* the formation of Farmers' Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, etc., in the Territories.

The Northwest Assembly at its last session passed an Act providing for the formation of Farmers' Institutes, but the *ADVOCATE* has not received a copy as yet. If Mr. Hastings writes Mr. Neff, the promoter of the Act at Moosomin, he will doubtless receive the information he requires. It is said to have been fashioned after the Manitoba Act, a synopsis of which has been repeatedly given in these columns.

Canadian Dairymen.

To the Editor of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

SIR,—*To err is human*, and when the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Manitoba Dairy Association says that a lecture of Mr. Dairy Commissioner Robertson will not bring half a dozen to the hall to hear him, and Professor Barré, of the city of Winnipeg, who stated at the last meeting of our Association, that there is not one good buttermaker in Canada, I say they both are Christians, yet they erred, and as a proof of my assertion I send to you the enclosed from the Montreal Family Herald:—

"At an exhibition lately held in London, England, under the auspices of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, the cheese from the Scotch dairies of Wigtonshire carried off the first and second prizes against all comers in the competition. The Lord Mayor's cup was also won by exhibitors from the same county. In Scotland these dairymen have all been receiving instruction during the past two years from Mr. John Robertson, jr., a brother of Prof. Robertson, who went from Canada as instructor for the Dairymen's Association there. The system followed is known as the '*Canadian System*' as improved by our own dairy commissioner, and now two Canadian instructors are employed in Scotland at large salaries to assist in improving the quality of the dairy products."

It shows again that our Minister of Agriculture put the right man in the right place.

WM. WAGENER, OSSOWO.

It would almost seem that Mr. Wagener must have misunderstood Professor Barré in the assertion attributed to him, as he is too well aware of the capabilities of our Canadian butter-makers to hazard such a remark intentionally. As to Professor Robertson not drawing a good audience, there is no occasion to assume that such would be the case. It is a mistake to meet trouble so much in advance of itself.

Dairy schools appear to have rendered valuable service in Great Britain and elsewhere; but whether they can be applied with equally good results to our Canadian cheese factory system is a question deserving careful consideration by practical dairymen. Is the inspection system to be discarded? Can the dairy school, however good in its place, be substituted for the work of an efficient man going from factory to factory testing milk, and giving helpful hints, both to makers and patrons? Watering, skimming and stripping are still practised. Can a dairy school alone grapple with these abuses? Are factory-men prepared to undertake a system of paying for milk according to its contents in fat or total solids? These are serious problems, and it is a question if factory-men will not yet have to devise some plan whereby factories can be grouped in districts, each having the services of a thoroughly practical and efficient man who can perform the double function of inspector and instructor.

Creaming Milk.

Mr. M. Elliott, Maple Creek, Assa., writes the *ADVOCATE* as follows:—

"We have been using pans for raising the cream, but we have roots in our cellar which taints the cream and butter. I want to use a creamer and would like to know at what temperature to have the water to get the best results; also the length of time necessary to have the cream raise."

The adoption of the creamer in any case is attended with beneficial results, but in this case if a submerged creamer is used the quality of products would be greatly improved, as the water seals the can and prevents the milk from being contaminated by the surrounding air. It is not a good plan, however, to allow roots or other malodorous substances to remain in the milk room, as milk and butter are ready absorbents of odors of any kind all the way from the udder of the cow to the table. In fact foul air in a stable will make foul milk, although the stable be clean in every other respect. Use water as cold as ice will make it, and the cream will rise in eight hours. It is well known to experts, but not to every one, that cream taken from milk in eight to ten hours makes better butter than when the milk is set for twenty-four hours, although probably a trifle less of it, from the fact that, in the latter case, there is much more "cheesy" matter in the butter in proportion to fat.

That Big Calf.

Did you ever see that big calf of Mullen's? This question has been asked so often of the *ADVOCATE*, that a representative at length determined to see "that calf," and with his own eyes see the scales fairly balanced and his calf-ship weighed without prejudice or partiality. Mr. Mullen's farm was reached, and in due time the stable door swung open showing in an eight foot stall immediately opposite, turned with his side to the door, and reaching nearly across the stall, Farmer's Pride = 13250 =, or Mullen's big calf. Report had it that Farmer's Pride was big but not bony, but viewed from the vantage ground of a side view, and slight elevation, some time was required to "take in" all the points of merit of this magnificent young animal; a beautiful rich roan color throughout, a grand masculine head free from coarseness, a fine pair of horns, a grand neck with a crest just beginning to show nicely, set on as fine a pair of shoulders as has been seen in this province, if not the finest, a clean-cut brisket of dimensions quite in keeping with his size, neck veins filled out beautifully, a back from crest to tail straight as a line, bottom ditto, almost straight from hocks to point of rump, and last, but not least, flesh as smoothly and evenly put on as was ever seen on a beast. Farmer's Pride looked a magnificent combination of those two elements of success, breeding and feeding. Approaching and handling him, however, his skin, "though he be a roan," is a little coarse and harsh, not having that soft glove-like touch so often referred to by stockmen as almost indescribable, but easily known to the experienced hand; and the hair, though long and not coarse, has not that silken fineness and softness so desirable. Turning him in the stall, and viewing him from the rear, a great width of quarter and grandly sprung rib is seen, and no fault disclosed, save that he does not carry his size back to the tail quite as well

as might be desired, although not seriously deficient even there. The back from a rear view is as near faultless as mortals are often permitted to gaze upon. The usual weakness seen from this position is a hollow immediately back of the shoulder, usually called "the crops," and many otherwise fine animals are deficient here. Not so in this instance, however, as no hollow is discernible. Taken out in the yard and viewed from the front, the same grandeur of form and majesty of bearing is seen, and, as a matter of fact, there are few "holes" to be found anywhere. The scales were prepared and balanced, and Farmer's Pride, now exactly ten months and twenty-two days old, kicks the beam at exactly eleven hundred and one pounds. Is there no mistake about this? No; our representative saw this calf on the sixth day of February last, and thought him at most three weeks old, which quite agrees with his registered date of birth, viz., January 12th, 1890. Allowing fifty pounds as his weight when dropped, he shows a gain of almost three pounds per day from date of birth, and yet he carries no lumps, and can not be called fat, but has grown a vast amount of lean meat, and in the right places too.

Cattle Disease Controversy.

The bare allusion in our December issue to the fact that the Commission appointed by the American Government had thus far failed to gain the free admission of live cattle to British markets, or rather our culpable forgetfulness that the leader of which was the senior editor of the *Gazette*, has, indeed, excited the ire of those connected with that paper. At our first being brought to task, it would have been in order to doff our hats to this acknowledged heavy-weight wrestler with the truth, who finds it much easier to abuse the *ADVOCATE* and enlarge upon the shortcomings of our English contemporaries, than to answer for the sins of their own Government in the looseness they so long displayed in treating the dread scourge pleuro-pneumonia, and the long continued failure of that Government to make any provision by which disease of any infectious character could be eradicated. The slightest breath of rumor at this time that infectious disease still exists among them has brought down threats innumerable, doubtless thinking that endeavoring to cover up the traces of disease is a better policy in view of the work of the commission, than laying the ax at the root of the evil, thus killing the true cause of the difficulty. Bluster and buncombe, though couched in clever language, is of no avail when a thorough denial is required. And with the superior knowledge and memory of affairs which the *Gazette* people profess, it is slightly strange they do not give our Government policy the same credit for our cattle trade relations that they did a few years since, instead of which they now endeavor to ascribe the same to our state connection. A few years since they gladly quoted our Government's policy in eradicating disease and the advantage we gained thereby. The *Gazette* very well knows that we in Canada have as few friends in British cattle producers as they, and it is our absolute immunity from disease by which we hold the trade we now enjoy. We have quoted United States official returns collected for Washington authorities, and from this alone have we gained our information. If they are untrue the blame should not be laid at our door.

The udder should be brushed and then rubbed with a coarse towel before milking.

Manitoba Dairy Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in the town hall, Portage la Prairie, on Thursday, Jan. 15th, and was in many ways a much better meeting than that of last year, and had a little more energy been exhibited by the management in securing papers and addresses for the occasion, would have been a reasonable success. The President, First and Second Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer were re-elected. The Board of Directors for this year are: Messrs. Creighton and Clifford, of Austin; Wagener, Ossowo; Struthers, Russell; Bedford, Brandon; Telfer, Portage; Prof. Barré, Winnipeg; Watson, M.P., Portage, and Grant, Winnipeg. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned to meet at seven in the evening.

President Bolton read an excellent paper on the facilities Manitoba offers for dairying, showing why mixed farming should be adopted instead of constant grain growing. He compared the land in Manitoba generally, and the Portage plains in particular, to a strong man, who, though strong to accomplish, must eventually fail, and if strength was desirable in the land it must be husbanded, and that it was much easier to conserve that strength than to restore it when exhausted. He further advised the establishment of a creamery, even in the famous wheat district of the Portage, and insisted that it was the duty, and in the interest of the business man, as well as the farmer, to work for that end. The President claimed that in winter forty cents worth of dairy product could be made from twenty-five cents worth of feed.

Mr. Wm. P. Smith spoke at some length describing the manner in which he produced the corn for his ensilage, also how the silo was built and filled.

Mr. S. A. Bedford exhibited samples of the various grasses grown successfully at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, explaining the habits, merits and demerits of the various samples. This was one of the most interesting and instructive features of the meeting.

Prof. Barré gave a very instructive paper on the various subjects connected with manufacturing dairy goods. He regretted that greater care was not taken to produce a longer-keeping cheese, of a quality that would find a market for it outside the country, when production reached a point in advance of home consumption. The Professor holds that in view of the superior quality of our milk and cheap feed we can compete successfully with the east in the English market with our cheese. In answer to a question, he claimed that aeration alone was of greater value to milk than cooling in a tub of water without aeration. The principle being that contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere rendered harmless the germs of fermentation in the milk.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned to meet at ten o'clock the next morning.

In the morning Mr. Bedford made some further remarks on the grasses and fodder plants, and a short discussion on ensilage ensued.

A resolution was passed instructing the Executive to endeavor to secure the services of Prof. Robertson for a month (about July), and to hold a meeting of the Association about the time of the Brandon Summer Fair. Some discussion ensued on the advisability of the Executive taking action earlier and not leaving matters until too late, as such delay had affected the success of the present meeting, but no motion was submitted.

"Down in Ole Kentucky."

Of the many places on this vast continent that lay claim to the title of horse centres, none, perhaps, has held that title longer, or more justly, than the famous old state of Kentucky; and, as in these days of competition, it behooves every breeder of fine stock to keep himself well posted on what is going on, not only in his own immediate neighborhood, but also in those other districts in which special attention is paid to the live stock industry, perhaps a few words descriptive of some of the leading horse breeding establishments in this state may interest our readers. Foremost among the men who are to-day upholding trotting horse interests in Kentucky are the Messrs. Hornsby, proprietors of Booker Brook Farm, a few miles out of Eminence. Indeed, as enthusiastic believers in, and, consequently, extensive breeders of trotting stock of the famous Goldust blood, their name has become known, not only throughout the U. S., but also all through Canada, where many of the best road horses to-day trace their lineage to stallions sent over here from the Booker Brook Farm stables; and, indeed, a visit to these stables ought to be enough to convince any sceptic that from the loins of the famous old Goldust has sprung a race of horses that can hold their own in any company where a combination of speed, style, and courage is desired. At the time of our visit the principal stock horse was Indicator, now 23 years old and possessing a record of 2.23 $\frac{1}{4}$, made in a fourth heat when 19 years old, thus proving that he possesses a large measure of the staying powers for which his family has always been famous; a beautiful rich chestnut, he shows all over that breedy look that we so often find lacking in our Canadian trotters, with a grand set of legs, so flat and clean that any three-year-old might be proud of them; he has a short, powerful back and loins, and nice, smooth, level quarters, with a magnificent pair of stifles, well let down into wide sinewy hocks, while his clean blood-like head, graceful neck and expressive countenance show him to be a horse of more than unusual intelligence, a quality especially desirable in a roadster, and one which, we venture to say, Indicator has transmitted to his colts, for a gamier, breeder looking lot of youngsters it would be hard to find than we were shown in an adjoining yard. Among them we would especially mention a chestnut filly out of a mare by Boyd Winchester; he by Green Mountain Black Hawk, 2nd dam by Jehu Morgan, and a colt out of the famous old mare Darcus, by Green Mountain Black Hawk; this latter, a fine, big, rangy fellow, showing lots of substance and promising to make a 16-hand horse, while an inbred Goldust colt by Indicator, out of a mare by Lexington Goldust, 2nd dam by Crockett Morgan, a half brother to old Goldust, struck us as being a colt that should make a grand stallion for using on roadster mares in this country—a breedy, rangy colt, he shows remarkably good action and promises to grow into a good-sized horse. The brood mares, which were running out on a nice blue grass pasture, were in keeping with the stock we had already seen, showing all through many of the characteristics of the thoroughbred. Among them we were particularly struck with a chestnut mare, Empress Goldust, sired by Lexington Goldust and out of a mare by Jehu Morgan. This mare, Mr. Hornsby told us, started in three colt races, winning two and taking second place in the third. Another good

pattern of a brood mare was a black mare by Shelbyville Chief, a son of the famous Clark Chief, sire of Betsy Trotwood, the dam of Phallas, while we cannot pass over the grand old mare Darcus, now 32 years old and carrying her twenty-sixth colt, sired by Green Mountain Black Hawk, and out of a mare by a son of Hancock's Hambletonian; she has proved herself a grand breeder, and although but 15 hands high herself, she has never bred a colt that has not made a 16-hand horse.

Before leaving we took a hasty glance at one or two of the colts that were being handled in the stable, and we cannot pass over them without mentioning a bay two-year-old by Lexington Goldust, jr., out of a thoroughbred mare by John Akin. This grand young horse had just been sold to Mr. E. T. Payson, of Boston, Mass.; standing a good 16 hands, with a beautiful blood-like head and neck, and a grand set of legs, he shows very strongly his thoroughbred blood, while his action is almost perfect; altogether he is a colt that should do both his breeders and his owner honor. One point that impressed us particularly about the stallions at Booker Brook was their prepotency, it being no trouble to recognize the colts from the different sires, each one strongly impressing his own peculiar characteristics on his offspring.

MR. W. L. CRABB'S TROTTERS.

Before leaving Eminence we paid a visit to the farm of Mr. W. L. Crabb, the well-known distiller. Here we found a lot of capital young things, sired by such horses as Bethlehem Star 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$, Sealskin Wilkes, a son of the great Geo. Wilkes, and Standard Bearer, by Volunteer; this last horse, now 20 years old, has proved himself a great producer, having a number of his get in the '30 list. As the brood mares were out at grass on a distant part of the farm we were unable to see them, our time being limited; but from what we saw of their produce and a perusal of their pedigrees, as set forth in the catalogue, we should judge that in laying the foundation of his stud Mr. Crabb has spared no expense, but has adhered strictly to the principle that "the best is the cheapest."

Among the yearling colts we were particularly taken with a black colt, sired by Sealskin Wilkes and out of a Volunteer-Star mare. Although not standard by his breeding, if we may judge by his gait, he bids fair to become so by performance, for a better mover it would be hard to find. Another colt that we fancied very much was Bill Ali, a two-year-old, by Standard Bearer, dam Dolly Wilkes, by Idol Wilkes, he by Geo. Wilkes, a big, smooth fellow, with plenty of substance, and showing a good open gait. Coming to the fillies we had no trouble in picking out as the get of Sealskin Wilkes, a pair of bays and a brown, all yearlings. One of the bays, Zerlina, attracted our attention by the amount of quality she showed; although a little undersized she promises to grow into a very smooth, well-turned mare. Another good one is Getty Wilkes, by Gettysburgh Wilkes 2.29, a solid bay and a very rangy, breedy filly, with a capital set of legs.

In a paddock adjoining the training stable were running three two-year-olds, all daughters of Standard Bearer. One of these, Lorena W, took our fancy immensely; out of a mare by Idol Wilkes, 2nd dam a thoroughbred, she combines substance with quality, and judging by her free, open gait, as she trotted away from us

across the paddock, she should make a very fast mare.

Before leaving this stud we would draw attention to the breeding of the principal stock horses, Standard Bearer and Bethlehem Star 2.20½. The first named, a son of the great Volunteer, has already made a name for himself, having sired such good ones as Banner Boy 2.25, Gratz 2.23, and Contender 2.30, Marlowe 2.15 and many others, while Bethlehem Star, who has himself made a record of 2.20½, is an inbred Volunteer, on a basis of staying thoroughbred blood, being by a son of Volunteer, and out of a dam by a son of Hetzel's Hambletonian, a full brother to Volunteer and Sentinel, his 2nd dam being a daughter of Grey Eagle, and his third dam by Blackburn's Whip.

SILVER LAKE STOCK FARM,

the property of Messrs. S. Black & Son, is situated about three miles from Frankfort, and may be reached by rail to either Frankfort or Elkhorn. Although the proprietors, to use Mr. Black's own words, are not racing men, and, consequently, do not keep any horses in training for track work, they have endeavored in forming their stud to get together representatives of the best strains of trotting blood in America, and to judge by those we saw during our visit to the farm, they have succeeded admirably in their selections, as the young things that have been bred at Silver Lake in the last couple of years show every indication of combining with speed the two very essential qualifications of size and quality.

At the head of the stud is Pretender 1453, a son of the famous Dictator 113, and, consequently, a half brother to Jay-Eye-See 2.10, and Phallas 2.13½, his dam being by Almont, sire of 36 in the 2.30 list, and his grand dam the famous Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, the dam of Director 2.17, and Onward 2.25½. Pretender is a beautiful glossy black, standing a little over 15½ hands high; he shows, all over, breeding and substance, while his clean, flat legs, short cannons and grand feet show him to be one of the wearing kind; bred from such a sire and such a dam, and tracing back on both sides to the fastest and grandest trotters that America has ever known, he has proved himself worthy of his lineage, for, although never handled for speed, he has shown trials in 2.24, while in the fall of 1886, after a very heavy season in the stud, he was led a quarter in 35½ seconds at the Breeders' meeting at Lexington. As a producer he ranks among the best of the day, his colts all showing indications of great speed, and many having already made low records, amongst them the filly Hermitage has shown a trial in 2.23½, while Blue Dick and Benoni have records respectively of 2.30 and 2.28½, the latter, still owned at Silver Lake, having made the record before he was three years old. This colt took our fancy very much; sired by Pretender, and his dam by Onward 2.25½, son of the great Geo. Wilkes, he is royally bred, and in appearance he should satisfy the most critical observer; standing half an inch over 16 hands, and powerfully muscled, with a short back and good loin, he is as big as can be desired, while his clean cut head and neck and expressive countenance show him to be possessed of any amount of courage. His dam, Sport, being by one of Geo. Wilkes' greatest sons, and tracing on her dam's side to Thorndale 2.22½, Edwin Forest and Pilot, jr., Mr. Black considers one of the best brood mares in Ken-

tucky, and without a doubt she has as the dam of Benoni proved herself a producer of speed. Among the other brood mares, which are almost all standard bred, we would especially mention Queen B, the dam of Robert Rysdyk 2.24½, Glenview Belle, three-year-old record 2.20½, and Contour, by Onward, with a record of 2.34½, made while carrying a foal.

To describe the bunch of youngsters that we spent the morning looking over would take more space than we have room for, so we will pass over them with the remark that an evener, breeder looking lot of colts we have never seen; but we cannot close our notes on Silver Lake Farm without extending our heartiest thanks to its genial proprietor for the hospitality shown to us, and we would urge any of our readers who may contemplate a visit to Kentucky, not to omit paying a visit to the stables of Messrs. S. Black & Son, where we can guarantee them a cordial welcome and a sight of some choice specimens of old Kentucky's trotters.

SOUTH ELKHORN.

A short distance out of Frankfort is situated South Elkhorn Farm, the property of Col. R. P. Pepper, the well-known trotting horse breeder, who also controls the track close to the town. As our time was limited we were unable to visit the farm, but through the courtesy of the proprietor, who drove us out to the track, we were enabled to spend a couple of hours looking over some of the most famous trotters in America. At the head of Col. Pepper's stud stands the renowned Onward, a worthy son of a famous sire, by the renowned Geo. Wilkes and out of Dolly, by Mambrino Chief. Onward, with a record of 2.25½, has sired twenty-six performers in the 2.30 list, and when we add that but one of these is out of a producing dam our readers can easily see that Onward's claim to being the best son of Geo. Wilkes is not by any means a weak one; a nice bay, standing 16 hands, with a heavy barrel, clean, flat legs and wonderfully heavily muscled, Onward is in every way a big horse, and as his colts all show, not only the speed and gameness of their sire, but also his size and substance, it is not surprising that the services of this great horse are sought for eagerly by breeders all over America at the fee of \$400 for the season. Without dilating at any length on Onward's career in the stud, we would draw our readers' attention to the fact that one of his get, the famous Acolyte, with a record himself of 2.21 when three years old, sired Vatican, who made a record of 2.28½ at two years old, while two of his daughters have produced colts with records inside of 2.30, at three years old.

Besides Onward, the principal stallions in service at South Elkhorn are Norval, Madrid and Nutpatch. Of these Norval is a son of the famous Electioneer, and out of Norma, by Alexander's Norman. Owing to a sprained fetlock he was not trained while at Palo-Alto, but since then, with very little work, and after serving ninety-three mares during the season, he made a record of 2.17½ in a third heat; he has also proved himself a sire of speed, one of his get, the incomparable filly Norlaine, having made the wonderful record, as a yearling, of 2.31½. Of the remaining two, Madrid is a son of Geo. Wilkes, out of a mare by Belmont, while Nutpatch, a horse that took our fancy very much, is by Nutwood and out of a Mambrino Patchen mare; standing 16 hands, Nutpatch is a very breezy looking horse and shows a very nice, open

gait. As he is a young horse, being only six years old, he has had no chance as yet to distinguish himself in the stud; but as his own individual merit is coupled with the choicest breeding, his sire having thirty-three performers in the 2.30 list, and his dam being the dam of Astral 2.18, we expect to hear a good account of Nutpatch later on.

We had only time to take a peep at one or two of the youngsters, but we were greatly taken with Promoter, a bay, two-year-old, by Acolyte 2.21. This is a colt that we feel safe in predicting will be heard of again, his clean sinewy legs, with their short cannons and springy pasterns, and his beautiful satiny coat with the muscles standing out like whipcord, show him to be a race horse all over, while his intelligent eye and expressive countenance bespeak plenty of courage coupled with a level head. Last, but far from least, among the yearlings we found what promises to be the most wonderful trotter Kentucky has ever produced, Pilgrim, a brown colt, sired by Acolyte, he by Onward, he by Geo. Wilkes, and out of a dam by Geo. Wilkes, is a smooth, even, colt, promising to make a 16-hand horse, wonderfully muscled for a youngster, with strong quarters, though perhaps a little drooping; he shows a simply marvelous gait. Had anyone told us that a colt could be found that would trot a quarter mile at a 2.30 gait, we should have doubted it very much, but after seeing Pilgrim trot an eighth at what two of the most reliable trotting horse breeders in Kentucky declared to be a 2.25 clip, we were quite prepared to believe Col. Pepper's trainer, when he told us he had driven this trotting wonder—no other word will express what he is—a quarter mile to a road cart in 37 seconds, a 2.28 clip. Think of that, ye trotting horse fanciers, and tell me how much longer are we to endure the 3.45 stallions, with their cat hams and scrub ancestry.

BRASFIELD & CO., LEXINGTON.

After leaving Frankfort, we made our next stop at Lexington, the Mecca of all fanciers of blooded horses, and here one of our first visits were paid to the Kentucky Horse Exchange, controlled by Messrs. W. R. Brasfield & Co. Here we found what is acknowledged to be the finest sale stable on the continent, containing stabling for three hundred horses, with a covered track attached an eight of a mile long and twenty feet wide, as well as waiting rooms, restaurant, etc.

Here some of the most famous trotters of America have changed hands at the auction sales held twice a year by Messrs. Brasfield & Co., amongst them Hinda Wilkes with a record of 2.20½, who sold for \$10,000; Cassius F. Clay with a record of 2.18, and for whom \$25,000 has been refused, his service fee now being fixed at \$200 for the season. Roseberry, sold here for \$2,150, has since made a record of 2.19½, while one of his get, the sensational western four-year-old, Blazeberry, has 2.22 to his credit on a half-mile track. Another bargain to his lucky purchaser was the pacer Winslow Wilkes, sold here for \$1,900 and now the possessor of a record of 2.14½.

Besides their half-yearly sales Messrs. Brasfield & Co. make a special business of buying and selling horses on commission, confining themselves, however, to the best class of trotting-bred horses, and so successful have they been in establishing a reputation that to-day Brasfield & Co.'s name in connection with any enterprise,

whether it be the purchase of a single horse or the sale of an entire stable of cracks, is a guarantee that everything will be conducted honorably and fairly.

Mr. Brasfield is also largely interested in Kirklevington Farm, four miles from Lexington, where he keeps a number of stallions for service, among them the famous Robert McGregor 2.17½, and Bonnie McGregor 2.13½.

Messrs. Brasfield & Co.'s next sale will be held on the 9th to the 14th of this month, notices of it having appeared in our advertising columns for December and January, and any of our readers who intend buying a well-bred roadster stallion or mare could not do better than attend it, as offerings will be made of stock from some of the most noted studs in Kentucky, and as

Robt. Beith & Co.'s Clydesdales.

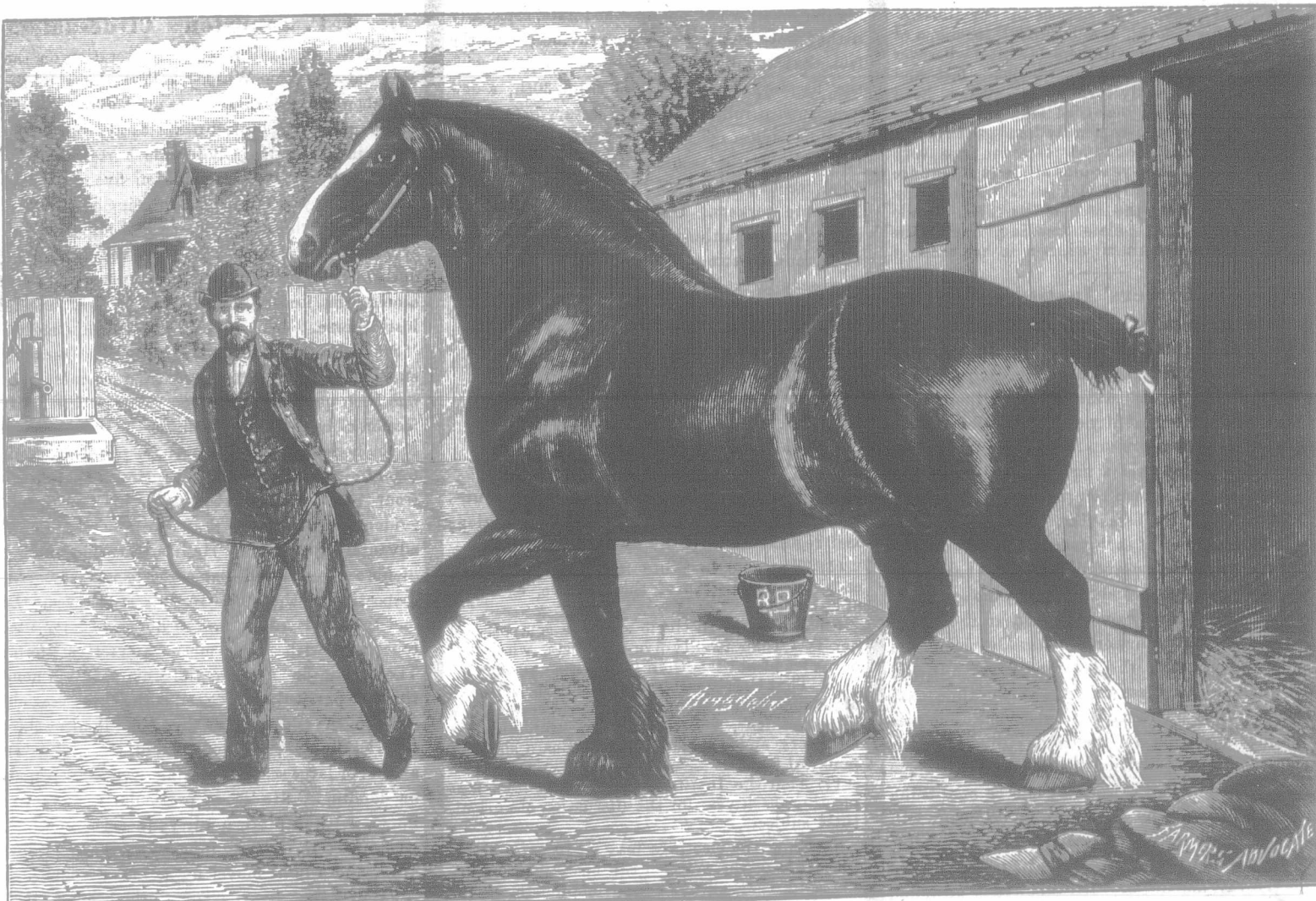
One of the oldest Clydesdale importing establishments that are now carrying on business is that of Messrs. Robert Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont. For many years the best horses, regardless of cost, have been selected for this stud by Mr. Robert Beith, who is an enthusiast as regards the combining of size and quality in the horses he purchases. He thoroughly believes that in order to breed the sort of draught work horses that will bring large prices, the very best type of stallions is required, and that the heaviest, widest and thickest sires are required in order to produce the sort wanted for this purpose. To this stud may be ascribed, not only the high character of the horses bred in the district, but also the improvement in other sections where

way, is a getter of big draught horses. Paragon is a splendid specimen of a draught horse, he is compactly built, and nicely turned with typical Clydesdale character; he is the heaviest horse in this stud, and has particularly heavy, clean bone, oblique pasterns, capital style, and moves freely and well.

Eastfield Style is a beautiful brown, that has also been quite successfully shown; he is a horse of good Clydesdale type, being a particularly good, toppy, stylish fellow, and a neat, clever mover.

Clydeside, another big one, is a useful horse with big bones, well shaped legs, nicely turned and showy above, with a good way of going.

Renfrew Gallant, by the royally bred horse Jordan Shaw, is a right good sort, true Clydes-



EASTFIELD LADDIE, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. ROBERT BEITH & CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

everything sold is guaranteed to be exactly as described or no sale, few better opportunities will be found for purchasing first-class breeding stock. Catalogues can be obtained by writing to Messrs. Brasfield & Co., Lexington, Ky.

BLUE BLOOD.

English Live Stock Journal's Almanac.

For the small price of one shilling sterling, the Live Stock Journal Almanac may be obtained from Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. In it will be found articles by the most advanced modern writers on every description of farm stock, from the horse in the stable to the pigeon among poultry; every pet that man has use for is included. The whole is beautifully written and nicely illustrated. The same firm also publish the English Live Stock Journal, a paper that is in the front ranks, as an exponent of passing events in the live stock matters of the day.

horses sold from the stud have been in use. While in this locality we had the pleasure of inspecting a lot of horses purchased near Bowmanville for lorry purposes, for which long prices were paid, which is a proof that the very best class of draught horses is not yet equal to the demand. All of these horses were got by stallions imported by Messrs. Beith. The stallions at present in Mr. Beith's stables are of the very highest finish, and among them are some of the winners of the past two years. At the head of the list is Sir Walter, by the Top Gallant horse, Bold Maghie. Sir Walter was first prize winner of all the shows in 1889, as a three-year old, since which he has steadily improved, and to-day is a thick, well-finished horse of great scale, and full of promise for winning further honors. Paragon is five-year-old, of great weight, he is sired by the Top Gallant horse Skelmorlie, which, by the

dale type, feet of the best material, and splendid quality of bone; he is altogether a most attractive horse, wonderfully muscled, grandly coupled above, stylish head and neck, with shoulders of the best formation; he combines all the essential points for a prime favorite.

MacCalman, by the Darnley horse Master of Blantyre, is very good at the ground; he has great depth of rib, strong quarters, and is a horse of strong character; from his excellent breeding he should make a most impressive sire.

Eastfield Gem is a three-year-old of good quality, plenty of bone, good feet and full of promise.

Abercarnie, by Black Knight, is a useful horse, of blocky type; he is a beautiful brown, plenty of bone, good loin and top, and nicely balanced.

A superb specimen of draught filly is the two-

year-old Maria, by the Darnley horse, Master of Blantyre. She is the making of a massive mare, and is beautifully moulded, her top piece being nicely finished, while she is all that can be desired at the ground, her legs being of the best finish, bone of the best quality and with extra good feet, the best possible hocks, and with her great size she retains fine feminine character. She is in foal to the prize-winning horse Eastfield Chief.

Mr. Beith, like all true horsemen, is just as fond of a good driving horse, and owns a weanling filly foal by The Gem, an English road horse imported by Mr. Beith, a beautiful specimen of what breeding in this line will produce. The Gem has two top crosses of the best thoroughbred sires on a hackney foundation, and is proving most satisfactory in this stud.

Eastfield Laddie, the subject of our illustration for this month, is a beautiful specimen of the Clydesdale, and will be a favorite wherever quality is sought; he has excellent feet and flinty bone, is neatly turned with stylish head and neck, and his beautiful shining coat gives the finishing touch to a truly handsome horse. Eastfield Laddie took first premium in a very strong class of three-year-olds at the late Toronto Industrial. He is sired by that capital breeding horse Old Times, the dam of Eastfield Laddie being a mare of first-class breeding, having the blood of some prominent winners in her veins.

The Farmers' Institute Act.

A Bill was passed at the last session of the Local Legislature, intitled "An Act Respecting the Establishment of Farmers' Institutes," in which provision was made for aiding these institutes to the extent of fifty cents per member, from twenty-five members up to one hundred, such members having paid a membership fee of fifty cents each, and proper returns having been made at the close of the fiscal year, which was fixed as the 30th of June of each year. In the estimates for the year one thousand dollars was set apart for that purpose, on which, however, no call was made, owing chiefly to the fact that the season in which institute work is usually done was almost over before the Act was passed. It was pointed out in these columns at the time that the Act was crude and cumbersome, but was decidedly a step in the right direction. As several electoral divisions have taken advantage of the Act, and organization has been or is being affected, there is no doubt the Government will be willing to simplify the Act as far as possible without impairing it. The principal objection is the vast amount of "red tape" to be unwound before organization can be perfected, all of which causes extra and unnecessary work for both the Department of Agriculture and the Institute. Under the Act, as it now exists, it is necessary to secure at least twenty-five members at fifty cents each; then report to the Minister of Agriculture, who will appoint the place, date and hour of the first meeting, which must be advertised for at least one month in the Manitoba Gazette. The Secretary-Treasurer *pro tem* must be at the place appointed one full hour prior to the time for which it may be called, to receive subscriptions. It is also provided that the funds must be deposited in a chartered bank or other banking house, and cheques must be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and President.

There seems to be no earthly reason why all this formula should be necessary. Why this advertising in the Manitoba Gazette? Why the necessity of the Minister naming the date, place and hour of the first meeting? In fact, why

need the Minister vex his soul about the matter at all when it can be more easily accomplished without him doing so? Where there are so many details, any one of which overlooked may nullify or render illegal the entire proceedings, it is difficult to undertake organization. Again, the Act provides for an annual meeting on the second Monday in July. This is imperative. Why not make the 30th of June the end of the fiscal year, and stipulate that at the first regular meeting of the Institute thereafter the officers be elected, auditors' report adopted, etc.? This would enable the various Institutes to hold regular meetings at such time and place as might be desirable, and, by holding a forenoon and afternoon session, do the work of a regular annual meeting. It would be very difficult for all the Institutes to hold regular meetings on one specified date, especially if they were numerous in the province, from the fact that talent could not be secured. Again, the fiscal year having closed June 30th, a new membership roll would be necessary before proceeding to elect officers, and if there is any better time or place of securing membership than a good meeting the fact has not yet dawned on Institute workers. Under the present Act none but the most enthusiastic workers would attend the annual meetings, and it is doubtful if the ten necessary for a quorum could often be secured. It will be found much better in Institutes to do as much of the business as possible at the regular meetings. The following rules, part of which are from the regulations governing Institutes in Ontario, will be found well adapted to the work here:—

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS.

The Government grant to Farmers' Institutes is payable subject to the following conditions and regulations:

- (1) That one Institute may be organized in each electoral district of the province, exclusive of cities.
- (2) That each Institute shall be composed of not less than twenty-five members, who shall pay a fee of not less than fifty cents annually.
- (3) That there shall be an Executive, or Board of Management, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and six Directors, and a majority of the Board shall be practical farmers.
- (4) That the Institute shall hold at least four meetings each year for the discussion of agricultural subjects.
- (5) That the meetings may all be held in one place where the voice of the meeting is unanimous to that effect; but if one-fourth of the members present and voting at any regular meeting desire a meeting held elsewhere, the next regular meeting shall be held in another place, a majority of the members present and voting, however, determining as to what place.
- (6) At every regular meeting the place of holding the next regular meeting shall be decided upon by voting.
- (7) No Institute shall be organized until printed notice of meeting for organization shall have been posted up in two different places in each township in the electoral division, and been advertised two weeks in succession in a newspaper published in the electoral division, or providing there is none therein published, the one nearest thereto.
- (8) No Institute shall be considered organized until it shall have at least twenty-five paid up members at a fee of fifty cents, elected officers as provided in rule 3, and notified the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the same.
- (9) Every Institute shall at the close of the fiscal year make a report of receipts and expenditures, and also a synopsis of meetings held, addresses delivered and papers read, to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Why not place the amount in the estimates and provide by an Order-in-Council that, when these rules have been complied with and a declaration made to that effect by the Sec.-Treas., the amount of fifty cents per member, up to one hundred members, will be paid over to that officer? It may be asked, Why provide for a minority having power to procure a meeting? Simply because the Government promises to aid but one Institute in each electoral division, and it would be decidedly unfair to allow that one to become strictly local, confining the benefits therefrom to a single locality.

It is to be hoped the Legislature will see fit to simplify matters in the manner suggested, or in some other way, so that the work of forming an Institute will in future be much less than at present.

True the Institute would not become a corporate body, but as there is no provision for, or probability of, mercantile work being undertaken, this would make but little difference.

Mr. S. C. Johnston's Clydesdales.

Situated at Manilla, a junction station on the Midland and the Whitby & Port Perry R. R., and about 60 miles northeast of Toronto, Mr. S. C. Johnston has built up a steadily increasing trade in importing Clydesdale horses. Beginning with a small importation five years ago, he has each year continued to bring over horses, until he has this year selected and imported two separate lots, including twelve Clydesdale and Hackney stallions. Mr. Johnston has been among the fortunate importers, never having lost a horse. And as he has fixed his motto, "Small Profits and Quick Returns," he has been enabled to go right along with a business that has been quite encouraging. He has the satisfaction of having done much for the improvement of the horse stock in his locality. It speaks well for him that he has the continued patronage from his own neighborhood, his customers evidently finding that they can purchase to good advantage from him. He has also sold a number of horses in different parts of the country. An inspection of those now in this stud reveals the fact that he is an admirer of horses of large size, together with the most attractive form. Those now on hand are of this sort. Among those we particularly noticed is the three-year-old stallion Ayrshire Lad, by the Benfrewshire District horse Stud Book Laddie, which is an animal of large scale, weighing over 2,000 pounds on landing. He is a particularly attractive horse, with capital quality in legs and feet, good quarters, heavily muscled thighs and forearms, and a light mover for so heavy a horse.

Jamie Allan, by the Top Gallant horse Skelmorlie, is a two-year-old of good size and of dark color, with good feet, nice clean bone and strong joints; strongly muscled and very toppy. He should make a very useful horse.

Gay Chieftain is another two-year-old. As his name implies, he is gay and stylish in appearance, and has good feet and nice quality of bone. He is strongly built, only requiring a little time to develop into a good seller.

The three-year-old horse Manilla Boy, is strongly boned, with good feet and legs, being heavily muscled; is a very powerful horse, and is very handsome, with the essential draught points very strongly developed, he has the most approved action.

Jubilee Boy is a five-year-old black, by the Top Gallant horse Foreside. He has made three seasons in this neighborhood and has been highly satisfactory, and is now, for the first time, offered for sale. This horse won three first premiums before being imported to Canada.

Leonard is ten-year-old, of royal breeding; is sired by the Darnley horse Top Gallant. He is full of Clydesdale quality, being exceptionally good at the ground and smoothly and attractively formed above.

Shorthorns and Holsteins.

BY SMITH BROS.

You will please allow us space to answer and correct some of the misleading statements made by "Observer" in the December issue of the *ADVOCATE*. He makes several admissions, and when he thinks he has gained the confidence of the public he makes remarks now and again that are not in accordance with truth. He begins by saying that Mr. James Long, from whom we quoted, is a "well-known authority," but, as a saving clause, adds, "he could have no personal knowledge." Mr. James Long became a well-known authority by giving reliable reports, and what he says he says only after the most thorough collecting of facts. He is not alone by any means, but there are scores of good authorities who fully agree with him. We will quote from two of them. Prof. Law, an eminent English authority, in 1840, wrote: "The district of Holderness early obtained cows from Holland, and became distinguished beyond any other part of England for the excellence of its dairy stock," and adds, "it (the mixture) was known as the Shorthorn breed." John C. Dillon, Massachusetts Agricultural College, says of Holsteins: "They appear to me to possess the qualities which distinguished their descendants, the Shorthorns, before that breed began to be raised for sale rather than practical usefulness." The Holsteins have had for centuries the power of strongly impressing their own qualities on their progeny, hence the improvement in Yorkshire and Durham a long time ago, and the improvements that are going on in several parts of Canada just now. History is indeed repeating itself.

Mr. O. feels the shoe pinch in another place, and cries out: "In beefing qualities they are below the average." In this he is again trying to make your readers believe something that he should know is not in accordance with the facts. We have it from several persons who lived in England, and several who have travelled there, and everyone says that they have always understood that the quality of the beef was good. Moreover, there are found in the British Official Statistics for 1884 the following facts: Preserved meat from Holland brings 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound in England, whilst preserved meat from Canada brings only 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and from the United States 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Further on it is found that 41,350 calves were imported into England from Holland, the average price being \$23.14 per head. Now, it goes without saying that such quantities of meat and such prices simply means that the quality suits the English, else they would not get so much and pay such a high price. One of the leading Brampton butchers says of a Holstein heifer: "She is the best animal I have butchered since I came to this country, three years ago, and I have killed some good ones. The beef was of excellent quality, and she butchered well. I do not want any better, and I cannot get as good."

Mr. John Scott, one of the leading cattle dealers of Ontario, in speaking of the same heifer, says: "Her beef was of excellent quality, for I had some for last Sunday's dinner, and can speak from actual experience. Send anyone to me and I'll convince them that Holstein beef is first-class." A Port Huron butcher, of ten years experience, says: "They are very meaty, and the quality of beef is excellent."

The Journal of Independence, Iowa, says:

"R. Campbell shipped three car loads (54 head) of fat Holstein steers to Chicago. These were mostly two year-olds. The lot brought \$3,826.84, forty cents a hundred more than any other from Buchanan county this year—an average of over \$70 per head." The Breeders' Gazette says of the Holstein heifer, Spot, at the Fat Stock Show this year: "She is remarkably smooth, neat and deep fleshed, and should make a very handsome carcass." She weighed 1,450 lbs. on the show ground, and was shown in the yearling class. Mr. O. speaks of the Holstein men's hearts failing them after entering for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE milk test. Surely this is not so bad as to be afraid to enter. However, we will give results of a test where Shorthorns and Holsteins competed this year. Before doing so we may add for Mr. O.'s benefit that Holsteins competed in the milk test at Ottawa and defeated the herd that took 1st prize at Toronto Industrial this year.

Two Shorthorns and five Holsteins competed in the butter test at the Illinois State Fair this year. The Shorthorns averaged .89 lbs. a day, the Holsteins 1.786 a day, or a little more than twice as much; that is, it required ten Shorthorns to make the same amount of butter as five Holsteins. At the Iowa State Fair there were two Shorthorns and three Holsteins. The Shorthorns averaged .96 lbs. per day, the Holsteins 1.77 lbs. per day; that is, it would require eleven Shorthorns to make the same amount of butter as six Holsteins; and these results generally hold good in public or private tests. In regard to further proof we will give our own experience. Thos. MacFarlane, the Dominion Analyst, analyzed the following:—Siepkje 3.82 fat, other solids 9.86; she gave 13,021 lbs. of milk in a year. Dina of the Pines, 5.54 fat, 11.29 other solids; she gave in 253 days 9,740 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk. Onetta, 3.87 fat, 9.10 other solids, and gave 10,607 lbs. of milk in 10 months. Siepkje 3rd, 3.69 fat, 9.02 other solids, and gave over 9,000 lbs. of milk in 10 months. Cornelia Tensen gave 19 lbs. of butter in a week, and 14,184 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk in ten months. Marian, 19 lbs. of butter in a week, and 10,769 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk in 8 months, and so on; but this is sufficient to show what the Holsteins as a breed are doing and can do. Then to sum up their qualities, we say the cows are large, weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 lbs. each. The quality and quantity of beef is perfectly satisfactory, and they rapidly take on flesh, and are very thrifty growers. For milk production they have no equals, producing on an average from 8,000 to 12,000 lbs. per year, and several have more than doubled that quantity. During the past five years they have scarcely been beaten at any of the exhibitions in North America. For butter productions on the show grounds, they have averaged three out of four of the first prizes in North America during the past three years. So that for milk and butter they take the lead, and for beef they have shown the most satisfactory results, and thus most nearly approach the farmers' and breeders' idea of a general purpose cow.

I rejoice at the success with which the *ADVOCATE* is meeting.—[T. B. Woodhull, Brandon.]

The last issue of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* contained a well-executed portrait of Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. The *ADVOCATE* is one of Canada's brightest and best agricultural journals, and is rapidly becoming popular with the farmers of Manitoba.—[Manitoba Mercury.]

Britain as a Produce Market.

The following figures will afford readers of the *ADVOCATE* some idea of the vast and increasing consumption of food in Great Britain:—During the ten months ending October 31st the value of live animals imported for food was £9,656,977, against £8,639,143 in the same period last year. The value of the corn imported was £44,547,383, against £41,754,223. Of dead meat the value was £17,372,746, against £15,211,473. The value of butter imported was £8,794,377, against £8,566,033 last year; margarine £2,486,283, against £3,026,377; cheese £4,127,098, against £3,754,966. Eggs came of the value of £2,822,073, against £2,634,972.

Smithfield Fat Stock Show.

(Specially Reported by Mr. J. T. Gibson.)

Here I am in Old London attending the Smithfield Club show. The Queen got champion with a Shorthorn heifer. She also got it at Birmingham with the same heifer, which is very good, though a little bare in front of shoulder, and not over large. About the first thing that a Canadian notices is the different way the cattle are brought out—so much more hair, and that brushed the wrong way. Taking the show as a whole they had a large entry of useful cattle—not any extra or outstanding winners—and I think a number of mistakes were made in making the awards. They appeared to give a large, rough animal the prize in preference to a smooth, small animal with little waste. This, I suppose, is to be accounted for to a large extent by the fact that the judges were all breeders, not butchers. The Shorthorns took the prize for both the best cow and steer in the show—both, perhaps, right; first certainly so. If a Shorthorn was entitled to it for the best steer, in my opinion the steer that took the prize in the older class, a far smoother one. Here size counted before quality and symmetry. In the Herefords there was not many good ones. Some very thick ones were brought out with their thick, waving coats brushed and curled. In this class they gave a very thick, well-grown steer the championship for his class, but his rib was rolling, his shoulders sticking out, the one placed second to him in his class was a better show beast, in my opinion. Among the Devons there were some very nice, smooth little cattle—too small, to get right to the point. The champion Devon steer, if he had but been larger—in fact as far as he went I considered him about the best butchers' steer in the show—even from end to end, firm as a rock, very small offal. I was disappointed in the Angus. A good cow, very thick, firm and well fed; not a first-class steer in the lot. Nothing extra amongst the cross-bred ones. The Down sheep were a marvel. They have made wonderful improvement in them the last twenty years. The Hampshires got the cup as the best Downs, and rightly so. They are a wonderful sheep, and still more wonderfully brought out. I think the shepherd has quite as much to do with getting the prize as the owner and sheep combined. All Down sheep are colored, which I think wrong. The Shropshires made a great show. They are, perhaps, as good a rent-paying sheep as any. The Oxfords are carved out too much—too many with very short wool on the back and long on the sides. I did not notice as much improvement in the long wools.

Let the cows be saved from annoyance and worry. Any harsh treatment that excites a cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.

How Our Neighbors Restrict Their Live Stock Importations.

Sensational reports having been circulated in the country regarding the nature of recent orders issued from Washington under the authority of the United States Government, it will interest our readers on each side of "the line" to know to what extent the export of Canadian stock to the Republic is affected thereby. The regulations are in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved on August 30, 1890, providing for "the inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain other cases and for other purposes."

According to the regulation based on the foregoing, all neat cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine going in the States from Canada or elsewhere in North and South America are subject to inspection by a veterinary officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and if found free from disease, and not having been exposed to contagious disease, shall be admitted. In case of disease or exposure, animals are subject to quarantine or slaughter.

Cattle imported into the United States from other parts of the world, such as Europe, including Great Britain, are subject to ninety days quarantine; sheep and other ruminants and swine, fifteen days. Persons contemplating importation are required to obtain two permits from the Secretary of Agriculture: one stating the number and kind of animals to be imported, the port and probable date of shipment, which will entitle him to clearance papers from U. S. Consul at port; the other stating port of arrival where animals are to be quarantined, probable date of arrival, etc. Furthermore, on day of shipment the importer is required to telegraph to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry stating number and kind of animals shipped, name of vessel and port of destination. The importer is also required to secure affidavits by the owner from whom he purchases the stock, stating that animals have been in district where purchased for a year preceding sale, and that no contagious disease has existed among them or among animals with which they came in contact for one year, and that no inoculation has been practised among said animals for two years; another affidavit is required that animals were shipped in clean, disinfected cars and ships, and not through infected districts. The quarantine and other regulations on landing resemble the foregoing in character. Few importers will try to run this gauntlet, which is favorable to Canada rather than otherwise, as our readers can readily see.

The words "contagious diseases" refer to anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, sheep pox, foot rot, scab, hog cholera and swine plague.

The quarantine stations and ports through which stock must be entered are as follows:—On Atlantic seaboard—Boston, New York and Baltimore; Pacific seaboard—San Diego; Mexican boundary—Brownsville, Pasco Del Norte, Eagle Pass, Laredo and Nogales; Canada boundary line—through the customs ports in the collection districts of Arcostook and Bangor, Maine; Saint Albans, Vermont; Buffalo Creek, Niagara, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Oswegatchie, New

York State; Detroit, Port Huron and Superior, Michigan; Minnesota and Duluth, Minn., and Puget Sound, Washington. We hope our neighbors will not only be able to rid their herds of lung plague, but to prevent the admission of fresh contagion from abroad.

Chatty Letter from the States.

January 13, 1891, recorded the largest number of cattle ever received for one day's market—24,036 head, besides 669 calves—also the largest number of cars ever received in a day—2,099. Another significant fact is that stock cars average six feet longer than they did ten years ago.

Chicago's receipts for the first half of January, compared with a year ago (same time), are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1870.....	174,000	448,000	86,000
1891.....	148,500	535,600	90,000

These figures show a decrease of 26,000 cattle, or 2,000 a day for each working day. At that rate the year would pan out about 600,000 decrease from last year, and there is little doubt that there will be about that much decrease this year. Hogs for the first half of the month showed a gain of about 90,000, but the rate of increase is vastly larger than it could possibly be for the year. The market for hogs was better, and that fact called in hogs that were as heavy as they should be and hogs that had run out of feed waiting for better markets. The increase of 10,000 sheep marketed shows that feeders are on the anxious seat because the prices have not been very attractive and the stock not well fattened.

The new year so far has not been the most unsatisfactory in the live stock trade. Offerings of stock have been heavy owing to the fact that many feeders made an effort to hold on until after the holidays.

Beef steers sold at \$3.50 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders at \$2.25 to \$3.70; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.85; sheep, \$4 to \$5.15; lambs, \$5 to \$6.30. Some 127-lb. grade Shropshire sheep fed in the west sold at \$5.30, and 81-lb. lambs out of the same lot sold at \$6 to \$6.30 per hundred lbs.

There is a heavy crop of pigs and "shoats" in the country, and they are usually quite healthy. They are not receiving much attention, as farmers usually think they can make better use of their corn.

Hog prices are quite low, but they are not as low as they would be if the packers were not so heavily loaded with manufactured product. To a certain extent the packers want to keep prices up just now to strengthen the value of their provisions. The heavy receipts lately have been a surprise to them, and have been too much of a load to permit of any "bullish" tactics in the provision trade. The feeling is, however, that prices for hogs will not go lower than now.

Some people object to testing milk, on the ground that a small sample selected from the can is not fairly representative of the whole. This objection sinks into insignificance, however, when we remember that the best co-operative creameries are run on that principle, and the variation between the estimated production and the actual output is very trifling indeed. Two years ago, at the creamery in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, the difference between the estimate and the actual production of the whole season was less than a dozen pounds of butter, which would not amount to one cent a week to patrons if the entire amount had been lost. This, however, was not the case, as there was no loss to anyone, but a decided saving to honest patrons. In this, as in all other matters, honesty need not fear the broad light of day, but to shrink from the most thorough test shows an inclination to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

More Export Cattle.

We once more wish to impress the fact upon the minds of our breeders—the absolute necessity of at once making every effort to improve the quality of our export cattle. It is now a well-known fact that the whole of the great Western States are short of first-class cattle, that the percentage of really good export cattle, being ripe and having proper quality to recommend them, has become less yearly for the past five years. That this will give Canadian feeders and breeders a chance, and as our great Northwest ranchers have this year sent exceptionally good cattle, it must show how great our resources are. That it will be necessary to make a change in our system is true of the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, both on the farm and on the ranch. More care must be exercised in breeding, as well as feeding. Our present labor question demands that employment be found for our laboring population on the farm in winter as well as summer. That labor is impossible to be had just when the whole crop of the country depends upon prompt action, because laborers have found they cannot afford to work eight months in the year on the farm and lie idle the other four. When our older provinces were being cleared up there was always plenty of work to be found in some of the lines of timber cutting and hauling. That is all past, and the sooner our farmers apply themselves to the necessity of the case, in filling this gap by stock producing, winter dairying, etc., the sooner will our labor problem be solved. The only way that this can be made a success of is by paying more attention to it. Farmers must lay out their plans so as to grow abundance of feed for summer and winter. They must make stock breeding and feeding of the first importance. Then, by regained fertility on the farm, they can produce any crop they choose. They must see to it that only the very best cattle are to be found on their farms and in their barns. They must get their cattle matured earlier, for it only requires one trial to convince the most skeptical that two pounds of ground grain is as beneficial to a steer the first eighteen months, as five pounds will be the next eighteen months. All this requires close attention. There can be no more pleasant winter employment than feeding and caring for first-class stock,—not the poor, miserable scrub, but the heavy-fleshed, thrifty cattle, on which care and feed tell.

Some of our prominent farmers, who have found that summer dairying entails heavy expenses through the increase of wages for the needed labor, have adopted the plan of allowing one cow to nurse two calves, and thereby have made a great success of steer raising; and there is no doubt that this will pay if good cows are kept and bred to a bull of the best beefing sort, and that the calves be pushed right along. It is by this means the best beef is produced, and it is also by this mode of stock raising that the after feeding tells. There is a certainty that calves fed on whey can never give anything like satisfaction for any sort of beef production, and by glancing at the different dairy herds a visitor very quickly comes to the same conclusion. Milk is a necessity in starting the calf, and in dairy herds skim milk is just the feed needed; but those who attempt to bring up calves without milk have a steep uphill work before them. A herd of cattle by this treatment quickly lose size

and thrift, and, unless extraordinary care be exercised, it is best not to attempt to bring up a lot of poor, starved, worthless brutes, that no amount of after care and feed can ever make profitable or saleable. They never have their digestive organs developed sufficiently to allow any kind of after feeding to prove of much benefit in bringing them into shape for future usefulness; their forms are stunted, their coats are staring, and their whole appearance is just what will disgust a man that is trying his first experiment in cattle feeding.

Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

In pursuance of notice from the President and Secretary of the Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association for Manitoba and the Territories, a meeting was held in the town hall, Portage la Prairie, on Friday, January 16th, Vice-President Boissevain in the chair and J. W. Bartlett, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, acting as Secretary. Among those present were Robert Hall, Griswold; G. L. Smellie, Binscarth; James Glennie, Wm. P. Smith, ex-Mayor McCleneghan, J. S. Telfer, Portage la Prairie; Jos. A. Mullen, Cypress River; Leslie Smith, Wawanesa; Senator Bolton, Shellmouth; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; D. Stuart, Westbourne; A. Burrows, Winnipeg; S. A. Bedford, Brandon; James McLachlin, Plumas; Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin; W. A. Doyle, Beulah; Chris. Farnhi, Gladstone, and others.

After the minutes were read and adopted, nine new members were admitted, thus increasing the membership to forty, and making it one of the strongest associations in the province in which farmers are interested. The President and Mr. W. S. Lister were elected to represent the Association on the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Board, providing such representation should be offered; and the Secretary was instructed to keep the matter before the Exhibition Board. It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried, that all the fair associations be requested to prepare their prize lists according to Mr. Smellie's motion adopted at the last meeting, recommending the classifying of cattle at exhibitions according to their actual age at time of exhibiting, thus enabling an animal to compete as a calf until a year old, and as a yearling until two years old, &c., &c., and the Secretary was instructed to send a circular to that effect to the various agricultural societies. It was further resolved that a circuit of fairs for each line of railway would be desirable, and the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the secretaries and others as might be necessary, and endeavor to arrange such a circuit. The following persons were then nominated and accepted as persons considered qualified to act as judges of cattle:—

BEEF BREEDS.

Jno. S. Robson, Manitou; Leslie Smith, Wawanesa; Jno. Sharman, Souris; James Cheyne, Dalisborough; Jno. Barron, Carberry; Alex. Spurs, Griswold; James Glennie, Portage la Prairie; Geo. L. Smellie, Binscarth; Geo. Hood, Oak Lake; Robt. McGregor, Rapid City; James Elliott, Arrow River; Jno. McTurk, Elkhorn; Duncan C. Stuart, Castleavery; J. W. Shanks, Rapid City; Walter Lynch, Westbourne; Mr. Ironsides, Manitou; R. D. Tolley, Manitou; Chas. Geekie, Strathclair; Wm. Geekie, Strathclair; Jas. Beattie, Cannington

Manor; C. W. Spurs, Griswold; Jno. McGregor, Mikiwin; Richard Sanderson, Glenboro.

MILKING BREEDS.

J. W. Bartlett, Winnipeg; R. J. Phinn, Moosomin; Jas. McCleneghan, Portage la Prairie; W. H. Acton, Alexander; D. F. Boissevain, Cannington Manor; J. S. Telfer, Portage la Prairie.

A resolution of sympathy with the President, Mr. Walter Lynch, who was ill and unable to attend, was passed.

A letter from Mr. Martin was read in which he resigned his position as Secretary of the Association, being unable at present to discharge the duties of his office. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

Our Scottish Letter.

CLYDESDALES.

The year 1890 was one in which a good trade was done in Clydesdales with Canada, but there are indications that some causes may operate adversely against it in 1891. It is to be hoped that the effect of the operation of the McKinley Act, in curtailing the trade in Canadian work horses with the United States, may not be so disastrous as some of our friends anticipate, as, of course, in that case it can hardly be expected that Canadians will be very lively in their demand for breeding horses.

Our local horse breeding associations have been very active during the past few weeks, and many first-rate horses are now under hire for 1891. I incline to think that terms are probably easier than they were a year ago, but the demand seems to be quite as great as ever. Upwards of thirty well-bred registered Clydesdale stallions have been arranged for, and the demand is likely to go on until the date of the Stallion Show, which this year is to be held on Friday, March 6th. Mr. Peter Crawford, Eastfield House, Dumfries, has let not less than ten stallions, including, in addition to those formerly named, Darnley's Hero, which he purchased a few months ago, to the Clackmannanshire Society; Lawrence Agani, the third prize two-year-old colt at Dundee, to Lady Ossington's tenantry in Ayrshire; Eastfield King, second prize two-year-old colt at Kilmarnock in 1890, to the Strathearn Society for Crieff District of Perthshire; Prince of Galdenoch to the Dumbartonshire Society, and the exceptionally good horse Eastfield Prince, first prize two-year-old horse at Melrose, to the Rhins of Galloway Horse Breeding Association. Mr. William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, has hired the Dalbeattie premium horse of last year, the Mackinlay, to the newly-formed Horse Breeding Association for Stirling District, and a fine young horse named Patrician, got by Prince of Wales, to the Rerwick Horse Breeding Society, in Kirkcudbright. He has sold the promising young horse the Macian to Sir Richard Graham, Bart., the Laird of that famous estate of Netherby, in Cumberland, for the service of mares owned by his tenantry. Mr. William Taylor's great horse Sir Everard (5353), three years in succession winner of first prize at Glasgow Stallion Show, has been hired by a new horse breeding association organized in Kintyre, where he ought to do excellent service.

SCOTLAND YET.

Our representative called on Mr. Haliday. Mrs. H. is a dairy enthusiast, and has made and sold three hundred and fifty dollars worth of cheese. She, however, makes the mistake of considering the home dairy the more profitable.

Shorthorns at Auction.

The fact that long prices are not looked for at present for Shorthorns, or, in fact, any of the pure-breeds of cattle, and that only the best quality of milking and feeding stock pays to breed, should be an inducement for those that are breeding any kind of cattle on their farms to invest now. Less than three years ago a sheep could scarcely be sold at any price, except to butchers and shippers. Now buyers are scouring every district to purchase breeding sheep of any of the improved sorts; so it will be with cattle in the near future. Numbers of good, pure-bred cattle have been slaughtered for beef, and many herds have been reduced. We have not enough improved cattle to go round if the demand we had a few years back returns, which is as sure as the swinging of the pendulum of a clock.

THE BOW PARK SALE.

The ball opens with the Bow Park sale, on the Brantford Fair Grounds, on the 18th of this month. Any words we can say as to the standing of this well-known herd is almost out of place here. The high honors won all over this continent, thereby upholding Canada's supremacy as a breeding ground, should bespeak plenty of patronage for this sale. The herd has had the advantage of the best possible selections of bulls. This fact, together with the well-known ability of the Manager, Mr. John Hope, in directing how to mate them, should go a long way towards deciding where purchases should be made.

MR. JOHN ISAAC'S SALE.

which is called for the 25th of February—if our memory serves us, is the first public sale held by him. Cattle bred and imported by him are familiar to those who have frequented the show rings for the last twenty-five years. The Campbell or Kinellar cattle, of which Mr. Isaac's uncle, Mr. Sylvester Campbell, was the founder, are a fine fleshed sort. Mr. Isaac has long been very closely identified with this strain. The present lot consists of twelve imported cows from the Kinellar herd and their produce, and is, as we understand it, a clearing out sale, which will be held at his farm, about a mile from Markham on the Midland railway.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON BROS.' SALE

is fixed for the 4th day of March, and will be held at their farm four and a-half miles south of Parkhill station, on the G. T. R. They have obtained quite a reputation of late for the excellent cattle they are breeding. They have been especially successful in showing calves. Apart from their knowledge of how to bring out their animals in good form, much credit is due to the last bulls used in their herd, Prince Albert and Imported Warrior, both of which are well known in the show ring. In addition to this Messrs. Nicholson are most painstaking and successful breeders. Their sale catalogue contains the pedigrees of twenty-six animals, all of which are offered for sale.

MR. ROBERT BALLANTYNE'S SALE.

We have also received the announcement of the sale to be held by Mr. Robert Ballantyne, Sebringville, further particulars of which will be given in our next issue. In the meantime see advertisement in another column.

THE HON. M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST, P. Q., has decided to close out all his Hereford cattle, eighty in number, and will sell in lots to suit the purchasers.

MR. JOS. B. THORNTON'S SALE

of imported Clydesdale mares and mares bred from imported dam and sire. All registered and in foal. Six in all. His post office is Sweaburg, Ont.

All interested parties are invited to write for the catalogue issued by any or all of the above named parties.

Fancy Points vs. Practical Worth.

In a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, in a very admirable article says:—

"By the end of the next century sheep will be as profitable as they were in olden times in Holland, when they produced six or seven lambs per year at two yearlings. No effort will be made to raise wool one-fourth of an inch long on the face and legs of the mutton breeds."

The rage for some time has been to breed Cotswolds, Shropshires and Southdowns and some other breeds with as much wool on their faces and legs as possible. This has been done at the expense of other valuable qualities. The Cotswolds were at one time much injured by carrying this fancy—this false notion—to the extreme; buyers demanded it, and breeders were compelled to produce sheep with wooly faces and legs, no matter at what cost to other valuable points. The same thing is going on to-day among the Southdown and Shropshire breeders. No sheep is better because it has its head and legs abnormally covered with wool. Let any careful breeder note just what ewes produce him the best and most vigorous lambs, those with the best constitutions and the best carcasses of mutton, and he will discover that it is the ewes that have bright full eyes, long bony faces, usually thin below the eyes, broad muzzles and full large lips; these qualities generally go with a vigorous constitution and a well-covered back. Go out among your sheep and examine them and learn to breed for qualities that are of practical value. All changes must be begun by practical farmers. The breeders are compelled to produce just what buyers demand. Of what value is the wool on the head and legs? No useful quality should be sacrificed for it. A good constitution, a good fleece and a good carcass is what our farmers require.

An Object Lesson.

Attending the late Fat Stock Show at Chicago, as usual, I wandered to the stock yard, that mighty corporation within whose limits thousands of cattle change hands every day—the largest cattle market in existence. Day by day they arrive, day by day they leave; no Sunday, no market day. True, there is no selling on the Sabbath, but the influx and outgo continues, just as the veins and arteries keep up the circulation of the blood in the human body. One continual round, and to continue the simile further, where the rush of blood is greater than the arteries can take charge of, there becomes congestion. So with the cattle market at Chicago, there is a greater rush of common stock than can be taken care of, or rather bought; hence, the market is said to be congested. What a lesson was to be learned there! It has been taught for years, but with what result? Still the same old song, but possibly set to a different tune. The song that has been sung for years. The text that has been preached from. The subject of so many articles in our agricultural papers. It can't be too often repeated. You, sir, cannot too often set your pen to paper and inculcate the fact, and write in large capitals, so that he who reads may have it served to him so often and so large that even if he be a "doubting Thomas," he may be "almost persuaded." The text is this: *It only pays to breed the best.*

The object lesson so convincingly brought before the mind is this: Car loads of cattle were sold in Chicago last week for less than ever before

recorded in the history of the stock yards—seventy-five cents per hundred pounds [I've written this so no mistake can be made], many car loads at \$1, and butchers' mixed loads at \$1.50. Yet the tops made \$5.15 per one hundred, and were enquired for and readily sold, while low grades were begging for buyers at prices quoted. I don't intend to argue or give any opinion or reason why this is thus; the fact remains that five cents can readily be had if the offspring is good enough. Whilst talking this matter over with one of the principal officials of the Illinois state Board of Agriculture, he stated he had lots of feed. I said, "at prices quoted to-day this must be a good time to buy!" "No," he replied, "I would rather pay three cents if I could find what I want. If I were to feed that cheapstuff it would be of the same quality when fattened, and I should have to compete with thousands of the same sort, and but few buyers. I can always sell the best, even in depressed times, at paying prices." I want to repeat that again: "Can always sell the best at paying prices."

I've said enough; it is not necessary to harp upon the old, old story, any more just now. As an axiom, I would say: *You can't have the best unless you have good cows, use good bulls, and then take good care of offspring.*

Tuberculosis.

Special attention is being given now to the wonderful discovery of Prof. Robert Koch, of Berlin, Germany, whereby that dread disease (consumption) can be arrested, and, if taken early enough, be completely cured. Doctors in hundreds are flocking to Berlin to learn at headquarters the proper treatment to be pursued, and to satisfy themselves, by personal observation, of the details of the process, and secure the lymph which is to restore health to suffering thousands. No other discovery in medical science can equal this, if it proves as successful as it now seems to be. Canada is not specially subject to this disease, yet annually 2,500 die of consumption in our land. From Toronto, by the liberality of one of her prominent men, Prof. Ramsay Wright, the eminent Bacteriologist of University College, has gone to Germany to get all the information possible, that it may be communicated to the medical classes in connection with Toronto University. He was followed by Dr. Thorburn and others, so that we in Canada will soon have, through our own Professor, the details of treatment. If the composition of this medicine be as simple as it is said to be, it will be cheap, within the reach of all, and also available, probably, for the treatment of animals as well. With this end in view, the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain are proposing to spend a considerable sum in testing the value of the discovery as a remedy for tuberculosis in cattle. While we have very little of this disease in Canada among cattle, it has been a source of considerable loss to breeders, both in Britain and the United States. It is very difficult to know to what extent it prevails. Dr. Heron, one of the physicians who is trying Dr. Koch's lymph in London, Eng., has recently issued a work on the "Communicability of Consumption," in which he states that about four per cent. of all the animals slaughtered for food in Great Britain are more or less affected by tuberculosis. There seems, from this writer, to be very little danger from the meat of these animals to consumers, provided it be properly cooked. Milk is a much

more dangerous way of spreading infection. Milk from affected cows, not only when used experimentally but when used in ordinary practice, has repeatedly produced the disease in calves and pigs fed with it. Milk seems specially adapted for the spread of the bacillus, and it is said the only safety in such cases is to use only milk that has been thoroughly boiled. Much greater danger, Dr. Heron thinks, arises from the expectoration of consumptive patients; this, he says, in rooms upon handkerchiefs, or on the streets, is a source of grave danger to men and animals. Well authenticated cases are recorded of the dogs of consumptive men contracting the disease in this way. Breeders should be careful not to allow any suspicious animals in their herds. They can not be too particular in the selection of sound and healthy breeding stock. Few would be foolish enough to breed from animals showing symptoms of disease. But they must also avoid any animals that show lumps, however small about the neck, glands or udder; any that have quickened or labored breathing, or that have a nasal discharge. Tuberculous subjects reproduce in their offspring a predisposition to the disorder, weakened constitution, and frequently faulty powers of nutrition. Low, dark stables, closely shut up all winter, make good breeding ground for the spread of the microbes. Careful attention easily keeps it under in the bovine race. We hope that Dr. Koch's remedy will shortly stamp it out from among the ills that humanity now dreads.

Enlarged Jaw.

What is the cause of enlarged jaw in cattle? How should it be treated?

C. J. McFARLINE, Yorkton.

The irregular tumors affecting the jaws of cattle are of a cancerous nature, and are due to scrofulous diathesis. On their first appearance their development may be permanently arrested by excision and cauterization, but if the tumor is of any magnitude it is incurable. This affection is of slow development, and an animal can be fattened while suffering from it; but it is questionable if the flesh of such is wholesome food.

A Sick Mare.

Mr. Nepven, of Yorkton P. O., owns a mare eight years old; good health and smooth skin up to a short time ago; losing flesh; hair becoming coarse; blood heated. Treatment required.

Have her teeth thoroughly examined, and see that there is nothing to prevent the proper mastication of food. If nothing of that nature is discoverable, feed the animal exclusively on bran mashes for at least sixteen hours, and then give raw linseed oil, twenty ounces; turpentine, one and a-half ounces, at one dose. When this has acted on the bowels, give the following: Sulphate of iron, bicarbonate of soda, nitrate of potash, gentian pulp, of each one ounce. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one in the morning and one at night, in a well-scalded bran mash, containing a teacupful of flax seed, until all are given. Give an occasional feed of carrots or boiled turnips.

Mr. Geo. B. Fisher, of Kinbrae, sowed four acres of turnips this last season with the press drill with excellent results, the four acres yielding about 3,000 bushels. Mr. Fisher used six pounds of seed, and spent four hours in planting.

Indian Head Experimental Farm.

The work done at this farm this season has been very satisfactory as far as experimental work is concerned, and although space cannot be afforded to give the results of all experiments in tabular form, those most interesting are given, omitting the foreign varieties almost entirely unknown in this country. In

RED FIFE WHEAT

the following results were obtained: Thirty acres of field crop yielded thirty-five bushels and sixteen pounds per acre. Acre plots yielded as follows: Sown April 14th; harvested August 15th; on fall plowing; 23 bushels and 34 pounds per acre. Sown April 16th on fallow; harvested 25th of August; 35 bushels 16 pounds per acre. Sown April 24th on fallow; cut 28th of August; yield, 28 bushels 23 pounds; frozen. Ladoga, sown April 16th on fallow; cut August 13th, ripening ten days sooner than Red Fife sown at the same time, and grading No. 1 hard, 28 bushels and 10 pounds per acre. Ladoga, sown on fallow April 18th, and cut August 18th, yielded 30 bushels per acre. White Fife, sown part on fallow and part on stubble April 17th, and cut August 23rd, yielded 33 bushels and 7 pounds per acre, and not so badly frozen as Red Fife sown at the same time, seemingly standing frost much better than that variety. White and Red Connell, sown April 18th, and cut August 21st, White yielding 20 bushels and 32 pounds, and Red 26 bushels and 40 pounds. This is a promising new wheat, growing plenty of straw, having a nice head and a good berry. Campbell's Triumph, sown April 23rd, and harvested August 21st, yielded 38 bushels and 38 pounds per acre, but was frozen, and would grade about No. 2 frozen. One of the most promising new varieties is Gehnu, which, sown April 24, and harvested August 15th, yielded 46 bushels and 34 pounds of No. 1 hard; has a good straw, as strong as Red Fife or Ladoga. This is probably the best of the new varieties. Club Bombay, sown April 23rd, and cut August 9th, gave 35 bushels and 56 pounds. Hard Red Calcutta, sown April 23rd, and cut August 15th, yielded 36 bushels and 10 pounds. Kangru, sown April 24th, and cut August 15th, gave 25 bushels and 37 pounds. The straw of this variety is rather too short. Saxonka, sown on fallow April 16th, and cut August 19th, yielded 28 bushels and 8 pounds per acre. This is one of the wheats introduced by Mr. Field Johnston, of Winnipeg. Frozen seed sown beside the Gehnu, which yielded 46 bushels per acre, only gave 21 bushels and 30 pounds. One point clearly demonstrated by numerous experiments this season is that it is not best to cut wheat immediately after a frost. Eight days difference in cutting after frost made a difference, on an average, of a fraction over four bushels per acre. This is a new thought to many, but in view of the fact that numerous plots gave the same results it must be accepted as conclusive. The experiments of the

DRILL VS. BROADCAST SOWING

are of interest, and fairly demonstrated the fact that the drill effects a saving of at least one-third of the seed. The experiments in this connection were made with Red Fife sown on April 30th, and harvested August 29th.

RED FIFE—DRILLED.

Bushels per acre.	Yield.
1	25 bush. 28 lbs.
1 1/4	21 " 34 "
1 1/2	19 " 8 "
1 3/4	14 " 30 "

BROADCAST.

Bushels per acre.	Yield.
1 1/4	10 bush. 15 lbs.
1 1/2	8 " 50 "
1 3/4	failure, plowed up.
1	

Ladoga sown and harvested on the same date as Red Fife, gave the following results:—

Bushels sown per acre (drilled).	Yield.
1	23 bush. 40 lbs.
1 1/4	18 " 45 "
1 1/2	15 " 55 "
1 3/4	12 " 20 "

Thus we have the best results from one bushel per acre drilled in, while one and a quarter and one bushel per acre, sown broadcast, were plowed up because they promised literally nothing.

The most prolific yield of

BARLEY

was from the two-rowed Duckbill, a variety referred to in these columns heretofore as one of the most promising at the Brandon Farm. The Duckbill, sown 24th of April, and cut on the 12th of Aug., yielded 55 bushels and 20 lbs. per acre; and Saale, a Danish variety, sown same date, but cut seven days later, yielded 53 bushels and 30 lbs. Swedish, sown April 28th, and cut August 17th, yielded 5 bushels and 9 lbs. Chevalier, sown April 24th, and cut August 16th, gave 46 bushels 10 lbs. Carter's Prize Prolific, the two-rowed variety imported from England and distributed by the Minister of Agriculture last spring, was sown April 28th, and cut August 19th, yielding 49 bushels and 6 lbs. per acre. Golden Melon, sown April 28th, and cut August 19th, yielded 50 bushels and 7 lbs. Beardless, sown April 24th, and harvested August 17th, gave 50 bushels and 7 lbs. per acre. Thanite, sown April 24th, and harvested August 19th, gave 49 bushels and 40 lbs.

OATS.

Carter's Prize Clusters, sown April 22nd, and cut August 16th, gave 45 bushels per acre. Scotch Tartarian, sown April 23rd, and cut August 29th, yielded 74 bushels per acre. Rennie's Prize White, sown April 26th, and cut August 14th, gave 63 bushels and 10 pounds per acre. White Egyptain, sown April 22nd, and cut August 20th, yielded 61 bushels and 30 pounds per acre. Cream Egyptain, sown April 29th, and cut August 17th, yielded 55 bushels and 8 pounds.

PEAS.

Blackeyed, sown 24th of April, cut 28 of August, yielded 30 bushels 10 pounds. Multipliers, sown and harvested at the same time, gave 27 bushels 58 pounds. Crown peas, sown on the same date, but cut 5 days earlier, gave 25 bushels 55 pounds. Mummy peas were sown May 23rd, and cut August 29, but were caught with frost from the late sowing, and consequent late ripening, yielding only 12 bushels per acre.

Numerous experiments were made with

FODDER PLANTS

of which spring rye may be considered most successful. This grain sown on fall plowing, gave 30 cwt. per acre of excellent hay, while that on spring plowing gave 50 cwt., or two tons and a-half. That sown on summerfallow was still better, but was left for seed, consequently the yield of hay is not available, with the exception of some sown late, May 17th, and which yielded 60 cwt., or three tons per acre. From that cut July 7th a second crop of 4 cwt. per acre was cut on the 1st of September. A mixed crop of oats, vitches and peas gave one and one-third tons per acre. Oats and peas 1 1/2 tons, and vitches the same amount.

MILLET

was this season a failure owing to dry weather at time of sowing, and hail after it was up.

CORN

was not a success, five feet being the greatest height attained, and that by only three varieties out of twenty-six sown.

Of the

GRASSES.

Hard Fescue, Meadow Fescue, Sheep Fescue, produced 1 1/2 tons per acre, while Timothy gave but three-quarters of a ton. Sanfoin yielded 1 1/2 tons, Lucerne the same, and Red Clover 1 1/2 tons, and Alsike the same. Alsike and White Clover were not affected by the winter. About one-third of the Red Top and Orchard Grass came through, but were clipped close repeatedly to thicken the bottom, hence nothing can be said of the yield of hay.

Another feature of great interest has been added to the farm by placing a few animals of the leading breeds there. Up to this date no experiments have been begun, but the stock itself is of interest. At the head of the

SHORTHORNS.

is Rosy Prince 8th = 9198 =, a fine Bates bull, bred by Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., and is now four years and eight months old. Rosy Prince is a dark red with a little white, has a grandly level top, well sprung rib, a fine would make a fine show bull, but for an enlargement of the knees, which, however, does him no head and neck. The females of this breed, four in number, are not as good as the bull, but all are kept in suitable condition for breeding, and good results may be expected.

THE AYRSHIRES

consist of three females and one male. The bull, Pride of Carleton, is a strong, large fellow, but not as even and smooth as is desirable in an animal of that breed, while the cows have a head and horn just a little off from the ideal. Of the

POLLED-ANGUS

there are one male and two females, all very fine animals and of good breeding. A Polled-Angus heifer calf, and a beauty, too, is the only pure-bred animal thus far dropped on the farm. Of the

HOLSTEINS

there are one bull and three females. Especially worthy of notice among these is Abi 983 H. F. R., a three-year-old heifer of excellent points as a milker, and a good representative of the breed. The other two cows and the bull are very fair cattle, but only fair. Some very nice young

BERKSHIRE PIGS

have been secured, and although no proper hog pen has yet been provided, the box-stall in the stable where they are at present kept answers very well for winter quarters, and no doubt profitable and instructive experiments in feeding will be undertaken another season. A few

CHOICE FOWLS

have been secured of the Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Houdans, and future experiments will determine their value in the great Northwest.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, published in Winnipeg, is unequalled as a Northwest agricultural journal. In the short time since the Manitoba and Northwest edition was started, it has made wonderful progress, and it is now a paper which no farmer can read and not be benefitted. We advise our farmer friends who are not already subscribers to this useful periodical, to become subscribers now and they will not regret the step.—[Regina Leader.

The Queen and Dairying.

The need for improved methods in dairying has been frequently urged upon the farmers of Aberdeenshire, and in this respect the Royal Northern Agricultural Society has done not a little by means of lectures and demonstrations in the art of butter-making. The Society has appealed to the liberality of its supporters for means to enable it to inaugurate a series of lectures on subjects connected with the dairy, and it is a source of much gratification to those connected with the scheme to learn that the Queen has very considerably sent a donation of £20 to assist the Society in their laudable enterprise. The example which has thus been set might be emulated by others who wish to assist in objects which deserve liberal support.

Manitoba Studs, Herds and Flocks.

An ADVOCATE representative having been requested to go to Bradwardine to organize a Farmers' Institute for Landsdowne electoral district, was met at Griswold station by Mr. Robert Hall, who resides four miles north of Griswold, on the banks of the Assiniboine river. Reaching the Hall farm, some fifteen head of pure-bred Polled-Angus were found all in a row in one stable, without a scrub of any kind in the building to mar the beauty of the sight. Mr. Hall has been for some years one of the largest wheat producers in this great wheat district. This season his crop yielded about twenty-eight bushels per acre, and a total of seven thousand bushels. He has, however, some excellent valley land which produces grand pasture. This led to the purchase of a few Polled-Angus cattle some time ago, which was last fall reinforced by a car load bought from Mr. Pope, of Cookshire, Que. Mr. Hall has an excellent barn, which, although in good condition, he has resolved to tear down that he may build greater. Next morning a start was made from Bradwardine, to visit the farm of Mr. Thomas Speers, of that place. This is a beautiful drive; the day was fine and warm for the season, and an excellent driving horse with friend Hall handling the ribbons, rendered it doubly pleasant on this occasion. Crossing the Assiniboine valley and Indian Reserve, Park Region appears in the distance, and in due time the Park Region Stock Farm is reached. The proprietor, Mr. Thomas Speers, is an enthusiastic cattle man, with a strong preference for Shorthorns, although he has but a few. The stock bull, Heir Apart, has been so often referred to in various places, that comment on him is needless. He is not in the bloom of condition in which he appeared at the Virden Fair, but is in good shape and apparently hearty as a yearling. The cow Jubilee Queen = 13877, of this breed, is a fine young animal, due to calve in a few days, and should produce something fine. She is a beautiful red with superb head and horns, an almost faultless back and good in most places, but a little too low in condition for even a cow near calving. Two younger animals make up the lot of Shorthorns, but a lot of fine grades are kept, some of which show better care and are more promising than many pure-bred cattle. Mr. Speers has also two fine Berkshire sows, and a boar, Rising Star. This farm is admirably situated for shelter, and should prove an excellent stock farm. There are a few other stock farms in this locality but time prevented the pleasure of a visit to them.

Wolves and Sheep.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in a number of farm journals items and articles written about sheep being devoured by wolves, and what a preventative bells are when hung on the sheep's neck.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me give you and your readers my experience in this matter. To begin with, I believe that wolves are far more numerous in certain parts of the country than others; I am now speaking of settled parts. Why it is I cannot explain, but such is the case, nevertheless. I might state that in the district in which I live some settlers are continually being annoyed by wolves, while others are quite free from them. I do not think there is a man in this country who has had harder work to keep their flocks from being devoured by wolves than myself. In the fall of '87, I brought into this country a flock of sheep from Ontario. They went into their winter quarters about six weeks after they arrived. I did not see or hear a wolf until the following spring. About lambing time they began to make their appearance, and got very bold, for before the sheep were out a week they started to take the lambs. My sheep at the time not being herded, everybody I talked with advised me to get bells; I did so, and for about two weeks the wolves kept out of sight, but they returned one fine day and took a couple of lambs. I then had the sheep herded for the rest of the season. The next summer I had them herded, the wolves howling at night; in the day time they were very seldom seen. I was told by a number that I did not put on sufficient bells, so I got two dozen more of a different kind. I had now three kinds of bells on my sheep; one dozen size smaller than the ordinary cow bell, one dozen improved sheep bells, and a dozen cutter bells. Well, now, Mr. Editor, I wish you could have heard the music when that flock of sheep took a run. It would have frightened Satan himself; but did it frighten the wolves? Well, I should say it did not! for they came down on the flock, and in two days they had killed eight sheep, and, strange to say, the sheep that the wolves killed had eight of the largest and noisiest bells. How does that sound in the ears of those who talk such nonsense as wolves being afraid of bells? It may be, but I hardly think that the wolves that inhabit the part that I live in are of a different breed from those that roam other parts. To give you an idea of how bold they were this fall, I might relate to you what happened on a late Sunday morning. I went down to the sheep pen, and there, within not more than five yards of the flock were three large wolves tearing away at the offals of a cow we had killed the day previous. I came to the house for the gun; I could find no shot so I put in a handful of copper rivets. I shot one wolf, the other two refused to leave, and I despatched a second one, the third one was frightened by the dog or I should have had him.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am sorry to have taken up so much of your valuable space, but I hope that what I have written will be taken as a timely warning to those who contemplate going into sheep raising, and not be misled by those who advocate bells to keep off the wolves.

I am, yours truly,

H. J. LANGSTAFF, Wallace.

The Canadian Government has been notified that Canadian cheese stood in the front rank and received the highest awards at the annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association in London, recently.—[Winnipeg Commercial. The above is commended to the careful consideration of Hoard's Dairyman as a solution of the question that has been vexing its soul for some time back, and which it has been trying to explain in favor of American cheese by fallacious reasoning, viz., Why Canadian cheese fetches more money to Canadians than Wisconsin cheese to the Wisconsinans? Yes, Brother Smith, it is because it "stands in the front ranks," it "receives the highest awards," the best of which is the highest prices.

A Good Word From a Farm Delegate.

Practical farmers who attended the receptions given the British Farm Delegation, on their tour through this country, readily saw that some of these "farmers" were thoroughly practical men and had followed the plough season after season, from the fact that they were possessed of a knowledge of the principles of agriculture that can only be gained by experience and intelligent observation. Prominent among them, and in vivid contradistinction from some others whose forte was more in the line of politics and ultra-loyalty, was Mr. John Speir, of Newtown Farm, Newtown, Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Speir was very quick to see any advantage or disadvantage of soil, location or method, and his conversation, as well as his speeches, characterized him as a really first-class farmer. He conducts a dairy farm, buying Ayrshire cows for the production of milk, and breeding them to Shorthorn bulls, making beef of their progeny. Mr. Speir sends the ADVOCATE a marked copy of the Farming World, which contains the following account of his remarks at meetings of the Bothwell Farmers' Club and West of Scotland Discussion Society:—

In Manitoba the soil was of that deep, black character which they met with in some other parts of Canada. This was essentially a grain-growing province. Although further north than Ontario, Manitoba had curiously enough a warmer climate in summer, though, of course, it was colder in winter.

The climate of Manitoba was generally liked by the settlers, some of whom told him that, taken all the year round, they preferred it to that in Lewis. Mr. Speir said he had been told, and he could believe it, that the severe frosts in Manitoba did not, under the influence of the clear, dry atmosphere, affect the inhabitants to anything like the extent that the same amount would in this country.

He remarked that one of the greatest dangers attending farming in Manitoba was the danger of early frosts. These, however, were now coming to be avoided to a considerable extent by early sowing.

As they went further west the climate got somewhat milder, and by the time they got to the ranching districts it was so mild, comparatively speaking, that the cattle could be left out over the whole winter. Occasionally severe winters came when numbers of cattle perished for want of food, but these were the exception. The reason of this lower temperature was believed to be due to the influence of the Gulf Stream, which was more felt in these parts than about Manitoba.

Westward towards the Fraser River the climate was still good, and fruits could be grown in abundance during the summer. As showing the possibilities of this part of Canada, he mentioned that there was a strip of excellent land along the banks of that river, which was estimated to be about as large, if not larger, than Ireland.

As a field for farm emigrants Canada offered great inducements. Personally, he had no hesitation in saying that all who were bred farmers, and were not getting on so well as they would like in this country, might try Canada, and if they did not improve their position they would not make it worse.

At Glasgow, Mr. Speir repeated his favorable opinion of the great country and its people. He also showed samples of varieties of grain from different parts of Canada, which were examined with interest. Professor Simpson, who presided, and who has had large experience in Canadian travels, also spoke in most appreciative terms of the country.

Manitoba Poultry Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held in the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on Monday evening, January 12th, with a good attendance. Light Brahmans and their score card was the theme of discussion. Mr. Dayton had the highest scoring bird, a hen which reached 91½ points. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, February 9th. The Association is gaining strength every month, and, as a result of its formation, some fine birds are being imported from Ontario and elsewhere. Mr. H. W. Dayton, Kildonan, is importing a Light Brahma cockerel, Plymouth Rock cockerel, and a Pekin drake and two Bronze turkey toms. Mr. J. C. Harrison, of Brandon, also a member of the Association, is importing a fine Light Brahma cockerel, and Mr. Alex. Lawrence, M. P. P., is importing a trio of White Wyandottes. Poultry is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture in this country, and bids fair to receive much greater attention in the future than in the past. "Games, any variety," will occupy the attention of the next meeting. Mr. Ibsitson will apply the standard.

How Many Meals for the Cow.

Governor Hoard says:—"It may seem a small matter to discuss, whether a dairy herd should be fed twice or three times a day, yet if twice is enough, as many believe, it is not so very small a matter. No doubt that instance could be cited on either side, which, taken alone, would seem to settle the question. If a cow is underfed in two meals, or if her two meals are void of proper nourishment, even if in full quantity, the addition of a third feeding may increase the flow of milk or add to her weight of flesh. There is no doubt that cows may be fed so they will do about all they are capable of doing by either two or three meals a day. Both systems have been practised, and it can hardly be said that there is very much difference so far as the cow is concerned. She can take her food in two meals, or in three, according to the convenience of the feeder, and will do well either way if the food is sufficient in quality and quantity. It is a great convenience to have our stock accustomed to the two-meal system. It is especially convenient in the winter season, when the days are short and the cattle are taking but little exercise. In a very cold barn, possibly, cattle might need to be eating most of the time to get food enough to keep warm, but dairymen have no use for cold barns for their cows. Stables should be so warm that no excessive amount of hay and grain will be required for maintaining animal heat.

The cow has a stomach made to hold a large quantity of coarse, partially masticated food that can be remasticated at leisure. When confined to the barn, we are usually satisfied that two meals for average dairy stock are fully as acceptable to the cow and fully as profitable to the owner as three meals. We have been surprised to see how quickly the cows would adapt themselves to the two-meal system, and would lie and chew the cud at noon when persons were about the premises. They not only learn not to expect feeding, but soon learn not to care for it. The morning or night meal is not necessarily given at once, but is better given in small feedings continuously till enough is given."

At a meeting of the Morden Farmers' Club, on the 3rd January, the members were enlightened on the profits of cheese-making by Miss Durie, late of Belleville, Ont. A factory will likely be built in the spring, as a fair number of cows have been guaranteed.

Reply to "Our Seedsmen and Some Needed Reforms."

BY JOHN S. PEARCE.

Under the above heading Mr. W. A. Hale in the October number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE takes the seedsmen to task for what he chooses to call or term the "intentional frauds or culpable carelessness of his trusted seedsmen." His article is somewhat ambiguous and indefinite, for while he blames his "trusted seedsmen" he does not tell us who these seedsmen are, that is, whether they are Canadian or American; neither does he tell us whether these seedsmen are regular seed dealers of good standing and with reputations at stake, or some one-horse or "Cheap John" affairs that do not know or care what they send out; for bear in mind there are plenty of so-called seed houses, both in Canada and the United States, who know very little about the seed business and care less, and are always ready to offer cheap seeds and make extraordinary promises about what they know and can do. But in any case it matters little to me, for what I shall have to say on this matter will take Mr. Hale and the readers of the ADVOCATE over entirely different ground from that over which he has been leading us. After giving the result of some tests of seeds from six different dealers, Mr. Hale goes on to say: "I would suggest that they be graded up to a fixed date." Now this grading of seeds may appear very simple and very nice to Mr. Hale in theory and on paper, but we venture to say that it will not work, and if Mr. Hale were a practical seedsman and in the business he would fully agree with us on that point, as we shall presently show him. He then goes on to say that by this means seedsmen would be able to guarantee their seeds, as this would give them a safe means of doing so. And just here, while on the question of guarantee, I would ask Mr. Hale would he be prepared to warrant and guarantee the growth of any of the ordinary farm seeds, such as turnip, carrot, mangold, etc., (to say nothing about the hundreds of delicate and tender sorts of seeds); sent to say one hundred farmers scattered all over the country and not one of whom he knows anything about, and whom he has never met, and who may be all honest or may not be such. Let Mr. Hale think this matter over carefully before saying he is willing to do this with thousands of customers all over the Dominion. If he did he would have a happy time of it with his correspondents, and would want a stenographer and two or three typewriters, to say nothing about lawsuits and threats of law. But to return to the question of the vitality of seeds, permit me to say that any first-class house knows and has a record of the growth and vitality of all the seeds in his or their establishments, but not one, with all this knowledge, would for one moment think of guaranteeing seeds to grow up to any named average or percentage, for the following reasons:—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed however good will fail; and we know of plenty of instances where this was the cause of failure and no other. But more failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture and free access of air; besides these,

the soil must be in proper condition and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plants. If heavy rains have compacted the surface or the soil and the sun has baked it into a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it and they may perish from this cause alone. Then, again, seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, peas, cress, carrot, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45 degrees, but if melons and other seeds of that family, also beans and other plants of a sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions and temperature they will be very apt to decay, for they require for their prompt germination a heat of at least 60 degrees. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing, and the seedsman is blamed. Again, proper moisture is most likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. Free access of air is all important and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds in which the air performs a most important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant which depends upon the contents of the seed for support until it has formed roots below and leaves above the ground to sustain itself. Then very often the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents, such as a sudden current of cold air, or continued drying, harsh winds. These causes may check their growth or destroy them entirely. Besides these there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plant, some of these being so small and others so very destructive that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. In addition to all these trials and difficulties that the young plants have to contend with, they still have the careless and the indifferent farmer or gardener, who virtually throws his seeds into the ground and then leaves them to their fate.

The failure of seeds to germinate may result from causes that the utmost care of the most experienced cultivators cannot control, and the maturing of crops also repeatedly fails, so as to be a total loss from causes that no human being can foresee or avert. Hence, to guarantee seeds to invariably grow or produce a perfect crop, is little short of the height of folly, and no sensible business man would do so.

Mr. Hale draws the comparison with illuminating oils, but I cannot see the slightest similarity. Illuminating oils, or any other manufactured product, is left and remains just as it has left the manufacturers' hands, and no change can possibly occur. Not so with seeds. One illustration and I am done: Suppose that Mr. Hale were a chemist, and I went to him and purchased a number of chemicals, which, when properly and carefully mixed and compounded, would combine and produce something very desirable and very useful; would Mr. Hale guarantee to me that the result of the compounding of these chemicals by me should be just what I wanted, not knowing whether I had the apparatus or ability to so compound these chemicals as to bring about the desired product? I don't believe he would. We think the same argument will apply to the seedsmen, for the very good reason that the seedsman has no more, and, perhaps, not as much control over the product of his seeds as the chemist who sells the ingredients to compound a certain article, but has nothing to do with the preparation or the compounding, nor any knowledge of the ability or integrity of the buyer of these goods who does compound them.

Experimental Farm at Agassiz, British Columbia.

In British Columbia it is generally acknowledged that what is known here as fern land (ours is of that class) is not good for much the first year after breaking, and, in fact, it takes about three years to subdue the ferns and get the land into good condition.

In a general way I might say that this year the following grains and roots of those tried under like conditions gave the most satisfactory returns:—Corn—Moore's Early Concord. Fall wheat, old varieties—Manchester; new varieties—Carter's Hybrids, A, B, F, H. Spring wheat—White Russian, Campbell's White Chaff and Rio Grande. Oats—Extra Prize Cluster, Victoria Prize White and Flying Dutchman. The best returns in this grain was from one pound of Golden Grains bought of J. S. Pearce & Co. that gave us 48 pounds, and we gave it no extra chance, only it was sown on old land, and it had to take its chances with wild buckwheat and other weeds. Barley—English Malting, Saale and Rennie's Improved Six-rowed, in the order named. But another year and a better chance might reverse all this. Mangels—Mammoth Long Red or the Yellow Globe. Field carrots—Only two varieties of field carrots were sown, Mitchell's Perfection and Orange Giant; both gave good crops. We did not have land in condition to give cauliflowers, cabbage, tomatoes or onions a fair chance, so did not go into gardening this last year.

THOS. A. SHARPE, Superintendent.

Seed Testing at the Central Experimental Farm.

The past season has in many localities been unfavorable for the perfect maturing of grain. In some districts frost has touched it, in others it has been injured by rain during harvest, or from being stacked before fully dry, thus causing it to sprout or heat, while in other localities some varieties have been shrivelled and partly blighted by hot drying winds. Under each and all of these conditions cereals are apt to lose a portion of their vitality, or to have it so weakened as to produce, when sown, a puny growth. Seed grain, to bring the best results, should have its germinating power unimpaired, so that when placed in the soil the young plants may take a prompt and vigorous start. The character of the crop is much influenced by the quality of the seed, and for this reason it is important that farmers should ascertain whether the grain they are holding for seed possesses the necessary vitality. Provision has been made by the Government whereby this can be done without cost to the individual; any farmer in the Dominion who may have any varieties which he desires to have tested, may obtain the information he seeks by forwarding to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, samples of such grain or other agricultural seeds. A special testing house has been built for this work which affords ample capacity. Samples may be sent free through the mail, an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose, and about two weeks are required to complete a test. Since November, when the season opened for this work, the vitality of more than eleven hundred samples has been ascertained, and it is hoped that all those who desire to avail themselves of the provision offered will send in their samples early, so that there may be time to complete the work, and supply the needed information before seeding begins.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farm.

Prairie Grass and Broken Wind in Horses.

BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.

Will prairie grass or hay cure heaves in horses, and if so, in what way does it accomplish it?
SUBSCRIBER, Virden, Man.

In order to answer these questions intelligently it will be necessary to notice briefly the pathology of the affection called *heaves* or *broken wind*. Regarding the nature of this disease of the horse there are widely divergent opinions. It has been ascribed to various pathological conditions, such as structural change of the lungs, of the heart, of the diaphragm, or of some of the principal organs of digestion. The results obtained from examination of the organs of animals that when living had suffered from this disease in its worst form, have been very unsatisfactory as to revealing its precise nature. The most prominent symptom of this disease is dyspnoea; inspiration being performed with apparent ease, but expiration is attended with difficulty and is performed with two spasmodic efforts, the abdominal muscles being notably exerted in the task. On observing this well marked symptom, we naturally look to the lungs or to some of the less important organs of respiration for the cause, but careful examination of these organs often gives negative and conflicting testimony. In some cases where the animal during life was known to be a notorious sufferer from this disease, the lungs have been found to be normal in structure and color, while in other animals similarly afflicted, these organs have exhibited extensive structural change. The most common abnormal condition of the lungs of broken-winded horses is emphysema, the air cells being permanently dilated, and many of them ruptured, allowing the air to pass into the delicate tissue connecting the pulmonary lobules with the minute cells. Now, if the lungs presented this, or any other abnormal condition in every case of broken wind, the nature of that disease would be fully understood, but this, as before noticed, is not the case, neither does the extent of structural change found in these organs correspond with the mild or violent symptoms of the disease. I may further remark that an emphysematous condition of the lungs has been found to exist when symptoms of broken wind were entirely absent. In those cases of broken wind, where no structural change appears in the lungs, nor any other organ, the disease is commonly ascribed to perverted innervation, consequent upon gastric and intestinal derangement. The fact that this disease is often exclusively due to dietetic influence has been clearly demonstrated by its frequent development subsequent to continued feeding on bulky, musty, dusty and innutritious food. The irritation produced by such diet, by reflex action, enfeebles the nerve force of the respiratory organs, chiefly that of the lungs, and thus causes broken wind. Now, to cure a disease it is absolutely necessary to remove the cause, and this leads me to make an attempt at answering the questions *re* the curative properties of prairie grasses in cases of broken wind. It is well known that most of the prairie grasses of Manitoba and the Northwest are possessed of highly nutritious and tonic properties, and when animals that have become broken-winded by feeding on inferior food are permitted to graze on prairie pasture the effect is usually very beneficial, but the permanency of the effect will depend upon the pathological

condition of the animal. If the disease is wholly or partially due to structural change of any organ of the body, a permanent cure, if not in every case impossible, is at least very improbable, and in such cases a palliative effect can only be expected. If, however, the disease is entirely due to functional enfeeblement of an organ or organs, as I am convinced it often is, a permanent cure may reasonably be expected. It is a remarkable fact that in Manitoba the number of horses suffering from broken wind are comparatively few. The disease, however, is not unknown in this province, which may be accepted as sufficient proof that prairie grasses, nor any other product or condition of the country, is in every case an infallible specific for broken wind. The influences that operate so favorably in this prairie province, in many cases of broken wind, are atmospheric and dietetic. It has been scientifically demonstrated that the atmosphere of this country is, to a large extent, free from a superabundance of moisture, and from heavy and noxious gases a condition which must produce a beneficial effect on any disease of the respiratory system, be it structural or functional. The alkaline condition of the soil and water has also a curative tendency in cases of broken wind.

Michigan State Bee-keepers' Convention.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

It probably holds good with a gathering of all classes, as with bee-keepers, that when they gather with a determination to learn something they profit. We met at Detroit, and such eminent bee-keepers as Prof. A. J. Cook, A. I. Root, Doctor A. B. Mason, Senator R. L. Taylor, W. Z. Hutchinson and James Heddon, were present. The space in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* is too valuable to give a detailed report of all the proceedings, only a few of the best points will be touched upon, the balance must go to educate the writer and assist him in giving the readers of the *ADVOCATE* better articles in this department. Senator Taylor gave an article on foul-brood. In it there was nothing particularly new, only the method of detecting the disease when the bees were not breeding was entirely novel to all in attendance at the convention. The method was as follows: Upon taking up the comb and holding it from you, with bottom bar away from you, the comb at an angle so the light could strike into the cells, ridges would be seen about the collar of the comb and partially drawn back from the mouth of the cell. This was caused by the decayed brood in part drying on the side of the cell, the balance breaking away and drawing to the cell bottom. Mr. Taylor exhibited a specimen of comb about three square inches in size, having in it a number of cells affected as stated. Another valuable point was the placing of honey in the hive for wintering. The method is particularly valuable for outdoor wintering. In preparing for winter one side of the hive should have full combs; next, combs with less honey, and so on until on the other side are the combs without honey or having the least honey. Towards this latter side the bees cluster, and as they require more honey they move towards the full combs. The importance and advantages of this method can be easily explained. We know in cold weather a colony with stores at either side often moves towards one side and after consuming that honey perishes for want of stores, the empty combs being between and the cold not allowing bees to stray away from the cluster. By placing the combs in the way described above the stores are never divided and the bees can move on them gradually. So much for the method advocated at the late convention. The article upon "Bee Spaces" will be resumed in the next number.

The Manitoba.

This is the name given the magnificent new hotel now about completed by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, at the corner of Main and Water streets, Winnipeg. This is by far the most imposing structure in the city, being seven stories high exclusive of the basement, and extending two hundred and thirteen feet on Main and two hundred and twelve on Water street, forming a triangle, the base of

ment. On the first floor will be the Company's ticket offices and waiting rooms, bar and billiard rooms rotunda, and an elegant reception room for ladies, finished in the celebrated California red wood. On the second floor will be two dining rooms, one ninety by one hundred and fifty feet and twenty-six feet ceiling; also a smaller dining room, twenty by forty, also several parlors, kitchen, pantry, closets, etc. The third floor has two reception rooms, and the remainder

the foundation. From this tank the water is pumped to the sewers by steam, for which, and other purposes, two fine duplex steam pumps are placed in the cellar. The entire building and adjoining offices of the railway will be heated by steam, for which purpose there is placed in the basement four boilers. The walls of this building are two feet thick at the bottom and up to the third floor, and above that seventeen inches. The erection of this



THE MANITOBA HOTEL, CORNER MAIN AND WATER STREETS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

which is one hundred and seventy-six feet. The Manitoba will have two hundred and ten bedrooms, all of which will be of good size and elegantly furnished. Three stairways will run from the first floor to the top, the main one being nine feet wide, the others four feet six inches. A freight and passenger elevator will be used having two floors, one for freight and the other for passenger, and will be driven by electricity. The barber shop, baggage rooms, laundry, toilet rooms, Turkish baths, etc., will be in the base-

of the upper floors are chiefly bed rooms. The Manitoba is provided with three fire escapes, consisting of broad, cast iron staircases, with substantial hand-rails, which would admit of three persons walking abreast. A stand pipe will also run from the basement to the top, with hose connections on every floor. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining drainage, from the fact that the floor of the basement is two feet below the city sewers. To overcome this a cess-tank was constructed and drain pipes run into it from every part of

hotel means more to Manitoba than simply a convenience and improved appearance of the city. It shows that one of the strongest corporations on the continent, composed of some of the most shrewd and farseeing men of the day, have *unbounded confidence in Manitoba*, which is probably of greater importance than any other feature of the matter. The Manitoba is not being built for the trade of to-day, but will, no doubt, be required before many years roll round, and with the increase in travel that is likely from present indications to

take place, there is little doubt that even at the outset a paying business will be done. Just in the rear of the hotel is the station of this Company, which is the only covered one in Canada west of Toronto, and guests will be able to go from the hotel to the train, and *vice versa*, without being exposed to the elements, which of itself is a feature to be appreciated.

Virden Items.

If the weather was bad in Dennis county during harvest, it has, indeed, made amends since. Without exception everyone was more or less behindhand with their work, but so far as this is concerned they are by this time mostly all coming out right side up.

We have been taught another lesson this year regarding the uncertainty of Jack Frost's movements. North of Virden and the Assiniboine, where frozen crops are the rule generally, they have No. 1 hard, or which is more to the point, they have been getting No. 1 prices; the yield has been good too. I am glad to record this. Many of these men have kept working on in the face of most discouraging results, and all honest men must congratulate them. Many intended, had this crop been frozen, to quit grain growing. Now, south of Virden to the Pipestone, can be found more qualities of wheat than there are grades, for while a very few have gotten 75 cents, many have lots that buyers are loth to give 25 cents for. It is a fact, that on many farms where frozen grain was, figuratively speaking, unknown, crops are very poor, while south of the Pipestone the crops are uniformly good. Certainly Jack Frost's time and routes can still be considered erratic.

You have heard of the "Eureka" wheat. A number of farmers in this county seem to look upon it as a "good thing" as regards the quality; what little has been offered has graded No. 1 hard; it is certainly several days earlier than Red Fife, does not shell easily (certainly a great fault with our bald varieties). I forgot to mention it is a bearded wheat; the birds do not pick it, and it yields fully as well or better than Fife, providing you can get a thresher conscientious enough to do justice to it and you. Only a few days ago I was looking at a straw pile that was literally full of heads; its disadvantages are: hard to thresh and handle in the straw; straw too full of beards for safe feeding, while I should imagine, from inspection, that there is a predisposition to smuttness, but eight or ten days earlier in ripening will carry weight, and rightly so.

I lately had an opportunity of looking at a letter sent from the Director of the Central Experimental Farm to a farmer in our district who had been somewhat unfortunate. I was agreeable surprised. No red tape about Prof. Saunders. No wonder complimentary expressions are used when referring to his work. It demonstrated to me that this gentleman's interest in us and our work are not superficial and regulated by the number of dollars voted him by government. One is used to encounter so much red tape and even—yes, Mr. Editor, I must put it down—incivility from government officials that this bright exception only the more fully proves the rule. It goes without saying that the experimental farms are a success.

Never in the history of Dennis county have municipal elections passed off so quietly as this

year. Both in Wallace and Pipestone there were barely enough ratepayers to nominate candidates. Rush of work accounts for this seeming apathy. I have heard some very outspoken criticism among farmers at Pipestone about the high-handed manner some of her Councilmen dealt with seed grain applicants. Why, some men who had a couple of cows had the audacity to ask for seed, instead of selling them; and, sir, you may not believe it, one man, I was informed, had the consummate impudence to ask for seed with a ring on his finger. I don't know whether it was a pearl one or not. If so he should have remembered the Biblical warning not to cast or flaunt pearls before swine, or they would turn and rend you.

I hope soon to record the opening of the Virden Farmers' Meeting. Why not go in for a more permanent organization? Surely there are enough rock-bottom farmers around here to establish a Club or Institute that would soon make its influence felt; but farmers are prone to let personal feelings stand in the way of duty to themselves and their fellow man. There must not be too much talk and pretension—wind work. Do not select officers for honor—while the work is shirked, A expecting B to do it, while B understood Z had it in hand. This leads to dissatisfaction. Let a few staunch friends of improvement put their heads and hands together, without show or noise, begin at the little end and hold fast what is gained. Select officers of a right strain of blood, broken in if possible, who are known to pull steadily in the mud or out of it, through creek or over bridge. You may not have as much show, but you will have an efficient and steady-growing society.

GEO. HEALEY, Virden, Man.

Bradwardine Farmers' Institute.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the school-room, at Bradwardine, on the evening of the 21st of January, and a promising Institute got under way. J. W. Bartlett, of the *ADVOCATE* staff, read a paper on Institute work, and Mr. Robert Hall, of Griswold station, gave a short address, in which he warmly supported Institute work and the development of the business capacity of farmers, and justly claiming that our best and ablest men were born and brought up on the farm, and that a knowledge of what was transpiring in agricultural circles generally was necessary for the full development of a farmer. The fluency with which Mr. Hall speaks, and the attention given him, proves him to have had experience outside the immediate quarter section on which his residence stands. Mr. T. R. Todd, Hillview, gave an interesting five minutes speech supporting the formation of an Institute. He thought farmers should do more studying and more thinking than at present. He questioned the advisability of farmers uniting and combining for commercial purposes, but favored combining for mutual improvement and giving each other the benefit of their experience. Mr. Todd anticipates that inside of ten years we will have a regular system established for preventing damage by frost. He claims to have saved forty-five acres one night with the assistance of a boy, but did not say how it was done. A few remarks from Messrs. Hunter, Glendenning, Booth, Darach and others, brought the meeting to a close; not, however, until a numerous signed petition from duly qualified persons had been prepared, and the necessary steps taken to secure the permanent establishment of an Institute. From the enthusiasm shown at this the first meeting there is little doubt that this Institute will become a power for good in the community in which it is located.

Brandon Farmers' Institute.

If the inaugural meeting of this Institute is to be taken as a criterion of Institute work in this province, there is a bright future for Farmers' Institutes. From beginning to end the discussion on "Weeds," the subject chosen for this meeting, was very animated, and the interest intense.

The interest manifested may be known from the fact that the motion to hold a second meeting four weeks later was defeated, and the amendment, to hold one two weeks later, carried. There is, however, danger of making a serious mistake in this matter. If short meetings are held fortnightly they will of necessity degenerate into mere local gatherings and will not draw like a good meeting of two or three sessions per day, held once every month or six weeks, as in the latter case they become an event of greater importance, and a greater effort is made to attend them. Again, if a speaker is brought from a distance it is advisable to hold at least two sessions in a day. It will also be found much easier to secure talent for a good meeting where two or three subjects are taken up by as many different men, from the fact that in that instance a man goes, not only to confer a favor on the meeting by giving an address, but to be benefited by the addresses or papers of others. It will be found advisable, in asking persons to lend assistance in these meetings, to request them to prepare a paper on their own subject, as in nine cases out of ten where an address is given it will contain much that is foreign to the question or subject, and much that the person would write will be forgotten or passed over in giving an address. Care should also be exercised to prevent too much time being taken by one man, as, let him be ever so well posted, he cannot give as much information as will be elicited by discussion which should be held on every subject; and while a speaker should answer all questions asked concerning the subject he has introduced, he should not undertake to make a second speech, or anything bordering on one, except so far as rendered necessary in direct answer to these questions. Brandon has made a successful beginning, and it is to be hoped may carry the matter to a successful issue.

SECOND MEETING.

The second meeting took place on Saturday, January 3rd, in the city hall, when upwards of one hundred thrifty farmers discussed the subject "Which is the Best Variety of Wheat for Manitoba." Interesting papers were read on the subject by Mr. Waugh, Mr. Yeomans, and Mr. Bedford. The different papers were listened to with marked attention, and that of Mr. Bedford gave the results from the past year's practical tests with many of the leading varieties. Volley after volley of questions were fired at him by the farmers, showing the deep interest they take in the subject, to all of which he gave answers according to the experiments so far tried. Although the Red Fife wheat has some failings it was pretty clearly demonstrated that no variety yet tried in the province is entitled to greater confidence. On motion, however, the meeting decided they were not in a position now to judge which is the best variety. Samples of the different wheats grown on the Experimental Farm the past year, both in the straw and in sacks, were placed in the hall by Mr. Bedford, which added very much to the interest of the meeting.

When set for the rising of the cream, milk should be at a temperature of about 90° Fahr.

Forestry.

BY H. PATMORE, EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
BRANDON, MAN.

In a climate so far north as ours, it is a question with many: What trees can we plant with any prospect of success?

The Experimental Farm at Brandon has since its establishment tested many varieties of forest trees and shrubs, and, as it will probably be of use to those interested in tree culture, we will give a list and brief description of those trees which so far have proved the most hardy after two years trial.

The native trees are well known, but there are several of them which deserve to be more widely cultivated, especially the Maple, Ash, Elm, and Spruce.

The Ash-leaf Maple, or Box Elder, is probably the best known and one of the best to plant, being very hardy and easily grown in tree form or as a bush. Its natural growth in this climate appears to be in the bush form. On the Experimental Farm is an avenue of these maples one mile in length, and in that distance are to be found various soils, yet the Maple succeeds as an avenue tree equally well in any of them, as the trees, after being planted two years, are all growing vigorously, scarcely a weak one to be seen. On the same farm some seedling maples are planted in rows, and after two seasons growth have formed thick, solid hedges, four feet high, proving very useful as windbreaks.

The native Ash is also a hardy tree and can be grown or transplanted as easy as the Maple. It is a fast grower, and the wood being hard is useful for many purposes.

The native Elm is perhaps slow growing while young, but it grows fast after it becomes two or three years of age, and makes a good looking, useful tree, and deserves to be grown far more extensively than it is at present. The young trees can be found in abundance wherever the Elm grows alongside our rivers.

The native White Spruce can be transplanted very easily any time from April to the middle of June, but to insure success they should be watered liberally for a time after transplanting. Young trees are found in various parts of the province.

In addition to an extensive cultivation of the native trees, the Experimental Farm has also introduced a number of other trees which will be of great value on our prairies, the most noticeable being the Birch, Russian Poplars, several varieties of useful Willows, Cottonwood, Mountain Ash, American Alder, Soft Maple, White and Green Ash, Russian Olive and the Arbor Vite or Ontario Cedar. These trees are evidently hardy, and can be planted with every prospect of success.

The Birch, of which there are several varieties being grown, are undoubtedly among the best trees on the farm, and visitors to the farm this summer must have noticed how handsome and prominent these trees were amongst the many others; all varieties appear equally hardy, but the Canoe and Cut-Leaved Weeping are perhaps the two best varieties to plant. The Weeping Birch is an excellent grower, and its weeping growth and exquisitely shaped leaves give it a very ornamental appearance.

There are several varieties of Russian Poplars, which are especially noticeable for their strong rapid growth, being, in this respect, ahead of any tree on the farm. Their leaves are large

and glossy, and remain on the tree very late in the season. From their quick, strong growth these trees will undoubtedly become very popular.

There are also several varieties of willows, which will prove very useful for hedges, not willows that would become nuisances, but hardy useful willows on single stems, which will form hedges very rapidly. The Wisconsin Weeping Willow is a very rapid grower, and one of the best, although several other varieties are equally useful.

Price of Creamery Butter.

With reference to my statement at the Portage la Prairie convention, that we were unable to compete with Americans in the manufacture of creamery butter, allow me to substantiate my assertions by the following facts:—Creamery butter sold, during the months of May, June and July, in Massachusetts, at prices varying from 11 to 16 cents per pound. At the same time the best creamery was quoted, in Minneapolis, at 12½ cents. Messrs. Grant & Horn, of Winnipeg, were offered creamery butter from parties in Minnesota at 12½ cents per pound. Hence, if American butter had been allowed to enter Canada free of duty, our creameries would have been obliged to sell the largest part of their production at the above stated figures. Deducting the cost of making from the above named figures it would leave from 5 to 10 cents per pound of butter; average 7½ cents, or about 33 cents per 100 pounds of milk. I do not believe that Manitoba farmers would be willing to produce milk at such a price. S. M. BARRE.

Crescent Lake, Assa., N. W. T.

A good number of well-bred cattle are raised in this neighborhood. Mr. A. A. Moore, of Art Lake Stock Farm, has a herd of pure-bred Polled-Angus headed by Standard of Kinoul, bred by Hay and Paton, of New Lowell, Ont. Mr. Walter Murray, of Rose Bank Farm, and Mr. Thos. Foster, of Boakview Farm, have good herds of high grade Shorthorns headed by pure-bred bulls.

Mr. J. T. Moore, of Lake View Farm, has a large flock of Cotswold sheep headed by Brudder Gardner, bred by Messrs. Snell, also about twenty ewes of Messrs. Snell's breeding.

Mr. W. C. Middleton, M. A., has a herd of about thirty cattle, a band of about fifty bronchos, together with a general purpose stallion. The past season for stock-raising was a good one.

The root crop here was abundant. Messrs. McGrath Brothers grew thirty-one distinct varieties of potatoes. They think the Thorburn variety the best adapted for this district. The Early Puritan variety, an excellent potato also, yielded something over 600 bushels to the acre. Of the Purple Top Swede Turnips grown by them five were sufficient to fill a two bushel measure. Cabbages grown by Mr. Wm. Eakin were of remarkable size and quality. Mr. E. also raised over six hundred bushels to the acre of the Early Puritan potato. Messrs. Murray & Cros's threshing outfit has done good service in this settlement this season.

Mr. Geo. Tidsbury, High Bluff, says:—I am well pleased with your paper, and like it better every copy I get.

Webster's International Dictionary.

The book that defines the meaning of each new technical term, phrase, word, as well as common name, also is a vocabulary of, and an authority on the language we speak, is a luxury that becomes a necessity with those seeking to delve more deeply in the mode of expressions in use in our common tongue. Such is Webster's International Dictionary, issued in 1890, and published by G. & C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass. From a second place position, a few short years since, the English language has taken first place throughout the civilized world, and is increasing at a faster ratio than any other tongue. The dictionary of the English language now required as a standard, is used by the people of Great Britain, India, South Africa, Australia, Canada and the United States, and now encircles the globe, hence the International. From the ranks of the agricultural classes in Canada are drawn a large share of the students aiming to fill the professions, and it is requisite that they should be thoroughly grounded in English, and a book containing every word that can properly be used in the language is indispensable. The International contains over 120,000 words placed upon 2,118 pages, and has over four thousand illustrations, making it at once interesting and instructive. This is undoubtedly the newest and most useful dictionary issued. Every farmer throughout Canada should possess one.

Shire Horse Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shire Horse Society of Canada was held on January 24th in the Agricultural and Arts offices in Toronto, a number of breeders and importers of Shire horses being present, the President, Mr. F. Green, jr., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the Secretary then read his report, which showed that fifty-six Shire stallions and mares had been recorded in the past year, a slight increase over previous years.

A number of questions were then discussed, such as the advisability of proceeding with the publication of the first volume of the Stud Book, and also of offering special prizes for Shires at the forthcoming spring stallion show, and it was finally decided not to bring out the first volume for another year, in order to admit more of the Shire stallions imported years ago before the English stud books were instituted, these horses being admitted, subject to the action of the revising committee, in the first volume.

As the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand sufficient for present needs, it was decided not to call on old members for any further subscription till Jan., 1892, and it was also decided to expend \$50 in giving a sweepstakes prize of \$20 for the best Shire stallion exhibited at the spring show, and in adding \$30 to the regular prize list for Shires, viz., \$5 to each of the three prizes in the first two classes.

The secretary's report was then adopted, and the meeting proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year:—President—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, John Donkin, Riverview, Ont.; Manitoba, Hy. Munn, Brandon, Man.; Quebec, J. V. Papineau, Barnston, P. Q.; Prince Edward Island, Thos. Robbins, Centreville, P. E. I. Directors—Messrs. J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.; Wallie Glendenning, Ellesmere, Ont.; J. G. Wardlowe, Downsview, Ont.; Robt. Mackness, Tullamore, Ont.; W. H. Millman, Woodstock, Ont.; E. M. Jarvis, Clarkson, Ont.; F. Green, jr., Toronto, Ont. Delegate to Central Farmers' Institute—J. Y. Ormsby. Delegates to Industrial Fair Association—The President and F. Green, jr. The name of Mr. James Addison, of Malton, was sent in to the Agricultural and Arts Association as a judge on Shires at the spring stallion show.

the village library, most conscientiously day after day.

True, she had many weak and weary days, and her labor was often dull and irksome; but she turned her mind to the good ahead, and worked persistently on. With her out-of-door life, her cough disappeared as by magic. The color sat faintly upon lip and rounding cheek, and her form was fast becoming erect and symmetrical, while her gait was already firm and elastic.

She roamed the fields and woods like a nymph of the forest. She worked, she sang, she laughed, and the delight of all knew no bounds, to see her, as grandpa expressed it, "as chirp as a bird and as lively as a cricket."

Each day gave her added vigor, until she was able to return to school. What a delight to take her place in her classes, to study without weariness, and be assured she was what she called herself, "Kate's hope and Uncle Joe's security."

Time flew busily and merrily; graduation day had come, and with it a throng of spectators filling the hall of the Academy.

There sat Grandpa Stearns, his hands clasped over his cane and his chin resting on them; and close by, Kate, joy fairly flashing from her eyes. Out in the aisle, in a large arm-chair, her feet on a stool, a fleecy shawl about her shoulders, was grandma, for Uncle Joe had insisted that this was "a family affair," this speech of Helen's.

We may imagine, however interested others were in the seven essays, there were three who waited impatiently for the time when the valedictory was announced, and Helen Stearns stepped forward.

She had always been a favorite with her townspeople, and such a sympathetic chord of gladness and pride ran through the audience, that they greeted her with a round of applause. Surprised and confused, the rosy flush that covered her face made her yet more lovely to look upon.

It is the strong who can best keep their own counsel, and not even Kate knew the subject of her valedictory.—"Make the Most of Life." The closing words, "Be as well as you can, and then you will do as well as you ought," were in sentiment worthy of the congratulations that followed.

It had been whispered about that Helen's "Most" meant a chance to teach, and it seemed a Providence that the story came to the ears of a stranger present, who was looking for a lady to take charge of the girls' room of his school. He had been pleased with her thought of "more strength for girls," and her own heroic endeavor to conquer physical weakness. After a conference with the Principal, he was introduced, and secured her services at a good salary.

Eighteen months have passed away. It is the first day of the New Year. Within the home of Grandpa Stearns, all is hurry and expectancy. Grandpa has recovered from her lameness, and is helping to prepare an unusual feast.

Evergreens are festooned all around the old kitchen walls, the table is spread with the "company dishes" grandpa had when a bride, old-fashioned, big blue-edged dishes.

There are five plates; Kate has counted them over and over, to make sure that Helen is really coming home. The dear Helen! how she has missed her all these months, and how the knowledge of her success and her happiness has cheered her own homely labors!

"They're a comin'," said grandpa. "I hear the sleigh-bells." Grandpa took off her glasses and put them on the shelf. "'Pears like I kin see 'thout," she said. "I'm nothin' like as old as I was three years ago, when that morkize was a hanging over our heads. An' you, grandpa, are gittin' young too, and all chirked up a' walkin' off 'thout your cane, like a young man."

There was a little consultation between the girls when the greetings were over, and "the platter" laid for Uncle Joe hid a roll of bills very like those that "saved the farm."

Uncle Joe and grandpa had a secret too, for under Kate's plate was a sealed letter addressed to herself.

When the blessing was asked, there were two people who were very much surprised, Uncle Joe at the entire amount of the loan—six hundred dollars; and Kate!

"Read your letter aloud, said" grandpa. "It's just New Year wishes."

Kate thought at first that she would cry, then concluded to laugh, and ended the little drama by coming up behind Uncle Joe and putting her arms about his white head.

It wasn't any wonder, for this is the letter:—

"MY DEAR NIECE, KATE STEARNS,— The good book says, 'She that tarried at home divided the spoil.' You helped 'save the farm,' by taking care of it, just as much as Helen by earning money. I want to do my part, and so please accept this check of two hundred dollars, to help you study art. And remember the very best art in the world, is the art of being the good, faithful, cheerful worker you have been. With the best New Year's wishes of "UNCLE JOE."

"Seems like singin' Old Hundred's the properest thing we can do," said Grandpa Stearns.

Wrongly Translated.—The story is an old one of the party of tired travellers who entered a house decorated by a peculiar sign and demanded oysters. "This is not a restaurant," said the courteous gentleman who met them. "I am an aurist." "Isn't that an oyster hung outside the door?" "No, gentlemen, it is an ear."

Minnie May's Dep't.

John's Wife.

If I say "Yes" to thee, John, can I thy love retain? For I'm no beauty, dear; there's plenty call me plain.

Lilies and roses don't blend their tints in my face; I have no witching blue eyes, no wonderful grace; But I have health, and truth, and youth, and I love no other but thee.

John, thou must take me all in all, or else thou must let me be.

I am no scholar, John; of art I could not speak; I could not pose or dress, and look like an ancient Greek;

I'm not æsthetic at all; I do not paint or play; Nor could I write tale or poem, no matter what the pay;

But I can keep the house-place bright, and I love no one but thee;

John, thou must take me all in all, or thou must let me be.

Come to my heart, dear girl! Give me thy sun-browned hand.

Fairer art thou to me than the fairest in the land. Dear little womanly woman! Love shall be my share—

Love is better than witching eyes or sunny hair; Love is better than beauty or wit; love is better than gold.

For love is not found in the market-place; love is not bought and sold.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Many complain of the lack of social enjoyment in their neighborhood, but, perhaps, they do not reflect how little they have ever contributed to it themselves. Now that the long evenings afford an opportunity of enjoying social intercourse with friends and neighbors, many a happy evening can be spent with little expense or trouble. Apart from dancing, which is well enough in its way, there are other ways of amusing a party of friends, and sometimes more acceptable, as other persons can join in the fun. First on the list comes charades, and if there is any talent for acting among the young people it will come to the front. If there is none, charades may not be attempted as they require to be well done to be pleasing. Tableaux are easier to get up, and require the exercise and display of some artistic taste in posing and grouping. Single figures might be attempted at first, and as the young become more practised, groups might be tried. Take, for instance, "Ceres," goddess of the harvest. A bright-haired girl is required, and if not very tall stand her on a box or footstool. Take off the bodice as the neck and arms will be required bare. A wreath of wheat ears and red poppies is placed on the head. (The poppies can be made from dark red tissue paper.) Take two white sheets, holding one against the back and another in front of the figure to be draped, pin them together on the shoulders, bring the arms out between them and pin the sheets under the arms also; tie a cord around the body close under the arms or just below the bust, let the rest of the drapery fall in graceful folds to the floor covering box and all; in one arm is carried a sheaf of wheat, and in the right hand a reaping hook which can be cut from bright tin. A long garland of wheat and poppies falls from one shoulder across the front of the drapery. It will be better for beginners to copy from a picture until more familiar with draping and posing. I have given but a rough description of this one so as to give a general idea how to work.

Now, let us take two figures, that scene from Longfellow, with which almost every grown person is familiar, where John is sent to plead the cause of the captain, and stands before the sweet Priscilla in awkward bashfulness when she says, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Priscilla is dressed in a short, plain gown of grey,

black or white. A white kerchief crosses her bosom, and a white, close fitting cap and white apron completes her costume. John wears a full Quaker suit, long coat, long pocket flaps, deep cuffs, and white ruffles at neck and wrists, shoes with buckles, and long stockings with short breeches complete his costume. In his hand he carries a "broadbrim." A spinning-wheel, some wool and a stool, are some of the necessary furnishings of the room. A novel that a number in the same neighborhood have read will furnish any number of scenes and will require no costuming beyond every day dress. Now, to show these pictures properly, a door must be near where the participants can get to and fro behind the scenes; so the readiest way is to screen off an end of the room where a door is, by stretching a wire across and hanging a pair of curtains upon the wire by rings which will readily slip backwards and forwards when the tableau is ready to be shown. Several pretty tableaux would be a very pleasing variety to an entertainment for a Sunday School or Church social, and may be taken from scenes from Scripture if preferred.

A novelty, in the form of a pumpkin party, was recently given by an American lady. The invitations were written on yellow paper, all the lamp shades were of yellow tissue paper, the lady's dress was ornamented with yellow flowers, so was the refreshment table; they were made of yellow tissue paper also, and pumpkin pie was one of the dishes on it. At the close of the evening a large pumpkin was brought in on a tray. Each guest was given a blank card and pencil, and was requested to guess the number of seeds which the pumpkin contained. A prize was given to the one who guessed nearest, and another prize to the one farthest away. The nearest guess was within sixty-nine of the correct number.

You see my dear nieces how many and varied are the ways which we can spend a few hours in innocent and harmless amusement.

MINNIE MAY.

Prize Essay.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best article on "Good Manners." All essays to be in our office by the 15th March.

Fashion Notes.

This is the season when the tasteful woman adds pretty accessories to her more or less worn winter costume, and by skilful combinations of fabric or garniture, renders them as attractive as new gowns. Sleeves of novel color or shaping, wide hip-pockets added to the lower side fronts of the basque, and a few deft and dainty touches about the shoulders and throat will give a most surprising air of newness to a toilette.

An almost universal crusade has been inaugurated against earrings, while glittering finger-rings are more favored than ever.

Black plush mantles are worn in all lengths. They may be perfectly plain or decorated with applique of braid, silk or satin. Sometimes the sleeves are made of brocade the color of the wrap.

Velvet cloth is a handsome fabric for jackets and wraps, but the slightest exposure to rain or snow will injure its beauty.

Blue jackets with gilt buttons are now fashionable, and they will be now more generally worn either en suite or with contrasting colors.

Tallow, applied warm, will soften and finally cure corns and bunions.

Our Literary Table.

The *Cosmopolitan*, published in New York, is one of the best magazines in this or any other country. The engravings are superb, artistic in design, and instructive. Elizabeth Bisland has given a great number of excellent articles of her trip around the world; but they have so many good contributors, it is difficult to say which is most pleasing.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, published at Springfield, Mass., "in the interests of the higher life of the household, in the homes of the world," is a good live publication, and does honor to its editor and contributors.

THE DELINEATOR is one of the best journals to be got, treating upon fashion, culture, etc. A most helpful magazine to young ladies who do their own dressmaking, etc. Published at Toronto, Ont.

How to Carve a Turkey.

Fix the fork firmly into the breast, cut slices from each side of the breast down to the ribs; then slip the knife under the legs, and lay it over and disjoint; divide the thighs from the drum-sticks, which are dry and tough; the thighs are often considered by those who prefer dark meat the choicest part of the bird. Detach the wings in the same manner with a good slice of the breast. The dressing is generally put in the breast of a turkey. When the merry-thought has been removed (which it may be by slipping the knife through at the joint of the breast) and the neck bones divided, the trunk may be turned over and the knife thrust through the backbone. To carve neatly and easily requires a little practice, and it will be well to watch the operations of a good carver.

Tested Recipes.

Boil one teacup of rice until very soft; drain it free of water, and bruise well with a spoon. When nearly cold line a plain mould with it, using a spoon. When the inside of the mould is evenly covered, fill up with plum preserve; cover with rice on top and set to cool; turn out of the mould when required, and serve with sweet cream.

COLD POTATOES.

Mash cold potatoes smooth; add one well-beaten egg, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt and pepper; heat a round basin with hot water; put your potatoes firmly into the bowl, then turn them out on a baking-pan and place in the oven until a light brown.

BREAKFAST BISCUITS.

One quart of flour, into which rub a quarter of a pound of butter; add two teaspoons of baking-powder, or one of soda and one of cream of tartar; mix with sweet milk, enough to form a soft dough; roll half an inch thick, then roll up the sheet of dough into a long roll; cut it in slices about two inches thick and set them to bake in a slow oven.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

When beef has a suspicion of toughness, a good way to cook is to put it into a close saucepan without cutting, cover with water, and let simmer until tender; then add a small piece of butter, rubbed in flour, to thicken the gravy, with a little salt and pepper. The gravy should be just enough to serve with the meal. As it is nearly done do not add more water, but take care it does not singe. Old fowls can be made into very savory dishes by cooking in this manner.

BEEF STEAK.

This simple dish is, in nine cases out of ten, improperly cooked. Instead of being thrown into a frying-pan and allowed to simmer in grease, it should be placed upon a gridiron, and the grease thrown into the fire to create a blaze to cook it with. Turn it often, and when sufficiently done remove to a hot dish, and serve with stewed cranberries. All the gravy will be retained in the steak and leave it tender and juicy.

Prize Essay—Entertaining.

BY MISS R. MILLER, ST. MARYS, ONT.

The long evenings of the fall and winter months, and how best to enjoy them; and the festive season just past brings this subject more forcibly before our minds. The Divine command: "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares," is as much a duty of the present day as it was more than eighteen hundred years ago. Pope tells us that:—

"True friendship's laws are by this rule express,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

We all know how far the welcome we receive, which we read, not from the berlin wool motto in some conspicuous place, but from the faces of our host and hostess, goes to make everyone feel at ease. A cheerful face, a pleasant smile, the kind enquiry about some ill or dear one—these are the little things which help to lessen the trials and vexations of every-day life.

The secret in entertaining is to keep the golden rule in mind and see that each one is enjoying himself, and that no one is neglected. Few people understand how to be all things to all men—to say and do the right thing at the right time—but experience, observation and the habit of thoughtfulness for the wishes and feelings of others will teach us a great deal. Tact is indispensable, and most women possess it in a greater degree than men.

Our conversation, for it is the exponent of the heart—"out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh,"—forms also a very important part; but it is an art which is let severely alone, and consequently in which there is much room for improvement. Very little of what passes is deserving of the name, and how often it ends in nothing but a useless waste of time. How much is said that should be left unsaid, and, alas! how much that is untrue and uncharitable. Well might Thomas Carlyle, with his high-souled principles of honor, say:—"Thou who wearest that cunning heaven-made organ, the tongue, speak not, I passionately entreat thee, till some meaning lay behind it. No idlest word which thou utterest but is a seed cast into time and grows through all eternity."

There is a class whose entrance into any circle is always hailed with delight, because they seem to know at a glance the things we dislike, and avoid them, and do not differ just for the sake of differing, and seem, in fact, to understand how to make the best of every situation, but this class is largely in the minority.

How pleasant it is to converse with those who can discuss any leading topic of the day with intelligence and liberality. As steel sharpeneth steel, we go from their presence cheered and refreshed.

Others will talk you blind, as the saying is. The talented Miss Agnes Strickland was an example of this. She one day called to see a lady friend who had been ill and remained two hours.

During that time she poured forth a steady stream of talk, and on her departure she expressed herself kindly as to the agreeable time she had spent. Some one entering the room shortly after asked the lady what she did to entertain Miss Strickland for so long. She replied: "I assure you I did not speak half a dozen words all the time she was here." But good listeners are generally scarcer than talkers.

Those who have enjoyed the advantage of travel can sometimes describe sights and scenes so vividly one is almost transported to the spot. Some have an endless fund of humorous anecdotes and stories, which they relate with so much drollery as to keep every one's interest and attention unflagging, and thus while away many a pleasant hour. Each one has some talent which only wants development.

Music, too, hath charms. This is usually a safe resort, for who is it that cannot perform on some instrument, or try to; but in this, as in all things else, it is quality, not quantity, which tells the world over.

A good deal of amusement can be derived from games such as chess, checkers, authors; but those played without cards, and suited to groups of a dozen or more, are sometimes to be preferred.

Last, but not least, a word about the refreshment part, which can by no means be overlooked, as every good housekeeper knows just how much this contributes to the geniality of the occasion. The table linen should be spotless and glossy, the silver and china sparkling, or in the absence of these, a few pretty dishes will make the plainest table glow. Flowers and ferns are nice for decorations, when you can get them. (Let us get what we can of the poetry of things into our lives; there is so much that is all dull prose.) The viands should be daintily served and of variety to suit different tastes and appetites, but not in too great profusion. The wit and wisdom of Scott is seen in the following lines:—

"Give no more to every guest,
Than he's able to digest;
Give him always of the prime
And but little at a time;
Carve to all but just enough,
Let them neither starve nor stuff,
And that you may have your due
Make your neighbor carve for you."

Lord Byron records in his diary, after two evenings spent at brilliant London parties: "Deplorable waste of time and something of temper, nothing imparted, nothing acquired, talking without ideas. Heigho; and in this way half London pass what is called 'Life'."

Carlyle writes: "I have been at Mrs. Austin's, heard Sydney Smith guffawing, others prating and jargonizing to me through these thin cobwebs of time. Death and Eternity sat glaring."

In these days of modern extravagance which is ruining hundreds, and of which we every day see such disastrous results, the spirit of living up to and beyond one's means cannot be too strongly condemned. Nothing is more wanting in good sound sense, nor is more contemptible than doing things merely to make a display—merely to outshine one's neighbors, or in conforming to the customs, just because it is the fashion to do so. When will people appear what they really are and stop reaching after the unattainable?

Remembering always that our example and influence are imperishable, and that we have all a "stewardship" for which we must some day render up an account, we should therefore try to do all in the name and spirit of Him who said, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily."

Uncle Tom's Department.

The Beggar Who Beguiles Us.

Such a pretty little beggar
As waylaid me on the street!
Such a state of the exobequer
When at last I beat retreat!

She had but to hold her hand out,
And the dollars seemed to go
As tho' drawn there by a magnet,
And despite the debts I owe.

Not in rags and not in tatters,
With a voice that told of tears,
Did my beggar girl beguile
But with diamonds in her ears.

Not with weeping and with wailing
Of her woes did she assail
A poor helpless man and brother;
But from out a dotted veil,

Two bright eyes did execution
On my pocket and my heart;
One was empty, t'other missing
When she exercised her art.

True, she asked but for my money;
But my heart I'll swear she took,
Tho' mayhap she didn't know it,
With the first appealing look!

Yet she cared no more for me than
For the little bird a-perch
On her pretty winter bonnet—
She was begging for the church!
—Boston Globe.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS,—A whole month of the new year has already gone, and rough old February, with his frost and ice and snow, with his skating and his freezing, his drifting and his sleighing, his snow-shoeing and his curling, is upon us. With him, too, closely following the trail of his pure snow mantle, comes the warmer and stronger sunshine—bright harbinger of coming spring days. To be sure old March comes yet, but his rough days cannot affright us, for we know there is too much that is warm and kindly within him, even though his looks be stern.

The other evening I heard some of my little grandchildren repeating over the old, old rhymes we knew when even Uncle Tom was a child: "Old Mother Hubbard" came first, and her poor dog had not yet got his bone; then came "Little Bo-Peep has lost her sheep" and neither had they come home, "bringing their tails behind them." And, as I listened, I wondered at the truth of the old rhymes they glibly repeated. How many who have said that, have gone, at the closing of life, to look over treasured memories in the cupboard of the past, to find only shelves empty of all that made it pleasant to look within? There were lost opportunities and many "might have beens," but few golden treasures of good deeds done and happy hours made for others. Some of my nieces and nephews, too, who, once in awhile, think they know better than father or mother, or elder sister, who, looking forward to manhood or womanhood, think the good old home ways old-fashioned and slow, and long for life and gaiety and freedom, so called. They, too, after facing the world alone and getting wounded in the strife, will, like Bo Peep's sheep, "come home" to the good old ways of truth and honesty and godliness, and find therein "a peace which the world can neither give nor take away." Then, carrying me back again to childish days, when the old clock sweetly and softly told that eight o'clock had come, that another day had passed away down the stream of time, and that it was bedtime, came the quaint rhyme of:—

"Wee Willie Winsie runs through the town,
Upstairs and downstairs in his night-gown,
He taps at the window and touches the lock;
Are the wee ones in bed, for its now, eight o'clock?"

These were the nursery rhymes, and following them I wonder what there is in the minds of my nieces and nephews. We stand to-day, as the poet Tennyson expresses it, "heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time," and all that has been written, said or sung is a mine into which we may explore and dig, and bring forth treasures new and old. What an array of poets, historians, novelists are ours, with their life stories of toiling, working and suffering for the name or the fame, for the love of it, or better still, for the good of others. We, who may if we will, reap the reward of their struggles. What are we doing, how using these gifts? In these long winter evenings in the family circle, before the long, busy spring and summer days of sowing and harvesting come, I trust my nieces and nephews are storing their busy minds with

Halley's Diving Bell.

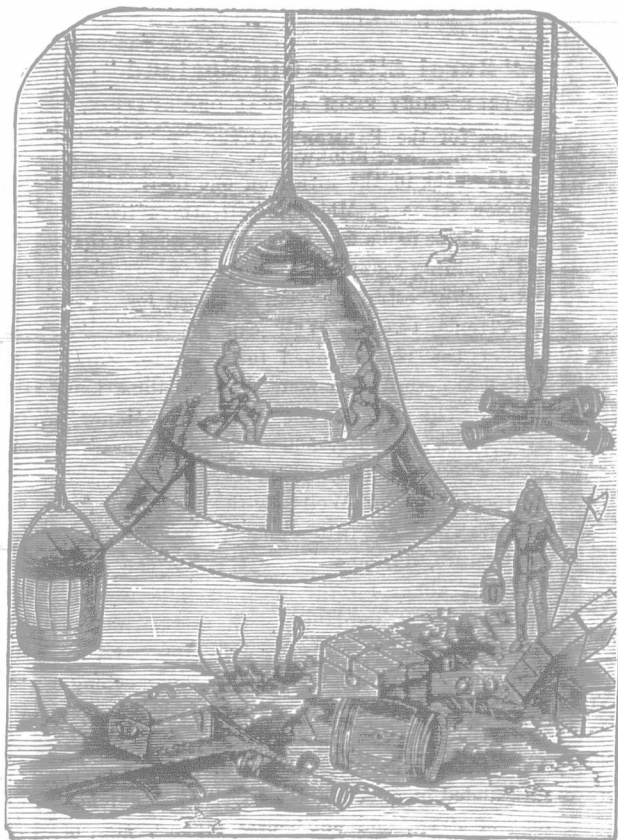
Many of the readers of the *ADVOCATE* have been shocked by the terrible loss of life, and have read of the wreck of the "Serpent." Illustrations of the wreck with the rocks around, and the waters dashing over her have been made familiar to us. We on land can hardly realize the awful thing it is to be wrecked, with death before, and nothing but cold, cruel waters all around. Then there are the homes of each of these, where the hour of dread and uncertainty is followed by the wail of woe, and the remembrances of the past, the last farewell, and the difficulty of realizing that life is passed away, and that on earth the dearly loved and loving will never meet again.

Our illustration shows the bottom of the sea after a wreck, trunks, boxes, barrels strewn as if by some angry whirlwind, belongings of high and low, rich and poor, all in one mighty sepulchre, while the owners each by each have passed away through that portal each of us must pass alone.

Halley's Diving Bell, like all great works, is but the added improvements of man after man, one building on the improvements of another, until now, like the steam engine, and the self-binder, we see what to us seems almost perfection.

This machine or apparatus is in the form of a bell or an inverted cup, and by its means persons—divers they are called—descend below the surface of the water and remain for some time without injury to the health while working below. Breathing is sustained by compressed air being conveyed to him. Thus mail matter which has been lost is sometimes returned, and thus the divers in the pearl fisheries brings these treasures to the light.

As the diver leaves the air and sunlight and goes under the water, he has but one object before him, obtaining that he gives the signal and again he is breathing the free air of heaven. So we, with one object in view, should dive into life's work, searching diligently as for hidden treasures, for the moments are flying, the time is almost measured, and the tale nearly told.
K. R. M.



HALLEY'S DIVING BELL.

beautiful thoughts which will become a part of themselves and make their lives beautiful and fragrant with sweet thoughts and good deeds, even as pleasing as the aroma of the flowers of spring, of the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley.

Wishing my nieces and nephews a great deal of play sandwiched up with school lessons, and may the mustard of enjoyment in each leave ever a good hearty appetite.

Yours, ever sincerely,
UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—No pleasanter work has fallen to my lot for some time than the reading of the little stories for which prizes were offered in January. Strange that the two prizes should be both won by girls. If the boys do not look sharp the girls will come out ahead; it was different in the puzzles. I hope to hear from a great many more this month. Either write a story or send some puzzles (see January number), and obtain some of the prizes. Write on one side of the paper only.
UNCLE TOM.

Grains of Gold.

It is better to have a faith you can define, than define a faith you haven't got.

Vice is infamous though it be in a prince, and virtue honorable though it be in a peasant.

Temperance, by fortifying the mind and body, leads to happiness. Intemperance, by enervating them, leads generally to misery.

Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company you please none; if you flatter only one or two you affront the rest.

Do not hurt yourself or others by the pursuit of pleasure. Consult your whole nature and consider yourselves, not only sensitive but rational. Not only as rational but social, and not only as social but immortal.

The hope of future happiness is a perpetual source of consolation to good men. Under trouble it soothes their minds; amidst temptation it supports their virtue, and in their dying moments enables them to say, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

First Prize Story—How We Got to Rapid City.

BY MABEL E. M'NAUGHT (AGED 13), RAPID CITY, MANITOBA.

One beautiful bright morning in May, 1881, we (father, mother and the seven children,) left our home in Ontario for Manitoba. We had a pleasant trip to Winnipeg, with the exception that my father and eldest brother had to stay behind with the stock and outfit at St. Paul, leaving mother and us little ones to shift for ourselves. On our arrival at Winnipeg, about two o'clock in the morning, as there was a great rush to Manitoba that year, the accommodation father had engaged in the hotel was full to overflowing, had even overflowed on to the floor. The 'bus was full of emigrants, and we drove from one place to another trying to get in for the night, and were almost in despair when suddenly we came to a haven of rest called the Farmer's Home, a small wooden shack on the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. Here we found shelter until daylight; then mother went out and found better accommodation at the Northwest Hotel, where we stayed a week waiting for the arrival of the stock and household effects.

We here took passage on the Northwest steamer up the Assiniboine to Currie's Landing. This steamer brought up the lumber which built the first houses in Brandon. We made the trip from Currie's Landing in five days, part of which time was occupied by the male passengers and crew who, with the aid of long ropes, walked up the banks of the river and hauled the boat up the rapids. The nights being dark and the river terribly crooked and abounding in shoals, they were compelled to tie the steamer to a tree every night, or we might have found ourselves back in Winnipeg in the morning. I enjoyed sleeping in the berths very much, and as I was quite young at the time I used to call them shelves, my sister and I sleeping on the top shelf, while mother and baby occupied the bottom.

In Winnipeg we were told we had about 10 or 15 miles to go after leaving the boat. When we got to Currie's Landing we were told we had 20 miles to go, but before we got to Rapid City we thought we had driven 30 or 40 miles.

It was a real Manitoba May morning when we left the Landing, bright, clear and bracing, and we were in high spirits at the prospect of being so near home. Mother, baby, sister and I in the buckboard—my sister driving—and father and the boys coming in a wagon with the trunks. We had not gone far, however, till we came to a slough. As this was our first experience we were rather backward in going through, but before we got to the end of our journey sloughs were an old tale. We drove till noon, then stopped for dinner, and in the afternoon resumed our journey. Pretty soon a heavy thunder storm came up, and the remainder of our journey was anything but pleasant. We reached Rapid City about seven o'clock and put up at the Caldwell House, where we received every attention. As the baby was very sick father went immediately for the doctor. When they came in they apologized for the mud on their boots, by saying that they had got off the sidewalks and that the street lamps had not been lighted. This gave us an exalted opinion of the "city," which was rudely dispelled the following morning, however, when we saw it by daylight.

Although the buildings were poor and few in number, the location of the city itself was beautiful. The bright, green grass which covered the slopes of the valley of the Little Saskatchewan was relieved by the bluffs of poplar just bursting into leaf, and the sparkle of the river as it wended its way down to mingle its waters with the Assiniboine; and at short distances small rivulets, sparkling over their gravelly beds, made the view a thing of beauty never to be forgotten. After remaining in the hotel a short time, our furniture having been hauled up in the meantime by the city freight agent, while having our house built we moved into the terrace, which consisted of one room down stairs and one up, and which had done duty previously as a printing office. The specimens of work done still adorned the walls. However, that fall father had a very comfortable stone house put up and also a stone stable. Last year a great deal of building was done and more going on all the time, and we hope Rapid City will soon be a large manufacturing centre.

"Rural Life in Old England."

A TRUE STORY FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION.

Written for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by H. P. Brinkworth.

Away back in the fifties, on one of the large mansion farms of Mid-Somerset, there lived a family whose name was a household word in that and adjoining county of Wiltshire, where these and their ancestral line can be traced for many generations back. Well can we remember one of the old-fashioned towns whose name still bears the cognomen of this illustrious family. The farm was one of the old "Manor" farms, containing over 500 acres, and its nearest agent was living only 2½ miles distant in the staid old town of Wells, with its grand old cathedral of exquisite ancient and modern architecture, dating back to the Norman Conquest, its abbey for the dean, its moat of old, and shady trees and lanes, with spectral waters deep and wide, its driveways and causeways, its churches of Episcopal design, and those belonging to the Dissenters form one of the characteristic old towns of Southwestern England. Among the hills and valleys of this country, surrounded by quaint old villages with thatched roofs of straw, and out-houses, stables, etc., of stone, with massive barns and sheds for cattle, etc., stood the large stone farm house, with wings on either side for cellars, school-room, and dairy and cheese lofts, and a large lawn with bright green grass, and stone pavements, with steps leading up to the front gate, where the yard containing the herd of dairy cattle was kept. In this staid old country farm house lived a farmer and his wife with the servants attached necessary to run a large dairy, live stock and arable farm. The family was of no mean dimensions, thirteen bearing the original name, and ten of them being reared to manhood and womanhood and now living in the western winds of the far Western States of Kansas and Nebraska. During the summer months over twenty men and women found employment on this large old mansion tract, and many are the remembrances of big harvest homes that occurred as the last load of grain was hauled in, clothed with the branches of trees, an insignia of its being the end of that year's harvest gathering. Then the large fires were built in the fireplace with rolling logs, the settles were drawn up and the sturdy yeoman, surrounded by

his men of hard and sinewy muscles and women who hand-raked the hay and gleaned the fields after harvest, sat down to a table well-laden with the best and choicest of earth's richest fruits, meats and dainties, and wines of viands old and tried, until conviviality reigned supreme, and the jolly crowd vied with each other in singing songs, quaffing at the bowl, smoking the best of tobacco with the long conventional pipe that figured back to the introductory days in China and Eastern countries. A game of ball sometimes preceded the evening supper, called in that country "rounders," and sometimes cricket. Many are the old-time remembrances of such scenes in this neck-o'-the-woods which always called forth merriment and good-will between the sturdy old yeoman and his employees. This was a general custom, but carried out more especially on the large domains and manor farms. Once each year there generally came from London the Commissioners, who looked over the estate, noted its state of fertility, and, in company with their home agent of Wells made arrangements for any improvements or suggestions as to the best interests of the corporation who were the owners of this colossal farm in that Old Country. We have them in our mind's eye as they steadily stroll down through the gravelled walks of that old stone walled garden, with its large laurels towering over 50 feet in the air and spreading branches that the school-boys used to climb and puncture the leaves with pointed sticks, imitating the writing of letters in ancient times. They wandered over the different paths, past the rhubarb patch, the long rows of black, red and white currants, with gooseberry interspersed, then over to the stone wall on the southwest side, where the strawberry patch with its luscious fruit half covered by the leaves, lends an inviting touch to the weary traveller; who would not partake of some must indeed be devoid of good taste, even though the table may be spread, and under glass covers the beauties again appear, this time swimming with the choicest cream from well-bred stock of Durham breeds; the choicest of grand old sirloins of beef, roasted, an occasional roasted goose or turkey with cold ham besprinkled with parsley, and vegetables served in old-fashioned style constituted the repast, with desserts of bread and good old cheddar cheese and wine, with grapes, oranges, puddings, raisins, etc., etc., constituting the finishing touches to a meal which could do credit nowadays to more of us were we permitted to set the same, and would not come amiss to your unworthy scribe were he invited to share the patronages of the same. Five large orchards constituted the apple growing propensities of this farm, averaging about three acres each, making of a good year in the neighborhood of 100 to 150 hogsheads of cider.

On a large farm some boys are always required as helpers, as the carters and horsemen plow with three horses all hitched up ahead of each other in a line, and the boys with whip in hand drive whilst he plows. "Haw" and "wug" or "come hither way" are used instead of American phrases to guide the horses as was desired, the noble beasts responding, as they always do, with only bread or provender as wages, and good keeping and good care as attendants. The average plowing was three-quarters of an acre, and it was considered all that was necessary for a man and boy with a three

horse team. The land is generally heavy clay soil, sometimes underlaid with stone and sometimes with a bluish clay soil, very fruitful for wheat, peas, beans, vetches, mangold wurtzels, turnips, swedes or grasses, such as clover, red and white, hungarian, alfalfa or millet. These crops, or some of them, were folded off with 500 or more or less thoroughbred sheep of the Hampshire Down breed, and the fertility has been enriched with the aid of salt, as top dressing in spring, until forty to fifty bushels of grain was often realized. One field of five acres once was known to raise seventy bushels, but it was experimented with, and brought up to its highest state of fertility at a very fair cost to the farmer, and a good No. 1 seed sown. This, though, was kept a secret amongst the farmer's family, else the landlord would soon increase his desires in the shape of solid sovereigns demanded for rental purposes, etc. Oats and barley also constituted a large acreage of the 200 arable acres, and the last article constituted the bulk of the feed for the swine fattened on the farm. Sheep husbandry is one of the most profitable—two crops being secured, first wool, then lambs, and lastly the carcass, fetching good prices as fat mutton. Sheep shearing is a great industry, and the shepherd tending about 10 or 12 men and boys as they clip the wool off their fleecy backs is a sight to be remembered as long as one lives. The wool is washed on the sheep's back, the sheep brought perfectly clean on the large tarpaulin cloth, and the fleeces are removed quickly and tied up so as to be ready for the packing in large wool sacks and being shipped a few days later. An average flock is generally clipped Spenceran style, three blows below the shoulder and above "round;" below this it runs straight the whole length of the sheep, making even the poor ones look more inviting than here where they chop and clip every way, and the sheep look like scarecrows in a field of wheat lately sown. There should be system in shearing, as in everything else in a farmer's life; and how few follow it as they should!

Our sheep in winter were fed on hay in low sheep racks, so that the sheep held over and pulled the hay up, a great improvement on the way now in vogue, of having racks and sheep having to reach up, and thereby fill the back of the neck, head, ears and eyes with chaff, dust, &c., &c. Mangel wurtzel was hauled out in winter and scattered between the racks of hay; this, with the grass in that generally wild winter climate, was all that was necessary. The under shepherd helped in the busy seasons, the attendance and attention paid to this line of stock being greater than in this country, and when the folding season was at hand in the fall, it required a great deal of work to pitch the necessary folds for feed and for night lodging, it being desired to fold them so that the ground should be covered completely with manure, droppings, &c. This would insure the farmer for a good crop, other advantages being equal. And now, dear reader, take a pause, a rest. I may have occasion to renew this article and continue anon.

What was Overheard.—"Mamma, I know the gentleman's name that called to see Aunt Ellie last night, and nobody told me either." "Well, then, what is it, Bobby?" "Why, George Don't. I heard her say George, Don't, in the parlor four or five times hand-running. That's what his name is."

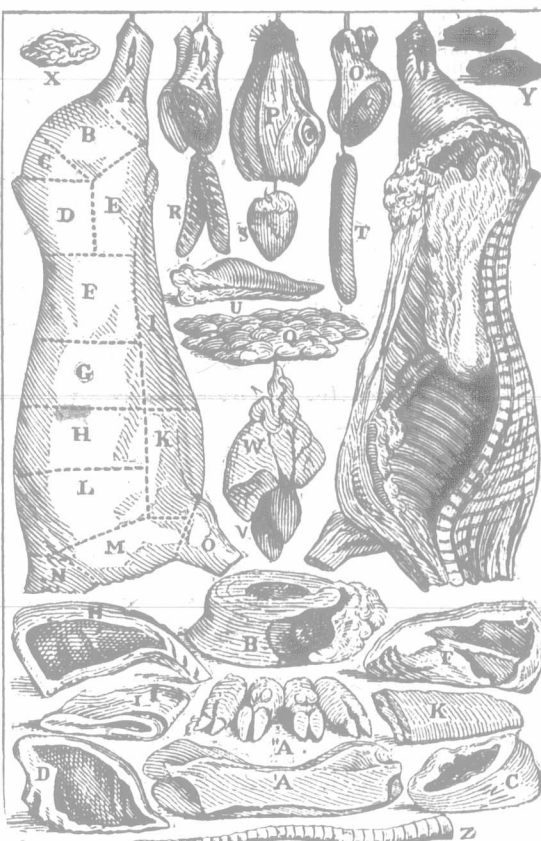
Before and After.

When he came to woo her,
This was what he said,
As he raised the shining tile
From his manly head:
"How is sweet Evangeline?"
Here he'd bow, polite,
"Sweetest though, and ownest own,
How's my pet to-night?"

Now he, like a plunger,
Calls in different tone,
As he stalks about the house,
Seeking "ownest own":
"Eva Jane McGilpin Smith,"
Shouts he in a pet,
"Where in thunder are you now?
Is supper ready yet?"
—By his Mother-in-law.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mr. William Holden, of Monck, asks us to describe the best way of cutting up a carcass of beef, and as this will be of interest to many of our readers, we have had the following diagram made, which will indicate much more plainly than words can the information desired:



A, leg of beef; B, round; C, aitch-bone; D, rump; E, thick flank; F, sirloin; G, fore-rib; H, middle ribs; I, thin flank; K, brisket; L, clinck and leg-of-mutton piece; M, clod; N, sticking; O, shin; P, cheek; Q, suet; R, skirt; S, heart; T, melt; U, Tongue; V, liver; W, lights; X, brains; Y, kidneys; Z, tail; A', tripe; A'', cowheel.

Corn Beef and Spiced Beef.

Make a brine of salt and cold water strong enough to bear a potato, add a pinch of saltpetre, but this must be used sparingly as it makes the beef hard. Two ounces of saltpetre is sufficient for a barrel of beef. Lay your beef in the brine, turning it occasionally for two or three weeks, or until required. To have corn beef all summer make a brine as above and boil it down in proportion, say from three pailfuls to two pailfuls, and this will keep sweet and good until late in summer. To spice, add a quantity of allspice, cloves, etc., to the brine. This gives it a delicious flavor.

When packing away furs, they should be sprinkled liberally with camphor gum, and inclosed in paper bags, which should be pasted up. Plush cloaks may be treated in the same manner or sewed up carefully in a sheet.

Second Prize Story—Once Upon a Time.

BY MISS ANNIE MAUSER, CROSSHILL,
WATERLOO CO., ONT.

There was a German family who moved into the wild woods of Waterloo county, when Waterloo was young. Their name was Lübeck, and they were a good, honest, industrious couple. At that time very little of the land was cleared, and when, one evening in summer, the eldest boy, a lad of about five years of age, was sent to a neighbor's, he strayed away and was lost. The parents searched for him for months in every way then known to them, but the search proved vain. Little Jacob was lost, and they mourned him as dead.

But Jacob was not dead. On the evening he strayed away a farmer and his wife driving along the road in their rough wagon, drawn by Buck and Bright, spied a little boy sobbing by the wayside. They stopped and spoke to him, but his only reply to their questions was "Nine." Nothing could be ascertained of his home or parents, although his newly-found friends did not cease making inquiries until they could no longer hope to hear of his friends, if friends he had. So they took him to their home near Niagara, and to their hearts, and till they died he was to them as their own son.

After their death Jacob, now about twenty-four years of age, while speaking with friends he mentioned the fact that he came from a part of Canada where a peculiar language was spoken.

He was told that it might possibly be Waterloo county, and he at once came to Waterloo town, called at the registry office to see if the name Lübeck was on the list. The name was there, Jacob was directed to Bomberg where he found his long-lost parents. His mother at first doubted; this could not be the boy she had lost, but a birth-mark on his arm proved beyond a doubt that this Jacob was her little Jacob. About the time the above incident happened our country was almost a dense woods with only footpaths through them; scarcely any roads fit for conveyances were then known. The woods at the present time are not to be compared in size with that of former times, and such was the condition of our Canada when the pioneer, first settled, and began clearing the forests to prepare homes for themselves and families. Compared with our buildings now, those then erected were comfortless and crude. Yet with all these discomforts many were the happy hours spent around "ain's ain fireside."

Our hut is small, and rude our cheer,
But love hath spread the banquet here."

was the language of each heart, in the days when each one was as good as his neighbor, and was looked upon as a brother.

One Jury too Many.—"Three kinds of juries figure prominently in trials now," remarked McCorkle. "What are they?" asked McCrackle. "Grand jury, petty jury and perjury."

Miss Langham:—You Americans use the name of George Washington very frequently, do you not? Mr. de Yank:—Yes, indeed. Why, "George Washington" has been on every one's tongue since postage stamps were invented.

A body of sailors from an American vessel, stopping at Samos, went to the German Consulate and demanded dinner. "This is not a hotel," said the offended domestic official who met them. "Well, if it isn't a restaurant, what's that black fowl hung out for? Ain't it a sign?" inquired the spokesman. The "sign" was the German eagle, the Consular coat-of-arms.

A Curious Trunk.

The following puzzle is said to have been composed by the Bishop of Oxford:—I have a trunk with two lids, two caps, two musical instruments, two established measures, and a great number of articles a carpenter cannot dispense with; then I have always about me two fine fish, and a great number of smaller ones, two lofty trees, fine flowers, and the fruit of an indigenous plant, two playful animals, and a number of smaller and less tame breed, a fine stag, some whips without handles, some weapons of warfare, and a number of weathercocks, the steps of a hotel, the House of Commons on the eve of a division, two students or scholars, and some Spanish grandees to wait upon me.

ANSWER.—The human body, eyelids, knee caps, drum of the ear, feet, nails, soles, muscles, palms, tulips, hips, calves, hair, heart, lashes, arms, blades, veins, insteps, eyes and nose, pupils, tendons.

Apple Curiosities.

The virtues of the apple as a fruit have been celebrated from time immemorial, and few fruits have so many legends associated with them. The garden of the Hesperides was the garden of the golden apple, just as our Avalon is the Isle of Apples. "Of all fruits," it has been written, "the apple seems to have had the widest and most mystical history. The myths concerning it meet us in every age and country. Aphrodite bears it in her hand, as well as Eve. The serpent guards it; the dragon watches it. It is celebrated by Solomon; is the healing fruit of Arabian tales. Ulysses longs for it in the gardens of Alcinoüs; Tantalus grasps vainly for it in Hades." In the prose Edda it is written: "Iduna keeps in a box apples, which the gods, when they feel old age approaching, have only to taste to become young again. It is in this manner that they will be kept in renovated youth until Ragnarok—the general destruction." Azrael, the Angel of Death, accomplished his mission by holding it to his nostrils; and in folk-lore Snow-drop is tempted to her death by an apple, half of which a crone has poisoned, but recovers life when the fruit falls from her lips. The Golden Bird seeks the Golden Apples of the King's garden in many a Norse story; and when the tree bears no more, Frau Bertha reveals to her favorite that it is because a mouse gnaws at the tree's root. Indeed, the kind mother goddess is sometimes personified as an apple tree, but oftener the apple is the tempter in northern mythology and sometimes makes the nose grow, so that the pear alone can bring it to a moderate size.

"Are you fond of Wagnerian opera, Mr. Flint?" "Yes; I never cared for music."

The softening effect of carbonate of soda in hard water is greatly increased if a half hour is allowed to elapse before the water is used. This gives time for the separation of the lime and the magnesia.

Persons who have had new windows to wash will be sure to recollect the botheration caused by the streaks of putty-oil and drops of paint. More than half the labor of removing these may be saved by taking a wet cloth, dipping it into ordinary baking soda, and rubbing the paste thus made thinly over the glass. After this has been suffered to remain about fifteen minutes, it can be easily removed by washing in warm soft water, without soap, bringing oil and stains with it. If the glass is then rubbed dry, and afterwards polished with dry whiting and chamois skin, the most fastidious eye can discover no blemish.

Puzzles.**1—RIDDLE.**

- In my recesses, dark and deep,
Are many treasures hid.
- I'm good to eat, in fact a treat
Unto the average "kid".
Ere you thus far have read, my friends,
The answer will be known,
But pray do not cry "Total"
Or my puzzle I'll disown.

ADA ARMAND.

2—CHARADE.

To keep our puzzles, "Uncle Tom"
Has decided very wise;
For don't you FIRST we'd all feel lost
Without this exercise.

Now, puzzling doth give food for thought,
And thought expands the mind;
The mind expanded TOTAL gives,
As those who study find.

Within the *Advocate*, I hope
That "Uncle Tom" will try
And keep a LAST, whereon we can
Our puzzles always lie.

FAIR BROTHER.

3—DOUBLE ARCOSTIC.

First is a blossom as white as snow
With a pistil all of gold;
The second a covering by women worn
For keeping out the cold;
My third, if you are in a fright
Will overspread your face;
My fourth the laundress keeps in mind
While toiling every week;
A bird, a near relation to the crow,
My fifth and last will clearly show;
M initials and finals, if your not mistaken,
Will show a pretty wight and his weapon of
might.

HENRY REEVE.

4—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.**5—RIDDLE.**

Though small I seem I useful am, and many things
can do.
Don't think me egotistic if I mention here a few.
All injury by me is changed to delight and magic
power.
A man's name I can make into what we may all
devour:
Out of a float of timbers will spring dexterity;
Part of a whip a carriage is as soon as touched by
me;
A grain-box I will stand beside, a dwelling springs
to view,
But place me near a measure and a prison waits for
you.
The ragged urchin off the street by me is clothed;
but now
To tell you more would futile be, so I shall make
my bow.

ADA ARMAND.

Answers to January Puzzles.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 5—CAPACCIO | 1—Wholesome. |
| HYMENIAL | |
| RELEASED | 2—Badinage. |
| IDIOTISH | |
| SERAGLIO | 3—The letter E. |
| TEETOTUM | |
| MITIGATE | 4—Faults indulged are
little thieves that let in
greater. |
| ABSONOUS | |
| SCHEMIST | |
| DIOPHASE | |
| CALEPHA | |
| WARDWAND | |
| Christmas Day. | |
| Old Homestead. | |

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Jan. Puzzles.

Elsie Mason, G. F. Hodgins, Minnie Loucks
Harry Ferguson, Dorothy Fox, Ada Armand, Ella
R. Clarke, Ed. A. Fairbrother, Maggie Burns, I.
Irvine Devitt, Henry Reeve, Louisa Arnold, Elnor
Moore, Geo. Marshall, Chas. Gibson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis.—Seeds.
M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville, Ont.—Holstein Sale.
Sears & Co., Toronto—Watches.
Geo. J. Manson, Winnipeg—Farm Lands.
W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth—Shropshires.
Geo. Keith, Toronto—Seeds.
A. F. McGill, Hillsburg—Shorthorns & Yorkshires.
Donaldson & Carmichael, Hillsburg—Stallions.
W. A. Wright, Waubesa—Jersey Bulls.
Drs. Starkey & Palem, Phila.—Oxygen Treatment.
John S. Pearce, London—Seeds.
Thos. Irving, Sr., Montreal—Clydesdales.
Jas. Henderson, Belton—Clydesdales.
E. Laidlaw & Son, Glanworth—Carriage Stallions.
John Idington, Stratford—Shorthorn Bulls.
Fred Rowe, Belmont—Cleveland Bay & Shire Horses.
R. W. Frank, Kingsbury, P. Q.—Jersey Bull.
Bunbury & Jackson, Oakville—Yorkshire Pigs.
T. E. Bramell, Oakville—Jersey Bulls.
T. E. Bramell, Oakville—Lakehurst Stock Farm.
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.—Trees.
J. F. Miller & Son, Morrisburg—Harrow.
Robt. Ballantyne, Sebringville—Auction Sale.
Thos. Good, Richmond—Combination Sale.
H. G. Arnold, Maldstone Cross—Auction Sale.
Steele Bros. Co., Toronto—Spring Wheat and Oats.
Geo. Dudgeon, Guelph—Seeds.
Wm. Rennie, Toronto—Oats and Seeds.
Belleville Business College, Belleville.
R. Gibson, Delaware—Shorthorns and Yorkshires.
John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton—Seeds.
Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge—Public Sale.
Jos. B. Thornton, Sweaburg—Auction Sale.
Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford—Shorthorns.
T. C. Pateson, Toronto—Sale of Shorthorns.
Mid-Continental Nursery Co., Fairbury—Shrubs.
Robt. Kerr, Winnipeg—Gen. Ass. Agt. C. P. R.
Wm. G. Nichols, Winnipeg—Man. Moisons Bank.
Wm. Hine, Winnipeg—Taxidermist.
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PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
SHORTHORN CATTLE
—AT—
MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM,
—ON—
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891

On the above date we will sell by public auction about twenty head of choice Shorthorn cattle, consisting of young bulls, cows and heifers. More particulars next month. Catalogues out soon.

JAS. S. SMITH
MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT. 302-a-OM

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
ABOUT FORTY HEAD OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE
—ON—
FEBRUARY 25th, 1891,

Including twelve imported cows, bred by Mr. Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; four two-year-old and nine one-year-old heifers, also one Campbell and one Cruickshank, both imported bulls, and ten yearling bulls. At the same time, three imported Clydesdale stallions and three imported Clydesdale mares.

TERMS OF SALE:—On cattle, nine months credit on approved notes; on horses, one-half cash; balance, nine months' on approved notes.

My farm is one and a-half miles from Markham Station, G. T. R., and about two and a-half miles from Locust Hill Station, on the C. P. R., twenty miles from Toronto. Teams will meet trains on morning of sale.

Catalogues ready after 16th February.

JOHN ISAAC,
302-a-OM KINELLAR LODGE, MARKHAM.

GREAT COMBINATION SALE
—BY—
PUBLIC -- AUCTION
—ON THE—
SECOND DAY OF APRIL, 1891.

Clydesdale Stallions from one to seven years old. A choice lot of Brood Mares, all in foal; breeding first-class, and includes Macgregor's greatest son, Little Jock Elliot (3788), and Queen Vic. 410, one of the best, if not the best, Clydesdale mares on the Continent. Also the imported racing stallion "Astronomer," by the great "Eclipse." (See Bruce's stud-book.) A number of choice bred Shorthorn Cattle, and a flock of Southdown Sheep, to which is added a number of grade animals of each breed. Everything will be sold.

JOHN RIELLY, THOS. GOOD, Prop.,
AUCTIONEER. RICHMOND, ONT.
8 miles from Stittsville Station, C.P.R. 302-a-OM

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
—OF—
26--Head of Shorthorn Cattle--26
—ON—

March 4th, 1891, at Sylvan Lodge,

4 1/2 miles southwest of Parkhill Station, G. T. R., consisting of bull calves, cows and heifers. The cows are the get of the renowned stock and prize bull Prince Albert. They are in calf to the equally well-known bull Imp. Warrior. The heifers are sired by Warrior, and are in calf to the superb young bull Nonpareil Chief. They are as well bred as the best, and we are confident they are the best lot, individually, offered at public sale in Canada for a number of years.

TERMS:—Twelve months' credit. Teams will meet trains the morning of and evening before sale at Parkhill. Catalogues sent on application after Feb. 1st. Sale will be held under cover if weather is stormy.

R. & S. NICHOLSON,
301-b-OM SYLVAN P. O., ONT.

DISPERSION SALE!

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF MY ONLY SON, AND HAVING SOLD MY FARM, I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1891,** MY ENTIRE HERD OF PURE-BRED

SCOTCH -- SHORTHORN -- CATTLE
—CONSISTING OF—

Seventeen Cows and Heifers, Three Bulls from 15 to 18 Months Old, and the Imported Cruickshank Bull Prince Royal =6418= (56349).

All of the cows and heifers old enough to breed; will have calves at foot sired by imported Methlick Hero =2723= (a son of the \$1,000 cow, Mademoiselle, imported by the Experimental Farm, Guelph), and Prince Royal, a winner and sire of winners, both at Toronto and London shows last fall. There will also be sold eleven head of High-Grade Cows and Heifers. The farm is three miles from Sebringville, a station on the Goderich branch of the G. T. R.; four miles from Stratford, Perth Co., Ont. Catalogues sent on application, containing full particulars. Address—

ROBERT BALLANTYNE,
302-b-OM Langside Farm, SEBRINGVILLE, ONTARIO.

BOW PARK HERD.

THE PROPRIETORS BEG TO ANNOUNCE A

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORTHORNS

—AT THE—

Fair Grounds, Brantford, on February 18th, 1891,

When they will offer a fine selection, consisting of

15 Young Bulls and 20 Cows and Heifers.

For catalogue, address

JOHN HOPE, Mgr.,
BOW PARK, BRANTFORD.

301-b-OM

CREDIT
SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Registered Cows, Heifers and young Bulls. Several fine cows with calves at foot, by the Waterloo Bull, Duke of Vittoria --9286-- , son of 54th Duke of Oxford, from Imp. 3rd Duchess of Vittoria, bred by Mr. Murray, of Chesterfield, Ont. Most of the young stock are Adelizas descendants of that well-known Bow Park Cow Adeliza 19th, by the matchless bull, 4th Duke of Clarence, and are by Waterloo Duke 16th, Duke of Vittoria, and other A 1 Bates' Bulls. Catalogues on application.

SALE AT 1 P.M., SHARP, ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 26th, 1891,

At the buildings on Dundas St., opposite Eastwood P.O., and almost adjoining Eastwood Station.

Eastwood Station is on main line of Great Western (G.T.R.), 4 miles east of Woodstock. Trains run conveniently, arriving at about noon, and leaving at 3.30 p.m.

N.B.—At same time several fine half bred young mares, broken to saddle and harness, by imported Strachino and Sharpcatcher, will be offered; and a selection of registered Shropshire ewes and rams, chiefly shearlings. Address,

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302-b-OM Postmaster, TORONTO.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
2 Imported Clydesdale Mares
4 Registered Clydesdale Mares
—ON—

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891,
on Lot 4, Concession 2, West Oxford.

The sale consists of two imported mares and four mares bred from imported dams. The six are in foal to the imported stallions, Norseman and Ploughboy, and all are registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book. Also the following choice bred roadster mares, fillies, horses and colts. One six and one four-year-old mare, both by Chicago Volunteer. Four other roadster bred mares, the above being in foal to imported Young Grover Wilkes, sire Grover Wilkes, record 2.20; dam by Rysdyke's Hambletonian, record 2.27. A half interest in Young Grover Wilkes will also be sold. A lot of very choice road horses and colts are included; in all twenty-three will be sold. Also five pure-bred improved Yorkshire boars and three sows. As my farm is let for a number of years all must be sold.

Terms: A credit of ten months on approved paper.

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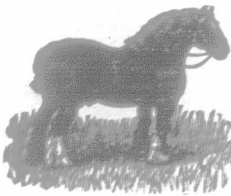
At a very low figure, a grand young Cleveland Bay Stallion.—W. C. BROWN, Cleveland Bay Stock Farm, Meadowvale, Ont. 297-g-OM

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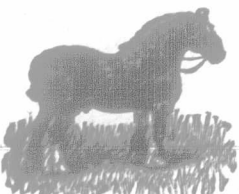
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The farm is situated 40 miles south-west of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, by C. A. R. Howick Station on the farm.

ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P. O., Que.
Visitors always welcome. 291-y-OM

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Is at the head of our stud. 277 y

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our stallions are good and well-bred horses and square-bodied. Come and see us or write for particulars. 280-y

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Bred from pure imported stock. Young stock for sale at farmers' prices. 293-y-OM

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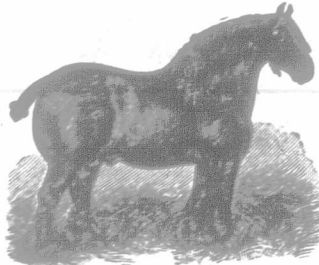
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FOR SALE CHEAP. TERMS LIBERAL.



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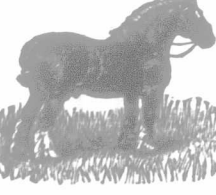
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—Letters and telegrams—

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First Prize-winning Stallions, the get of Darnley (222) and Lork Erskine (1744).

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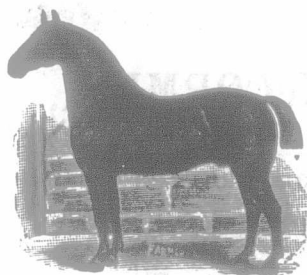
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I OFFER FOR SALE, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES, SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of the highest breeding and good individuals.
BERKSHIRES—Three young Boars ready for service; also sows. **YORKSHIRES**—Two Boars and two Sows, bred by Sanders Spencer; price, \$15 each, or \$25 a pair. Berks. the same. Apply to—
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My Shorthorns are bred from stock imported by such noted breeders as Arthur Johnson, J. C. Snell and Green Bros. I have a few choice heifers for sale. My Improved Large Yorkshires were imported directly from the famous herd of C. E. Duckering, Kirton, Lindsay, England. I have some young pigs imported in their dam, for sale. Prince Regent, bred by Snell Bros, heads my Berkshire herd. Times are hard and my prices are right. Write or call.
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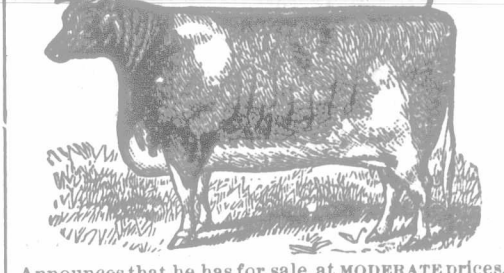
JAMES GRAHAM,
290-y **PORT PERRY, ONT.**

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HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

Shropshire Sheep.
The imported 2-year-old **Aberdeen Hero**
And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.
SHOZE BROS.,
WHITE OAK, ONT. 298-y-OM



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Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

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My motto: "No business no harm."
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station, on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-tf

SHORTHORN COWS, BULLS AND HEIFERS.

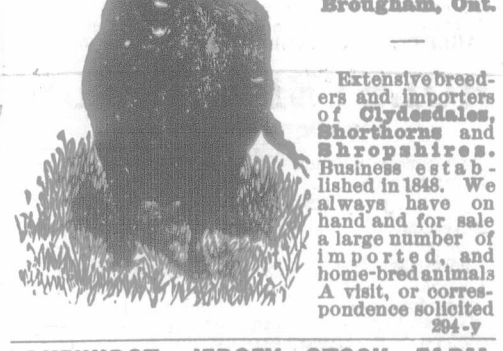
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Bulls and heifers, sired by Laird of Kinellar, of the Campbell-Buchan Lassie family, from which we have some fine show animals, several prize takers at the Provincial Show, 1889.

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Oakville, Ontario.

T. E. BRAMELD, Proprietor, offers for sale, at very reasonable figures, choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys from his prize-winning herd; also a few extra good high-grade Cows and Heifers, and registered Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Write for prices.
P. O., Station and Telegrams, Oakville, on G.T.R. 302-f-OM

3 — JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE — 3

Pearl Diver Pegis 24541, calved Oct. 10th, 1889; sire Rambler Pegis 18450; dam Pearl of St. Lambert 28142. A grand young bull; fit to go into any herd. Also Bull Calf, calved Nov. 20th, 1890; sire Mighty Dollar 24051, winner of first at the Industrial Fair, Toronto; dam John Bull's Paintress 32531, by Canada's John Bull 8388, and Bull Calf, calved Dec. 20th, 1890; sire Mighty Dollar 24051; dam Jetsam 32863; imported direct from Island of Jersey. For prices and particulars address,
302-a-OM **T. E. BRAMELD, Oakville, Ont.**

FOR SALE, THE PRIZE JERSEY BULL

MALCOLM 23718

Dropped 18th September, 1888; solid silver grey, dark shadings; black tongue and switch; sired by Albert's John Bull 18320, by the famous Canada's John Bull 8388, dam Albert's Queen 20631, a granddaughter of Eurotas.

—ALSO A PURE-BRED—
UNREGISTERED JERSEY BULL

by St. Lambert Duke (five crosses to Victor Hugo), out of same dam as above; dropped May 3, 1888. For full particulars address,
W. A. WRIGHT,
302-a-OM **WAUBAUSHENE, ONT.**

CHOICE Jerseys for Sale.

All ages and sex, of best milk and butter strains, St. Lambert blood prevailing. This herd has won sixteen medals (gold, silver and bronze), one hundred and forty prizes in money, several diplomas, many discretionary prizes, solid silver cup at Kellogg's New York sale for best prices on five head, silver tea set donated by FARMER'S ADVOCATE at London, 1889, for three best dairy cows of any breed

MRS. E. M. JONES,
Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 391-y-OM

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Registered St. Lambert Jersey Bull, four years old. Took second prize at Great Eastern Exhibition, and first at Richmond Co., in 1889. Reason for selling, to avoid inbreeding. Write for particulars. B. W. FRANK, Spring Grove Farm, Kingsbury, Quebec. 302-a-OM

Clair House Vineyards, Cooksville, Ont.

B. W. MURRAY,

—BREEDER OF—
THOROUGHBRED JERSEY CATTLE

—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
Pure Native Wine.
Write for prices. 298-y-OM

Riverside Farm.

PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

—AND—
ESSEX PIGS.

Prince of Oaklawns (Imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows. Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction. J. H. SCARLETT, Streetsville, Ont. 297-y-OM

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

JOHN TREMAIN,
FOREST, ONT.
302-y-OM

HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.
I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses.
297-y-OM **WM. SHUNK,** Sherwood, Ont.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

A. KENNEDY,
298-y-OM Woodbine Farm, Ayr, Ont.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIFORM HERD IN CANADA.

Telegraph and Post Office, New Dundee, Waterloo Co.; Petersburg Station on G. T. R. Send for our new catalogue.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO
294-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

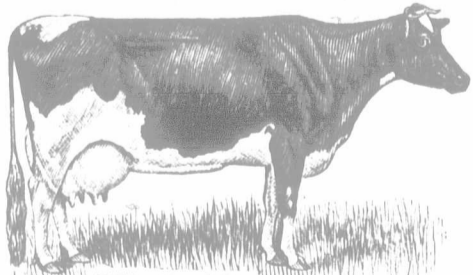
STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

R. HOWES CRUMP, Masonville,
300-y-OM near London, Ontario, Canada.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



MINK 402, H.F.H.B.

This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggie tribe, heads the herd.

HUGH McCAUGHERTY & SON,
297-y-OM Walnut Hill Farm, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and heifers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades.—JNO. A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont., Richmond Hill Station. 291-y-OM

BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.

Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor,
295-y-OM ANCASTER P. O., ONT.

A Sweeping Reduction

—IN—

HIGH : CLASS : HOLSTEINS

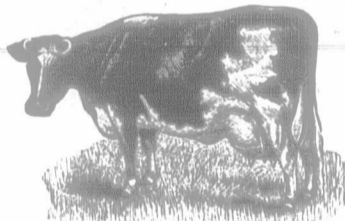
During the next sixty days. A change in our business makes it necessary to reduce our very choice herd one-half before March. Come and examine the stock and prices. Railroad stations—Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T. R.

294-y-OM **H. & W. F. BOLLERT,** Cassel.

RETIRING FROM FARMING.

Grand Clearing Sale of the oldest established herd of

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
IN CANADA. MUST BE SOLD.



Together with one of the choicest stock farms in Eastern Ontario, containing 170 acres, highly improved and in an excellent state of cultivation; water supplied by spring and wind-power; close to railway station and steamboat landing on River St. Lawrence; residence located in a thriving village with churches, schools, etc., at door. A rare opportunity for investors. Our herd of Holsteins is one of the best in the Dominion, and includes representatives of the choicest milk and butter families of both sexes and all ages. Must be sacrificed in three months without reserve. Write for prices, or come and see our herd.

M. COOK & SONS,
302-c-OM AULTSVILLE, STORMONT CO., ONT.

FOR GOOD HEREFORD CATTLE

—WRITE TO—

F. A. FLEMING

Address, **WESTON P. O., ONT.,**
Or 15 Toronto-St., Toronto, Ont.

Mention this paper. 300-g-OM

**Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs,
MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.**

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 38, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH,
298-y-OM Fairfield P. O., Ont.

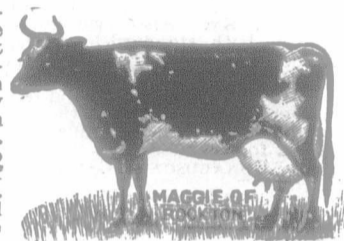
PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull ROB ROY 6971D, which is at the head of the herd.

JAMES DRUMMOND,
291-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

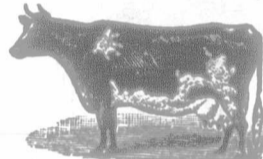
I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale all ways on hand.



JAS. McCORMICK,

299-y-OM Rookton, Ont.

Imported and Canadian-Bred



AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality.

My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

THOS. BROWN,
298-y-OM Petite Cote, P. Q., near Montreal.

Prize Winning Ayrshires for Sale.



GURTA 4th
(1181)

Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

THOS. GUY,
290-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

HILLHURST HERDS

ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,

—AND—

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

Choice Young Bulls and Heifers of the above breeds for sale at moderate prices at all times. A few fine, young Hereford Bulls, by Cassio, at low prices if taken at once.

M. H. COCHRANE,
298-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., Q.

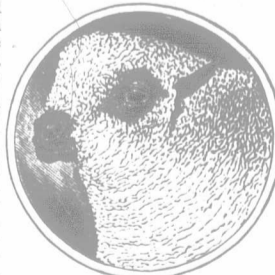
SHROPSHIRE! SHROPSHIRE!

JUST IMPORTED.

I have just arrived from England with forty-six Shropshire Yearling Ewes and a number of choice Ewe Lambs & Rams, all selected by myself from six of the leading British flocks. The ewes are all in lamb to noted Englishsires.

My flock now numbers over 70 head. Parties wishing to found a flock, or buy choice specimens at fair prices, are invited to write for particulars. Come and see me. Visitors welcome. Satisfaction guaranteed. 291-tf-OM

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SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.



This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

F. BACH & SON,
Onbury, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.
289-y

SOUTHDOWNS!

My sheep are imported from the flocks of Henry Webb, Geo. Jonas, J. J. Coleman and W. Toop. Will now sell a few ewes from the above in lamb to imported rams, also a few ewe lambs of my own breeding.

DAVID H. DALE,
Glendale, Ont.
296-y-OM



SHROPSHIRE



I have on hand a splendid lot of

IMPORTED EWES

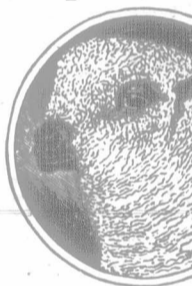
from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.

S. C. MILLSON,
GLANWORTH, ONT.
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SHROPSHIRE

—AND—

Improved Yorkshire Pigs.



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

Yorkshire pigs from last year's prize winners.

W. MEDCRAFT & SON
SPARTA, P. O.
and Telegraph Station
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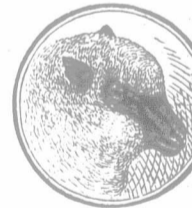
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP



DAVID BUTTAR,

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Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred: every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application.
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Jersey Cattle of the very best butter strains. Choice South-down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Fancy Poultry. Young Stock for sale.

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Stations—Streetsville and Lisgar, on C. P. R. 297-f-OM

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

My flock was founded in 1870, and has been bred with the greatest care since, none but rams of the choicest strains of imported blood having been used. "Halton Hero," winner of 8 1st prizes, now heads the flock. I have some grand ram lambs that I will sell at farmers' prices.

JOHN. W. ALTON,
297-f-OM Cedar Grove Farm, OAKVILLE, ONT.



PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS

—AND—
Shropshire Sheep

Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcass and good fleece. None better in the Dominion. Write for prices. Address—

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TAZEWELL & HECTOR,

Importers and breeders of Dorset Horned Sheep and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. JOHN TAZEWELL, Indian Village farm, Port Credit, Ont. THOS. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Pt. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 298-y-OM

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MY SPECIALTY.

These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.

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Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England.
295-y-OM

Improved Yorkshire Hogs and Shropshire Sheep, All bred from imported stock and registered.

293-y-OM **JAS. HALL,** Edmonton, Ont.

IMPROVED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES!

All bred from imported stock and registered. Imported boar "Holywell Wonder II." heads the herd

293-y-OM **JAMES FIELDS,** Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT.

Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs

From the strains of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker Jones, England. Registered young pigs for sale. Apply to

293-y-OM **WILLIAM GOODGER,** Woodstock, Ont.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Best herd of the size. Patronized by Dominion and Ontario Government. "All stock pedigreed." Also Dorset Horned Sheep. These breed twice a year. Write for prices.

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Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.

Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported; specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,

SHIRE HORSES, Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs.

Our pigs are specially selected from the prize-winning herds of Sanders Spencer, Ashforth, Charnock and F. Walker-Jones, who won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Orders now booked for young registered pigs. Shorthorns and Shire horses for sale.

292-y-OM **GREEN BROS.,** INNERKIP, Oxford Co., Ont.

YORKSHIRES ONLY!

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P.O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 302-y-OM

"We lead. All others follow."

**—HEADQUARTERS FOR—
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**

MESSRS. ORMSBY & CHAPMAN, the pioneer importers and breeders of these famous pigs, have a choice selection of imported and home-bred stock for sale. The kind the bacon trade calls for—lengthy, deep-sided pigs, combining size with quality. Send for catalogue. The Grange Farm, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Streetsville, on the C. P. R., and Pt. Credit, on G.T.R. 297-y

IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT MODERATE PRICES, FROM

C. E. DUCKERING,

THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England, the oldest and most successful herd in the country, having gained since 1856 nearly 2000 prizes. All pigs supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the herd book. 300-y-OM

Improved Large Yorkshires.

We have animals of all ages for sale, of good breeding and excellent quality.

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ALSO REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SWINE. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize at the Toronto fair this fall.

Young Stock for Sale. Single rate by express. 298-y

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This herd received more first prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1890 than any other herd shown of that class.

Young Stock always on hand and for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Prices away down. Mitchell Station on G. T. R. 293-y-OM **DANIEL DeGOURCEY, Prop.,** BORNHOLM, ONT.

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All pure-bred and registered. From the very best strains in America. First come first served. Write for prices. I mean business. 298-y-OM **W. S. HARRIS,** Homer, Michigan, U.S.

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Farmers' and Threshers' Supplies, Harvest Tools, Lace Leather, Leather and Rubber Belting, Rabbit Metal, Machine Oils, Breach and Muzzle Loading Guns, Rifles and Ammunition.

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

In Stoves of Every Description we Lead. Eastlake Metallic Shingles and Siding is the Best.

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SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE PIGS
From imported stock, \$6 each, \$10 pair. Address
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Seventeen choice Berkshire Pigs, male and female, from eight to ten weeks old, eligible for registration. Shipped by express, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars.

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—AND—
COTSWOLDS.

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EDMONTON P. O.,
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

For forty years we have led all others in these lines, both in the show yards and breeding pens. We now have a choice lot of young pigs, varying in age from six weeks to six months; all are descended from fashionable bred, prize winning English stock. We also have a grand lot of Cotswolds, a large number of which are yearlings. Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome. Write for particulars. 298-y-OM

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Two-thirds more raised than all breeds in the United States. Rapid growth. Most Pork for food consumed by actual test. Pedigreed. 200 FOR SALE.

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Shorthorn Cattle of the Cruikshank blood. Young bulls for sale, got by Baron Camperdown = 1218 =, imp., (473-9) and Baron of the Grange = 10054 =. 294-y-OM

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For prize lists address
HENRY WADE,
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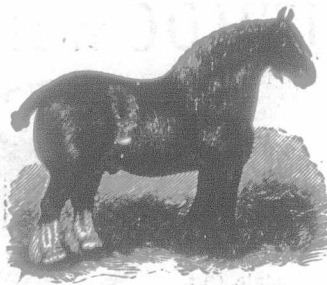
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OTTAWA

A delicious combination of Tonic, Stimulant, Nutritious and Fattening Food, which Purifies the Blood, prevents and cures (its use) and improves the health of all animals by its use. One trial will prove its usefulness and economy. Send for testimonials, prices, &c., &c. 298-y-MO

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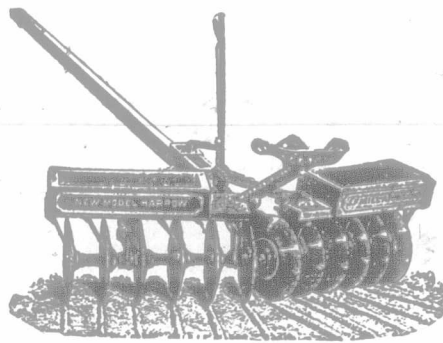
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Imported Clydesdale Horses, Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle, young Bulls and Heifers, all Registered and of the most fashionable breeding, for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection solicited.

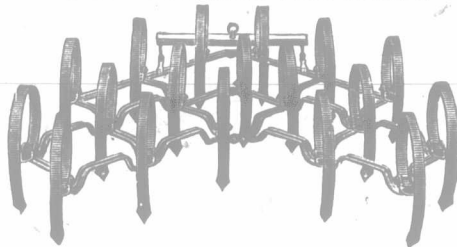
JOHN O. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.
P.S.—Always on hand high grade Brood Mares, suitable for Agricultural purposes. 289-y-M



The "New Model" Rotary Disc Jointed Pulverizing Harrow.

All Steel Discs with Patent Automatic Scrapers. The only Disc Harrow made with Scrapers that will keep discs clean without any attention from the driver. No Disc Harrow is complete without this great improvement. Receives everywhere highest commendation, because very effective in work, simple in construction, durable in wear, convenient in handling.

The Celebrated Stevens (Patented) All Steel, Arched Frame Spring Tooth Harrow.



Away ahead of all others; all steel frame; no wood to decay and wear out; lightest draught spring tooth harrow made; teeth quickly adjusted—only onenut to loosen; will not clog or bury. On stony land its work is perfection; in sticky ground there is none like it.

Good live responsible agents wanted in every part of Canada. Write for circulars and prices. 302-OM
J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg, Ont.

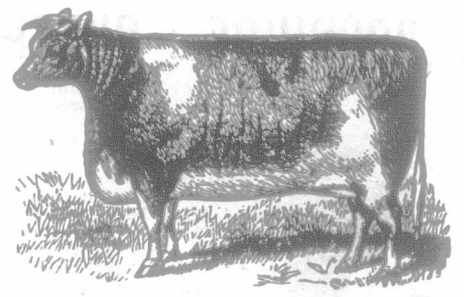
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
GENUINE WHITE THRESHING ENGINE,

For wood or straw. Our Straw-burning Engine has given thorough satisfaction. It is the only straw-burner with back water space in boiler. Light and Heavy Traction Engines, Special 16, 20 and 25 H. P. Semi-Portable Engines, strong and compact for saw mill purposes, same style as our Threshing Engines.

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NO SOIL FARM CHEAP, BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, long line of expensive freights but in the world with—**THE FINEST, RICHEST BEST PAYING MARKETS** right at the door for farmers in Michigan. How to get a long time, easy payments, and full information, address
O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.

Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 302-a-M

KINGSWOOD SHORTHORNS

The Red, White and Roan.

TO REDUCE STOCK

GREIG BROS.

will sell, at farmers' prices, a choice selection of Dominion Herd Book Bulls, Cows and Heifers, also some good Grade Heifers. No reasonable offers refused. Kingswood Farm is eight miles from St. Agathe Station, N. P. R., and three miles from Otterburne, C. P. R.

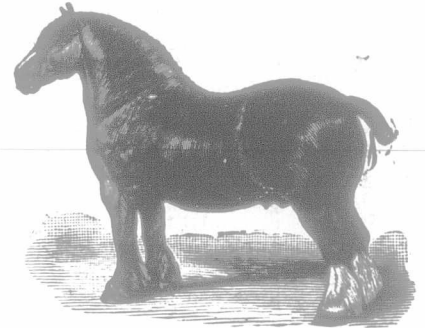
Intending purchasers will be met on receipt of letter or telegraph to Otterburne. 300-y-M

J. D. Mcgregor & Co.,

—Importers of—

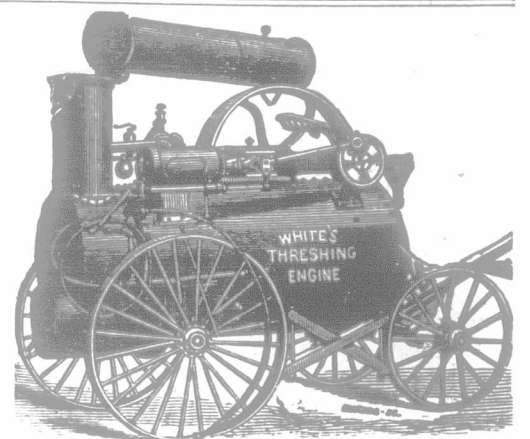
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Cleveland Bays and Blood Horses,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.



Our second importation of Shires, Cleveland Bays and Thoroughbreds arrived direct from England, on Friday, 7th March, and will be offered for sale at reasonable terms. Every horse guaranteed a foal getter. 292-y-M

GOOD WAGES FOR GOOD AGENTS to canvass for the Ladies' Home Journal. 299-a-OM CURTIS PUB. CO., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A



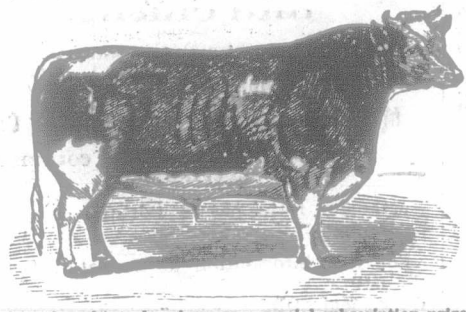
LICENSED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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FOR 1891

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.

A SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE.



We have bought, to be given as a special subscription prize, a very promising young Holstein Bull of the famous Aaggie family. His dam is a very fine cow, and an extra heavy milker. The following is his pedigree—Sir Ollard of Aaggie, thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, bred by R. Howes Crump, the Waldrons Stock Farm, Masonville, near London, Ont. Calved January 10th, 1890. Sire Sir Archibald of Aaggie (H. H. B., Vol. I., No. 548). Grand Sire Sir James of Aaggie, H. H. B. 1425. Dam of Sir James of Aaggie is Bles, with a record of 64 lbs. of milk in a day on grass. Dam of Sir Archibald of Aaggie is Aaggie Ida (H. H. B. 2000), with a record of 75 lbs. of milk in one day, and 30 lbs. butter in one week. Dam of Sir Ollard of Aaggie is Imported Doraltee 2nd (H. F. H. B. 204), who has a milk record of 49 lbs. in one day as a two-year-old, on grass alone. Sire of Doraltee 2nd is Jakob 2nd, whose dam has a milk record of 82 1/2 lbs. in one day. Grand dam of Doraltee 2nd has a milk record of 92 1/2 lbs. in one day. This grand young bull will be given as a subscription prize for 100 new names. We will ship the bull at any time, and allow the canvasser six months in which to send the names.

STOCK.

- For 150 new names, a Shorthorn Bull (fit for service), bred by James Graham, Port Perry, Ont.
- For 100 new names, an Ayrshire Bull (fit for service), bred by Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont.
- A Heifer of any of the above breeds will be given for from 100 to 150 names, according to quality of animal.
- For 35 new names we will give a pair (or single animal for 20) of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred from imported English stock by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.
- For 30 new names, a Shropshire Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., or Hon. Jno. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.
- For 30 new names we will give a Cotswold Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Mr. J. C. Snell, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
- For 30 new names we will give a Leicester Ram or Ewe Lamb, bred by Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.
- For 25 new names we will give a Berkshire Sow or Boar, 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, or J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., or by Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.

We will give as subscription prizes young animals, either male or female, of any of the following breeds:—Short-horns, Herefords, Galloways, Ayrshires, Jerseys, a bull or heifer (of fair quality), purely bred, for 100 new subscribers, accompanied by \$100. We can also supply home-bred or imported stock of any desired breed, age or quality. In all cases we will guarantee satisfaction as to the quality breeding, and value of the animal. We will give very liberal terms to agricultural and other societies, and farmers in new sections, special inducements in sheep and poultry. Write for particulars.

In sending subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names weekly, and the cash as frequently as convenient. Every canvasser will be held responsible for \$1.00 for each yearly subscriber he sends in. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-fourth the number of names required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired, and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names specified, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable. All watches and jewellery will be securely packed and sent, post-paid. The guns will be sent by express, safely packed, but not prepaid. The safe arrival of all prizes is guaranteed. Write for agent's outfit.

Address, **FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.**

- For 10 new names we will give a pair, or for 5, a single bird, of any of the following breeds—Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Langhans, Black Red Games, any variety of Leghorns, Wyandottes, Dorkings, Spanish, Bantams, Ducks, etc. Eggs will be given as prizes, when desired, from the yards of Wm. Hodgson, Brooklin, Ont.
- For 12 new names we will give a registered Chester White Sow or Boar Pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, or a pair for 20 new names. A young Sow in pig or a young Boar (fit for service) will be sent for 40 new names. All our Chester prizes will be sent from the herds of Messrs. E. H. George, H. George & Sons, R. H. Harding, or D. Deconkey, all of whom advertise in our columns.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

- For 110 new names a Bain Farm Truck, value \$75, manufactured by Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock, Ont.
- For 65 new names a Patent Iron Frame Section Spring Tooth Cultivator, value \$36, manufactured by J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford.
- For 110 new names we will give a first-class wagon, value \$75, manufactured by the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.
- For 75 new names we will give one of the celebrated Westward Ho Sulky Plows, value \$40, manufactured by Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont.
- For 125 new names we will give one of Haliday's Standard Wind Mills, value \$75, manufactured by the Ontario Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.
- For 140 new names we will give a Hay Loader, value \$75, manufactured by Matthew Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
- For 100 new names we will give a large Straw Cutter with Carriers attached, value \$55, manufactured by B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
- For 40 new names we will give a large Agricultural Furnace, value \$22, made by the Gowdy Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
- For 65 new names we will give a new Fanning Mill, value \$35, manufactured by Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

We will give Reliable Guns for New Subscribers.

GUNS.

- For 43 new subscribers we will send a Winchester Repeating Shot Gun. This is the newest and best shot gun made. The famous Winchester Arms Co., who make it, describe it as follows:—"This gun is made of the best rolled steel barrel, case hardened frame; the 12-inch gauge has a 30-inch barrel; the 10-inch gauge has a 32-inch barrel. This is a well-finished and beautiful gun. It will shoot six shots without reloading. It is one of the strongest, most durable and best shooting guns made, irrespective of price."
 - For 40 new names we will give a Breech-loading English Shot Gun of latest design and of good quality.
- Our guns are like our watches, made by a reliable firm.

RIFLES.

- For 30 new names we will send a Winchester Repeating Rifle, either round or octagon barrel, of any of the following calibres:—22, 32, 38, 44. These are all first-class guns. They will be securely packed and shipped by express to the winner. If any prize winner prefers Marlin or Colt's Rifles instead of Winchester, we will send either on the same terms. Every gun is guaranteed satisfactory.
- For 10 new names we will send an Imported Breech-loading German Rifle.

RAMSDELL'S EXTRA SEAT.



For 4 new yearly subscribers we will express one of Ramsdell's Extra Seats. This seat is used only when a third person is to ride on one seat of the conveyance. It can then be taken from under the regular seat and put in position by the loop passing around and in under the cushion, entering the cushion on the back side. Pull it forward until the bend touches the back of cushion. It is then ready for use. It can be used on all conveyances that contain a cushion, such as buggies, carriages, carts, surries, sleighs and outters. It does not cut the cushion, and has no extra attachments whatever. The seat is 8 inches wide on top, and 10 inches long, leaving about one foot of open space behind for hips and dress. All the space that is taken up in this seat is 1 1/4 inches. It sits firmly on the cushion when in use, and the same comfort is given the occupants as though there were only two on the seat. It is manufactured by the Ideal Manufacturing Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Retail Price, \$4.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

- No. 1—For 6 new yearly subscribers we will give a nickel case, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch, a good, reliable time-keeper. Guaranteed for one year. This watch retails at \$5.
- No. 2—For 10 new yearly subscribers we will give a solid coin silver, open face, stem-wind and stem-set watch. Jewelled movement. Guaranteed for one year.
- No. 3—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will send No. 2 in a hunting-case.
- No. 4—For 20 new yearly subscribers we will give an open-face, screw head and back stem-wind and set watch, with genuine American movements. Guaranteed for 5 years.
- No. 5—For 30 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a beautiful gold-filled case. Guaranteed for 15 years.

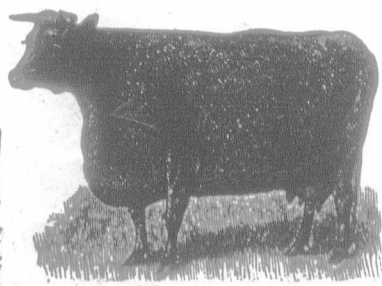
LADIES' WATCHES.

- No. 6—For 10 new subscribers we will give a lady's solid silver, open face, stem wind and set watch. Movements jewelled. Guaranteed for one year.
 - No. 7—For 12 new yearly subscribers we will give a hunting case, the same as in No. 6.
 - No. 8—For 24 new yearly subscribers we give a solid silver hunting case stem-wind and set watch, with fine American jewelled movements, guaranteed for five years.
 - No. 9—For 34 new yearly subscribers we will give the same works in a filled-gold case, guaranteed for 15 years.
- Our watches are all guaranteed by the makers. If any prove unsatisfactory they may be returned, and will be at once replaced by another.

OUR JEWELLED GOLD RINGS.

- For 4 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with real stones and garnets.
- For 6 new subscribers we will give a 10k lady's bright gold ring set with pearls and garnets.
- For 11 new names we will give a lady's 15k (yellow) gold ring set with six pearls and diamond, real stones.
- For 6 new names we will give a gentleman's ring, nicely engraved by hand, design of Noah's ark and doves, 90 dwts.

H. CARGILL & SON,
CARGILL, ONT.,
BREEDERS OF SCOTCH-BRED
Shorthorn Cattle!



With Campbell, of Kinellar, bull, imp. Albert Victor, at the head of the herd; also several imp. Urys, also bred at Kinellar, and a daughter, and grand daughters of the sweepstakes cow Rose of Strathallan 2nd, and other useful sorts. A nice lot now on hand for sale. 288-y-OM

HEADQUARTERS FOR **Booker Brook Farm,** Our aim is to combine size and quality with speed & style.
Goldust Stock, Eminence, Shelby Co., Kentucky.
THE HOME OF **T. & J. HORNSBY,** We have sold more horses into Canada than any other breeder in the State.
Lexington Coldust, sire of Sir **Trotting-Bred --** **Horses**
Rodger, 2.23½; Indicator, OF THE BEST STRAINS.
2.23½, made in a fourth OF THE BEST STRAINS.
heat when 19 years old. Write for Catalogue and References of former purchasers. 300-f-OM

Silver Lake Stock Farm, **PRETENDER 1453**
Frankfort, Ky. AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD.
S. BLACK & SON,
—BREEDERS OF—
Trotting-Bred - Road - Horses
This is one of the best bred sons of the famous Dictator, and is himself sire of Beuoni, three-year-old record 2.28¼; Hermitage, 2.23½; Blue Dick, 2.30, etc.
We have a choice lot of young Stallions and Fillies sired by Pretender, Onward 1411, and others for sale at reasonable figures. We keep none but the best, and do not look for fancy prices. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices. 300-f-OM

DR. CARVER 7369, **Rideau Stock Farm** **PALM LEAF 7634,**
two-year-old record 2.40. KINGSTON, ONT. Foaled 1887,
By New York Dictator, (trial) 2.25¼. BY PANCOAST 1430.
Standard-bred Trotting Horses, Sire of Patron, 2.14¼,
Registered Holstein (H.F.H.B.) Dam—Augusta,
and Jersey Cattle (A.J.C.C.) Dam of Chantler, 2.20¼,
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. Dam of Shallcross, (trial) 2.23.
2nd dam—Dolly Mills,
F. A. Folger, Box 579. Send for catalogue. Dam of Orange Girl, 2.20,
Walkill Chief, etc.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of Scotland and Canada,

AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRE

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.



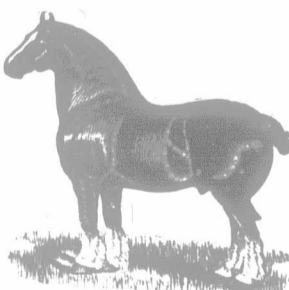
ROBT. BEITH & CO.
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal. 289-y

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS & MARES,

Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.

My last importation consists of a large number of Stallions and Mares from one to four years old, and the gets of such noted sires as Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), Top Gallant (1850), Prince Gallant (6176), Knight of Lothian (4489), etc. Also a few choice thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle.
A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.



T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT.
Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto. 300-f.

NOTICES.

We would direct the attention of farmers desiring information regarding farm lands in Michigan to the advertisement of Mr. O. M. Barnes, Lansing, Michigan.

As a further evidence of the growing confidence in our country, another eastern monetary institution has opened its doors in Winnipeg for business, viz., The Molsons Bank. This bank was incorporated in 1855, and is looked upon as one of the strong and popular institutions of Eastern Canada, and we are glad to welcome it in our midst. The bank has made a wise selection in appointing Mr. W. G. Nicholls, for many years connected with the Merchant's Bank, Winnipeg, as its local manager. He is well acquainted with the business and requirements of the province.

The question of purity in food is a matter of the greatest importance, and deserves most careful and constant consideration; yet so ingenious are the methods nowadays adopted to adulterate, and the processes employed to cheapen manufacture, that it is often very difficult to determine the merits of any particular article of food. With W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, however, no such difficulty arises, for it is produced from the finest cocoa seeds only. The result is that W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is not excelled in solubility, and it still remains, as for over one hundred years past, the standard of purity and excellence.

MESSRS. STEELE BROS. & CO.'S NEW SEEDS—In our last issue Messrs. Steele Bros. & Co., seedsmen, Toronto, Ont., advertised Steele's White Cave Oats, Thoroughbred White Flint Corn, Duckbill Barley and a number of other choice varieties of grain and other vegetable seeds. Members of our staff have had several years experience with the White Cave Oats. Two years ago we sent out several hundred four ounce packages, and received from the growers many letters, all of which spoke in high terms regarding them. One person to whom they were sent last year grew a plot which yielded at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. Several of the writers claimed yields varying from 70 to 80 bushels per acre. Grown on our own experimental plots, we considered them the best oats tested by us. See Messrs. Steele's advertisement in last issue, and also in this number on page 74.

Real Estate!

CROTTY & CROSS

have FARM LANDS in all parts of the Province and WINNIPEG PROPERTY of all kinds for sale.

No. 194 Market Street East,

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

287-f-M

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Farmers when in Winnipeg should not fail to see our stock, which is Complete, Attractive, Cheap. Come and see our stock whether you buy or not.

GOWANS, KENT & CO

430 Main St., WINNIPEG, Man. 287-f-M

C. D. ANDERSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Fine Groceries, Provisions and Cigars.

245 - MAIN ST. - 245

A few doors south of Northern Pacific Depot,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

DIRECT IMPORTERS of TEAS & COFFEES.

We handle Flour at Mill Prices.

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Country Produce.

Correspondence solicited from those who can supply large quantities of A1 Butter and Fresh Eggs. 287-f-M

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Robert M. Tralle, manager for Sir Donald A. Smith, recently sold from their farm near this city nine Shropshire ram lambs to Count de Jumelac, of Whitewood, Assa.

Our representative enjoyed a call on Mr. Whitaker, of Headingly, who was so fortunate as to save his crop in a condition to grade No. 1 hard, with the exception of a few bushels.

The catalogue of the "Hope Farm" Galloways is now in press and will be ready for distribution by the time this reaches our readers. This catalogue will be cheerfully sent to anyone applying.

The Yorkton people, after giving the matter mature consideration, have decided to hold a fat stock show sometime next spring. May success attend their efforts.

Mr. Chris. Farnhi, of Gladstone, reports the sale of the young Shorthorn bull Wm. Tell, and the heifer, Pride of Prospect, to Mrs. Wm. Livingston, of Yorkton, Assa.

Mr. Thomas Todd, Hillview, has sold the magnificent Shorthorn Dennis = 6766 = to Mr. G. Hannatyne, Alexander. Dennis is a dandy and will prove a valuable acquisition to the locality where he has been sent.

Has anyone large Yorkshire or Berkshire pigs for sale? If so they will find purchasers by advertising in the *ADVOCATE*. Enquiries reach us from all quarters for both these breeds. We know of none for sale at present.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie, recently sold a weanling colt from the Hackney stallion Firefly and a small mare for one hundred dollars. There are other Firefly foals in the vicinity of "Portage" that cannot be bought short of three figures.

The following stockmen have made us calls during the last month:—G. H. Greig, Otterburn; Jas. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; Wm. Gagan, Manitou; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; J. G. Washington, Fairburn; and D. F. Boissevain, Cannington Manor.

Mr. Wm. A. McCorkell, of 24-12-30, a few miles south of Fleming, has ten pure Durhams, and intends adding to his herd as fast as possible. Mr. McCorkell also intends importing some Berkshire hogs in the spring, and making a specialty of stock breeding.

Big figures—Chicago Live Stock Trade:—Three million and a-half of cattle in one year! Seven million seven hundred thousand hogs! Two million two hundred thousand sheep! It is almost beyond comprehension, and is considerably in excess of that of any other year.

Mr. Harry Mitchell, the well-known buyer for Benaleck & Co., of Winnipeg, recently purchased the best bunch of lambs he ever handled, from a young Englishman near Cannington Manor, who, when he received his pay, said it was the first money he ever made for himself.

Mr. D. F. Boissevain, of Cannington Manor, recently made the following sales:—Young Shorthorn bull, Hilversum Spotless, to Matthew Taylor, Woyota; young bull, Hilversum Sample Card to T. Cope, of the "Ox Bow," Glen Ewing, and Hilversum Enterprise to a Mrs. McRae, of Cannington Manor. Also two Shropshire rams (shearlings) to Mr. Gibson, of Alameda.

One of our agents, with an eye for good cattle, canvassing among the farmers, refers to the following stock of Messrs. A. & J. Wright, of Castorphone, Pigeon Lake:—A fine lot of mares in fine condition, also about one hundred and twenty head of cattle, some of which are pure-bred. At the head of the herd is Madras Duke = 11489 =, a nice red bull, bred by John Miller, of Markham, Ont.

One of our agents called on Mr. R. F. Dodds, St. Francois Xavier, who has a large farm, good stables and plenty of them. He has some fine grade cattle and some excellent Shropshire sheep. Mr. Dodds has also a large number of horses and a few Shetland ponies, one especially, a pure white stallion, a very nice one. Mr. Dodds also owns the Thoroughbred stallion Costillo, who has done his mile in 1.46 1/2.

Mr. Alex. McCurdy, of Baythfield, called at this office recently, and invited an *ADVOCATE* representative to inspect the Holstein bull Sesostriis 5730, H. H. B., which he had just received from Grandin, Dakota. Sesostriis is a fine animal, with just a little too much white to please most fanciers of the breed, but a typical Holstein, with many points to indicate that he comes from a family of deep milkers.

Mr. W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch, writes us as follows: "My last shipment home, Jan. 12th, from Ontario, consisted of two ear loads of stock, one of pigs for breeding and feeding and the other of the imported three-year old stallion Prince Wyndham, imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, and three Clyde mares; also from the same breeder, three yearling Shorthorns of great promise. From Mr. Joseph Redmond, of Peterboro', I brought a very fine heifer calf, out of the same dam as my present stock bull Gravesend's Heir H. (imported) recently sold the young bull Armstrong (1st), first at Portage and Carberry in 1889, to Mr. Lam, of Ross, and have also to report the birth of an exceedingly fine red heifer, got by the Indian 11 sweepstakes bull of 1887 Vice Com, and out of imported Rosabel, weighing 91 pounds when dropped."



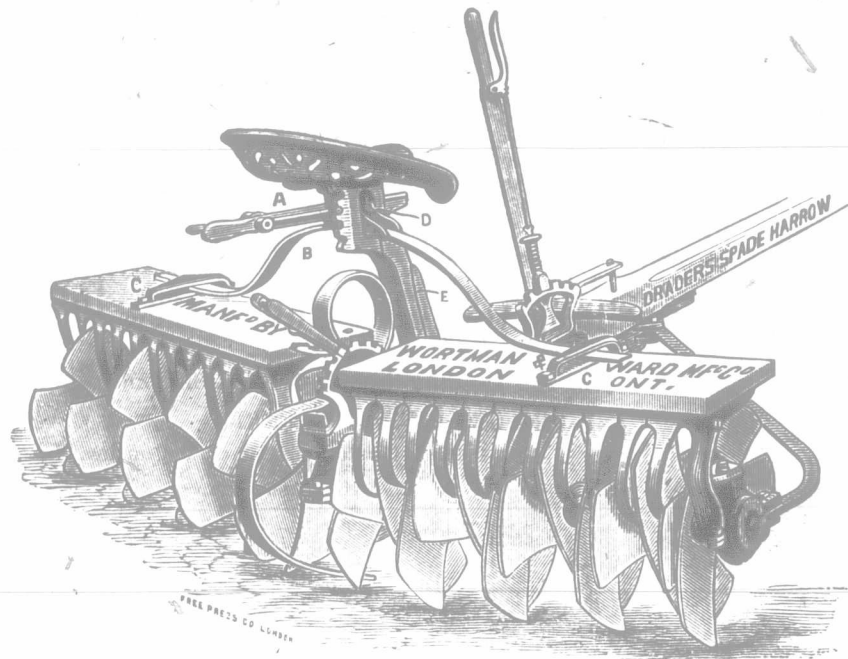
FLASH OF LIGHTNING
TURNS THE AIR TO OZONE,
MAKES IT VITALIZING.
THE SAME THING HAPPENS TO THE
COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.
IT IS MADE OF NATURE'S OXYGEN. IT IS CHARGED WITH
NATURE'S ELECTRICITY. YOU INHALE IT: AT ONCE A WARMING, GENIAL GLOW
PERVADES THE SYSTEM. DISUSED AIR CELLS OPEN UP TO RECEIVE AND RETAIN
THIS NOURISHMENT. THE CHEST EXPANDS. THE HEAD GETS CLEAR. YOU CAN
THINK. BETTER STILL YOU CAN TURN YOUR THOUGHT TO ACTION. THIS IS
GETTING WELL IN NATURE'S WAY. YOUR VIGOR BECOMES YOUR REMEDY.

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH
AND STRENGTH IN THIS WAY. IT IS FILLED FROM COVER TO COVER WITH
SIGNED ENDORSEMENTS.

THIS BOOK WILL BE SENT ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY ONE WHO
WILL WRITE TO

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 58 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

DRADER'S SPADE HARROW



The Greatest Pulverizer and Cultivator Ever Made.

The Spades are set two inches apart and have 168 sharp cutting edges, which literally chop the ground into a fine soil. The bearings are all hung on pivots, and will swing perfectly free no matter what position the Harrow is in. The boxes keep out the dirt, and each has a covered oil cup. By means of the Evener Spring and Lever under the seat the driver has perfect control of his own weight over the Harrow, and can make the machine work level over any kind of ground. The Disk Harrow ridges the ground; the Spades leave it smooth and level. The Cutaway Harrow Disks break; the Spades never do. The Spade is the only Harrow that will pulverize ploughed sod without turning grass up. The Spade Harrow will not clog in sticky ground; all other rotary harrows will.

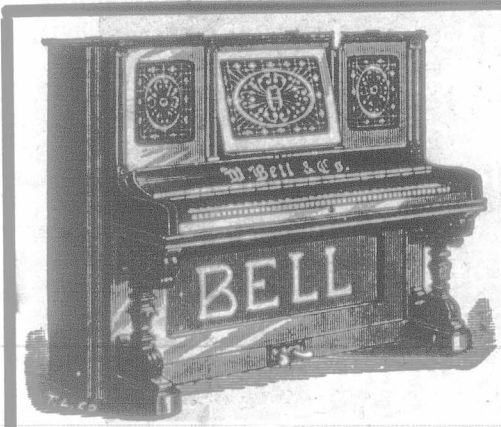
N. B. We also manufacture Drader's Solid Disk Harrow, Peck's Patent I X L Windmill, the celebrated Wortman & Ward Hay Forks and Sheaf Lifters, Chamber's Patent Hay and Grain Sling, Cistern, Well, Force and Windmill Pumps, Grain Grinders, and the popular Revolving Barrel Churn. Sold in Manitoba and the Northwest by Wm. Johnston, Brandon, Manitoba, and in the Province of Quebec by H. J. Latimer, Montreal, Que.

Send for Descriptive Circulars and Prices. Good and responsible Agents wanted every where.

—MADE ONLY BY—
THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO.
LONDON, ONTARIO. 301-a-OM

ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,
— DEALERS IN AND BREEDERS OF —
HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP

Also importers of Montana, Oregon and Washington Territory Horses, Sheep, etc. Farmers going into stock breeding, and can take stock by carload, will find it to their advantage to call on or write us; also parties wishing to dispose of stock. Will either buy straight or sell on commission. Ponies for ladies or children, broken to saddle or harness, for sale. Horses, oxen, cattle and sheep for sale, wholesale or retail. All kinds of cattle taken in exchange or part for horses. Correspondence solicited. Ranch address, Clandeboye, Man. G. B. Anderson, Manager. 302-f-M Office and Stables, Princess St. WINNIPEG, MAN.



**THE GENUINE BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS**

New Williams, White and Household
SEWING MACHINES

Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.

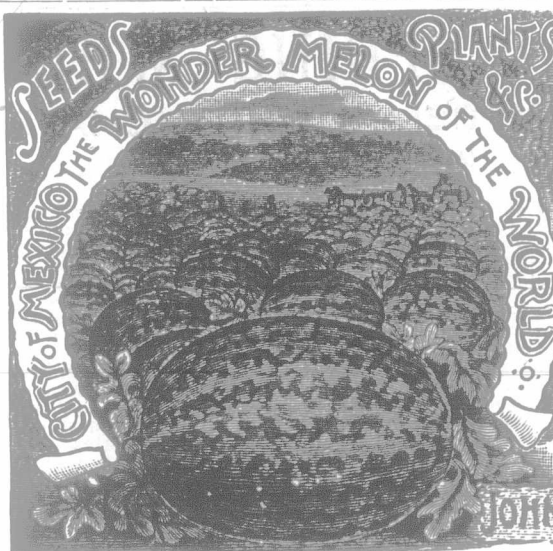
W. Grundy & Co.

204-y-M 431 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.



**OUR
CATALOGUE**
FREE TO ALL WHO
APPLY.

ADDRESS, **John S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont.** 302-a-OM

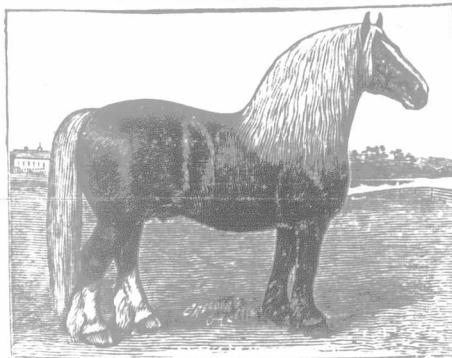


Every FARMER Boy
Will hail with delight my new Wonder Melon, City of Mexico, and will be glad to send 15c. for a package from which to grow 200 great, glorious, early melons.

FARM SEEDS.
How would 124 bu. of Oats (my Bonanza Oats) took the American Agricultural prize of \$500 in gold for the biggest yield, cropping 124 bu. per acre), 40 bu. Wheat, 60 bu. Barley, 100 bu. Corn, and 300 to 500 bu. Potatoes suit you at present high prices. SALZER'S Northern-Grown Seeds produce them every time.

**60,000 Bushels
Seed Potatoes Cheap.**
35 Packages Earliest Vegetables, sufficient for a family, postpaid, \$1.00. My new Catalogue is elegantly illustrated and contains several brilliant colored plates painted from nature, which, when framed, would make fine parlor ornaments. Send 5c. for same, or we will send Catalogue and grain samples upon receipt of 8c., or Catalogue and package of City of Mexico Melon for 15 cts.

JOHN SALZER LA CROSSE, WIS.



BLAIR BROS., Aurora, Ill.

—IMPORTERS OF—
CLEVELAND BAY, GERMAN COACH HORSES,
English Shire and Clydesdale Horses.

TWO NEW IMPORTATIONS THIS SEASON.
We have a choice lot, selected with reference to style, action, and quality, combined with good pedigrees. We have winners at many of the greatest shows of England, including the great London and the Royal Shows. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application. Stables in town. Address as above. 301-e-OM

STOCK GOSSIP:

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

Mr. A. D. Chisholm, Oakville, Ont., writes:—"The Victoria hogs are rapidly gaining ground. All those that have tried them speak highly of them. The following is a list of sales made the last two months: William Buttler, Dereham Centre, sow; Belyra Bros., Bronte, sow; Fred C. Taylor, Gorrie, two boars; Mr. Pent, Burlington, boar; Mr. Haslep, Nelson, sow and boar; C. Brown, Drumquin, sow and two boars.

The Cochrane Ranch Co., Alberta, sold their steers this season in England at \$95 per head. Total cost of shipment \$28, prices net \$59. On the Cochrane Ranch Hereford bulls are used on Montana cows. The Agric Land and Cattle Co. of Arizona sold their steers off a better ranch and in a better climate for \$17 net. This company began with a really good class of cows and grade bulls. A balance of \$42 in favor of pure-bred sires.

Mr. L. O. Lemieux, Oak Lake, Man., reports the following sales of collets, and reports his Leicester and Berkshires doing well:—William, Slinkbill, Kemmy, one dog; William Pascoe, Moosejaw, N. W. T., one dog; Ed. Walton, Medicine Hat, N. W. T., one dog; Sherman & Sherman, Souris, Man., one dog; Count Joseph Allart, Paris, France, two dogs and one bitch; John Bryce, Austin, Man., one dog; James Armstrong, Oak Lake, one dog; Wm. Carroll, Oak Lake, one dog; J. B. Doyen, Oak Lake, one dog; William Chamber, Oak Lake, one dog; Louis Lerreault, St. Boniface, one dog; Peter Gooselin, St. Boniface, one dog and one bitch.

Messrs. Kensington Bros. have taken up some eight thousand acres of land at Bredebury, Asa, N. W. T., which they purpose using for general mixed farming. They have a number of high grade cows, two young pure-bred Shorthorn bulls, purchased from the Binscarth Farm, and a number of well-bred horses. The cow-house has accommodation for 68 head of cattle, and above is a loft with space sufficient for some 30 tons of hay. The dwelling house, stable, lofts and shedding, are all commodious and well built. The land is well timbered, and well suited for grazing purposes. A good yield of oats and barley was obtained this last season from the land under cultivation.

A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, Ont., breeders and importers of Southdown and Shropshire sheep, send the following report of sales from their flock:—We have been very successful at the leading fairs of Canada, having taken 65 prizes in all, 30 of which were firsts. Our flock, though much thinned, go into winter quarters in good shape. The following is a list of our sales:—To Mr. Geo. McKerrrow, of Sussex, Wis., nine Shropshire shearing rams; to Mr. A. N. Carr, Lyons, Penn., five ewes and two rams (Shropshires). In Southdowns—To Mr. Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis., one ram lamb; to Mr. A. N. Carr, two rams and two ewes; to Mr. Franklin Loomis, Harmony P. O., N. York, one ram lamb; F. M. Barrett, Greigsville, N. J., four ewes; to W. L. Bate & Son, Brighton, Ont., one ram; to Richard Rivers & Son, Walkerton, one ram lamb.

R. & S. Nicholson, Syivan, Ont., writes:—"In calling attention to our sale of Shorthorns, advertised in this issue, we would like to say a word regarding their breeding. What we call a good pedigree is this: The statement of the breeding of a good animal, descended from a long line of good animals, anchored on a good foundation. This is exactly how our present offering is bred, and to show 'that like begets like,' allow us to state that animals bred by us have taken more prizes at the leading shows in Ontario, during the last four years, than those bred by any other breeder. We are convinced that no better lot of cattle was ever offered at public sale in Canada. We extend to all a cordial invitation to come to our sale, whether as buyers or not."

Mr. F. W. Stone, Jr., Holms Hill, Ridge Farm, Herts, England, made in November what is believed to be the first exportation of pure-bred Herefords from this continent to England for breeding purposes, consisting of one bull, eleven cows and heifers and a bull calf, from the herd of Mr. F. W. Stone, sen., Guelph, Ont., viz.:—Graceful 43rd 1898, 5 years, and bull calf; Graceful 70th, 11 months, A. H. R. These represent the tribe descended from Graceful 545, imported (the dam of the noted bull Sir Charles 543 (3434) from the herd of Lord Berwick in 1830, Sweetheart 22nd 38369, 2 years, and Sweetheart 23rd 38370, 2 years, also of Berwick blood; Moreton Blossom 7th 29485, 3 years (out of imported May Blossom 13895 by The Grove 3rd 2470 (5051), sold for \$7,000, who is also a Blossom bull), her sister; Moreton Blossom 11th, Vol. XI, A. H. R., 1 year, and Moreton Blossom 13th, A. H. R., 11 months, a granddaughter of May Blossom; Cherry 24th, 3 years, 35257, out of the successful show cow Cherry 13th 18954 by the unbeaten Regent 9197 (5532); Cherry 30th 44357, 1 year, from Cherry 19th, another prize-winner. These Cherries and Blossoms contain the best blood of The Grove and Cronkhill herds, from which they are descended. Morella Cherry 8th 3346, 4 years, from Morella Cherry 2nd (imported) 9232, by Graceful 2572 (4622), first prize and special prize as the best Hereford bull at the Kilburn International meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1879, and champion prize as the best bull of any breed at the Oxford meeting of the Bath and West of England and Southern Counties Association, 1878, and three other special prizes as the best Hereford bull at the Herefordshire Show in 1877, and the Shropshire and West Midland Society's meeting in 1877 and 1878; Morella Cherry 11th 44370, 1 year, same tribe as M. C. 8th, and bull; Bean 30th, 11 months, who promises making a very fine animal, worthy of his breeding.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Robert Anderson, Wyoming, Ont., reports that the three head of Shorthorns purchased last spring at the sale of Frank R. Shore & Bros. have been quite successful in the show ring in his locality.

Wm. Stewart Jr., Seymour, Ont., writes:—"I desire to report that my stock of Ayrshire cattle and Berkshire pigs are doing splendidly. I have opened my silo, and am feeding contents to stock with a marked effect on the condition of animals, and an increase in the quantity and quality of the milk. I have made the following sales of Ayrshires: A bull calf, winner of second prize at Toronto, to T. Macfarlan, Shannonville, Ont.; bull calf, Tam Glen, to Elias Young, Picton, Ont.; heifer calf to D. Gunn, Belleville, Ont.; bull, General Middleton £3, to Mr. John Douglas, Percy, Ont. Berkshires—One sow to E. R. Ross, Rosmore, Ont.; sow, to Robert Burns, Chatham. I have bought from Mr. D. Morrison & Son the bull calf Dainty Davy, from his imported bull Royal Chief, and out of the imported cow Primrose. This is a calf of great promise, and will, no doubt, be heard from again. I have also bought Berkshire boar from Messrs. Snell Bros., Edmonton, Ont.; he was a prize winner at Toronto. I have some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., calls attention to the announcement that at the recent show of the Smithfield Club, London, England, the champion plates, open to all breeds of pigs, have again been carried off by the Berkshires, Mr. N. Benjafield having won the coveted honor for best pen of pigs, and also the herd cup for best pen of Berkshires.

Mr. T. P. Mills had the champion single pig of any breed (a Berkshire). The London Live Stock Journal of December 12th, commenting on the show, says: "To the Berkshires belong the honors of the show, and this is by no means uncommon, as the Berkshire pig has no superior, if an equal, for fat stock show purposes. It will stand any amount of forcing after it is six months old without becoming patchy or soft or breaking down. It also retains its cylindrical form and its even lines far better than most breeds of pigs."

We invite breeders of the various sorts of live stock to send us such spirited-pointed notes as the above. Mr. Snell is an intelligent, capable man, and keeps himself and his patrons posted concerning the success of his favorites.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., reports the following recent sales of Cotswolds, which shows that these sheep are in demand over a wide extent of territory:—Rams—To X. McKee, Cadiz, Ohio; Bobt. Patterson, Emerald, Ont.; J. B. Barker, Mt. Vernon; V. Fitch, Oriol; Geo. Hartdon, Waukesha, Wis. (6); J. B. Harkless, Knightstown, Ind. (4); T. Pearen, Stanley Mills; J. H. Ferguson, Brampton; William Edwards, Glen Ross; M. Zant, Fort Elgin; W. W. Wilson, Muncie, Ind.; 4 ewes and 1 ram to J. H. Green, Atwater, Ohio; 5 rams and 3 ewes to A. Bachman, Buchanan, Mich.; ram lamb to T. Colley, Castleberg, Ont.; 1 ewe to A. F. Brown, West Liberty, Iowa; 2 ewes to I. Henderson, Dromore, Ont. Among his swine he reports recent sales of Berkshires to J. Whittaker, Stone Bank, Wis.; Wm. Douglass, Caledonia; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, Ont.; Hon. A. A. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.; Dr. Jefferson, Hampton, Tenn.; E. W. H. Laidlaw, Aylmer, Ont.; D. K. High, Jordan, Ont.; Palmer & Theis, Mendota, Ill.; imported sow; Homer Bros., Greenville, Pa.; Thos. Roman, Newmarket; James Dillon, Osgoode, Ont.; Chas. Hayden, Palmerston, Ont.; C. F. Saunders, Franklin, Ky., imported sow; S. Golst, Girard, Ohio.

We have just received the following from J. E. Brethour, Importer and Breeder of Improved Large White Yorkshire pigs and Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Oak Lodge, Burford, Ont.:—My advertisement in your paper has been a most satisfactory investment, not only in Ontario, but through the Manitoba edition I have received numerous enquiries. I wish to report the following sales of Improved L. W. Yorkshire pigs: Geo. Beaufort, Valleyfield, P. Q., one sow; J. B. Geer, Canning, Ont., one boar; Albert Peet, Brantford, one sow; Robt. Addison, Otterville, one boar and sow; Geo. Baker, Simcoe, boar and sow; Robt. Snillington, Harley, boar and sow; J. & T. McKenzie, Scotch Block, boar and sow; Geo. Abbott, Trenton, boar; Thos. P. Smyth, Oungah, boar and sow; Daniel Burt, St. George, boar and sow; Jno. A. Hankinson, Grovesend, boar; Rev. R. Ashton, Brantford, boar and sow; Malcolm Hepburn, Union, boar; Joseph Kitchen, Glenmorris, boar; Daniel O'Mahoney, Renton, boar and sow; Messrs. Ribout & Percival, Solongrith, Manitoba, boar and five sows. I have also sold the following Berkshires: To Geo. Green, Fairview, boar; Geo. Baker, Simcoe, boar; Geo. Jull, Haulagh, boar; H. E. G. Roy, Burford, sow; Wm. Thirlwall, Kentville, Nova Scotia, boar and two sows. The letters which I have received from purchasers have been very satisfactory, as they have been greatly pleased with stock sent. I have still on hand a choice lot of young boars and sows, which I will sell at a moderate price. A number of my (imported) breeding sows are soon due to farrow. Berkshire sow in farrow to Wm. Thirlwall, Kentville, N. S.; Yorkshire sow in farrow, Wm. Thirlwall, Kentville, N. S.; Yorkshire sow, Joseph Kitchen, Glenmorris; Yorkshire sow in farrow, Wm. R. Hill, Paris Station; Yorkshire sow, Wm. R. Hill, Paris Station; Yorkshire sow, Elmir Turner, Burford P. O.; Shorthorn bull, Joseph Kitchen, Glenmorris. Four of my imported Yorkshire sows have recently farrowed, and I have given a total of fifty-two pigs, and they are a grand lot. One of these sows has given fifty-six pigs when at the age of two years and one month.



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

—AND—
COLLIE DOGS.

A choice lot of Ewes bred by Mr. David Buttar, Conper, Angus, Scotland; two Shear Ewes, imported last season, and their produce. Also Collie Dogs just imported. 296-y-O.M. W. E. SEATON, Wilton Grove, Ont.

REMEMBER! The place to purchase Percheron Horses or Jersey Cattle is at the Log Cabin Stock Farm. Every Animal will be sold at a price profitable for the purchaser. Those that don't suit us (they may suit you) will be sold for the first offer we can afford to take. Address, LOG CABIN STOCK FARM, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

NO-9-088

THE BEST VALUE

That can be obtained in a newspaper in this country is The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune for \$1 a year. It is a bright, live, 12-page paper, and contains all the news each week—not a line missed. Address,

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,
Winnipeg.

292-1f-M

NEW SPRING WHEAT
CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF

(A MOST PROMISING VARIETY).

This remarkable new variety has now been grown in Canada for several years, and has proved itself admirably adapted to our climate. It originated in Simcoe County, one of our finest wheat growing districts. Mr. David Campbell, the originator, selected it eleven years ago; for some years it changed somewhat in character, but the type has now become fixed. We have secured the whole stock of this GRAND NEW SPRING WHEAT, and feel that we are offering a wheat that will give our customers the greatest satisfaction. Campbell's White Chaff is a hard wheat, club shaped, with a compact and rather heavy head, well filled to the top, and is a very good, thrifty grower, stooling profusely, for which reason 5 pecks of seed is quite sufficient for an acre. It grows a strong straw from 2½ to 3 feet high, and of a deep green color which it maintains till ripening, matures from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than other standard varieties. The grain is white, thin-skinned, and very plump. Our engraving shows the wheat as it appears from two sides. As the supply of Campbell's White Chaff Wheat is limited, we advise early orders, as we cannot fill any orders after the stock set apart for sale this season is exhausted, and we advise every person who wants to make the most money raising wheat to get a start this season. We claim that this is one of the earliest Spring Wheats grown.

Prof. Saunders writes from Experimental Farm, Ottawa, December 29th, 1890:—

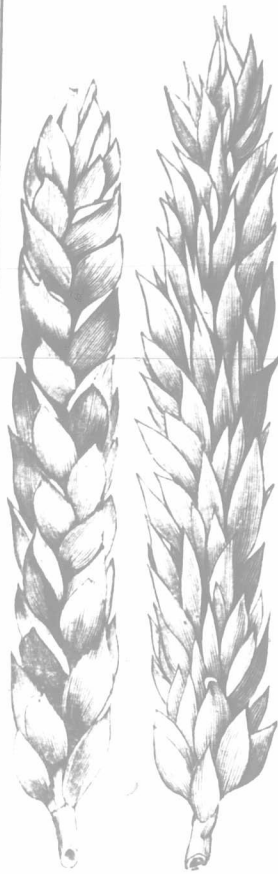
GENTS.—We have had two years' experience with Campbell's White Chaff, and it has yielded the heaviest crop of any of our spring wheats. Last year the crop was 36¼ bush., when our best crop of any other variety was 30 bush. I have examined this grain very closely for the past two years in all stages of its growth, and I think it is the most promising spring wheat for Ontario in the east we have handled.

PRICE:—By mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, ¼ bush., \$1.25; ½ bush., \$2.00; 1 bush., \$3.75; 2 bush. or over at \$3.50 per bush. Bags 20c. each.

See our advertisement in January issue of this paper for New Oats, Corn, Bunch, Carrots, Sweets and Potatoes. If you are a farmer or gardener, it will pay you to remit 25c. for copy of our new Illustrated Catalogue, which amount may be deducted from first order. When writing mention this paper.

302-3-O.M.

Address THE STEELE BROS. CO., TORONTO.

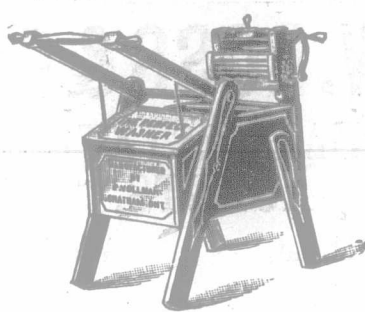


IRISH SOX,

Hand-knit by Donegal peasantry, pure wool, very warm, durable and comfortable. 12 pairs sent post free for Five Dollars. Men's long knickerbocker Hose, 6 pairs sent post free for 5, 6 or 7 Dollars, according to quality. Post Office Orders payable—**B. & E. M'HUGH (Limited), Belfast, Ireland.** 301-c-OM

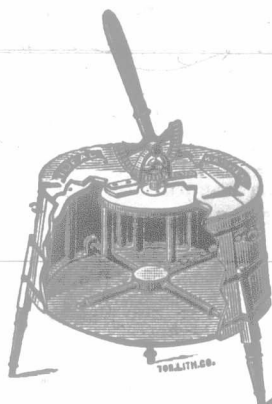
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Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c. for illus. Catalogue, Circulars Free. **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



THE PERFECT WASHER
Has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it, combining ease in working with a great saving of time and the least possible wear on the clothes. All machines are warranted for one year, and breaks from imperfect manufacture will be replaced free. Sample machines will be shipped on trial. Testimonials furnished. Address, **PHILIP VOLMER, Manufacturer, CHATHAM, ONT.** 301-y-OM

THE IDEAL WASHER.



WASHES EASIER, QUICKER AND CLEANER THAN ANY OTHER.
The Ideal Washer is undoubtedly the best washer made; it is the only washer having revolving rollers inside, thus preventing any friction of the clothes; it will wash a batch of clothes in from two to four minutes perfectly clean. Thousands in use all over Canada. **Good responsible Agents wanted everywhere.** Now is the time to begin. Write for circular and prices.

THE IDEAL MFG. CO., ST. THOMAS, ONT. 301-d-OM

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Secure a Complete Business Education at Your Own Home.

Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Business Law, Letter Writing, Grammar and Shorthand. Prepare for Success in Business. Low rates. Distance no objection. Satisfaction guaranteed. Over 1000 students registered. Send for free Circulars to

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COLLEGE, 300-y-OM 24 Lafayette Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

Graduated Prices. Recently Furnished.

LELAND HOUSE,

W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., Proprietors.
The Finest Hotel in the Northwest.
Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets,
CITY HALL SQUARE,
WINNIPEG, MAN. 297-y-OM

THE MOLSONS BANK.—INCORPORATED 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000; Res. Fund, \$1,100,000.
A branch of this Bank has been opened in Winnipeg for the transaction of a General Banking Business. The Bank receives on favorable terms the accounts of Individual Firms, Bankers and Municipal and other corporations. Four per cent. allowed on Time Deposits. French and German spoken at the counter. For particulars address, **WM. G. NICHOLLS,** 302-y-M Manager Molsons Bank, Winnipeg.

Grand Pacific Hotel,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

WM. LYONS, - PROP.

Newly opened with new furniture. Strictly first-class. Free omnibus. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travellers. 297-y-M

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from carefully selected Black Cochins, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff and White Cochins and Bronze Turkeys; price \$2.00 per setting, carefully packed in handle baskets, delivered at express office, Winnipeg. Eggs will be ready to ship by 15th of March. Above birds are mated to produce the best results and are not related. Write for circular and price list. Address,

S. LING,

Fort Rouge Poultry Yard. 294-y-M

A few choice birds for sale.

Farmers' Produce Depot.

The advertiser is making a specialty of handling produce for farmers thus getting them the highest market price. Farmers in shipping me will get the full profit on their produce. Less commission for handling, proceeds will be promptly remitted in cash, or will fill orders for

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c., at Wholesale Prices.

Correspondence solicited.
P.O. Box 154, **JOSEPH CARMAN,** Wholesale Commission Agent, Winnipeg, Man. 302-y-M Established 1886.

F. A. WILCOCKS

BRANDON, MAN.,

Auctioneer for Manitoba and the Territories

LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY. 297-y-M

A. HAGGART, JAMES A. ROSS,

HAGGART & ROSS,

Barristers, Attorneys,

SOLICITORS, ETC.,

Dundee Block, Main St., Winnipeg.

P. O. BOX 1241. 290-y-M

WHITE & MANAHAN,

— THE LEADING —

CLOTHING

— AND —

Men's Furnishing House,

496 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Mail orders promptly filled. 291-y-M



WINNIPEG.

Ask your storekeeper for it. If he does not keep it write

STEPHEN NAIRN,

297-1f-M Oatmeal Mills, WINNIPEG MAN.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. James Phin, Hespeler, Ont., writes us that he has been breeding Shropshire sheep since 1881 and that he has recently sold to Mr. McRoberts, Lucan, Ont., four very fine ewe lambs and two ram lambs to be fitted for show purposes.

Messrs. Elliott & McLeod, of South London, had the highest score in Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes at the Ontario Poultry Show held last month at Bowmanville. They have a choice lot of birds.

Mr. C. E. Park, Moosomin, has two superior Shire stallions, imported by him last May from England. F. W. Park, Esq., Headon-Manor, Retford Notts, England, is a breeder of Shires, and his son, Mr. C. E. Park, has thus an excellent opportunity of securing the best animals. It is the intention of Mr. Park to return to England the coming spring if he disposes of his present stock.

Messrs. Tazewell & Hector, Port Credit, Ont., writes us that 100 yearling Dorset Horned ewes and two yearling rams, which they have imported ex steamship Ontario, arrived safely and in good condition without losing a sheep. They came into Portland on the 14th December, and reached their new home nicely. These gentlemen have the largest and best flock of Horned Dorset sheep in Canada, and probably the best flock in America. We wish them every success.

Mr. Geo. Weeks, Glanworth, Ont., has recently imported a few very fine Cotswold yearling ewes. They were selected personally from the flock of Robert Game, Gloucester, which he considers one of the best in England. He came to this conclusion after carefully looking over several of the most noted flocks. Mr. Weeks considers his own flock superior to those owned by several English breeders, and we are quite willing to accept his statement, for we know him to be a most careful, honest man, and a good judge.

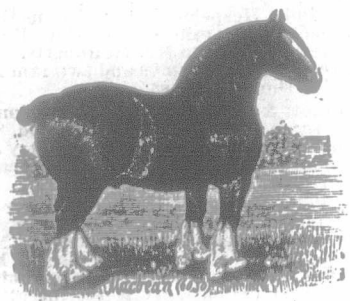
W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., recently returned from England with forty-six Shropshire yearling ewes all in lamb to noted sires, such as Rictor Prince and Woolstapler. The first was by Rictor, which was let for the season for \$1,000; the latter is the noted sire which Messrs. Bach & Son have been using for some seasons past with unusual satisfaction. These sheep were carefully selected from six different British flocks, and are a very good lot, possessing size, quality, and abundance of wool. Since landing several of them have given birth to fine lambs. Mr. Hawkshaw's flock now numbers over seventy head, all imported, none of which are over three years old. His stock ram is said to be one of the finest in America.

H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont., write us: "That their herd of Ohio Improved Chesters and Poland China swine are wintering in good shape, and that the demand for good, straight youngsters is on the increase, as they are now booking orders for spring pigs. Their sales for the last few weeks are as follows: Jos. H. Lethbridge, Strathburn, Ont., boar; S. Walling, Haliburton, Ont., boar and sow; H. T. Winterbottom, Henrysburg, Que., boar; Bernard Kelly, Phelpsston, Ont., boar; Kelly Day, Ealing, boar; P. G. Walker, Westford, Ont., boar and sow; Albert Dundas, Putnam, Ont., boar; William Dundas, Putnam, boar; Rubin Nanskivel, Ingersoll, Ont., boar. We have still on hand a few choice fall boars and sows, and expect something good in spring pigs, as we have bred several of our best sows to Royal No. 1261.

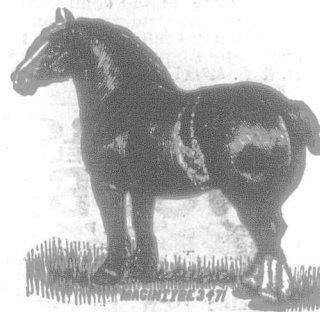
Mr. Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Ont., writes us that he captured the gold medal given by Sheriff Hager for the best five dairy cows of any breed. There were four breeds competing, viz.: Guernseys, owned by W. E. Abbott, of St. Ann's; Jerseys, by Mr. Drummond, of Petite Cote, Montreal, and Holsteins, by Fletcher Bros., Oxford Mills. The milking was done under the supervision of Mr. Rodden, Plantagenet, and milk handed over to the Dominion Analysts, Mr. Macfarlane and Prof. Robertson, of Experimental Farm. They made their awards on the following basis: The butter fat was valued at 16 cents per pound, other solids at 24 cents per pound. The result was as follows: Holstein, total value, \$1.29; Jersey, total value, \$1.19; Guernsey, total value, \$1.10; Ayrshire, total value, \$1.00. Messrs. Fletcher had only three milking cows at Ottawa, therefore had to put in two three-year-olds milking their second year.

Messrs. Miller & Shibley, Franklin, Pa., write: "Twenty-one head of our choice Jerseys were purchased by the Log-Cabin Stock Farm, Detroit, Mich., of which Senator T. W. Palmer is proprietor. The experience and good judgment of the Superintendent, Mr. G. T. Van Norman, enabled him to select the twenty-one animals in half a day's time. Had he taken a week for the job he could hardly have done better. The bull to head the herd is June Pogs 19872, by Stoke Pogs 5th 5987 out of May Dee 18058. He is a full brother to the cow May Dee Pogs, which tested for us as a four-year-old 20 lbs. 5 oz. His dam on her sire's side is a descendant of Eurotas through Duke of Darlington and Eupidee. On her dam's side she has much of the blood found in Jersey Belle of Scituate, 705 lbs. of butter in one year. The cows are mostly daughters of Ida's Rictor of St. L. 13658 and Stoke Pogs 5th 5987. Among them are Ida Twinkle, test 23 lbs. 2 1/2 oz.; May Dee Pogs, 20 lbs. 5 1/2 oz.; Princess Aurea Pogs, 17 lbs. 7 1/2 oz.; Rho A. Pogs, 14 lbs. 15 oz. The breeding on the dam's side is also rich. All that have yet had calves have proven themselves first-class milkers. Several of them have given upward of 40 lbs. per day."

THE HOME OF THE WINNERS



Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys.



OUR SHOWING FOR 1890 WAS UNEQUALLED IN AMERICA,

beginning with Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where we won first in every class and sweepstakes for the best horse at the show. At Toronto Industrial we won seven firsts out of eight, including sweepstakes for best stallion, and also sweepstakes for best mare. At New York, first for aged stallion in his class, and champion cup for best draught horse, any breed, at the show. At local shows we were equally successful. A still better selection now on hand, both in breeding and merit.

GRAHAM BROS., (25 miles east of Toronto) 301-d-OM

CLAREMONT.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.

Made of steel, lighter, stronger, cheaper, more power, ever-lasting and competition distanced.



Address for circulars and location of Storehouses and Agents: P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Dederick's Works, Albany, N. Y., or Montreal, P. Q.



SOLID GOLD FILLED.

35 Cts. for a \$2.00 Ring.

This ring is made of Two Heavy Plates of SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD, over composition metal, and is WARRANTED to wear and retain its color for years. A bona fide written guarantee is sent with each ring; also a blank which you can fill out and return with the ring any time you become dissatisfied and get all your money back. The regular price of this ring is \$2, and it cannot be sold for a \$10 ring. We intend to compete and to make you will send the ring to any address, together with our Wholesale Catalogue and Special Terms to Agents, etc., on receipt of 35 cents in postage stamps. Each ring was never advertised before. Order immediately; it is your last chance. (Send a slip of paper the size of your finger. Address, SEARS & CO., 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.)

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MISSOURI NURSERY CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Salesmen wanted; special aids; magnificent outfit free. STARK NURSERIES, Stark Bros. Nursery Co., Louisiana, Mo. Founded 1835. Oldest in the West. Largest in the World. BEST of everything. Nearly 600 salesmen sell our stock in almost every State and Territory; volume of annual sales now exceeds that of any other Nursery. We sell direct through our own salesmen, without the aid of tree dealers or middlemen, and deliver stock, freight and all charges paid.

NO TREES

Last and bear like whole root trees; or like plum, prune and apricot trees on Marriana, the best plum stock grown. Idaho and other New & Old Fruits (by mail); ornamentals, root grafts—everything. No larger stock in U. S. No better. No cheaper. 302-b-OM

A.W. ROSS & CO

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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beg to inform the owners of property and the public generally that they have opened an office at the above address, for the purpose of carrying on a Real Estate Agency. 298-f-M

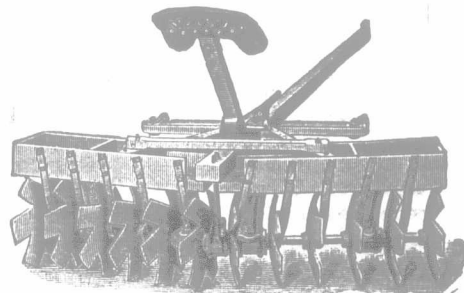
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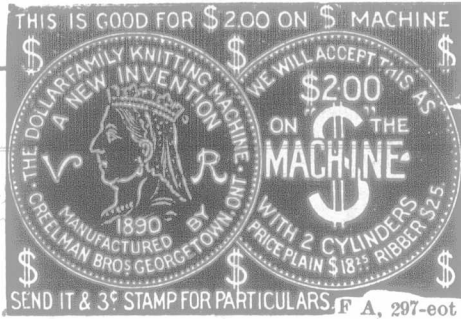
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