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Sept 20th 1894
Nov 5th 94

J. C. Ashford, V.S. a pl. g.

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



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

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VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 5, 1894.

No. 349.



CANADA'S COLUMBIC VICTORS.
SEE PAGE 12

Canada's Columbian Victors.

The frontispiece of this issue will give our readers an idea of our new subscription picture. The large illustration which this one portrays is 12 x 19 inches, surrounded by a deep border of white. In all the picture is 16 x 23 inches, a suitable size for framing. It is a finely executed engraving, and will be printed on fine paper from well-finished copper plates. It contains fifteen Ayrshires, each a prize-winner at the great Chicago show. The animals illustrated were selected from the famous Quebec herds owned by Messrs. R. Robertson, Howick, P. Q., Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, P. Q., Thos. Irwin, Montréal, P. Q., and from the Ontario herds owned by Messrs. Thos. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., Wm. Stewart, jr., Menie, Ont., and Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont. These herds were selected by the commissioner of the respective provinces to represent Canadian Ayrshires at Chicago, and well did they do their part. In competition with the best animals the United States breeders could produce, the herds above mentioned made an almost complete sweep of the prize list, winning forty-eight prizes, amounting to \$1,885, against five prizes won by American Ayrshires, amounting to only \$150. Mr. Robert Robertson, Howick, P. Q., deserved great credit in connection with this display. Quebec Ayrshires have long been esteemed for their excellence. Mr. Robertson, acting as sub-commissioner in Quebec, succeeded in inducing several noted Ayrshire breeders in his province to allow their cattle to go to Chicago. The Ayrshires exhibited by these gentlemen made one of the finest displays shown in any live stock class by any province or state. The cattle shown by Ontario breeders were of high excellence. Canadian Ayrshires were so successful that we determined to commemorate their victory at the Columbian Exposition by issuing a fine subscription picture, illustrating the most successful Ayrshires shown by Canada at Chicago. We will send a copy of this picture to any person who sends us one new yearly subscriber, or will sell a single copy of this engraving for \$1.00.

The Canadian Senate costs the tax payers \$147,136 per year. Is it worth it to the country? We certainly think not. Ontario and Manitoba have no Upper Chamber and do not feel the need of one—in fact, would not accept one. The provinces farther east are burdened with a useless Upper Chamber, just as the Dominion is burdened by a Senate.

The thirty-ninth meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society will be held in Rochester, N. Y., January 24th, 1894. Fruit-growers always look forward to this convention with the deepest interest. Particularly was this manifest last January, when the attendance exceeded that of any previous meeting, the membership roll rising to nearly four hundred; and it is expected to reach the five hundred mark at the forthcoming anniversary. Valuable papers, reports and discussion of practical questions by practical men, make up a splendid programme. Every fruit-grower within two hundred miles of Rochester should belong to this organization and attend its meetings. The Secretary is John Hall, 406 Wilder Building, Rochester.

The publication of the first part of *Index Kewensis* is reported in our English horticultural files. The full title of this colossal work is "An Enumeration of the Genera and Species of Flowering Plants from the Time of Linnæus to the Year 1885 inclusive, together with their Authors' Names, the Works in which they were First Published, and their Synonyms." The work owes its origin to the late Charles Darwin, who notified to his friend, Sir Joseph Hooker, his intention to devote a considerable sum in aid or furtherance of some work of utility to botanical science. The bulk of the work has been done by Mr. Daydon Jackson, one of the secretaries of the Linnæan Society, with the aid of a clerical staff and the co-operation of the officers of the Kew herbarium, the whole work being efficiently supervised and directed by Sir Joseph Hooker. The first fasciculus of this marvelous work consists of 728 quarto pages, each with three columns of 80 lines or more apiece, and it contains upwards of 43,000 names, alphabetically arranged, commencing Aa and extending to Dendrobium exiguum. From its alphabetical arrangement it is obvious that the manuscript must have been completed before the printing was commenced, so that the appearance of the remainder of the work may be looked for at comparatively short intervals. Mr. Darwin, it is said, rightly considered such a work as one "of supreme importance to students of systematic and geographical botany and to horticulturists."

Timely Notes for January, 1894.

A happy New Year, and a more prosperous one! May we get a tariff for revenue, whichever government is in power!

FEEDING FOR FUTURE USEFULNESS.

Just now a great many are apt to be discouraged in feeding milking cows—especially strippers—for the continued dry feeding, even with a liberal allowance of bran, chop and roots, will slowly shrink up the milk production, until we reach the point when these cows are not giving enough milk to pay for the food they are consuming. Will they still pay for feeding? I think, yes; and if you will consider the effect on the calf that the cow is carrying, and also the effect on the future production of the cow herself when she does commence a fresh season of milking, you will agree with me. But with some cows, especially those that have been allowed to go dry early with their first calves, the tendency to dry up after six months milking is so strong that the food is wasted in putting on an excess of fat. In most cases it will pay better to dispose of these short milkers. On the other hand, I consider that a cow should be kept milking for as long as possible—up to within a month of calving; I believe it is better for the cow and her future usefulness in the dairy.

BUYING AT WHOLESALE.

This winter, when we are all feeling the pinch of "scarce money," it behoves us to economize in every way possible, and one way is to buy at wholesale. In our own local lodge we have saved a great deal by buying the staple groceries and hardware at wholesale. In sugar there is very little, sometimes nothing; in tea and coffee there is an immense saving both in quality and price. By a careful scrutiny of the wholesaler's price list, and a clubbing together amongst two or three, we can get most of our goods at far less than retail prices from either Winnipeg, Brandon or Portage; of course, some of the wholesalers will refuse to deal with you, but there are plenty that will deal with you, if you mean business and have the money. Write to a business man in a business way, and you will save your own time and his. Some will say we must deal with our local store-keeper. Well, that's all right, if he'll deal fairly with you; but when he tells you that he doesn't want this and he doesn't want that, when he won't pay cash to you, how in the name of goodness are you under any obligation to pay cash to him? It's time this thing was "played out." These men are thriving in most cases, and on the necessities of their customers; their profits are altogether out of all proportion to the profits of the farmers, and I think we are perfectly free to deal, to buy and sell where we can do so to the best advantage.

TAKING STOCK.

It is a good time to take an inventory of our possessions on some blizzard day, to write off our bad debts, call in our bills receivable, and generally to take a clear survey of our financial position. Don't hesitate about writing to a man who owes an account and giving him a reminder of its being due, and also, don't be offended in being asked for money due from you; it is only business, and farming is a business as much as anything else. Plan out your work for the coming year. Are you going to try some ensilage this year, or some green crop? Are you going to get some good seed for that field that has been sown with mixed oats for so long? Go over your potatoes, picking out the best, both in shape and size and appearance, for seed; keep them from germinating until you are ready to plant them next spring.

GENERAL.

Look out for blizzards, and keep everything under cover; it's hardly pleasant to go kicking through the snow for a misplaced hay-fork, and have it run into your moccasin, or your ankle, as a reminder of its presence.

If your butter doesn't come quickly in the winter, have you ever tried a "starter" to ripen the cream? Don't fill your churn more than a third full, and you will churn quicker; feed a regular allowance of salt, and you will churn quicker; mix a fresh cow's cream with that of your strippers; the result will be beneficial to your arms.

Renew your subscriptions to farm and other papers. "INVICTA."

Our Clubbing Rates for 1894.

We offer our subscribers papers at the following rates:—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE	
Winnipeg Weekly Tribune.....	\$1 75
Toronto Weekly Mail.....	1 75
" Daily.....	6 00
" Weekly Globe.....	1 75
" Daily.....	6 00
" Weekly Empire.....	1 75
" Daily.....	6 00
London Weekly Free Press.....	1 75
" Daily.....	4 25
" Weekly Advertiser.....	1 75
The Canada Farmer's Sun.....	1 50
Montreal Weekly Witness.....	1 60
" Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	1 75
" Weekly Gazette.....	1 50
Cosmopolitan Magazine (Monthly).....	2 25

Remit by Post Office order or registered letter. Post Office order is cheapest and best.

Laid Over.

Lack of space has compelled us to leave over until next issue several meritorious contributions and editorial articles, including one on tuberculosis at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm.

Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies.

Our able correspondent, Mr. Henry Newmarch, hits the nail on the head when he says the directors of agricultural societies should be chosen because of their fitness for the office and public-spiritedness. Self-seeking men should in all cases be rejected. Such are the greatest nuisances imaginable—always croaking, always talking that they may be heard, thus using up time valuable to others. The wire-puller is another veritable curse, a hindrance to useful work and a bar to progress. The secretaryship is the most important in the gift of any society. On the secretary depends the success of the association. This officer should be, above all things, honorable, having the courage of his convictions, energetic, prompt, and possessed of the ability to get other men to work in the interest of his association.

This last quality is not the least important. The secretary must have enthusiasm and have the power to enthuse others. He must be a good executive man. It is wonderful what such a man can accomplish. As an example, we point to Secretary Hill, of the Toronto Industrial. He is a king among secretaries. To him is due the credit of establishing and conducting by all odds the grandest yearly Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in America, if not in the world. A splendid business man, fearless, strictly honorable, wide-awake, enthusiastic, yet patient, he is doubtless one of the finest men of this day—fitted to fill any situation in the gift of the people. At the annual meetings of the agricultural societies the members should earnestly strive to select suitable officers. When a suitable secretary is obtained, he should be permanently engaged. It is a great mistake to make this officer one of annual election. Such a course subjects a good man to the caprices, whims and irony of the meaner class among the membership. In the exercise of his duty a secretary is almost sure to offend self-seeking and wire-pulling members. The more honorable and less self-seeking a secretary is, the more liable he is to offend such men, who will frequently take an active part in the meetings of a society in order to get even, as they call it, with the secretary, and avenge themselves for some imagined injury or slight. Such men have not the honesty or moral courage to make charges openly before the officers or the association, but do their talking behind the back of the person they charge with wrong-doing. Such backbiting is of no importance, but is an injury to the association, as it is discouraging to efficient officers, and sometimes has the effect of disaffecting some persons who are not well acquainted with the officer maligned. If a secretary knew he could hold a position as long as he made the association a success, he would be more inclined to throw energy into his work, and thus extend the usefulness of the society.

Under the system of annual election there is no encouragement to the secretary to do, as it were, missionary work for the society. He simply does the necessary or routine work and no more, because he thinks, and properly so, "next year the members may not elect me again, or I may be elected for a year or so and get the work well under way and some clique may kick me out, after I have spent much time and labor establishing the society and getting it into 'good working order.'" The office of secretary should be elective, but not annually. The term of office should only expire when the secretary fails to do satisfactory work. Frequent change in the secretaryship is a detriment to any association and a loss to the men employed. Under the present system, no sooner does a man know his work than a change is made. Not only should the secretary's office be a permanent one, but it should be well-paid. A stated salary should be given. To this should be added a liberal commission on the profits derived. This course would induce men of good business ability to accept the secretaryship. Under such conditions we would hear of more successful fair associations. More men like Mr. Hill would be developed.

Thousands of our readers will be glad to hear that Grip will again be regularly published during 1894, in Toronto. Mr. J. W. Bengough, the founder of the paper, will be the editor. This gentleman's literary and artistic abilities are well known to all Canadians.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month.

It 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.

2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year *in advance*; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, £s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.

5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.

8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

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

12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.

13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

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

15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Our Subscription Prizes.

In our advertising department, page 19, will be found a description of a number of subscription prizes. All goods offered by us are warranted as represented, first-class in every particular. The rings are solid gold and the stones of good quality and well-set. The watch is a curiously cheap device, but a substantial time-keeper, and we believe will give good satisfaction. The live stock offered will be selected from the herds and flocks of the most reliable and capable breeders. The other premiums are meritorious. Our subscription pictures, "Canada's Columbian Victories" and "Canada's Pride," are fine works of art, not cheap prints or chromos. We ask every old subscriber to send us at least one new name.

According to the Calgary Herald, a bounty of \$5.00 each will be paid on all timber wolves killed between December 1st, 1893, and January 31st, 1894, in the electoral districts of Banff, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Macleod. The head and skin of each wolf has to be presented to duly appointed inspectors, who must be satisfied that each wolf was killed during the appointed time. To guard against fraud the ears will be punched as each skin is inspected and passed by the inspectors.

Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

The annual meetings of these associations were held in Guelph, Dec. 6th and 7th, 1893, and were largely attended. We had hoped to give our readers a full report in this number of the ADVOCATE. The meeting was reported by an official stenographer, and for some reason we have not yet been able to obtain any data. We hope that the official report will appear in next issue.

The Institutes.

The institute work has opened up with every promise of a very successful year's work. In almost every case the series of meetings arranged by the Central have been well attended, and testimony is not wanted to prove the good work the institute is doing.

In a few instances local organizations have the misfortune of having dead secretaries, and wherever this is the case the organizations are either dead or dying, as it is absolutely essential to success to have a real live secretary.

A noticeable feature at all meetings is the absence of the younger men. It seems to us almost of more importance to have their presence and help at these meetings than that of the older members. A strong effort should be made to bring out the young men, and have them take part in the work and discussions of these meetings.

We would suggest the advisability of having a sociable evening meeting occasionally, where the proceedings could be enlivened by music, etc., and the ladies would lend a helping hand; this often assists to popularize the meetings, especially with the younger people.

Mr. Elder reports very successful meetings at Hartney, Souris, Glenboro, Neepawa and Gladstone. At Neepawa, no institute existing, it was resolved to start one, and Mr. Sirrett was elected president, and Mr. Drisdale secretary *pro tem*. A full report of Mr. Elder's meetings will be published in our next issue. Secretary Leech, of the Central, had a very encouraging trip along the southwestern line. The farmers at Deloraine, Boissevain, Manitou and Morden intend forming institutes immediately. At Manitou a very successful farmers' club has been in existence for some years; it is now proposed to convert it into an institute.

A petition has been forwarded to the Government for the formation of an institute at Glen-souris, a thriving settlement south-east of Brandon, Thos Kneeshaw secretary *pro tem*. This, with the other districts mentioned above, which are almost certain to organize this winter, made six new institutes, and there are still a number of points where good institutes could be carried on, but cannot be properly worked up owing to lack of funds. Everywhere the work being done by the Central Institute is heartily endorsed, and in view of the good that is being accomplished and could be accomplished by this organization, the local government should largely increase the appropriation for institute purposes.

RAPID CITY.

The institute here had become disorganized previous to the last annual meeting, but in response to the call from the Central for a meeting on December 6th, a fairly representative gathering of the best farmers of the district assembled in the town hall. Mr. McKay took the chair, and called on Geo. H. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, who read a paper on "Better Farming Methods," which was listened to attentively. Mr. Leech, of the Central Institute, was called and pointed out some of the many benefits to be derived from the institute, and strongly urged the reorganizing of this institute. This was finally decided upon, and the ex-secretary, Mr. Grant, was instructed to call a meeting at an early date for that purpose. An open discussion then took place on the paper that had been read, and many good points were made by the speakers. Mr. McNaught, M. P., told how he was able to make money out of feeding steers, even at the present low prices, pointing out how cheap, good young steers could be purchased this fall from \$15 to \$18 a head. He had a car load on his farm feeding for the spring market. Mr. McKay related some of his experiments with grasses and grains, and Mr. J. H. Martin spoke strongly in favor of mixed farming, especially hog raising, and described how he had replaced the old log pig pen, which required constant plastering up, by a pen of lumber and tar paper, which was giving the greatest satisfaction. This district has been turning its attention to mixed farming, for which it is especially well

adapted, for some years, and consequently the farmers are doing well, and, though feeling the depression to some extent, are not in the strait other districts, exclusively wheat growing, are in.

ELKHORN.

Elkhorn Farmers' Institute held its first meeting of the season Dec. 7th. Mr. Leech, of the Central Institute, gave a talk on Institute work, which was thoroughly appreciated. The attendance was fairly good and the interest manifest. President Wood, Messrs. Montgomery, Allison, Freeman, Bradford and others contributed to the interest of the meeting by discussing the points most conspicuous and practical in the address.

The farmers of Elkhorn place a high estimate on the value of their Institute, and their membership is probably the largest of any in the Province. Meetings will be held fortnightly during the winter.

WAWANESA.

Owing to a combination of causes the meeting called for Dec. 7th was not as largely attended as could have been wished. Jabez Elliot, president, occupied the chair, and in the absence of Mr. Johnston, secretary, Mr. Bailey, of the Wawanesa Enterprise, acted as secretary. After the disposal of preliminary business, Mr. Greig, of the ADVOCATE, addressed the meeting, pointed out that although the farmers had many difficulties to contend against, as protective tariff, high freight rates, etc., etc., still there were many ways in which we could improve our methods of farming, by reducing the cost of production, putting a stop to the unlimited credit system which has been so fashionable ever since the "boom," and by concentration of effort toward the better all-round methods. The chairman endorsed what had been said, and stated that he himself had been well paid by his stock of various kinds.

The Wawanesa district has been one of the most fortunate wheat-growing districts in the Province, but even here all are agreed a change will have to be made.

BRADWARDINE.

The opening meeting of the season of the Bradwardine Institute was held on December 8th, the Central having appointed Mr. S. A. Bedford as lecturer, which announcement is a guarantee of a good meeting anywhere, and Mr. Bedford reports "a full house at Bradwardine, and one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended."

Mr. Parr, vice-president, in the chair. The speaker reviewed the Experimental Farm work for the year, dwelling specially on the advantage of using a drill in sowing, as shown by an average gain of five bushels per acre, covering four years' experience, also the advantage of feeding all low-priced or injured grain, as illustrated by our feeding tests. He also dwelt on the question of smutty wheat. Each subject drew out a lot of discussion from the farmers. The Messrs. Glendenning made a good point in stating that there might be a difference of opinion regarding the profitableness of feeding young pigs up to 60 or 70 pounds, but certainly after that size there was a large margin of profit in feeding them up to 200 or 250 pounds. Drill-sowing was favorably spoken of. Many who had formerly been in favor of broadcasting had now bought drills, and they reported themselves well satisfied.

The smut question brought out a lot of discussion. With two or three exceptions, all were in favor of bluestoning. The meeting was kept up considerably after hours, and the interest never flagged.

Crops have been above the average (of the Province) in the Bradwardine district, and farmers are quite cheerful.

After the meeting several farmers testified to the good the Institute had done them. One man had been led to abandon broadcasting, another had saved money by keeping out of the nurseryman's hands when urged to buy apple trees, etc.

VIRDEN.

Viriden Farmers' Institute met Dec. 8th, by appointment of the Central Institute. In the absence of the president, the vice-president, J. H. Proctor, filled the chair very acceptably. The committee appointed to meet Hons. Foster and Angers reported having done the work in a systematic manner, and considered the case of Manitoba farmers re tariff reform was put to the ministers in a way that could scarcely be misunderstood.

The Institute decided to take steps toward having a library. The appointed address of R. E. A. Leech, secretary of the Central Institute, "The Former Anticipations, the Later Disappointment and the Present Hope of the Manitoba Farmers," dealt pretty fully with the past, present and future of the agricultural industry of this Province. Comments more or less elaborate were made upon the subject by Messrs. Thompson, Hall, Wells, Ivens, Stephen, Frazer (Emerson), W. McDonald, P. McDonald, Whitefud and the chairman.

BELMONT.

On Dec. 9th this Institute held its first meeting for the season, upon the call of the Central. As usual upon such occasions, the best farmers of the district were well represented.

President J. C. Smith occupied the chair, and after opening the meeting called on the secretary, Wm. Glass (who, by the way, is an old Ont. Agricultural College boy), to read the minutes of last

meeting. After the ordinary business had been got through with, Mr. G. H. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was called upon and read a paper on "Mixed Farming," which was well received and called forth discussion from the chairman, Mr. Drummond Hay, Mr. Spring and others. Belmont is in the centre of a beautiful country of hills and valleys, and has been almost exclusively devoted to wheat raising, for which it seems specially suited. Those farmers who have had some stock around them, and who have been following the "old-fashioned" plan of mixed farming instead of wheat-growing alone, are to-day the best off and present a living object lesson for others to follow. A letter from Mr. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, was read, re the account book, a sample copy of which was passed around, and the secretary received several orders for copies.

BRANDON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The first winter meeting of this Institute was held on December 9th, Mr. S. C. Doran in the chair, neither the president nor vice-president being present.

A communication was read from Superintendent White, of the C. P. R., re resolution sent him by the Institute, asking that the freight rates on wheat be reduced 5 cents per bushel to Port Huron and 10 cents to Montreal. Mr. White supposed that the Institute based its request on some calculation as to the possibility of carrying wheat at a profit at this reduction, and would like to get the Institute's figures. Messrs. Postlethwaite, F. A. Smith and S. C. Doran were appointed a committee to attend to the matter.

A letter was then read from Mr. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, regarding the farmer's account book, stating that the Local Government would at the end of the year publish the accounts of farmers who sent these books in to the department, without giving names, and he hoped that the Institute would do all it could to have its members use these books. Mr. Postlethwaite said he supposed that it was the intention of the government to use these accounts as immigration literature, but as only the best farmers would keep these accounts and send them in, it would not be a fair statement of what the farmers were doing.

Mr. F. Smith said the account book cost too much, and he thought the book might be made to last a number of years instead of but one.

It was the general opinion that this account book was on the right principle, but it was too costly. Mr. McKellar's letter was laid on the table.

A letter from Mr. Percival, tendering his resignation as president, was then read and his resignation accepted.

Institutes in the Territories.

As in Manitoba, a liberal provision exists in the Territories for the assistance and encouragement of Farmers' Institutes. There are many places where flourishing Institutes could be carried on, and it is a pity more districts do not avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to spread the gospel of advanced agriculture.

A good live Institute exists at Wolseley, with Mr. Levi Thompson Secretary-Treasurer. They have recently held very successful meetings at Grenfell and Wolseley, at both of which Mr. A. McKay, manager of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, delivered interesting addresses on Horticulture, which were highly appreciated and invoked considerable discussion. Mr. McKay answering the many questions put to him.

The Patrons of Industry.

In answer to a number of inquiries regarding the objects and aims of the Patrons of Industry, we will devote a part of our space in this issue to this rapidly increasing organization. It will not be necessary to go into the history of the rise of this association, for it has been fully dealt with in former issues of the ADVOCATE, and especially in that of July 15, 1893.

We cannot do better than give the object of the association as set forth in the constitution of the Order, which opens with the following preamble:—

"Being impressed with the fact that all parties engaged in commerce, manufactures, and all other enterprises of importance, are organized and are using their combined influence for the promotion of their own special interests, while the farmers and employes upon whose labors depend the prospects of the nation are almost entirely unorganized: We, the farmers and employes of the Province of Ontario, believing that Almighty God, as the source of all power and the ruler of nations, should be acknowledged in all constitutions of societies, do hereby, with due reverence to Him, associate ourselves together under the following articles, and the articles of incorporation of the Order of the Patrons of Industry, in the Province of Ontario, and the amendments made thereto, and do solemnly pledge ourselves, one to another, to labor together for the promotion of the interests of farmers and employes, and the good of the nation, of which we are a part."

Then follow the articles, the first of which states that "this organization shall be called the Patrons of North America, and shall be an organization of farmers and others whose interests are identical with those of the farmers, and its objects shall be to advance the moral, intellectual, social, political and financial condition of the said classes in this

country, and to generally develop a higher character of that great industrial class that performs so important a part in providing for the subsistence and advancing the prosperity of all nations, and while fearless in its advocacy of the right, shall be non-partizan and non-sectarian." This organization took root in Canada about three years ago, and since that time it has made a very rapid and vigorous growth.

In addition to their work in breaking up the salt combine and the establishment of a large independent Binder Twine concern, which has lately declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and at the same time has been the means of untold saving to the farmers of Canada, through the enormous reduction in the cost of this article, the Patrons have been very active of late in the political arena, and are hopeful of carrying their desires to a successful issue with the Government and Legislature, by means of pressure which will be brought to bear upon them by the election of Patrons as members of Parliament.

One of their first actions was to unite as far as possible with the workmen in the cities and towns, for they realized that the interests of the farmer and workman are the same, and that there should be no clashing between them. The farmer has to depend upon the great body of the workmen for his market, and anything which improves the condition of the workman increases the demand for farm products. There certainly can be no reason why the toilers in town and country should not work harmoniously together for each other's good. The first joint meeting of the two bodies was held last winter in Toronto, when a committee from the Dominion Labor Congress met a number of the Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry to consider points of agreement upon which the agriculturists and the urban workman could take common ground in resisting monopolies and the domination of wealth, and to advance the interests of the whole of our citizens by checking and abolishing the extortions and frauds in industrial operations permitted and largely sanctioned by our laws.

The Patrons have nominated candidates for both the Ontario and Dominion Houses of Parliament in many ridings in Ontario, and are very sanguine of electing a sufficient number of Patrons to hold the balance of power in Parliament next year.

The great victory in North Bruce, where the Patron candidate, Mr. McNaughton, was elected by a large majority, has greatly encouraged and inspired the Patrons all over the country.

The old line politicians are evidently becoming frightened, for each one in turn is trying to persuade the Patrons that the platform of their party is either identically the same or else that in the few instances in which they differ that it is immeasurably superior to the Patron platform.

The Patrons' platform, as sent us by Mr. L. A. Walsh, Strathroy, Ont., Grand Secretary-Treasurer, December 15th, 1893, is as follows:—

1. Maintenance of British connection.
2. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.
3. Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament.
4. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
5. Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of government.
6. The abolition of the Canadian Senate.
7. A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them, except County Judges.
8. Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life.
9. Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world.
10. Effectual legislation that will protect labor, and the results of labor, from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or monopolies.
11. Prohibition of the bonusing of railways by Governments as contrary to the public interest.
12. Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.
13. Conformity of electoral districts to county boundaries as constituted for municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow.

Every man in joining a lodge must pledge himself to support any member of the Order who may be nominated to represent them in Parliament, provided such nominee receives the majority of the delegates at the convention called for the selection of a candidate. The constitution provides that any person who is found wilfully and knowingly violating this obligation shall be liable to expulsion.

From the above it will be seen that the success of the Patrons at the polls will depend upon their remaining true and living up to their obligations on election day, not allowing themselves to be hoodwinked and whipped back into line by the old party managers. The Grand President, in referring to the above subject, has the following to say:—

"We have taken a position from which we cannot recede. Our people must either place in our legislatures a sufficient number of Patron repre-

sentatives to be able to declare to the powers that be, 'Thus far and no further,' or the great industrial classes will be looked upon with contempt that will be justly their due.

"The test is upon us. Let all who love the land in which we live, declare by word and deed that Britons never will be slaves. We have been three years in forming and developing an organization whose object it is to obtain the greatest good for the greatest number, and we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. We were at first looked upon by others as having little influence and being of little importance, but we have steadily progressed until both political parties are dreading the effect of the toilers' united effort, and already party heeled are striving to drag our people from their allegiance."

From the Sun of December 12th we take the following synopsis of the aims of the Patrons as set forth by one of the members of the Grand Board, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, of Alexandria, in answer to some questions which were propounded to him. Mr. Wilson said:—"I was a strong supporter of Mr. Meredith in Ontario politics and of Sir John Macdonald in Dominion affairs, but now I have no more sympathy with the Conservatives than the Reformers. I am simply a Patron of Industry. The Patrons are organized solely in the interests of the farmers and laboring men. It is not the intention of the Patrons of Industry to defeat the existing Government. They will support the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat in whatever appears to be for the interests of the people. They do not propose on a technical quibble to upset the Government. It will be a policy of give and take between them and the Government. They may yield one point to the Government if the Government yield another to them. We shall not indulge in any factious opposition to the party in power.

"We lay particular stress on the importance of mortgages, bank stocks, railway bonds and debentures being taxed just as any other property is, and we strongly favor the appointment of county officials by the municipalities. (And here we will explain that this does not mean the appointment of these officers by the county council, as some have erroneously supposed, but by the vote of the whole body of the electors.)

"Tariff reform is a very prominent plank in our platform, and we intend that the Dominion Government shall carry out our wishes in this respect. We want a tariff for revenue only, so arranged as to fall on the luxuries, not the necessities of life. We believe, also, in the abolition of the Canadian Senate."

He feels certain that the Patrons will stand firm in their allegiance to their cause, and that they will not revert to the old party ties at the next general election.

In regard to the departments of agriculture at Toronto and Ottawa Mr. Wilson has the following to say:

"We consider Mr. Dryden one of the best men in Sir Oliver Mowat's Government. The farmers of Ontario take great pride in the fact that he occupies the position that he does. So far as that statement the other day of Mr. W. D. McPherson, the president of the Young Conservatives, in favor of abolishing the Minister of Agriculture, is concerned, the Patrons take it as a direct insult to the intelligence of the farmers of Ontario. We consider the interests of the farmers are of sufficient importance to warrant their being represented in the Cabinet."

"We regard the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Angers as the Dominion Minister of Agriculture as a standing insult to the intelligence of the 700,000 farmers in the Dominion of Canada. We are quite willing that a lawyer should fill the position of Minister of Justice or Attorney-General, but when Sir John Thompson appoints a lawyer to be chief farmer of the Dominion, we think he is carrying things too far. We want Sir John Thompson's Government to replace Mr. Angers by one of the many intelligent and capable farmers to be found in the Conservative party."

"The Patrons stand alone; we have nothing in common with the P. P. A. or the McCarthy movement. The P. P. A. movement has to do with questions of race and religion; the Patrons of Industry deal purely in economic questions. We have thousands of Roman Catholic members in our association. As to the McCarthy movement, we could not identify it with the Patrons for various reasons, but first and foremost because Mr. McCarthy could not, being a lawyer, even belong to our association, much less become a leader. No candidate in any constituency who does not receive the formal indorsement of the Patrons of Industry will receive the support of the organization of the Patrons. In such cases Patrons will be left free to vote according to their individual preferences. I may mention that this was the case in Lambton. The Patrons took no part in the contest there as an organization, but voted as each man pleased."

Chief officers of the Patrons of Industry: C. A. Mallory, Warkworth, grand president; T. O. Currie, Strathroy, grand vice-president; L. A. Welsh, Strathroy, grand secretary-treasurer. Fergus Kennedy, Camlachie, A. Gifford, Meaford, J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria, grand trustees. John Miller, Glenmorris, grand lecturer. W. Valens, Lucknow, J. G. Adams, Wales, grand auditors. D. Dwyer, West Flamboro, grand sentinel.

Indian Head Experimental Farm Report.

In our last issue we gave a very complete report of the experiments carried on at the Brandon Experimental Farm during the past season, and we are now able, through the kindness of Mr. McKay, to publish the following elaborate tables, showing the results of tests made under his careful management on the Indian Head Farm, in the three staple cereals—wheat, oats and barley. The season at Indian Head has been a most favorable one for growth, and Mr. McKay has the farm well under control, the soil in uniform condition, so essential for successful experimenting, and the abundant weed crops which had possession when he first took hold of the farm have given way to systematic methods and thorough cultivation.

By a careful study of the following tables it will be noticed that the yields are large and wonderfully uniform in almost every test; in fact, we doubt if such magnificent results could be attained in any other portion of the "vineyard" on soil from which so many crops have been taken without anything in the way of manure having been added.

WHEAT.

In the wheat tests several varieties appear to head the standard Red Fife, except in the field test, where thirty acres of Red Fife top the list, taking yield and weight into consideration. It will be noted that Fife brought from another district is away down in yield; a like result is shown at Brandon this year. The one outstanding wheat is the Gehun, as early as Ladoga, yielding 37-40 bushels, weighing 64 lbs. per bushel.

Many of the Hybrids are very promising, especially Stanley (named after the late Governor-General), Advance, Carleton and others.

Wheat sown in May has yielded considerably ahead of earlier sowing, and ripened almost as early.

Spring-plowed stubble, though behind fallow, is far ahead in yield of fall-plowed stubble, same result being shown at Brandon.

The drill shows an increased yield of 11 to 13 bushels per acre over broadcasting.

The smut tests show, as usual, very marked results in favor of bluestoning.

No practical advantage is shown from the use of artificial fertilizers.

WHEAT.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES SOWN SAME DATE, MAY 3RD.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Lists various wheat varieties like Red Fife, Welman's Fife, White Fife, etc., with their respective yields and weights.

HYBRIDS—SOWN SAME DATE—1-10TH ACRE.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Lists hybrid wheat varieties like Prince No. 1, Prince No. 2, Advance, etc.

SAME VARIETIES SOWN DIFFERENT DATES.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares yields of the same varieties sown at different times.

FIELD PLOTS.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Shows results for field plots of various wheat varieties.

STUBBLE VS. FALLOW.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares yields on stubble versus fallow.

DIFFERENT QUANTITIES OF SEED PER ACRE.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Shows results for different seed quantities of Red Fife.

TEST OF BROADCAST, DRILL AND PRESS.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares broadcast, drill, and press methods.

TEST OF DIFFERENT DEPTHS OF SEEDING.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares different seeding depths.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Shows results with artificial manures.

FIELD LOTS—HYBRID OR CROSS-BRED WHEATS.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Lists various hybrid wheat varieties.

SMUT TESTS—1-10 ACRE.

Badly affected seed—Treated with Bluestone.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Good Heads, Smut Heads. Shows smut test results for badly affected seed.

Not badly affected seed—Treated with Bluestone.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Good Heads, Smut Heads. Shows smut test results for not badly affected seed.

BARLEY.

FIELD LOTS.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Lists various barley varieties.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES SOWN SAME DATE, MAY 10—1-10 ACRE.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Lists various barley varieties sown same date.

SAME VARIETIES SOWN ON DIFFERENT DATES.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares yields of the same varieties sown on different dates.

PRESS, BROADCAST AND DRILL.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares press, broadcast, and drill methods.

DIFFERENT QUANTITIES PER ACRE.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Shows results for different quantities per acre.

HYBRID BARLEY.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Lists various hybrid barley varieties.

STUBBLE VS. FALLOW.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares yields on stubble versus fallow.

OATS.

Forty varieties sown same day under like conditions, with fifty bushels per acre being smallest yield, and seventeen varieties yielding seventy bushels and over, one variety weighing as high as forty-four pounds per bushel. This looks as if oats would grow at Indian Head. The Banner does not rank as high as on the Brandon Farm, at least in the oat tests proper, though in other tests where the Banner was used it did big things, running up in one case to the hundred-bushel notch—this in a test of drills vs. broadcasting, the drill being ahead by twenty-five bushels per acre. From the result of sowing different quantities of seed per acre, two bushels appears sufficient. Spring and fall-plowed stubble return a marvellous difference in yield, thirty bushels in favor of spring plowing.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES SOWN SAME DATE, MAY 9TH—1-10 ACRE

Table with columns: VARIETY, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Lists various oat varieties sown same date.

FIELD LOTS.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Shows results for field lots of various oat varieties.

PRESS, DRILL AND BROADCAST.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares press, drill, and broadcast methods.

TEST OF SOWING DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares different sowing depths.

TEST OF SOWING DIFFERENT QUANTITIES PER ACRE.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Shows results for different quantities per acre.

TEST OF SOWING WITH AND WITHOUT FERTILIZERS.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares yields with and without fertilizers.

TEST OF SOWING SAME VARIETIES ON DIFFERENT DATES.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares yields of the same varieties sown on different dates.

TEST OF STUBBLE VS. FALLOW.

Table with columns: VARIETY, Sown, Ripe, Yield, Weight. Compares yields on stubble versus fallow.

Cattle Suitable for the British Market.

Owing to the embargo which has been unjustly raised against Canadian cattle by the Imperial Government, and also to the very depressed state of the cattle trade generally, it will be necessary for those who are stocking their stables with feeding cattle to exercise the utmost caution in selecting steers to feed. So long as the present restriction remains in force it will not pay to send anything but the choicest animals to Europe.

Heretofore we have been able to reap a fair return upon thin and half-fat cattle, but so long as the present restriction remains in force it will be simply ruinous to ship any cattle except those in prime condition. The well-known feeder and exporter, Mr. Thos. McMillan, at a farmers' institute gave the following description of what a model export steer should be:—

"Apart from the Polled Angus, of which there are very few in this country, the Durham grade generally commands a first place in the butcher's eye. It is a well-known fact that the Durhams have been more largely used for the improvement of other cattle than any other breed, and I think that, so far as experience has gone, it has borne out the wisdom of such a course of breeding, as the Durhams seem better adapted for this purpose than any other breed, owing no doubt to their better ability to transmit their own qualities to their offspring. In breeding and raising beef animals for the British market, they should be of good quality, with soft skins, and as evenly-fleshed as possible. The main points are a good straight broad back, well-sprung and deep in the rib, well filled behind the shoulders, good hams and brisket, short legs, a fine, clean-cut neck and head, with nice and well-set horns. In fact, our advices from the British market are constantly calling for a prime article. During the time this trade has been in existence, our beef cattle have gained a most desirable reputation in the British market, and it is the plain duty of every Canadian farmer to endeavor by a system of selection and judicious feeding, not only to hold that reputation, but to continue to improve it."

He considers that the only way in which this can be done is to make war on all scrub animals. He brands such stock as a positive sign of want of thrift in every barnyard where they are to be found, and reminds farmers that the same quantity of food which will put two pounds of additional weight on a scrub will put three pounds on a well-bred grade. Not only this, but if they wish to attain the desired standard, they must also follow such a judicious system of feeding as will ensure a hardy and continuous growth from the time the animal is dropped until it is ready for the shambles. For although breeding is a great requirement, yet he claimed that a liberal system of feeding will do just as much. The one great point which should be impressed upon farmers is the great folly of allowing young animals to fall away in flesh. There is no mystery or secret in the growth and rearing of animals. Every additional pound weight put on an animal represents so much food, and is a certain cost to the farmer. Whether the animal is getting heavier, losing flesh, or remaining stationary, it costs its owner so much every day; therefore it is evident that the only source of profit from its food is to be found in the increase of weight which we may be able to obtain. Hence the utter ruin which must result, and which does result, from the current practice of allowing cattle to go on bare pasture in the summer and run around strawstacks in the winter. This practice not only retards their present growth, but it so contracts their digestive systems as to render them unable to manipulate their food so profitably when being fitted for the market. And this, too, is the reason which compels many farmers to feed their beef cattle such heavy grain rations when stall feeding them. If young animals were kept and fed properly, they should in a measure be nearly ready for the butcher at any time, and when we know that more gain in weight can be obtained from the same amount of food the younger the animal is, it becomes our duty to furnish our young beefing animals with such full and appropriate rations as will bring them to maturity as early as possible. Every one who knows anything of the nature of animals knows well that while the animal is young and in the rapid stage of its growth, its digestive and assimilative functions are most active; the percentage of waste in its system is much less than after it reaches maturity, and that the older it becomes, even before it reaches maturity, the more food it requires to supply this waste. Therefore it is that the same amount of food will produce so much more weight when the animal is young than afterwards. Hence the advantage of maturing animals as early as possible, as early maturity offers the only safe system of profitable beef production.

Beef animals should be ready to ship to Britain from two and a-half to three years of age, and he had often good two-year-olds which gave fully as profitable returns as any. The only thing in favor of heavy cattle is that they can be shipped for the same cost as lighter ones, so that as long as the quality is there the weight is an advantage, but quality should never be sacrificed for weight, as long as they can be landed in the Old Country from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds in weight.

Legislation Needed.

The Manitoba Legislature is summoned to meet for dispatch of business on the 11th inst. There being no purely partisan matters of importance to interfere with legislation, it is expected that the session will be a *business* session, economical in expenditure and of time.

In a purely agricultural country such as this, at a time when the agricultural interests of the province are suffering from such universal depression, the government will be expected to legislate for the benefit of the agricultural classes, in any way that lies in their power.

Feeling confident that the government has the best interests of the farming community at heart, we would draw the attention of the members to a few of the measures that would tend to better the condition of the farmer, or at least to enable him to better his own condition.

The country needs population; both local and federal governments spend large sums annually to induce immigration. What is the use of bringing more people here when those already here find it next to impossible to make a living? Would it not be wiser policy to spend more of the people's money in enabling them to better their present financial and social condition, and then every settler would become a cheerful immigration agent and do more to bring in the right kind of settlers, than all the "energetic immigration policies" or World's Fair exhibits of our governments?

In a new country such as this, every thing has to be learned; one section will be found best adapted to wheat as a staple, another to dairying, another to beef cattle, to sheep, etc.; different modes of cultivation, different varieties of grains, grasses, fodders, etc., will be found most suitable for the varying soils and climatic conditions of the different localities. Life is too short for each individual to work out all these things for himself, great losses may occur from blindly following popular though improved notions. Therefore some means of drawing out and disseminating the knowledge gained by individuals, throughout the land, is essential to the success of our province. This is our particular calling as an agricultural journal, and without any spirit of boasting, the *ADVOCATE* is doing a great and good work, but from the very nature of the case we cannot begin to overtake the whole work. In this connection the government has already followed the wise plan adopted the sister Province of Ontario, and by many of the States of Republic to the south of us, namely, by aiding in the organizing of Farmers' Institutes. That the work already done is being appreciated is evident from the fact, that whenever an institute is formed, the best, most progressive and most successful farmers of the district are found on the membership lists, and these men give abundant testimony of the helpfulness of the institute. Much might be said to prove the superiority of our institute system over that of the States, but that is here unnecessary.

Out of the local institutes has grown the Central, to centralize the influence of the organization, and to assist in the management of the work as a whole, to secure the services of and map out the course of lecturers, etc., etc.

Much pioneer work has been done, the institute has learned its first lessons and is just beginning to realize the vast work that lies before it. The local bodies appreciate the work already done and cry for more, but the whole organization finds itself crippled and almost powerless for want of funds. The government grant of \$1200 was quite adequate for the first year or two, now double that sum could be advantageously used. The Central ask that \$1000 be set aside for their purposes (a detail account of the expenditure to be furnished the government at the close of the year). Surely when so many thousands of the people's money is spent outside the country for immigration and other purposes, the modest sum of \$1000 could safely be entrusted in the hands of some of the best farmers of the province, to forward the interests of those already here, by spreading the gospel of improved farming over the length and breadth of the land. It is, then, to be hoped that the government will see fit to place a respectable sum in the estimates for institute purposes, and grant the petition of the Central Institute.

There are several other measures which should receive the attention of the House. Agricultural education is now receiving very considerable attention in all civilized countries. Two years ago \$10,000 was voted for the purchase of land for Agricultural College purposes. Nothing further has been done in the matter, but we would urge upon the attention of the government the necessity for teaching agricultural subjects in the rural schools. We believe the schools the right place to begin agricultural education, so that the education in the schools would tend toward the farm, and not away from it as at present. We will give the subject more attention in future issues.

The dairy industry of the Province is becoming every year of greater importance. Whatever has been done in the past has been done under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and we think it high time the Local Legislature was doing something to assist the industry. They could not do better than follow Ontario's example and establish a travelling dairy school. It has been successful there, and would be here, if properly conducted and managed.

Another industry which requires encouraging is that of poultry-raising. At present thousands of dollars worth of poultry are imported from the east every year, whereas we should be exporting large quantities of poultry and eggs, and if the proposed change in the American tariff comes into force, a great market will be opened to us in the big cities south of the line.

Some assistance from the government is essential for the holding of the proposed poultry show by the Manitoba Poultry Association, the success of which will go far in stimulating the interest taken in the MANITOBA HEN.

The law affecting debtors and creditors will likely receive considerable attention during the coming session. Much has been said in the newspapers, and many suggestions made looking to the amelioration of the sufferings of those unfortunate enough to come under the iron heel of the law as it stands at present. Something should be done. A law that allows a man's means of existence and his future ability to pay his debts to be sold by the sheriff for an amount not more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the law, still leaving the debt unpaid, is at fault. The President of the Niverville Institute, Mr. Wallace, makes the most practical suggestion that has come to our notice. It is this:—A mutually agreed valuation to be placed on every article mortgaged, and in event of said articles being sold to satisfy said mortgage, the debtor to be credited with the set valuation, even though the article did not bring half the amount at the sale. This would not interfere in any way with the liberty of the subject, and would tend to increased caution on the part of the mortgagor, making him THINK of the possible outcome of the pledge he is giving. A debtor must be held responsible for his honest debts, no matter how foolish he may have been in contracting them.

Our Scottish Letter.

This is the period of the fat stock shows. Mountains of beef whose limbs groan under the loads which they have to bear are everywhere to be seen, and prizes are going the rounds. The three great English shows are those at Norwich, Birmingham and London. Good shows have also been held at Inverness, and other places in the north of Scotland. So far, and indeed altogether, the results have been pre-eminently in favor of Scotland, Scotchmen and Scottish-bred cattle. The crowning honors at all three English shows have been gained by Aberdeen-Angus heifers. Mr. Clement Stephenson, a well-known veterinary surgeon in the north of England, has taken the honors at Norwich and Birmingham. He is an enthusiast for Polled cattle, believes in them all the time, and will have none other about his farms. His motto is "black but comely," and nothing white in the way of live stock is to be seen about his place. The heifer owned by him is named Bridesmaid of Benton; she is a sweet, level-fleshed animal, and beat strong fields at both Norwich and Birmingham. Last year she stood first and champion Scot at Smithfield, but was defeated in the final by a blue-grey cross-bred ox, owned by Sir John Swinburne, Bart., from the same county of Northumberland. She is about two and three-quarters years old, and weighs 16 cwt. 3 qrs., and in rotundity of form, firmness of touch, and levelness of flesh, she is difficult to surpass. The success of this heifer was not less marked at Birmingham. The field there was stronger even than at most of the other shows, and Bingley Hall was filled with a fine selection of monster fat cattle. At Inverness, on Thursday, the last day of November, the public were favored with a view for the first time this season of the magnificent Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Pride of the Highlands, owned by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, Ross-shire. This heifer is of the same age as Bridesmaid of Benton, and weighs 1 cwt. or 12 lbs. heavier. She is admitted to be the most stupendous piece of beef ever yet produced by the A.-A. breed, and was not difficult to recognize as an out-and-out champion, which would take honors in heavier competition than she met in the northern capital, where she was champion. She is wonderfully sweet and level, with the greatest quantity of the best quality of meat ever seen in a fat heifer. Her pedigree is first-class. Her sire was Governor of Ballindalloch. At Smithfield show in London during this week she met the best fat stock of all the leading breeds, and having first secured the championship as the best Scot, she was left to fight out the championship with the best of all the other breeds, and defeated them all. The judges who made this award were Mr. Clare Sewell Read, a very popular English agriculturist, and Mr. Peter Dunn, Hull. They had no hesitation whatever in making the award of the 100 gs. cup in Mr. Fletcher's favor. There were at London three exceptionally fine specimens of A.-A. heifers: Pride of the Highlands, Bridesmaid of Benton, and a lovely heifer named St. Bride, owned by the Marquis of Huntly, and winner of first prizes at the summer show at Aberdeen and at Birmingham. St. Bride was one year older, but the same weight as Bridesmaid. Possibly in a breeding stock show St. Bride would have beaten the others, as she was marvellously well-modelled, and very sweet and evenly balanced. It may be claimed without arrogance that no other breed could have sent out three such specimens from its exhibits in the Royal Agricultural Hall at Islington. St. Bride and Bridesmaid were both shown

in the out-classed stock, and there was a stiff fight between them for first place. St. Bride weighs exactly the same as Bridesmaid, so that she gave nothing in return for her extra year's keep. Consequently she was to this extent handicapped, and Bridesmaid of Benton was preferred before her.

Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, who bred and owned the Smithfield champion of 1893, Pride of the Highlands, is an extensive land owner in the Black Isle, across the Moray Firth from Inverness. His place at Rosehaugh is one of the sights of the north of Scotland, and he is continually spending money on improvements. He has several farms in his own hands, and keeps a choice Clydesdale stud, and herds of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle. At Smithfield he achieved a double distinction, his Shorthorn heifer, Lily of Novar, which stood reserve champion to Bridesmaid of Benton at Birmingham, winning the championship as best Shorthorn female at London, reserve breed championship as second best Shorthorn of either sex in the hall, and reserve as second best female of any breed in the hall, Pride of the Highlands being of course first. The two best females shown at the Smithfield Club meeting in 1893 were thus both bred in Ross-shire, and the property of one gentleman. The second best animal alike at Norwich and London was the magnificent red Shorthorn steer, Prince Charlie, owned by Her Majesty the Queen. The character of the stock shown from the Royal herds in the present year has been one of the outstanding features of the season. Mr. James Tait, who manages the herds, is an expert in all live stock questions, and his extraordinary success as a breeder is only equalled by his skill as a feeder, which enables him to do his best for the cattle at his hand. Two or three years ago he was very successful with stock which he bought. Some discussion took place about this, and in the end it was resolved that Mr. Tait would henceforth only show what was bred on the Royal farms. The result has been to prove that the stock reared on the Royal farms is of the highest possible character, because whether in Devons, Herefords or Shorthorns, the produce shown by Her Majesty have at all three shows before us been wonderfully fortunate. First and second prizes innumerable came their way, and the stock was altogether of a very high order of merit.

SCOTLAND YET.

Ideas Culled from Sheep Breeders' Annual Report, 1893.

(Continued from page 458.)

John I. Hobson, Mosborough, writes in relation to

RAPE CULTURE:

"The system which is generally followed by those who have grown it successfully is to prepare the land just as is done for the turnip crop. Taking it for granted that one of the objects in growing it is that it will be a cleaning crop, then it follows that if the land is pretty well worked the fall before a good many thistles and weeds will have been got rid of and so much less work will be required in the way of hand hoeing the next season. The last plowing should be done deeply, or if the land is inclined to be stiff, plowing in what is termed ridge and furrow—that is, putting it into drills—is an excellent plan. I have found in my own practice that it answers a good purpose, the winter's frost making it more friable when worked the following summer. An important matter is to have the land in fine tilth when sown.

As to the soil best suited for growing rape, a fair crop can be grown on almost every variety if properly prepared. I have a few acres of sandy soil on the opposite corners of my farm; in one case it is what may be called a poor leaching soil, and some of the finest crops of rape ever grown on the farm were on these fields. In both cases it was sown thinly, with about three-quarters of a pound of seed to the acre, and top-dressed when the plants were into broad leaf with two hundred pounds of gypsum to the acre. Scientists can, perhaps, explain the reason why. My general practice of late years has been to grow it on land at the end of the course and apply a small quantity of manure—about seven or eight loads to the acre.

The time of sowing may be any time from about the 20th of June to the middle of July. I prefer the last week of June, if the land is in good condition and the weather favorable. The drills should be from twenty-seven to thirty inches—the latter width is preferable if the land is very rich and likely to produce a heavy growth.

Coming to the question of sowing, if the seed is fresh and good, and the land well prepared, from one to one and a quarter pounds to the acre is ample. It is a great mistake to sow thick. To obtain a full and well-grown crop it requires room for the plant to grow large and high. I mean by a good crop one that when a flock of lambs is turned in they will be about covered with the plants; and it is quite a mistake to think that the strong and thick stalks of the rape plant are not quite as nutritious as the leaves. At all events, if a chemical analysis were to show the contrary, practical results would then be at variance with science.

The after-working should consist of a free use of scuffer as long as there is room to work between the rows, and it is here where comes in one of the advantages of raised drills, the work of horse hoeing being so much more readily done. If the drills have been carefully made of a uniform width, the scuffer can be so set as to hoe close up to the plants, and then the work of hand hoeing, if it is done (and it certainly should be if the best results are to be obtained), is a comparatively light affair, just cutting away any weeds or thistles that may be amongst the plants. By a free use of the scuffer not only will the land be left as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, but the weight of the crop will be much increased.

In regard to the value of rape as a late fall feed, there are no two opinions as to its being the best crop grown for fattening sheep and lambs, but there is some difference of opinion as to its value for feeding cattle; not but what it is well understood that flesh can be laid on at less cost and more rapidly than by the use of any other feed that is fed off directly in the field, but the experience of many growers is that it is rather risky. Without advising as to its use for cattle, all I can say is this, that having grown it somewhat extensively for over twenty years I have found it a very cheap and satisfactory fall feed for cattle, and even pigs do remarkably well upon it when they receive a small allowance of grain. During the many years we have grown it there has been the loss of only two calves, one of them clearly the result of mismanagement in turning on with an empty stomach. With regard to either cattle or sheep, great care should be exercised to see that before being allowed to feed on rape they have been well fed beforehand. My own practice is to have a grass field adjoining, to which the stock can have free access at all times, and when once put on rape leave them there until the weather gets cold and rough in the late fall, when it is necessary to house at nights. When taken off in this way it is very important to see that they are well fed in the morning. Much of the trouble and loss which does occasionally happen in feeding rape is mainly attributable to not exercising a little common sense in these matters of detail.

A well-grown crop of rape should carry from ten to twelve lambs to the acre for eight or ten weeks, or say from about the 20th September to the end of November. Some feeders consider it a good plan to feed a small quantity of grain when in the field. My own experience leads me to think that there is no profit or advantage in doing so unless for special reasons—such as being a little over-stocked, or when meat is high and oats and bran very cheap. Of course, all good feeders know that the lambs should become accustomed to eat grain before being changed from the fields to the yards, and for the same reason it is always well to mix in a little turnip seed when sowing. If attention is paid to these things very little shrinkage will occur when put on to changed feed.

In regard to the after use of the land, it is needless to say that if the preparation for the crop and its after management has been what it should be, the land will be quite as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, with the advantage of having received from \$10 to \$20 an acre (in some cases considerably more) in the increased value of the stock from the time of their being turned on until they are taken off, or rather when they are sent to the market, which is usually, in this section, between the 5th and 15th of December. Besides this, the land has received all the benefit of the manure without even the expense of drawing and spreading—this is a good preparation for next year's crop.

Owing to its being the last feeding crop of the season, one is a little apt to get caught with the frost before getting the land plowed. However, if it can be managed at all, it is very important that the plowing should be done. With much treading of the stock the soil will have become very firm and stiff, and stands much in need of the action of the winter's frost after being turned up. Spring plowing of rape land with us has not been followed with satisfactory results. On the other hand, on our soils, when plowed in the fall, we always expect a good crop of spring wheat if the season is at all favorable, and the land we find to be in good shape for seeding down."

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, says of
RAPE AS FEED:

"Care is necessary when stock is first turned into it. They should not be put on it while wet with dew or rain for a few days, and a pasture field should be accessible, so that they may have the run of both grass and rape for two or three weeks, when they may safely be confined upon it. Sometimes there are considerable losses from stock becoming bloated or scoured, and I have known cases where the ears of sheep have become swollen and they have lost part of their ears, but in the last three years, with from 5 to 12 acres, I have not lost a single animal, have had no mishap, and my sheep have done wonderfully well on it. Last fall I had 25 Cotswold ram lambs on rape that had never been fed anything since they were put on grass in spring, and on rape alone many of them weigh from 150 to 175 lbs. each and have backs as broad as a board. A good feature about rape is that its feeding quality seems to improve with frost, and the sheep will relish it and continue to improve on it right up to winter, or until it is covered by snow. Young cattle also do well on it, but it is not well to let the milking cows have it, as it taints the

milk. In addition to its usefulness as a cleaning and feeding crop, it goes without saying that the feeding of sheep upon the land makes a fine preparation for future crops. With rape for the sheep, and fodder corn for the cattle, we ought to keep twice as much stock, and have them in twice as good condition as we find them throughout the country." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Chicago's receipts for the year 1893 foot up about 3,100,000 cattle, 60,000,000 hogs, and 3,085,000 sheep. As compared with 1892, these figures show a decrease of 400,000 cattle, 1,000,000 hogs, and an increase of about 940,000 sheep.

The money troubles affected the general trade after the middle of the year.

Hogs were uncommonly high early, and made a high average for the year.

Cattle sold lower than expected, but averaged very well, considering all things.

The sheep situation was the worst of all. Overproduction, tariff revision and the money squeeze did it.

Native beef cattle during the year sold as high as \$6 or better in January, February, March, April, May, June, November and December, reaching \$6.75 in the closing month. Following were the average prices for beef cattle during the year:—900 to 1050 lbs., \$3.85; 1050 to 1200 lbs., \$4.10; 1200 to 1350 lbs., \$4.40; 1350 to 1500 lbs., \$4.75; 1500 and upward, \$5.25; general average, \$4.45. Monthly average for beef steers of all weights:—Highest in February, April and May, \$4.85; lowest in August and December, \$4.05 and \$4.10, respectively. Average prices for fat cows:—Highest in March, \$3.05; lowest in September, \$2.75, averaging \$3.50 for the year. Average for canning cows:—Lowest in September, \$1.80; highest in April, \$2.40; year's average, \$2.10. Distillery-fed cattle sold at \$3.50 to \$5.50. The highest prices were in January and the lowest in March. None arrived in September, October and November, while only a few lots sold in December at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Hogs sold highest in February, reaching \$8.75, and lowest in December, top prices being \$5.55. The yearly range for heavy hogs was \$3.80 to \$8.75, and the yearly averaged for all kinds was \$6.60.

Sheep sold at an average during the year of \$4.00, the highest average being in April, \$5.25, and the lowest in November, \$2.90.

Western range sheep averaged \$4.20 for the year, the highest monthly average being \$5.05 in April, and the lowest, \$2.95 in November. From July to August there was a drop of \$1.00 in the average from \$4.00 to \$3.00, and the last six months of the year showed a disastrous record for owners.

Lambs sold at an average of \$5.00 for the year, the highest monthly average being \$6.40 in March, and the lowest in August and September, \$3.65.

The horse trade, except for good grades, was nearly or quite as unsatisfactory as the sheep trade, and that is putting the case "pretty strong."

Fall Fairs.

BY HENRY NEWMARCH.

The success of an agricultural exhibition depends more upon the secretary of the Agricultural Society than upon any other factor, and it is worse than folly to expect a good show with a poor secretary. An efficient secretary should receive fair payment for what are very thankless labors, the none the less arduous for being so little understood by the members of the society in general. The directors should be chosen on account of their known energy and success in farming, and not from a desire to have a representative from each part of the electoral division, however incompetent such representative may be to fill the post of director.

One judge, and he an expert in his department, is more satisfactory than two or more—and here I may remark that a judge who is a known expert in judging Shorthorns can hardly be expected to give satisfaction to the Galloway men, nor the Clydesdale breeder to the thoroughbred fancier. Two days, I contend, are generally necessary in this country of magnificent distances, the first to get ready and the second for the show proper. All exhibits should have the exhibitor's name and residence plainly marked. The present rule of sending in only a numbered ticket is a nuisance. All pedigrees should be produced on ground if desired by judges, and it should be just as imperative in the pig and sheep classes as in the cattle and horses. Dairy cows should be judged by performance and not by fat. All trotting races, acrobats, thimble-rigging, etc., should be tabooed. If it is necessary to have side-shows, why not encourage the many sports of wrestling, shot-putting, running, etc., open only to members. Lectures by specialists, as given at the last Winnipeg Industrial, under the auspices of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, on farming, stock-raising, etc., are in order and decidedly beneficial.

Agricultural Societies should also encourage membership by keeping pure-bred male animals, such as bulls and stallions, at two or three different places in their constituencies, as is now done in England and in some parts of Ontario, to be used only by members of the society; and last, but not least, by distributing among the members copies of reports of experimental farms, farm journals, such as the ADVOCATE, new varieties of grain, etc.

Does Clover Impoverish the Soil?

Mr. John Taylor, Jr., Galt, sends us a clipping from Prof. Robertson's report, and has the following comments to make regarding it:—

"According to the tables here given, Prof. Robertson would leave the impression that a ton of clover is as hard a crop on the land as a ton of barley or oats, and will impoverish the soil as much as a 30 (thirty) bushel crop of wheat.

"Now, I do not doubt but that the figures here given by Prof. Robertson are correct enough in one sense of the word, that is, the grains here mentioned may draw and contain the amount here mentioned of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; but I do not believe that they exhaust the fertility of the soil at the rate given in these tables. I do not for one moment believe that a ton-per-acre crop of clover hay will impoverish the soil more than a 40-bu.-per-acre crop of barley or a 58-bu.-per-acre crop of oats or a 30-bu.-per-acre crop of wheat. You are well aware that certain crops draw their nourishment more largely from the air than others. But if clover impoverishes the air, Prof. Robertson should not say that the nourishment it draws from the air comes from the soil and makes it that much poorer.

"How much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash will a ton of turnips draw from the soil, taking a good, all-around crop, and leave the tops on the ground? How much poorer will a ton of turnips leave the soil?"

The clipping in question gives the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the different kinds of farm products, and as this table is the basis of all computations for both feeding rations and the manurial value of feeds, we give it in full:—

Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in one ton each of some farm products:—

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
Wheat.....	41.6 lb.	15.8 lb.	10.4 lb.
Barley.....	32.0 "	15.4 "	9.0 "
Oats.....	33.4 "	12.4 "	8.8 "
Peas.....	70.6 "	17.2 "	19.6 "
Beans.....	81.0 "	23.8 "	26.9 "
Indian corn.....	32.0 "	11.8 "	7.4 "
Hay.....	31.0 "	8.2 "	25.4 "
Clover.....	39.4 "	11.2 "	32.3 "
Turnips.....	3.6 "	5.3 "	1.6 "
Potatoes.....	6.8 "	3.9 "	11.4 "
Fat cattle, alive.....	50.0 "	31.2 "	2.5 "
Fat sheep, alive.....	44.0 "	22.6 "	2.3 "
Fat swine, alive.....	34.9 "	14.6 "	2.0 "
Cheese.....	90.0 "	23.0 "	5.0 "
Milk.....	10.2 "	3.4 "	3.0 "
Fine butter.....	5.0 "	0.0 "	0.0 "

We have only so much of certain valuable elements in the soil, and when we sell off any farm products we sell off some of this plant food. The constituents in the soil which are essential to plant growth, and which in many places are becoming scarce, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. If a man sells a large quantity of these things for a small price, he impoverishes his farm.

In every ton of barley the farmer sells 32 pounds of nitrogen, 15½ of phosphoric acid and 9 of potash. If a man will persist in selling a ton of hay and a ton of oats—the two tons for \$30—he will sell as much of the elements of fertility off his farm as he will dispose of in two tons of fat swine for \$200. If he sells fat beef, he will sell about one-half more for \$200 than he sells in the other case of primitive products for \$30. If he sells cheese, he will get for the cheese \$200 a ton, and sell less in one ton than in 2½ tons of hay for \$25. If a man will sell a ton of hay for \$10 he will sell about 87 times more out of his farm for that sum than he will for \$500 in butter at 25 cents per pound. Cheese is more exhaustive. Fine butter is nearly all carbon, but strong butter has some nitrogen in its ammonia.

If our correspondent will read the article in question carefully, he will notice that the analyses show the amount of valuable constituents sold off a farm in a ton of the above products. He will also notice that hay—which is generally understood to consist principally of timothy—is spoken of separately from clover. In selling clover hay, which is generally understood to obtain much of its nitrogen from the air, it stands to reason a farmer would not exhaust his soil of nitrogen, though he might the other valuable constituents, as soon as he would by selling grain. In reality, instead of being impoverished, the land would be improved in this particular. Still the fact remains that nearly the same value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is sold in a ton of clover hay as in a ton of grain. The question to be considered is, Would it not be better for the farm in the long run, and also more profitable at the present time, to sell manufactured articles, such as beef, pork, milk, butter, and cheese, which contain only a very small amount of valuable fertilizing material in proportion to that contained in the grain and fodder necessary to produce them? The difference, being returned to the farm, will increase its value and may thus be considered as being added to capital account.

In regard to this question, Professor Robertson has the following, which will explain itself:—

"The whole drift of my argument before and after the table is to show the advantages that result from the sale of concentrated and refined farm products, which carry the highest value with the least exhaustion of fertility. Elsewhere, I have taken occasion to recommend the growth of clover hay, peas and beans, which are known to have the power and habit of appropriating nitrogen from the atmosphere through warty-like growths on

their roots. I have generally added the further advice: to feed these crops to live stock, in order that as much as possible of the nitrogen which has been fixed by these plants may be left on the farm in a form ready for assimilation by other plants which have not the valuable faculty possessed by these three which have been mentioned, viz.:—clover, peas and beans.

"My argument is against selling clover hay, not in any way against growing it. It is difficult in the course of an address or paper, which must necessarily be brief, to state all the limitations and qualifying conditions under which any practice which may be recommended can be followed with most advantage."

The criticism of your correspondent, Mr. John Taylor, jr., is well taken, but I hope that the lack of clearness and completeness in the sentences before and after the table in my report has not misled any farmer."

In regard to the question regarding the turnips we have added their analysis to the above table. The amount of fertilizer material lost to the acre can be easily found by multiplying the above numbers by the number of tons grown to the acre.

Prairie Fires.

THE PRESENT LAW NO GOOD, AND SHOULD BE REPEALED.

When an evil increases to such an extent as to attract general attention, there is generally found some remedy for it. Prairie fires, in the early days when settlement first began in Manitoba, were an evil which it was hoped would soon become a thing of the past as the land was brought under cultivation, a result which has not been realized, and the large area of wild land, dotted here and there with occupied farms, give them every chance to pile up year after year an amount of damage which must aggregate many thousand dollars. The law for their prevention is stringent enough and the penalties for starting them severe, together with the provisions of the Municipal Act governing their regulation locally, and yet the evil seems to increase rather than diminish, and the thought comes naturally that the law must be at fault. If prairie fires were always started designedly it would be well to strictly enforce the law, but, unfortunately, it very often happens that they are the result of accident, and not through negligence either. People living near railroads consider the protection afforded by the law a poor protection indeed.

No doubt the railway authorities do what they can to make their engines safe, and possibly do think them proof against throwing out fire, but the facts, nevertheless, point the other way. Whether the smoke-stacks are to blame, or the furnaces leak fire, or a burning axle, or a cigar tossed out of a car window is the cause, there is no doubt that hay or other property alongside of a railway is in a dangerous place at certain seasons of the year. A burning straw pile, the embers left by a threshing gang, or a spark from their engine that may perhaps burn stacks and machine as well, are among the thousand and one causes whereby fires are accidentally started, and the anxiety felt by farmers on that account is never set at rest till the prairie gets burned over.

The season of 1885 saw more than the usual amount of damage done in the Union Point Settlement, and in the following autumn the word was passed round in a cautious way that in the evening of a certain day the prairie was to be fired, and for every one to be on the lookout, and at a signal a score of fires started at once, and, burning towards a natural barrier, went out, but left the country perfectly secure and not a forkful of hay lost. This was a very satisfactory way of solving the difficulty, but, being in itself a transgression of the law, the personal risk involved in making the arrangements and giving the word from one to another was the cause of its not being followed every year. The usual way now when a fire is started is to help it along and get the prairie all burned by starting other fires to the tune of every man for himself, with the usual fate for the hindmost. This, in short, is what the law for the prevention of prairie fires has brought about. This is in a settlement within sight of the trains on three lines of railway, with considerable wild land around it, which makes it a locality subject to severe fires, and the man would be idiotic indeed who would depend on the law for his protection. And as for fire guards around each individual stack of hay, they are a poor thing to depend on, and for that reason farmers, as a rule, never feel perfectly secure till the prairie generally gets burned over, and then, of course, all danger is past; and this, no doubt, explains the origin of many a fire.

It also suggests the abolition of the law for the prevention of prairie fires. The law, as it operates now, only prevents them long enough to let the grass get thoroughly dry, and till the least spark on a windy day, either accidentally or wilfully thrown out, is all that is needed to set going a fire that carries disaster wherever it goes. This is a state of affairs that the law, and nothing else, is

responsible for. But for it the prairies would get generally burned over long before the grass got dry enough to cause a devastating fire. On meadows where hay has been cut a second growth comes, which remains green till long after the uncut portions would burn, and but for the law they would be burned early in the season in all localities where it would be dangerous to leave them unburned; and farmers then, not being barred by the law from starting fires, would be at liberty to thus secure themselves, and at a time of the year when fires would not run with any degree of speed. Could the law be so enforced that no fires would ever be started either wilfully or accidentally, it would be as well to leave it as it is; but we may say, as a rule, that a law which cannot be enforced ought to be repealed, because it does not do justice to those who obey it. We would have prohibition on short notice, if it was thought a measure of that kind could be enforced. We have prohibition now in regard to prairie fires, but it is a dead letter. Apart from the difficulty of prohibiting people from wilfully starting them, we have the difficulty of prohibiting them from letting them away accidentally. It cannot be done.

It might be urged that a man would be guilty of a very reprehensible act, and ought to be punished, who would wilfully fire a piece of prairie to let the wind carry it down on a neighbor and burn him out, but I might point out that that neighbor would never let it get dangerous, but would take the first opportunity to burn it out of the way, where now he is debarred from doing so, and naturally trusts to the law for his protection, only in the end to have the fire come down on him regardless of the law.

It might be contended that doing away with the law altogether would be too drastic a measure, and would, in some communities, result in acts of meanness such as we would look for in a man anxious to get an advantage over a neighbor; but if every one knew of the repeal of the law no one would neglect taking steps to protect himself from any fire that could possibly be started with the object of burning him out, and he would be in a better position to defend himself through not being hampered with the law which at present prevents him from burning away any dangerous grass in his vicinity. If there would be anything better than an absolute repeal of the law, I would leave it a subject open for debate whether or not an open and a close season, so to speak, would be better, and in which a man could, for a few weeks, protect himself at any time by burning away the grass on the prairie around him, the law, for the remainder of the year, to remain as at present. This might possibly be for some people a better solution of the question. At any rate, I am firmly convinced that the operation of the law now in force is bad, and as very often happens in like cases, more freedom would give greater security to both property and life. A. D., St. Agathe.

Questions and Answers.

VETERINARY.

H. J. HAYLOR, Oak Point:—"One of my cows has a large lump near the navel, about the size of one's hand. It came on about a week ago. It is just under the skin, and appears to contain either water or wind; is growing larger and going up one side near front leg. The cow seems healthy in every way. The lump is tender to the touch." [The lump may be the result of an injury, or it may proceed from constitutional causes. If the cow is not pregnant, give in one dose:—Epsom salts, one pound; saltpetre and ground ginger, of each half an ounce; treacle, half a pint; dissolve all in one quart of hot water. Puncture the skin over the lump in several places with the point of a sharp penknife, and then foment for an hour with warm water.]

LEGAL.

S. A. BISHOP, Sinaluta, Assa.:—"Two years last October Harris, Son & Co. sent the Sheriff to my place to collect \$72.00 I owed them. I promised to pay when I had threshed, and in December sent \$72.00 to the Co. in Winnipeg, and I received from them the following letter:—"Yours enclosing \$72.00 received with thanks. Your notes will be found in Scott & Hamilton's office in Regina, and on receipt of \$2.00 more they will hand you all your notes cancelled." I did not send the \$2.00—a lawyer advising me that the notes were no use when I held the Co.'s receipt. A few days ago the Sheriff came here with old writ. I showed him the receipt for the \$72.00, but he said he would have to seize something and said he would seize 100 bushels of wheat. To-day I got a letter from the Sheriff claiming \$42.00 as costs. Now, should I have sent the \$2.00 two years ago, and demanded my notes, or should I send it now? Should not the receipt from the Company clear me altogether of any further costs, or can they claim further costs?"

If Harris, Son & Co. have judgment and execution against you (as we infer from your letter they have) then you will have to pay the costs in addition to what you have already paid. But you need only to pay the proper amount of costs, and \$42.00 seems to us a rather large sum. What does this consist of? Possibly if you had paid the \$2.00 which you were requested to do, that would have been deemed sufficient to entitle you to delivery of your notes, as the Company offered to do so; but you did not accept their offer.

Morris Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Morris Electoral Division Agricultural Society was held at St. Jean Baptiste on December 11th, there being twenty-five members present. The officers submitted their annual report, showing receipts, including the balance from last year, to be \$853, and expenditures \$620.38, leaving a balance on hand \$232.62. And on the report being adopted, the following officers were elected by ballot: S. J. Collum, P. Parenteau, J. G. Brown, O. Bordileau, Wm. Frazer, P. Pelletin, Jas. Lewis, J. Boiteau, A. Dorzois, A. Beaubien. The directors immediately met and elected the following officers: S. J. Collum, president; P. Parenteau, 1st vice-president; J. G. Brown, 2nd vice-president; A. Beaubien, secretary-treasurer. The officers unanimously agreed upon buying three pedigreed Short-horn bulls, locating them in different parts of the electoral division with responsible farmers; the services of the animal to be free to all members of the Agricultural Society, and at the end of the second season the bull to become the property of the caretaker.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.
In this age of close competition we need the best of stock, else others will accomplish more for time and money invested than we can do. We ought to breed from our choicest, since even from them will come some indifferent birds. What then could we expect from poor stock? If only the best specimens are retained in the poultry yard, there is no danger of multiplying and perpetuating the poorest. When a poulterer is not sure how his chickens are going to turn out, it may be well to wait and study them a while. If combs are flabby, less soft food sometimes "tones up" both them and the fowls. A pale, pink comb generally indicates a bloodless hen, and meat, gravel, table-scrap, or any digester, helps such a one assimilate her food, builds her up, and thus adds life and substance throughout. With age, undersized combs develop, defective plumage becomes even, and greenish legs fade into a very fair yellow. Buff legs sometimes get a richer yellow, but usually change the other way. A wing that folds badly may be corrected by nightly or often refolding it properly after the chicken is quiet and sleepy on his perch. If he is not being prepared for exhibition, clip those heavy, dragging feathers which persist in coming outside their proper coverts, and the latter may catch up in growth and spread over better. But spiteful, mischievous and non-laying fowls especially, or those having wry tails, misshapen combs, tender feet, or matured feathers wrongly placed, are not unfit for eating if in good order, and their room is better than their company. Shakespeare's Portia says of a fop, "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man." I would not say a similar thing concerning either man or animal of indifferent appearance, since the Creator has left us freedom and opportunity to persevere or to mar His work. I do not believe in letting anything and everything pass as fowls and eggs, but in trying what patience, skill and selection can do toward bringing our layers up to the full standard of excellence and capacity for laying. Poultry culture receives increased attention as its profitable, scientific and interesting features become known, and it yearly passes into more intelligent hands. Ex-President Hayes became interested in blooded fowls, and ex-Vice-President Morton has enlarged his already large broiler establishment, which illustrates what Ruskin says, that "the thoroughly great men are those who have done everything thoroughly, and who have never despised anything, however small, of God's making." Though pullets are our best layers on an average, a first-class tested hen will lay more than a poor pullet, therefore cull prudently and "hold fast all that is good."

I once undertook to follow some newspaper advice about giving hens colored nest-boxes. It was said every hen would then know and could each time select the same nest, and thus feel at home. I could not afford a variety of paints on a mere experiment, so interested friends helped me to a lot of circus posters and patent medicine advertisements, with which and flour paste I decorated the nest fronts gaily, striped, solid and variegated. Perhaps I left some blisters or loose corners; at any rate, my birds, with beak and nail, fell upon those decorations, till, in a few weeks, no traces remained. The artistic education of hens had not been promoted, but valuable exercise was secured them. It might be well to try this plan with fowls disinclined to exertion, and then, again, it might not be. I think a nest not lice infested makes biddy feel most at home. She will generally find it very convenient to lay in a clean, comfortable house, where she is not driven around and made suspicious. My hens seldom steal their nests, though I bought and now own a rooster which must have lacked the advantages of a happy early home, because he is continually trying to show them nest places, outdoors, in barrels and behind the boxes in our woodshed. Unknown to me, a hen once strayed away during cold weather; laid her clutch in an ash box, then, before discovered, froze one leg stiff setting there; and I actually saw, one pleasant summer day, another biddy setting on a self-selected nest in a basket under a neighbor's kitchen table, and by an ironing fire. But cleanliness, care and training generally attach its inmates to a hen house. A Tennessee friend, in a late

letter, inquired how I would like the sawdust nests they use there, and was surprised when I wrote back that it is my favorite filling here. Clear of chips and splinters, an old spoon will scrape off the top any time, leaving the under part as good as ever. Sawdust can be the foundation, and on top hay, or better yet, something odorless and lice-discouraging, like onion skins, cedar trimmings and dried hops, all of which I have used with success. I rode a distance recently, and saw nest boxes with round holes in top instead of front entrances, built thus so hens would not be apt to see the eggs within and eat them. The fowls in question were light weights, being Brown Leghorns, and had not, therefore, crushed eggs when jumping down into the nests. I was told I might have seen a similar arrangement near by at the Insane Asylum hen house, and there had followed no particular advantage from the plan anyway, few eggs having been broken either before or since use. My nest boxes open in front along a narrow platform, upon which a hen can walk and look in if she please, but I have only once encountered real egg-eaters. Provide food that will make strong shells, satisfy biddy's cravings for change, then gather her projects often, and she couldn't break eggs if she would and wouldn't if she could. Clean nests make clean, attractive eggs, but if there should be soiled eggs, wash at once before the dirt is set or has time to taint them.

Pointers in Poultry Feeding.

BY M. K. BOYER.

SCRATCHING PENS.

Mr. Felch is in favor of the scratching pen. So are all practical poultry men. No matter what the style of a house may be, it is not complete until a pen for the fowls to exercise in is added. Exercise makes hens lay. Exercise stimulates growth in the young stock. Exercise makes fowls healthy, and keeps them so. Look at the houses of the man who complains that his hens do not lay, and see if he has scratching pens. Examine the premises of the person seeking cures for sick fowls, and note if there are any scratching pens. It is a fact that fowls will not stay in the roosting houses during the day time, no matter how bad the weather may be outside—and it is another fact that they will be at work in the scratching pens even during nice weather. Get to work now, and put up such pens, if you have not got them already.

KEEPS THEM BUSY.

While scratching pens are necessary, the fact remains that they will only be ornaments unless you keep the floor of them well littered with chaff or leaves. You must give them something to scratch. Bed the floor about six inches, and scatter the wheat among this litter, and then stand back and watch. It won't be long before you see every fowl busy at work. And they will scratch long after the last kernel of wheat has been found. If you have it so arranged that they can get into this pen in the morning before you are out of bed, or as soon as they leave their roosts, you will find them busy at work in this litter long before you have their breakfast prepared. The man who is studying the egg problem soon learns that this is the only way to get eggs in winter.

PULLETS FOR EGGS.

If you hatched out a lot of pullets last April or May, and you now have them yarded alone, with or without a male, and feed them good laying material, you should have eggs, and plenty of them, now, and the supply should keep up all winter. Past experiments have proven that the only way to make poultry profitable is to rely on the pullets and the two-year-old hens. The pullets can be brought into profit in the fall and winter, and the two-year-olds can be made good winter layers, but after that there will be more or less trouble to have winter eggs, as the older a fowl is the later she will moult, and the later she will moult the less are her chances for laying before spring. If these facts would be more generally minded by the poultrymen—more reliance put on the pullets than is now done—there would be more money for them.

CHANGING THE GRAINS.

Experience has proven that wheat and oats are the best egg-producing grains, yet it is not well to confine the birds to these grains alone. There should be several changes during the week. Wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat and barley would be a better bill of fare. They could be given, say, wheat on Sunday; rye on Monday; oats on Tuesday; buckwheat on Wednesday; wheat on Thursday; barley on Friday; and oats on Saturday. Or, they could be changed about, supposing that the above bill was made for evening feed, so that one kind would be used for noon feeding, and one kind for night. In addition to these whole grain diets, the morning mashers must not be forgotten.

THE MORNING MASHES.

There are some poultry editors and writers who think the smartest thing they can do is to attack the advice of some well-known writer, and declare that such and such opinions are "all theoretical," and "the writers are working on salary." One of the latest attacks is made on the morning mashers. They declare that it is all foolishness to mix up the ground grains, and that the good results obtained will not pay for the time taken to mix the feed. There is one thing certain, those who oppose mashers never speak from experience. They may keep a few fowls for fancy, but they never ran an egg or a general poultry farm. During the past few months I have taken the trouble to inquire into the poultry

condition of all the writers who oppose the morning mashers, and with one exception, none of them keep poultry. That exception was where the writer had a few breeds on a town lot. Morning mashers reach the point quicker than the whole grain, and they present a combination of feeds in a proper state for assimilation. If you want eggs in winter you must have a warm mash in the morning, and grain must be strewn among the litter at noon, and grain again at night, and grain food all the time.

Pointers.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Fine combs and vermin are sometimes seen together.

Gravel for fowls must always be accessible. The soil has much to do in affecting the shading and color of poultry, and it is a point that is seldom taken into careful consideration, though its importance is conceded by a few.

Calves' or sheep's liver, which can always be had in the market for a few cents a piece, are valuable to feed fowls for two reasons: They are devoid of bones, and they closely resemble insect diet. We advise the cooking of any sort of meat always.

When soft eggs are laid by fowls they intimate usually that the egg organs are inflamed. This state is occasioned by the birds being overfed or too fat. Spare diet and plenty of green food is the best treatment for fowls in such a condition.

In addition to those who take up poultry as a pleasurable pursuit, there are many to whom it is a means of livelihood. In France and America, I believe, the breeding and rearing of poultry is regarded a good way of making a living, and although it is usual to say that poultry keeping will not pay, there are many who find it a most profitable source of income. Unfortunately we are unable to discover those in any great numbers who find poultry add greatly to their income, for they maintain a few hens, and never tell how much they make, if even they know themselves, which is very doubtful. But that there are hundreds of such is an undoubted fact. Descriptions of these have been given from time to time, but of course their operations are not on a large scale, and therefore have not impressed the imagination. It is the failure of large and pretentious ventures that has given the idea that poultry keeping does not pay, and once let such an opinion as that gain credence and it will be reiterated *ad nauseam*. Some large poultry farms have been dismal failures. Attempts have been made, over and over again, but it came to the same end. But it looks so well on paper. Given that twenty-five hens will lay so many eggs, cost so much for food, and rear so many chickens, leaving a good margin of profit, this has only to be multiplied by a hundred or a thousand when there is a fortune for the owner. If fowls were machines and could be multiplied as can machinery, making no demands for space, air and natural conditions, or were not in any way liable to disease, then the thing could be done; but it has been proved that a large number of fowls cannot be in the same flock with profit. Disease comes in, the result of overcrowding; hens do not lay as well in large numbers as in small, and more work is required, increasing the expense so rapidly that the thing becomes a heavy loss and has to be given up. This has been the experience of many who have tried poultry farming, both in this and other countries. The fact is that poultry may be made to pay when kept in small flocks. They will always pay well as an addition to the farm stock, when they can obtain their food either for nothing or almost so, and do not need special care, or have any rent charged against the account, but this is altogether different from being a profitable pursuit alone. Well managed, they will be an important source of revenue to every farmer or cottager, and it is in this direction that the keeping of them should be encouraged.

Plant a sunflower grove, keep fresh water before old hens and chicks, provide shade from the sun and shelter from storms, watch for lice, and don't count your chicks before they are hatched, tell the truth and mind your own business.

Poultry reared with free range of orchard and meadow are the largest, and also finest in plumage and symmetry. They have a prouder carriage, and look of thrift and health not often seen in chicks reared within the limits of town lots. If the breeder must from necessity limit the range, he must provide artificially the advantage which the country naturally supplies. Insects he must replace with chopped meat, and, lacking grass range, he must cut grass and clover daily. Shade must be provided during summer, otherwise failure is sure.

Your birds need shade as well as sun. Set out a few plum trees in the yard and the hens will destroy the grubs, and enrich the soil, so that with little trouble and expense you can raise some of the most delicious fruit. With certain poultry men, this plan has worked well, and paid handsomely. Try the plan next spring and see if you are not well satisfied.

Flax culture is receiving special attention in Manitoba. A few months ago a special commissioner was sent across the Atlantic to learn how flax is grown, dressed and manufactured in Europe. He visited Ireland for this purpose, and then was directed to extend his inquiries to Belgium and other places on the continent. The soil and climate of Manitoba are said to be eminently suitable for the growing of flax.

A Few Notes on House Plants.

BY BOB BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

What is there nicer or more cheering on your way across the snow-clad and ice-bound prairie, thoroughly devoid of signs of vegetation, or when travelling along the winter roads through the bush, than when you step into a farm house, or a log shanty, and there set your eyes upon some beautifully green house plants, including the graceful fuchsia, the chubby geranium and the pebbly begonia in full bloom, in magnificent contrast with the picture of death outside, at least so far as vegetable matter is concerned? I tell you to see fine, fresh foliage and bright blooms in the very dead of winter is more than charming, and in many instances seems to lighten the cold and cheerless aspect all around in any country, but more especially in this.

Now, I am aware that the bulk of the settlers in Manitoba will agree with me right away, but I think I hear many of them saying, "Oh, yes, it is all very well, but the difficulty is to protect them from the intrigues of 'John Frost'." Well, I admit that this is rather a hard matter to overcome, but still not such an overpowering one as it looks like at first sight; there are different methods which have been applied successfully by those who were neither neglectful nor lazy. I know some who, rather than be without the fresh and beautiful, move their plants into the cellar every evening, and bring them up again in the morning after the house has got thoroughly warmed up; others have saved their much-treasured plants by placing them in a warm box over night away from the windows. The simplest plan I have met with is something like an open wicker box doubled; it is made with stakes about the breadth of an ordinary lath, with strips of lath or willows nailed on each side of them (the stakes), and paper pasted or stitched on both outside and inside—any old news or packing papers will suit admirably. This structure is light and is easily placed over the plants upon a table moved into the centre of the room. Every one knows that paper is one of the best frost resistors we have, and when you have it in this shape, with the air course or vacuum, it will withstand almost any extent of cold.

Now, for a few simple instructions as to tending pot plants at this season so as to keep them strong and useful during the dark months. In the Old Country, and warmer ones, the custom (a very good one), on the approach of winter, is to shake out the plants and replace them in pots with new soil, but this plan, so long as I have tested it here, has not succeeded well; the best way I have found for this climate is to take a fork and stir up the earth in the pots or cans to about a third of the way down, then remove it and replace with good, fresh mould without any manure, and press it down firmly so as to keep the plant from making too heavy a growth, and thereby carry a lot of sap, which will make it more liable to contract the frost. The tightening of the soil has also the advantage of what is commonly termed pot binding, and will in most, if not in all cases, force the plants into good blooming throughout the most dismal and dreary part of the year, when flowers are most scarce and most enquired after. I take this opportunity of repeating that which I have remarked in your columns more than once, that if people use the knife more frequently and pinch back oftener during the growing season, they would be rewarded with more shapely, healthier, better blooming and more easily covered plants in the winter time. All varieties of house plants are the better of a little rusty water about once in three weeks in winter and once a fortnight in summer.

On the side of the Atlantic, farmers as well as florists and fanciers were in the habit of purchasing what were termed Dutch roots or bulbs, which included Hyacinths, large and small, Tulips in varieties, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies in varieties, and Lily of the Valley, and potting them in the end of September and throughout the month of October, so as to give them a fine display of bloom at Xmas, and on till end of March. Different seasons I have had most of these varieties sent out direct from the Old Country, and found them to succeed well when planted towards the end of November, or any time during December; this suits this climate best, as it brings the plants into bloom when the days are lengthening out, and when the greatest danger of frost is over, and also when your other house plants have gone to rest awhile. Some years ago these roots were not to be got here, but now any one can have a very good selection of them from almost any of the Winnipeg nursery and seeds men, hence I would recommend all lovers of the beautiful to experiment upon a few, and only a few, until they see for themselves how they succeed, and also as I am of opinion that the prices asked for them are still too high, as I can import them from Scotland in small quantities (large enough for any amateur's wants) at considerably less than I can purchase them here. I must say the vendors in the city stand in their own light, as well as do considerable damage to the interests of horticulture and floriculture, and debar many from having enjoyment. There is very little difficulty in managing this class of plants. All you have to do is to get some good soil made up of rolled turf and sand, equal parts of each, and if possible add a little leaf mould; fill six or seven-inch pots or tins with it up to the top, place one Hyacinth, or three Tulips, or half a dozen Crocus in each pot or can; a couple of

Lilium Lancifolium may be grown nicely in a pot, but no more than one of Lilium Auratum if you really wish a satisfactory plant, and about a dozen stems of Lily of the Valley—and when choosing your plants pick them with thick tops, as they are the blooming ones. In planting put the bulbs just so far into the soil as to fix them, and do not on any account cover them over with it, give the pots a smart tap on the table or bench two or three times, so as to gently firm the earth in them, water thoroughly, and let them stand for a couple of hours, then put the pots into a box or packing case, and fill it up right over them with sawdust or sand; place the box then in a cellar or dark closet, where it should remain undisturbed for five or six weeks, by which time the pots should be pretty well filled with roots, and the green tops ought to be making their appearance; and if so, take them out of the box, place them in your room, and tend them with water regularly, giving them a little rusty water about once every fortnight, which will improve both the foliage and the bloom.

Utility vs. Fancy.

The test of practical utility has been applied to most breeds of cattle within the last few years—in Shorthorns, perhaps, more severely than any other—and without doubt the effect is beneficial to the breed to which this test is applied. The Scottish Farmer, in the following quotation, hits out hard at the Ayrshire breeders. From what we have seen of Canadian Ayrshires at the recent great exhibitions, we think there is no tendency among them to run to either extreme, but that all are breeding for a heavy flow of milk coupled with a robust condition. Still this shout from across the water will be read with interest:

"An Ayrshire cow is either the best all-round dairy cow known in Great Britain, or she is nothing. Probably the Scottish Farmer has said this before, but it is one of the things he means to say pretty often, until he convinces the judges who officiate at cattle shows that an Ayrshire cow with a fancy vessel and neat teats, which won't fill the pail, is trash. Now, that is plain speaking, but it is necessary. The Ayrshire became an object of regard to a number of fancy judges; they bred cattle with udders about the size of that carried by an old ewe, and teats which no self-respecting dairymaid cared to handle, and they call these precious impostures good cattle. It was the action of these fancy judges which made it necessary for the party of gentlemen, to whom we have referred, to acknowledge that the Scottish dairy cattle had not shared in the general improvement which has characterized Scottish stock in the past twenty-five years. A tight vessel carried well forward, and well-set teats of a reasonable length, should be encouraged, but only in cattle which make a good milk record. Furthermore, they should be encouraged, but only in cattle with some space for containing lungs. In other words, the milking competition and the taste for good vessels should go hand in hand. It will not do to allow either of them to rule alone. If the milking competition were to be the only test of merit, we should soon have unsightly cows with their udders amongst their feet and their bellies on the ground and were the fancy vessel and well-set teats the only test, there would be great danger of the extinction of the dairy reputation of the Ayrshire. We are glad to understand that amongst the younger generation of Ayrshire farmers these views are becoming more popular. They are not so enamored of winning the Ayr Derby with a cow with a fancy vessel and an infinitesimal milking record as some of the older men, and the milking competition will, without doubt, become a much more important item in the programme at dairy shows as the years roll on."

A Suitable Fence for the Farm.

The Editor of FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Seeing in a back number of your paper that you invite discussion on the subject of fences, I strongly recommend the "Corriemoney" style of fence, i. e., posts set in the ground any distance apart, wire stretched on them, and light "droppers" resting on the ground, stapled to the wires, at intervals of ten feet or less. A legal fence in the N. W. T. now consists of posts not more than thirty-five feet apart, and "droppers" not more than ten feet apart. It would probably be more profitable to use iron posts in Manitoba where wood is scarce; but here again a 30% duty kills the trade, and prevents it from being developed, either for the farmers' or manufacturers' benefit. In agitating for reduction of duty on fence wire, posts, or any other fencing material, should be included.

Your truly, F. W. GODSAL,
South Fork Ranche, Pincher Creek, Alberta.

Cartwright Agricultural Society.

Annual meeting was held on Monday, the 11th inst. Auditor's report was accepted for 1893. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors and secy-treas, for their faithful services during the year. It was decided to hold the annual exhibition of 1894 on the agricultural grounds at Cartwright. The election of Board of Directors was proceeded with the following results:—Morris Watts, Orange Howard, T. S. Menavey, John Wallace, I. P. McKibbin, R. T. Stead, A. C. Clarke, R. F. Moore, G. B. Way, C. W. Grinby. Auditor: E. Bacon. Directors' meeting was held. Officers for 1894:—President, Morris Watts; Vice-President, O. Howard; 2nd Vice-President, R. T. Stead; Secy-Treas. A. W. Bagnatt.



"Another Year."

Another year is dawning! Dear Master, let it be
In working or in waiting, another year with Thee,
Another year of mercies, of faithfulness and grace;
Another year of gladness in the shining of Thy face.

Another year of service, of witness for Thy love;
Another year of training for holier work above.
Another year is dawning! Dear Master, let it be,
On earth, or else in heaven, another year for Thee.

Timeliness in Duty.

It is a secret worth knowing and remembering, that the truest, and indeed the only possible, preparation for life's duties or trials, is made by simple fidelity in whatever each day brings. A day squandered anywhere may prove the dropped stitch from which the whole web will begin to unravel. One lesson neglected may prove to have contained the very knowledge for the want of which, far along in the course, the student may fail. We never know what is important, or when we are standing at the open doors of great opportunities, in life. The most insignificant duty that offers may be the first lesson in preparation for a noble mission; if we despise or neglect it, we miss the grand destiny, the gate to which was open just for that moment. Indeed, every hour of life holds the keys of the next, and possibly of many hours more; to fail of our duty in any one of them, may be to lose the most splendid opportunity through all life to the end.

So the times of preparation come silently and unawares, and many neglect them, not knowing what depends upon them; but neglected, and allowed to slip away, they can never be regained. The soldier can not learn the art of war in the face of the battle. The Christian cannot, in an unexpected emergency of temptation, gather in a moment all needed spiritual power. Not to be ready in advance for great duties or great needs is to fail.

The lesson is important, and has infinite applications. You cannot go back to-day to do the work you neglected to do yesterday. Opportunities never return. They must be taken on the wing, or they cannot be taken at all. There is a time for every duty; done then, its issues and results may be infinite and eternal; deferred or neglected, it may never be worth while to take it up again.

The days come to us linked one to another, so that simple faithfulness to-day always prepares us for the duty of to-morrow. Or the days are like steps on a stairway, each one meant to lift our feet, and make us ready for the next. It is a rule of providential leading, that opportunity is always given to every one to prepare for whatever part he is to take in life, and for whatever experience he is ordained to meet.—From *Silent Times*.

"Improve the Present."

Life is only a brief span from the cradle to the grave. Each day has its allotted duties—each year opens with opportunities peculiar to itself. From the hour when the rosy beams of light dawn upon childhood, until the lengthening shadows deepen into the darkness of death, each fleeting moment is laden with responsibilities which must either be accepted and worked out to completion, or else left to lie neglected along the track of life like washed skeletons, to haunt the memory, and to rise up in ghastly appeal when the great day of reckoning shall come.

Time—like the mountain brook—never runs backward, but rushing onward with the fleeting years, is lost ere long in the vast ocean of eternity. The present is ever with us; yesterday lies buried in the shadowy past, and regret for what has not been done sounds only as a mournful requiem over the graves of neglected opportunities. To-morrow is but a will-o'-the-wisp, for which we may eagerly chase but never be certain of securing, and if grasped, can never recall the departed hopes and unused hours of the past.

To-day—now—is ours. If we use its every moment in doing and getting good; if we are able and willing to grasp its worth and utilize its possibilities; if at its close, we can look back over its brief measure of time and realize with satisfaction that it has been like a golden mile-stone, set to mark our pathway of progress, then we can look forward to the morrow—should it come to us—with the peaceful assurance that we are ready for whatever it may bring forth.

The words of our blessed Lord: "I must do the work of Him who sent while it is day; for behold the night cometh when no man can work," should be the golden rule of every one of His faithful followers, so that when the sun of life is setting, when the deepening shades of eternal night settle around us, and when the past and present are alike buried with us in the grave of death, we can anticipate the glad awakening of that endless day, and at our appearing before the author of time, say with truth and confidence, "I have glorified Thee on earth, I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE STORY.

The Last of the Peplows.

Miss Maria Peplow stood on the stone doorstep in order mournfully to watch the carpenter's assistant uncrow the brass plate which had braved the storms of some five-and-twenty winters, and replace it by a new one bearing a slightly modified legend. Peplow House was still what the humorous local grave digger, when under the influence of beer, was facetiously accustomed to describe as "a cemetery for young ladies"; but beneath that ghoulish statement the words "The Peplows" no longer appeared. Miss Jane Peplow, the elder sister, had basely deserted the flowery paths of scholastic tuition, and would shortly be known as Mrs. Barton, the spouse of a benevolent provision merchant in the town. Miss Maria grieved that the ancient family of Peplow should be disgraced by what, in her prim, old-fashioned "French of Stratford" at Bowe, she was wont to term a "miscalliance." Miss Jane had indeed made a false step, and, what was worse, had not even evinced a proper shame in doing it.

When the new doorplate was screwed on—every twist of the screws hurt Miss Maria—she entered the passage, went up to Jane's bedroom, and sternly opened the door. Jane, a fair-haired, handsome woman of forty-eight—Miss Maria was dark, three years younger, and more aristocratic in appearance, with a not altogether unpleasing suggestion of lavender-like primness—had just emerged from the hands of her bridesmaid and was radiant in black silk and orange blossoms. "Enter, Maria," she said, pleasantly. "I trust you have reconsidered your decision, and will honor my nuptials with your presence." But she quailed visibly.

Miss Maria sat down. She spoke with an effort. "If dear papa were alive," she said frostily, "as an officer and a gentleman he could not have approved of such a match—such an incongruous mingling with the plebeian throng; it would have broken his heart. We have never before descended to—combine with butler. Correct me if I err in this statement, Jane."

Jane dared not. She had often heard the same remark before, but affected to treat it as wholly novel. "You must be aware that by such a marriage you forfeit all claim to social recognition. Already, the hateful effect of such a descent has made itself felt. Two of the parlor boarders are about to leave. The—ostensible pretext was Australian tinned meat supplied by Mr. Barton. In reality, it was the fact of your entering into a matrimonial alliance with butler, perhaps oleomargarine. Under the circumstances, you cannot expect me to—to extend the hand of cordiality to that—doubtless worthy person. The Peplows were always wholesome, for the few brief years they dined in commerce."

"You are very proud, Maria," said Jane sadly. "Sometimes, I think that there are finer things to do in this world than to devote one's life to the exaction of deference based upon mere family considerations."

Miss Maria declined to discuss the question. "Has the hymeneal chariot arrived?" she asked.

Miss Jane hastened to a window and peered out. The old flyman from the Red Lion over the way had just affixed a white ribbon to his whip, and was rheumatically climbing up on the box. Then he flicked his Roman-nosed roan as it lumbered over to Peplow House. The flyman had put on his best coat for the ceremony, and had hidden his crooked, unliveried legs in a chastely striped rug, as a tacit concession to the sentiment proper to such an abnormally solemn occasion.

"The—the chariot waits, sister," she said. Miss Maria would have fainted had Miss Jane called the ancient vehicle a fly. "Very well," said Miss Maria. "Do not think I reproach you, Jane. Better the intellectual refinement of a solitary crust and celibacy than the parvenu plenty of tinned tongue and a husband beneath one in the social scale. I am still left to watch over the family honor."

Miss Jane hesitated nervously. "Some day you may be glad of a husband's sheltering love," she said gently. "The struggle has been a hard one, Maria. John—"

"I am not socially conscious of the existence of any individual of that name," said Miss Maria, primly tying her bonnet strings. "Officially I am compelled to recognize Mr. Barton's existence as your husband, but as 'John,' never!"

"Mr. Barton," blushed Jane. "Mr. Barton wishes to know if you will honor him by living with us and giving up the academy!"

Miss Maria was touched, but called up the family pride to maintain her faltering resolution. "Jane," she said in the tones of a female Casabianca—"Jane, do not add to your other indiscretions by seeking to lure me from the path of duty. I do not blame you, Jane. Your confiding nature was no match for the wiles of one versed in the sophistries of the retail provision trade, the questionable morality which covers with an eleemosynary candlestick the doubtful quality of his dubious foreign wines; your innocence of plebeian usages is the best excuse for what you are about to do; but, Jane, much as it pains me to tell you so, Mrs. Barton cannot be received within the walls of this academy. You—You understand!"

"I understand," faltered Jane. "Of course, Maria, with your stern sense of family duty, it could not be otherwise."

"No," said Miss Maria, with Spartan fortitude. "It could not be otherwise, Jane." But she crossed over to Jane and kissed her.

"But the—the bills?" timidly suggested Jane.

"When your name was removed from the prospectus and the doorplate of this academy," said Miss Maria, "you naturally ceased to have any connection with the business details of such an establishment. The chariot waits. I believe it is customary for the bride to lead the way. As my elder sister, you are doubly entitled to precedence."

"Oh, sister, I'm so nervous," faltered Miss Jane, with tears in her china-blue eyes. "I ought to be so happy, and yet I'm thoroughly miserable."

Miss Maria shook her iron-gray locks with grim determination, and led the way; but Jane drew back. "This—this is the first quarrel we have ever had, sister," she faltered. "Sister, dear sister, bless me before I go to my new home"; and she flung her arms round Miss Maria's neck and burst into tears.

Miss Maria lost her stony composure for a moment, and blessed the somewhat mature bride. "I—hope you may be happy, Jane. I shall miss you, although you never could maintain discipline in the dormitories. Now, let us descend. The populace awaits us."

The vicar was waiting to receive the party at the church, but even at such an eventful moment his first thoughts were for Miss Maria. Miss Maria motioned him aside with, "I commit Miss Peplow to your care, Mr. Kesterton"; and Mr. Kesterton received Miss Jane and led her up to the altar, Miss Maria following behind, and turning off at her own pew, sternly unconscious of the fourteen pupils, who giggled and wept alternately, or dropped surreptitious bags of rice all over the seats.

Mr. Barton, a middle-aged gentlemanly man, hastened to meet the bride. He was supported by a tall, grave individual named Farmer Stebbins, a mighty producer of manzolds and manures. Miss Maria had played with him in the fields and sung with him in the choir until she learned from her father that Stebbins was beneath her socially. How could she possibly be on terms of intimacy with a man who supplied milk for her young ladies! Miss Maria recognized him frigidly and bowed her head in uncompromising prayer. Ordinarily, she patronized Farmer Stebbins with a stately dignity, occasionally so far unbending as to drive out to the farm and pay his accounts. On these occasions Farmer Stebbins had exhibited a quiet pleasure that so majestic a little lady should honor his poor house by her presence. But he had never before met Miss Maria on terms of social, though temporary, equality like the present.

Jane's departure. That night, for the first time in her life, she was unable to sleep. Jane had shared the same couch with her for thirty years, and Miss Maria had always slept with one hand thrown protectively over Jane's head. Presently, she betought her of a soft hair brush, with the bristles upwards, and placed it on Jane's pillow, and carefully removed it every morning, lest Dorcas, the housemaid, should discover her weakness.

And Jane and her husband waxed happier every day, although the school grew smaller and smaller, until even the romantic yet elderly assistant governess was dismissed and Miss Maria reigned alone—reigned alone, with a haggard, careworn look which nearly moved Jane to tears as she sat opposite her sister in church every Sunday. And then one day the crash came. Perkins, the butcher, obtained judgment by default, put a greasy-looking sheriff's officer "in possession," and Miss Maria gave up the struggle as she sat, with folded hands and slightly twitching lips, watching her household gods—her dearest relics—being labeled and ticketed and catalogued, and announced for public sale "without reserve."

Miss Maria sternly refused all assistance from "trade," and sat waiting among the ruins of her home. A few small worldly possessions still remained to her, but they were of little value. On the last afternoon which remained to the last of the Peplows in her old home, she wandered about the desolate house, and took a final farewell of all the precious possessions which were henceforth to be scattered among the inhabitants of High Drayton. Then she came back to her own sitting-room and was rather startled when some one knocked at the door and the vicar entered.

Miss Maria, with a stately courtesy, motioned to him to be seated.

The vicar seated himself on a cane-bottomed chair as if it had been a throne, and proceeded to acquit himself of a somewhat delicate mission. "You will pardon me for intruding upon you at such a time, Miss Peplow," he said deferentially, "but the fact is I have come to ask of you a favor."

Miss Maria smiled. It was the one ray of sunshine in the crash which had shattered her fortunes. She bowed to the vicar and motioned him to proceed.

"The truth is," said the vicar, "we are in a difficulty, Miss Maria. The matron in charge of Hollibone's Trust has somewhat suddenly gone away and there is no one to fill her place. It has been pointed out to me that you are accustomed to command, and I have lost not a moment as I was unwary of your plans, in hastening to place the post at your disposal."

Miss Maria almost wept, but she was not going to sacrifice the family pride so easily. "Of course, you must consider my position," she said, graciously. "As a Peplow, I should lose caste by accepting such a post."

"I have thought of that," said the vicar, "but perhaps you will recall the fact that the matron before the last was Lady Castlemaine's niece."

"A precedent of that sort enables me to accept the post if you are good enough to bring to my notice," said Miss Maria amiably, and feeling that she must break down if the vicar stayed much longer. Here was a way out of her difficulties without relying on the loathsome succor of trade. She was not aware that trade, in the person of Mr. Barton, had bought out the matron and hastily disposed of her in order that Miss Maria might be spared the pain of becoming homeless. But then trade is seldom credited with refinement of this kind, and so Miss Maria never knew who it was that had stepped in to shelter her; which was just as well, or she would have gone out into the rain and have refused to be sheltered.

Trade had pointed out to the vicar that the post was vacant, whereupon that worthy gentleman had at once suggested Miss Maria, if she could be persuaded to stoop to such an appointment. Then trade had used plain language. "It's all her wicked pride," Mr. Barton said. "She's breaking Jane's heart, vicar. I think a little misfortune would do her good; but she's lived a blameless, honorable, hard-working life, and I don't see how she's to strike root elsewhere. If you'll coax her into it, Jane will come and thank you; but we daren't be seen with you, or she'd suspect something."

The late lamented Hollibone had erected six beautiful little Queen Anne redbrick cottages, and an arched dwelling in the centre with a spire on the top. The central dwelling was allotted to the Lady Matron, the six cottages to divers elderly widows and spinsters of the town whose misfortune had overtaken. In return for a small weekly dole, they were expected to attend church twice on Sundays and once on saints' days, to pray for Hollibone as well as their own souls. When they had performed this duty, they were allowed to do as they pleased, but were required to be back in their cottages by 8 o'clock every night. The Lady Matron, of course, could stay out as long as she liked.

The paragon of the lady man, Farmer Stebbins, happened to be passing at the time in a very roomy vehicle, and was pleased to place it at Miss Maria's disposal. While Miss Maria's scanty goods and chattels were being removed to the Lady Matron's lodge, the vicar took her back to see his wife, and kept her there until it was dark.

Miss Maria, as the vicar handed her into a cozy brougham and told his coachman to drive to the lodge, felt that she wanted to cry. She had upheld the family honor under exceptionally trying circumstances. Providence had come to her assistance, or she would have had nowhere to lay her head. She drew the blue and fur carriage rug round her and shivered, for the autumn night was chill.

When the carriage stopped Miss Maria got out. "This way, if you please, Ma'am," said a well-known voice.

"Dorcas!" cried Miss Maria, in surprised tones. "You here!"

"Yes, if you please, Ma'am," said Dorcas. "You didn't think I was going to leave you all by yourself, now Miss Jane has gone."

"But, Dorcas," said Miss Maria gently, as she sank into a chair before the fire, and Dorcas brought out her fur slippers as usual, "you must be aware that I have met with pecuniary reverses, and am unable to keep a servant."

Miss Maria had once nursed Dorcas through an illness, and Dorcas—a very pretty, affectionate girl—was ill-bred enough to remember the fact. "I'm going to be married in a few months, Ma'am, to Farmer Stebbins' head man," she said; "and the vicar has offered me the lodge keeper's post here."

"But where's the lodge?" demanded Miss Maria.

"Here, Ma'am," replied Dorcas. "My duty is to look after my mistress. But it's time you had your negus."

She came back in a few minutes with the negus and a slice of toast cut into strips. Miss Maria, her gown turned back, as was her custom, sat with her feet on the fender thoughtfully warming both hands at the cheerful fire. At 8.30 Dorcas brought in Miss Maria's Bible and respectfully sat down near the door.

Miss Maria looked around with somewhat blurred eyes. "Let us thank God for all His mercies," she said. "And Dorcas—"

"Yes, Ma'am," quietly returned Dorcas.

"Don't sit over there in the cold, but draw your chair up to the fire."

Miss Maria sat up in bed widely. "Yes, I—I—I must have been dreaming. Dorcas, I thought Jane was here, and that she cried over me."

"It's the strange room, Ma'am," replied Dorcas, tucking her up again, and again Miss Maria slept.

As the days went by every one of any importance made a point of calling on Miss Maria. People respected her gallant struggle against overwhelming odds; they wanted to show their respect, and so they called at all hours, from old Lady Castlemaine down to Farmer Stebbins, who had sung in the choir with Miss Maria when they were children. In those days Miss Maria had patronized Stebbins with a gracious condescension which somewhat overwhelmed him, never forgetting to let him feel that this grand manure was never forgettable gulf. And Stebbins had sighed and gone about the accumulation of filthy lucre in the shape of manure as the one object of his life. Many a maid had longed for him and sighed in vain; many a matron had lured him into afternoon tea on Sunday and thrown out mysterious hints that so warm a man ought to marry and settle down. Farmer Stebbins had never married. And now that his idol had seemed to fall from her high estate, he developed a more chivalrous courtesy than before. It is needless to say that he had not worried Miss Maria with bills. Every morning he came personally with a tin can of his best cream for her use; every week he brought eggs and butter to Dorcas; and when Miss Maria gently checked him one morning, he replied that he was sorry to displease her, but that he must obey orders. Miss Maria, thinking that he alluded to the trustees, made no more objections, but, from bowing with gracious condescension, actually invited him into the parlor once a month for five minutes' conversation.

Stebbins was true to her; he had always recognized her social position, and the disparity in their family was so great that Miss Maria felt she could safely meet him on the neutral ground of their childish experiences without losing caste. She never had cared for caste, and was happy; Miss Maria had cared for caste all her life, and was unhappy. She fell into the habit of enquiring about Jane from Stebbins. Jane also asked about Miss Maria from the worthy farmer. Thus an indirect method of communication between the sisters was established. Miss Maria also relied upon Stebbins to help in the onerous duties of her post. To her surprise, she found herself gradually glad to leave most of them in his hands. Her long struggle with the world had tired her mentally and physically. The ruddy-cheeked Stebbins, with his enormous muscular strength and gentle, clumsy ways, exercised the County Guide that his family had once been the De Stevens, then Destevins, then plain Stebbins. He came of more honorable and ancient stock than the Peplows themselves, although his father had never served Her Most Gracious Majesty. Hence, when Stebbins, with many blushes asked her to take tea at the farm in order to meet Mrs. Barton on neutral territory, Miss Maria, after a faint show of resistance, actually consented to do so. For some three or four months—it was now January—she had lived her solitary life, haunted by the fear that Dorcas would marry and leave her.

"You must not waste your life on me, Dorcas," she said, as she dressed in her best lavender silk for the tea party. "I have been selfish in accepting your devotion. When do you intend to be married?"

"Not before you, Ma'am," said Dorcas quietly, and went away.

Miss Maria started. Poor Dorcas! Then a faint flush dyed her cheek. "Dorcas, what did you mean by that remark?" she asked, when Dorcas returned with her best cap.

"What I said, Ma'am," answered Dorcas, carefully putting the cap in the box. "Shall I bring a lantern to light us on the way back?"

It was a clear, frosty afternoon. A robin twittered faint, make-believe music on a bare branch outside the window. Miss Maria listened to the bird for a moment, and then drew on her gloves. When she went down stairs another surprise awaited her in the shape of the Red Lion chariot. "What do you want?" she enquired, somewhat sharply, of the red-nosed Jehu.

Jehu was a man of few words. "You, Mum," he stolidly answered.

"What for?" enquired Miss Maria.

"Stebbins," said Jehu, woodenly.

"But, my good man, I didn't order you to come," said Miss Maria.

Jehu flicked an imaginary fly from the venerable ruin in the shafts, but made no answer.

"Go home," said Miss Maria. "I shall walk."

She went down the path, followed by Dorcas and the chariot. When she looked round Jehu still followed at a snail's pace.

"Stebbins," said Jehu.

"I think we'd better get in, Ma'am," suggested Dorcas. "He'll go there all the same."

Miss Maria got in, mentally deciding that she had yielded only to force majeure.

Jehu touched his hat when she got out of the chariot. "Nine o'clock, Mum!" he asked.

"Yes," said Miss Maria, taken by surprise; and the chariot crumbled away, each wheel looking as if it wanted to go to a different point of the compass.

Stebbins was at the hall door to receive them. Miss Maria thought that he had never shown to such advantage. All his natural timidity had vanished. He was the quiet, courteous host, full of homely cordiality and good feeling. His house-keeper took Miss Maria upstairs to remove her bonnet. There was a cozy fire in the best bedroom. Suddenly Miss Maria—the housekeeper had gone down—fell on her knees by the side of the bed and began to cry softly, utterly regardless of the fact that she was crushing her best cap beyond redemption. She moved from one familiar piece of furniture to another—furniture which she had thought never to see again. There it all was—the old familiar mahogany bedstead, the little bookcase by its side, the ancient bureau, the vast clothespress, the faded carpet, the painting of her father on the wall, the needle-work sampler which had bidden contemptuous defiance to all well-known laws of ornithology and botany for so many years; nay, even the paper was the same pattern, although fresher and newer. And the room had been partitioned off to exactly the same size as her old apartment at Peplow House. There was even an old-fashioned pin cushion on the dressing table—no one knew how sorely she missed that pin cushion—just as it had stood for years at Peplow House.

Before she had recovered from her surprise, the housekeeper again knocked at the door. Miss Maria hastily busied herself with her cap. "Does any one use this room?" she asked.

"No, Ma'am."

"Has any one ever used it?"

"No, Ma'am."

Then she went down stairs and was not surprised to find herself back at the Peplow House drawing-room again.

Stebbins came forward to meet Miss Maria with quiet deference, and led her to a chair—her chair—by the fire. She could not speak.

Stebbins gave her time to recover herself. "How can I thank you?" asked Miss Maria.

"If it gives you pleasure," he said, in his simple, honest way—"if it gives you pleasure, Miss Maria, it is the only excuse I have for doing it. I didn't like to think of your missing the things."

"But don't you see," she said, "you—you make it harder for me to go back."

"Don't go back. I'll go away if you care to stay here."

"What, John!" His name slipped from her lips unconsciously. She had not called him "John" for five and twenty years. "Give up your home for me?"

"Yes," he said simply. "Why not?"

Miss Maria's feeble edifice of family pride tottered and crumbled away like a house of cards. "John," she said softly, "I have spent my whole life in pursuit of shadows. You shame me, John."

He led her back to her chair, whence she had risen under the influence of strong emotion. "I only want to see you happy," he said, "I could think of no other way than to preserve the things you love. They—they comforted me."

"Comforted you?"
"Yes."
"Have you—have you any sorrow," hesitatingly enquired Miss Maria.
"Yes," said John; "ever since I can remember anything, it has been with me."

Then a light flashed upon Miss Maria. This man had loved her all his life. She had made a barrier between them which was insurmountable. He had watched over her, cherished her, loved her, only to be repaid by condescending impertinence and patronage. Even now, he was too noble to be revenged, too magnanimous to crush her as she deserved. His sole thought had been for her happiness, for her well-being.

For a moment they stood looking into each other's eyes. The woman's fell. She moved blindly toward the door. Most men would have taken advantage of her helplessness. This man would not speak even now. Suddenly, she came back and held out her hand.

"Will you forgive me!" she asked. "I have treated you very cruelly, very unworthy. I only see my own meanness through my tears. Had I found this out years ago, when I was younger and unbroken by the world, I—I should have acted differently."

Stebbins stood as one dazed, but she came nearer still, her thin, white hands clasped together. "I am so sorry," she said, "so very, very sorry. Oh, if our lives could come over again. Now, I am broken and old and worn, with no one to love me, no one to care, no one to remove the barriers which my hideous pride has raised around me. I have wasted my life—and yours! Forgive me!"

Stebbins raised her up. "You are the only woman in the world for me," he said. "I've loved you ever since we sat in the choir and our voices mingled together. You made my heaven then. Will you make it again?"

She crept into the shelter of his strong arms. "You are so strong," she sobbed, and laid her head upon his breast.—*Chambers Journal.*

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Irish Letter.

DEAR CANADIAN SISTERS & BROTHERS:—

I shall begin my to-day's letter by telling you of an event which will rebound, in your estimation, to your own country's credit, to the discredit of mine. Some days ago, an able-bodied American gentleman (tourist, I presume), was walking along one of our country road paths; coming along behind him was an Irish cyclist who had no business whatever to be on said side-path but who should have been on the road—(this is not a free country as to the use of and abuse of side-ways). This particular young cyclist "hollered" to the stalwart American to "clear off." No reply was vouchsafed. Then, again, "clear the way" resounded, still no reply. Then came a rush, an impediment, an interchange of "polite" mannerisms, a broken bicycle, and two broken heads, two doctors' bills, two summonses, two apologies, and last as well as best, two eternal friendships. So ended the fracas between America and Ireland, in which your countryman certainly had the best of it.

As we live we learn. I never heard of any dangerous properties in gelatine until to-day, when I heard of a shocking accident—resulting in two deaths—occasioned by a package of it having been put into an oven to dry. A young wife and her husband were sitting at their kitchen fire. He had just come in from his business, and was having a good warm. She, poor girl, had forgotten the gelatine, or at least had forgotten the dangerous place she had left it in; or, more probably still, was as ignorant of this danger as your humble servant. Suddenly came an explosion, and in one minute the young wife was blown to atoms, the husband shattered almost beyond recognition, but alive, and the oven with all its adjuncts—everywhere. The unfortunate young man died that evening, but was able to tell the cause of the accident before he became unconscious. They had only been married a few weeks. This may be a useful warning to your readers, many of whom may be as ignorant on the subject as I was until to-day.

Yesterday, for the first time for many months, there was a spark of hope regarding the water question; the numerous mountain rivulets flowing into the reservoir were equal to the daily demand, viz., 8,000,000 gallons.

A terrible suicide has made our country notorious. A gentleman, very well-known everywhere, by everybody, a Mr. Dick Farrell, took away his own life some days ago. The circumstances which caused his doing so are better buried with him. More than his own hearth has been made desolate. But let the dead bury their dead. He has passed away and left many friends behind him, who remember nothing but that he was a genial friend and an accomplished gentleman.

The annual military festival was held on Wednesday evening in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Three bands attached to the different regiments quartered in Dublin took part in it, also the choirs of St. Patrick's, Christ Church and St. Bartholomew's. The magnificent church was crowded and the music perfect. The offertory always goes to the Soldiers' Guild.

I shall end up by telling you of a shock of earthquake which was felt one day last week in different

parts of Ireland. Somewhere in Carlow, a nurse in her nursery was surprised to see a table she was sewing at move up and down. She thought a little dog, which was in the room, had occasioned the moving of it in some way. Presently, after she had removed the dog, the table heaved so much that the lamp which was on it fell towards her; she had presence of mind sufficient to catch the stem in good time, and carry it quickly out of the room. Other members of the household felt the same sensations, and in the morning it was heard that the country all around had experienced them also, and in other parts of Ireland, too, shocks were felt about the same time. How very small such things make one feel, don't they?

I hope I shall have pleasanter current events to tell you in my next letter than I have to-day. This letter reads to me surging over with horrors, but they are *bona fide* "current events."
S. M. STUDDERT-KENNEDY.

Our Library Table.

We have received from G. W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education, Ontario, a copy of his work entitled, "Patriotic Selections and Arbor Day Exercises." It will be found very helpful by the teachers in our public schools.

There's a song in the air, there's a star in the sky;
There's a mother's deep prayer, and a baby's low cry.
And the star rains its fire, while the beautiful sing;
And the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King.
—J. G. Holland

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

As I sat before the firelight in my easy study on New Year's Eve my heart was stirred with many tender memories of the year so nearly gone; stirred, too, by a few vague regrets that it was leaving me forever. As I sat musing thus there appeared before me a figure, that of an old man, clad in flowing robes of gray, while long hair of the same color floated over his shoulders. His countenance was sad, yet resigned and peaceful, and as I gazed in surprise he divined my thoughts and thus addressed me: "I am the dying year, from whom you evidently dread to part. To those who have used me well such a thought should not be allowed to come, for to them I have shown the way to make even better use of the years to follow; and when their allotted span has passed, old 1893 will reward them by shining brilliantly in the crown they have earned. My friend, I leave you soon, grieve not for me, farewell."

As he spoke these words I reached forth my hand to detain him, but eluding my grasp he passed outward, his form finally disappearing from my view, and left me even more lonely than before. But lo! a gentle touch was laid upon my knee, and turning hastily I perceived beside me a little child with soft, curling locks, azure eyes, and a countenance of surpassing loveliness. My enraptured gaze rested admiringly on his beautiful form, when, in a voice, oh! how soft, he said: "Mourn not so for your old friend, he has sent me to comfort you." "What is your name and whence come you?" I cried. "I am the infant year, and people call me 1894. Will you not love me too, even as you loved my old friend '93?" And, smiling sweetly, he held out to me his tiny hands and I, no longer filled with regret for the departed, snatched up the beautiful child and clasped him fondly to me, when hark! the old hall clock chimed out the hour of midnight, and I awoke with a start to find my arms empty and my nocturnal vision only a dream, and yet not wholly so, for as I suddenly remember,

"Another year, with all its hopes and fears,
Has passed into the deep abyss of Time."

And this, then, was the old man who bade me farewell in my vision. With the passing of the old year comes the dawning of the new, the beautiful new year—the unstained cherub that, in imagination, I so fondly pressed. Yes, it is now 1894, and as it is customary, let us call to mind the resolutions formed at the beginning of the year just passed, see how we carried them out faithfully, or where in we have failed. Failures will come, try as we may, but let us not be discouraged. Perhaps the blotted parts of last year's pages serve only to bring the bright into greater prominence, just as the stars look brighter when the sky is dark.

But there, my boys and girls are all, I know, doing their best, and weaving life's mingled yarn as skillfully as possible; so your old Uncle Tom is not going to have you begin the new year with solemn faces, but rather have a friendly chat on subjects more congenial to the merry hearts of his young folks. Lessons? not a bit of it; you have all school hours for them. School? What a flood of memories that simple word recalls. All that happy boyhood when I was, as in fancy I see you now, at your recreation hour, with ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes, coasting down the steep hillside, snowballing, or perhaps playing shinny—was ever anything more appropriately named? Many a sore rap these poor shins got, but somehow that was all forgotten in the excitement of the game. And talk of toboggan slides! artificial affairs made of boards with water poured over them. Bah! give me the good old hill by the edge of the brook, that is a place worth having a slide on; why it almost makes me feel young to think of it, and then what a glorious skating rink that same brook afforded!

"Hurrah! the lake is a league of glass!
Buckle and strap on the stiff, white grass,
Off we shoot, and poise and wheel,
And swiftly turn upon scoring heel;
And our flying sandals chirp and sing
Like a flock of swallows upon the wing."

What wonder country children are healthy and happy? And look here, too, at the great snowman Rose and Harry, who are not big enough to go to school, have made. It reminds me of a story I read of a poor boy whose sole ambition was to become a sculptor, but he had no materials with which to work, so one night when the snow lay soft and deep he worked all night, alone and unobserved, and when morning came the people beheld with astonishment, on the village square, a beautiful figure which they called the "Snow Angel." But they never knew whence it came for many years, when the boy, then a man and a famous artist, carved from marble the fac-simile of the figure he had in his boyhood formed from the snow, and which, he always said to himself, he would one day produce in stone. Truly, "the child is father of the man," and our thoughts and actions of the present are faithful indicators of what we shall become in the future.

Notes.

BY MRS. J. H. BUCKBEE.

In the dear old home, mother encouraged each of us to keep a note book, and dot down all we came across that might be a help in our work. Mine money could not buy, for is not every line linked with the old life, ere I had left the roof-tree where my earliest cry was heard. We used to prove a receipt, then it was copied, and the consequence is we each have a volume of valuable references on every imaginable subject, and if the *ADVOCATE* has a nook to spare, I send a few hints by way of specimen from my wayside gatherings:—

In cooking fruit cake, put a layer of ashes on the bottom of the oven, under your pan, and it will not burn underneath, and if you put a tin (I use a salmon can) of hot water in the oven, your cake will not be scorched on the outside.

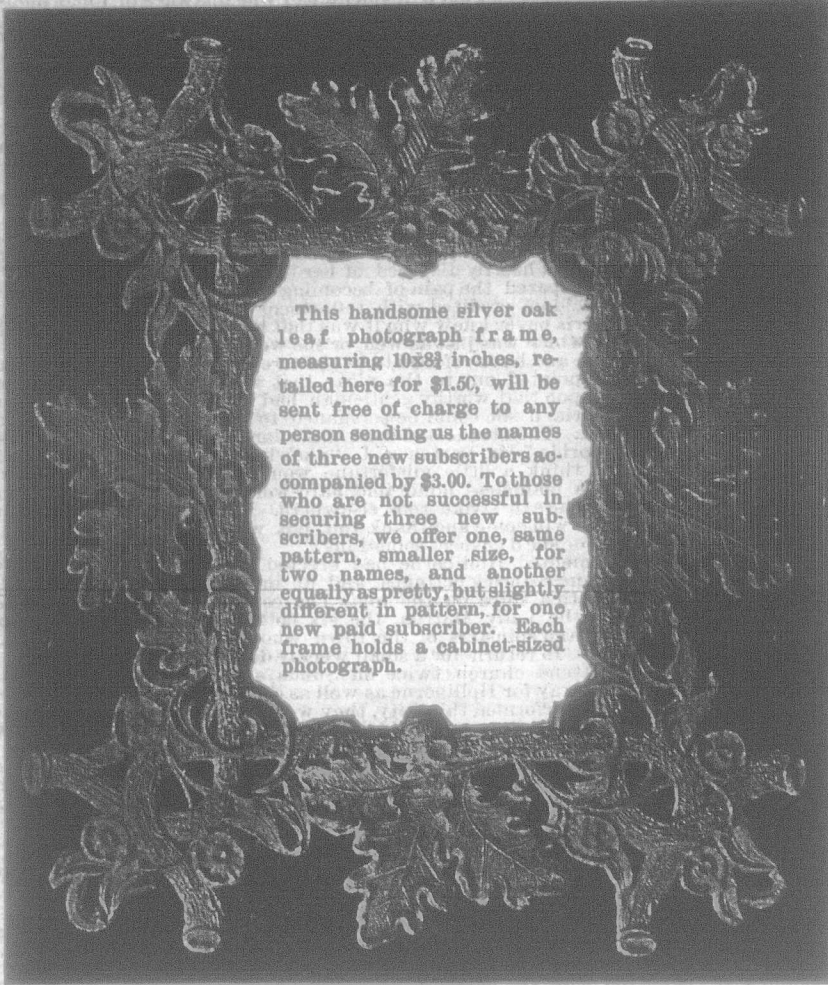
Put three or four bits of dried apple in the lard you cook your fried cakes in, and they will not scorch, neither will the lard get dark in color, although the apples will look like dead coals; when they get black I take them out and put more in their place.

A CURE FOR CORNS.

Break some bits of pearl shell, the river clam will do, or pearl buttons (but not, as a girl friend did, take china buttons), put in a bottle, squeeze the juice of a lemon on the pieces, and when dissolved moisten the corn for several successive days. It will effect a certain cure.

In winding wools do not wind tightly, as it destroys the elasticity of the fibre.

If the ring on a glass gem jar will not unscrew, hold it in the steam of a kettle spout a few minutes and it will readily give to pressure.



This handsome silver oak leaf photograph frame, measuring 10x13 inches, retailed here for \$1.50, will be sent free of charge to any person sending us the names of three new subscribers accompanied by \$3.00. To those who are not successful in securing three new subscribers, we offer one, same pattern, smaller size, for two names, and another equally as pretty, but slightly different in pattern, for one new paid subscriber. Each frame holds a cabinet-sized photograph.

Now, girls, do not pretend to say Uncle Tom has forgotten you in this letter, for, feeble as my sight is becoming, I could see you romping with your brothers, as merry as they; so this applies to you as much as to them.

Dear me! How long I have talked, yet I have not even mentioned our most important subject—the puzzles. I was looking over some old ADVOCATES the other day and it made me almost sad to see my once numerous family grown so small.

P. S.—I know my puzzlers will be disappointed if I do not give the names of the prize-winners in this number. I can do so for the best original puzzles, but for the best answers they must wait till the next issue, as I have not yet received the answers to Dec. 15th puzzles, and that competition is very close.

In the puzzle competition Henry Reeve carries off first prize, with Ada Smithson close after him, who gets second, while Geo. W. Blyth takes the third.

There's less of snow and less of cold, And less of Christmas cheer; The weary earth is growing old And duller every year.

And yet, the children sport and play, With laughter loud and clear; Perhaps—perhaps I'm growing grey, And duller every year.

A Woman's Complaint.

I know that deep within your heart of hearts You hold me shrined apart from common things. And that my step, my voice, can bring to you A gladness that no other presence brings.

And yet, dear love, through all the weary days You never speak one word of tenderness; Nor stroke my hair, nor softly clasp my hand Within your own, in loving, mute caress.

You think, perhaps, I should be all content To know so well the loving place I hold Within your life, and so you do not dream How much I long to hear the story told.

You cannot know, when we two sit alone And tranquil thoughts within your mind are stirred, My heart is crying, like a tired child, For one fond look, one gentle, loving word.

It may be when your eyes look into mine You only say, "how dear she is to me!" Oh! could I read it in your softened glance, How radiant this plain old world would be.

Perhaps, sometimes, you breathe a secret prayer That choicest blessings unto me be given, But if you said aloud, "God bless thee, dear," I should not ask a greater boon from heaven.

I weary sometimes of the rugged way, But should you say, "through thee my life is sweet," The dreariest desert that our path could cross Would suddenly grow green beneath my feet.

'Tis not the soundless waters ocean holds That give refreshment to the thirsty flowers, But just the drops that, rising to the skies, From thence descend in softly falling showers.

What matter that our granaries are filled With all the richest harvest's golden stores, If we, who own them, cannot enter in, But, famished, stand before the close-barred doors.

And so 'tis sad that those who should be rich In that true love that crowns our earthly lot, Go praying with white lips from day to day For love's sweet tokens, and receive them not.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

I did meet a wondrous monster, 'T was something magical, enchanting; In my hand a bright sword glistened, Swift I smote it, hewn a splinter, In pieces five it scattered broadcast. But its magic had not left it, For on the battlefield before me, The FIFTH appeared, a man heroic In our English politics.

2-CHARADE.

Foot prints on mystic sands made by a puzzler's run Gave courage to E. A. Fairbrother, and there was one— One lonely puzzler, but on a log in view A COMPLETE "Lady Armand," and there was two; Two happy puzzlers made sweet company, Sir Henry Reeve disturbed them, and then there was three; Three jolly puzzlers skirting long the shore, Saw "A Smith's son" making signs, and there was four; Four busy puzzlers in LAST way did contrive To snare a "Blyth" young laddie and there was five; Five earnest puzzlers up to naughty tricks,

Plucked a "Water Lily" and there was six; Six happy puzzlers, each of them a mate; Took the "Snider boys" in tow and there was eight; Eight noisy puzzlers the helm did resign, Ran against "T. W. Banks," and there was nine; Nine industrious puzzlers using each a pen, Took pity on a "Clarence boy" and there was ten; Ten wicked puzzlers, each one trying hard To First from cousin puzzler Uncle Tom's reward.

3-CHARADE.

My FIRST is a boy's name, My SECOND is a vowel, My THIRD is to cry goods, My WHOLE is by some used, And by others abused.

4-CHARADE.

This is the lilt of the song we solvers sing As we puzzle away, puzzle away; Oh! we're as happy as any king, And if anyone would joy to their bosom bring, Come and join our band and take a fling! At puzzling away, puzzling away.

No COMPETE you need to be To puzzle away, puzzle away; Nor have you to put up any fee, But you are welcome to come and see How a wondrous enjoyable 'twill be to thee To puzzle away, puzzle away.

But I would also have you to know That to puzzle away, puzzle away; That of course a little learning you must know, But all ADVOCATE readers have that, SECOND now, So come along and make your bow At puzzling away, puzzling away.

It makes no difference be you short or long, To puzzle away, puzzle away; You can give us your FIRST and help us along, Sure, in joining us you can't be wrong, So come and join us in our song Of puzzle away, puzzle away.

You'll never have any cause to regret, To puzzle away, puzzle away; When once in our boat you get, For of all the puzzling THIRD you ever met, We've got the best, you can just bet, Now puzzle away, puzzle away.

When once you are with us afloat, Puzzling away, puzzling away; When once you are a LAST in our boat, Of course you must take off your coat, And work with a vim if you'd earn any goat, At puzzling away, puzzling away.

So this is the lilt of our puzzling song, We'll puzzle away, puzzle away; For we are a happy, jolly band, With dear, kind Uncle Tom in command, His orders are pleasant, his rewards are grand, I'll wager were the tip-top puzzling crew of the land, And so we still puzzle away.

Answers to December 1st Puzzles.

THE P O D D E R PAPER OPERA DERMIS ERASE 1-Some. 2-The FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 3-CHARADE. 4-CHARADE. 5-CHARADE. 6-CHARADE. 7-CHARADE. 8-CHARADE. 9-CHARADE. 10-CHARADE. 11-CHARADE. 12-CHARADE. 13-CHARADE. 14-CHARADE. 15-CHARADE. 16-CHARADE. 17-CHARADE. 18-CHARADE. 19-CHARADE. 20-CHARADE. 21-CHARADE. 22-CHARADE. 23-CHARADE. 24-CHARADE. 25-CHARADE. 26-CHARADE. 27-CHARADE. 28-CHARADE. 29-CHARADE. 30-CHARADE. 31-CHARADE. 32-CHARADE. 33-CHARADE. 34-CHARADE. 35-CHARADE. 36-CHARADE. 37-CHARADE. 38-CHARADE. 39-CHARADE. 40-CHARADE. 41-CHARADE. 42-CHARADE. 43-CHARADE. 44-CHARADE. 45-CHARADE. 46-CHARADE. 47-CHARADE. 48-CHARADE. 49-CHARADE. 50-CHARADE. 51-CHARADE. 52-CHARADE. 53-CHARADE. 54-CHARADE. 55-CHARADE. 56-CHARADE. 57-CHARADE. 58-CHARADE. 59-CHARADE. 60-CHARADE. 61-CHARADE. 62-CHARADE. 63-CHARADE. 64-CHARADE. 65-CHARADE. 66-CHARADE. 67-CHARADE. 68-CHARADE. 69-CHARADE. 70-CHARADE. 71-CHARADE. 72-CHARADE. 73-CHARADE. 74-CHARADE. 75-CHARADE. 76-CHARADE. 77-CHARADE. 78-CHARADE. 79-CHARADE. 80-CHARADE. 81-CHARADE. 82-CHARADE. 83-CHARADE. 84-CHARADE. 85-CHARADE. 86-CHARADE. 87-CHARADE. 88-CHARADE. 89-CHARADE. 90-CHARADE. 91-CHARADE. 92-CHARADE. 93-CHARADE. 94-CHARADE. 95-CHARADE. 96-CHARADE. 97-CHARADE. 98-CHARADE. 99-CHARADE. 100-CHARADE.

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

Geo. W. Blyth, A. R. Borrowman, Addison and Oliver Snider, Henry Reeve, Josie Sheehan, I. Irvine Devitt.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP. ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. I use no other Soap but Royal Crown and like it very much.

FARMS FOR SALE! I have several improved and unimproved farms for sale for very small payment in cash, balance to be paid by delivery of half the crop each year.

R. J. MITCHELL, Polson Avenue, - Winnipeg, Man., BREEDER OF BERKSHIRE PIGS. Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks.

FARMERS' CHORING MITTS. For only 50c. per pair we have an excellent line of Farmers' Winter Mitts, made entirely of leather and warmly lined.

STANLEY MILLS & CO. Hamilton, 7-y-om Ont. For only 50c. per pair we have an excellent line of Farmers' Winter Mitts, made entirely of leather and warmly lined.

DISPERSION SALE. Rosedale Herd SHORTHORN CATTLE. Wednesday, February 28th, 1894. AT 1 O'CLOCK.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. I have a few choice SOWS and BOARS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Shall have a large number of EARLY SPRING LITTERS.

J. D. MCGREGOR & CO., Box 183, Brandon, Manitoba, IMPORTERS OF STALLIONS. COMPRISING English Shires, Cleveland Bays, Thoroughbreds, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

HEATHER LODGE STOCK FARM. For sale, four Shorthorn Females that have never been defeated in the show ring; have won seven first prizes.

NOTICES.

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

The Legislative Assembly of the province of Manitoba is called "to take into consideration the state and welfare of the province of Manitoba, and therein to do as may seem necessary."

R. J. Mitchell's celebrated sow Lady Harcourt, bred by J. G. Small & Bro., has just farrowed fifteen fine pigs, all of which are doing well. Who says the Berkshires are not prolific!

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association will be held in the city hall, Winnipeg, on January 18th. Essays will be read and addresses delivered by many prominent dairymen, and all interested in dairying are invited to be present.

Munson's Family Almanac for 1894 contains much useful information. The first thirty pages are devoted to veterinary receipts and prescriptions, and the latter half is a family department, containing many useful hints as to the care and treatment of many of the "ills that flesh is heir to." See advertisement in another column, and send for an almanac.

W. J. Hinman, V. S., of Winnipeg, has purchased the two-year-old stallion, Danhope 28838. He was bred by N. T. Nagle, of Waterloo, Iowa, and is by the great Alford 9332 by Nutwood 600, 2.18; Alford's dam was Alta, 2.23, by Almont 33; Danhope's dam was Laura K., 2.28, by Swigert 650, sire of 41 in the 30 list. Grand dam Blucherette, by Belfounder 53; great grand dam Lady Bristol, also by Belfounder 53. He will be entered in the several stakes next summer.

See advertisement in another column of Mr. Maw, Winnipeg, the well-known poultryman. Mr. Maw says that given the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte he has no place for any other breed. He has never been able to supply the demand for Plymouth Rock eggs, but now with his largely increased flock (now numbering upwards of 200) he hopes to be able to fill all this spring's orders. In Broome turkeys he has some seventy-five grand, good ones, and "banks" on a lively trade in these hardy birds. Without any extra effort, both Wyandottes and Rocks are now laying well, and he receives forty cents per dozen for all the fresh eggs he can supply.

The time of year has now come when the farmers' sons and daughters, after a hard season's work, find a few months with which to improve their education. We would like to call the attention of those who may be desirous of fitting themselves for a business career, especially those thinking of taking a clerkship, and point out to them the great advantage of a good shorthand and typewriting training. The needs of to-day have made shorthand necessary, especially to those contemplating entering a business career, and their education for such cannot be regarded as finished without it. There is no branch of education that will repay the money expended for it as quickly as shorthand. The time required to learn shorthand varies from three to five months, and the tuition for such a course can be repaid by one month's salary as a shorthand writer. The Western Shorthand University, Winnipeg, is, we believe, the only institution in Manitoba or Northwest that makes shorthand a specialty, teaching both the two subjects, typewriting and shorthand.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba & Northwest Horse Breeders' Association was held in the office of the secretary. Reports of treasurer, secretary, and the various committees were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, M. Ross; Vice-President, W. L. Eardley; Secretary, George Cochran; and Treasurer, C. V. Alloway. Executive Committee: W. J. Hinman, V. S., secretary; G. C. Longstreet, Sheriff Inkster, D. Hope, Dr. Little, J. W. Harris, F. A. Fairchild, W. J. Hinman, the secretary, was re-elected director on the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Board, to represent the association. The following stake races were decided upon, viz.: Two-year-old, trotting and pacing, \$15 entrance to be added to \$150 added by the association, mile heats, 3 in 3; 3-year-old, trotting and pacing, same conditions as 2-year-old. Two-year-old running, five-eighths of a mile, \$15 entrance fee to \$150 added; beaten horses receive allowance, also horses bred in Manitoba or Northwest Territories. All-age stake, "Manitoba Derby," one mile, maidens allowed 5 pounds; winners, 5 pounds above the scale; \$50 entry to be added to \$200 given by association. Full particulars will be furnished later. Entries close April 1st, 1894.

Breeders of Southdown sheep do not seem to be cast down by the outlook for the sheep industry. The American Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association has recently received into membership: Thos. P. Hamilton, Aux Vasse, Mo.; R. Marsh & Sons, Richmond Hill, Ont., Can.; Blackford & Hot, Dixmont Centre, Maine; A. P. Booth, Hamlet, Mo.; Edward E. Horton, Huntsburg, N. J.; W. W. Flinn, Chetek, Wis.; Charles French, Solon, Maine; Wm. Henthorn, Sylvan, Wis.; W. M. Beninger, Walnutport, Penn.; Bellevue Farm Co., Cranberry, N. C.; James Scott, Aberfoyle, Ont., Can. J. G. S.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, in writing this office says: We still have twelve young bulls, of our own breeding, for sale, having sold five since October. They are from such cows as Imp. Lovely 19th, Imp. 34th Duchess of Gloster, Imp. Sunray, Imp. Cleta, Nonpareils, Wimples, Minas, Lancasters or Lavenders, Belle Foreste, Princess of Wales, Helitropes, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and others; in short, many of them are from the best cows we own. I will simply say, they are an exceedingly good lot, and in just nice condition, not a bad colored one in the lot. We have, besides the young bulls of our own breeding, three excellent imported bulls for sale, including the roan Nonpareil yearling bull, Royal Member 64741; one of the best show-bulls I have ever imported, and the red yearling bull, Clan Campbell 63794, a bull of very superior quality, though scarcely in show-yard condition. Besides these two yearling imported bulls we have a promising imported bull calf about ten months old. Everything for sale—no reserve with us, excepting Indian Chief. Cows, heifers and heifer calves for sale as well as bulls.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

The undersigned has received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Elias Mott, to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1894, at his late residence, near New Durham Station on the G. T. R., 2 1/2 miles northeast of the Village of Norwich, the entire herd of Holsteins, consisting of 35 cows and heifers, 5 young bulls; also 3 brood sows (one Tamworth), several colts and horses and farm implements. Terms—Eight months' credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, or discounted at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. All sums under ten dollars cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Lunch will be provided. 1-a-om E. R. ALMAS, Auctioneer.

DISPERSION SALE THE FAMOUS LANDSDOWN HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON Thursday, 8th February, 1894, at the Brown Bros' Sale Stables, Cor. King and George Streets, Toronto


As is well known, this herd was selected to represent the Ontario Holsteins at the World's Fair, Chicago, where they took second herd prize. In 1892 they carried off the principal prizes at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, taking first herd at Toronto, medal and diploma at Montreal. In 1891 they did equally as well at Toronto and London. For individual merit and as a herd they have no equal in Canada, thus affording to purchasers an opportunity to secure the best ever offered in this country. Stock at Sale Stables for inspection by the fifth. TERMS—Eight months' credit on approved notes; eight per cent. discount for cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Send for catalogue with full description. GEO. ANDREW, Auctioneer. 349-b-om J. C. McIVEN & SON, Proprietors, Winona, Ont., Can.

JOHN E. SMITH, Beresford Stock Farm, Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium, SHORTHORN and HERFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS OF BOTH BREEDS. Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies. Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire. J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN. 42-y-m

SEND YOUR PRINTING ORDERS TO THE BUCKLE PRINTING CO'Y 146 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 40-y-m

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FRIENDS ARE ALWAYS WELCOMED AT

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR AND ARE VERY SUCCESSFULLY TAKEN AT MITCHELL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 60-b-m 566 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, EMERSON, MAN.

Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna 3rd's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 60 days. They are sired by my Clothild bull and Temp's Captain Columbus, and out of my best cows. There is nothing better in this or any other country. For full particulars, address W. J. YOUNG, Prop. 44-y-m

THORNDALE STOCK FARM MANITOUL, JOHN S. ROBSON, Proprietor. SHORTHORN CATTLE A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Write for particulars. 43-1-y-m


"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR. Treherne, BREEDER OF Manitoba. Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire and Red Tamworth Swine. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP. Correspondence solicited. 39-1-y-m

JAMES BRAY, Oak Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. My place not being well adapted for sheep, I will sell my whole flock of registered Oxford-Downs, including a few choice Ram Lambs. One very choice Boar (Improved Yorkshire) from imp. sow and boar, Gladiator (13). A few high-bred Jersey Bulls and Heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 50-2-y-m


A FINE SHORTHORN BULL AND Two Choice Heifers FOR SALE. Also two young Yorkshire Boars now fit for service. WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man. 47-1-y-m



MAPLE GROVE FARM ROSSER, MAN. WALTER JAMES & SONS, BREEDERS OF Shorthorn - Cattle, (Bates and Cruickshanks), LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS. Young Pigs For Sale. Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap. 51-y-m




SHROPSHIRE. Car lots. Either sex. Largest registered flock in the Northwest. Prices rock bottom. Send for catalogue and latest list. A. O. FOX, Woodside Farm, OREGON, - WISCONSIN. Ten hours south from St. Paul. 58-1-m



BRONZE TURKEYS Plymouth Rocks, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eight exhibits at Industrial Exhibition; eight prizes. All my prize winners, and a grand lot of healthy, high-scoring young birds for sale. Write for what you want and send stamp.

M. MAW, Winnipeg 61-y-m FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS A FEW CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE. White and Barred Rocks, Gold, Silver and White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Myers' Poultry Spice, 30c. per package. 47-y-m S. LING, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



ONE BRONZE GOBLER, 2 years old—a beauty and a good stock getter; 4 Bronze Goblers, 5 months old; 1 pair Black Minorca Chicks; 1 trio S. C. Brown Leghorn Chicks; 2 S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels; 1 S. Wyandotte Cockerel; 2 Light Brahma Cockerels; 1 trio Indian Game. This stock will suit the most particular man. When writing please enclose stamp. Address, H. K. SAVITZ, 59-y-m Box 143, CARBERTY, MAN.

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



Breeder and Importer of High Class Poultry. STOCK FOR SALE. 30-1-y-m H. W. DAYTON, Virden.

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

HOW TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

Learn SHORTHAND AT WESTERN SHORTHAND UNIVERSITY 326 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN. The largest, best and only institution that makes Shorthand a specialty...

BARLEY

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY, Redwood and Empire Breweries, WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA. 61-y-m

RICE'S AERMOTOR MILL

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

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR

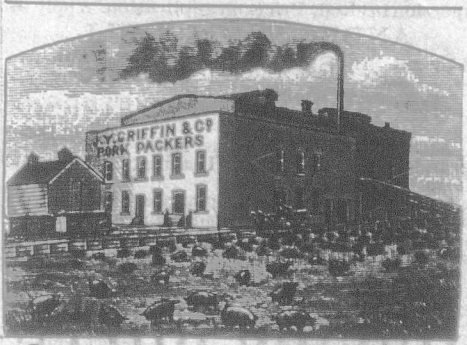
Hand, Horse and Steam Power REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. Address: S. M. BARRE, Produce and Commission Merchant, WINNIPEG, 59-y-m MAN.

ULCERKURE

A new Chemical Compound discovered by Dr. Warnock, Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England: Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Society. A NEW DISCOVERY. With a specific chemical action, for the immediate cure of wounds and ulcerated sores...

MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 17th January, 1894, at 2.30 p.m. A public meeting at 7.30 will follow. All parties interested in improved dairying are requested to be present...

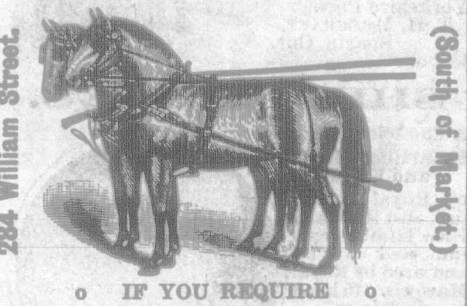


CAPACITY, 200 HOGS PER DAY. HOGS - PURCHASED - ALL - YEAR - ROUND. 51-y-m

AGENTS WANTED

TO BE SOLD IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS IN MANITOBA, HUGH M'KELLAR'S FARMERS' ACCOUNT BOOK ISSUED UNDER AUSPICES OF THE Department of Agriculture. Send seventy-five cents for sample copy with your application. R. D. RICHARDSON, PUBLISHER, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 49-y-m

WRIGHT & CO. Winnipeg, Man.

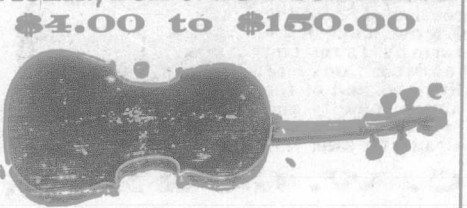


IF YOU REQUIRE FARM HARNESS Or anything in our line, call and examine our goods, or write for what you want. We do not intend to be beaten in quality of goods or prices. Bottom prices for cash. 44-y-m

THE MARKET DRUG STORE

291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN. (Opposite Meat Market.) Open day & night. Careful attention to FARMER'S TRADE. Everything in the Drug Line. Orders by Mail or Telegraph. SANATIVO, the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc. THE INVINCIBLE CONDITION POWDERS. Price, 50c and 80c. Post-paid to any address. C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 60-y-m

VIOLIN, BOX & BOW COMPLETE



Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine. J. FRANK GRUNDY, P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN. All kinds of Musical Instruments at lowest possible prices. Mention this paper. 58-y-m

ONWARD STILL!

Our sales are rapidly increasing. Customers are pouring in. FARMERS, now is your time to get a supply of tea for winter. We will guarantee to suit you at prices amazingly low. Send for samples. J. E. ACTON, Tea Merchant, 220 McDermott Street, Winnipeg. 56-a-m

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE POPULAR ROUTE TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND CHICAGO. And all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA; also the KOOTENAI GOLD MINES.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO TORONTO, MONTREAL

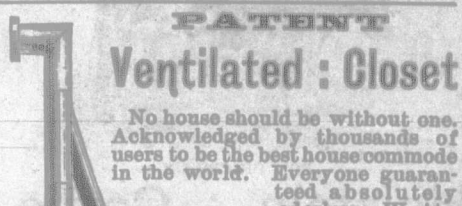
And all points in EASTERN CANADA via St. Paul and Chicago. An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

THE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST. For full information regarding rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg. H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 496 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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No house should be without one. Acknowledged by thousands of users to be the best house commode in the world. Everyone guaranteed absolutely odorless. Write the Manitoba Ventilated Closet Co., Box 457, WINNIPEG, MAN., for descriptive pamphlets and testimonials. Shipped to any address, securely packed, 67-y-m



on receipt of price, \$12.00. OVERCOATINGS ENDLESS VARIETY, EXTRA QUALITY. Prices to SUIT. SUITS AT RIGHT PRICES. No. 480 Main Street, Winnipeg. GEO. CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR, 44-y-m

ROSE & CO., Chemists and Druggists

Brandon, Manitoba. Mail orders promptly attended to. Proprietors of Rose's Gopher Killer, Rose's Lavender Water and Rose's Furniture Cream. 46-y-m

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES

Bell & Robertson, Props. Our stables, connected with the Rossin House and Albion Hotel, are well stocked and comfortably finished. Special attention to FARMERS' TEAMS and BOARDERS. First-Class Horses and Good Rigs. Give us a call. 39-1-y-m

WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1; three insertions, \$2.00, in advance. Contracts not made for more than three consecutive insertions. TO SELL an A 1 Mixed Farming 160-acre Farm, 20 miles from Winnipeg; half farm broken and fenced; near church and school. Apply to D. W. McIVOR, Winnipeg, Man.

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

ROSSIN HOUSE,

Portage la Prairie, Man., ADAMS & JACKSON, PROPRIETORS. Best Tables in the City. Lighted throughout by Electricity. LIVERY IN CONNECTION. Terms, \$1 per day. Telephone No. 32. 39-1-y-m



CRADLE CHURN. PAT. NOV. 28, 1892. For sale by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to B. R. HAMILTON & CO., Patentees, Neepawa, Man. 48-y-m



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




HALL'S LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. FIRST-CLASS

In every particular, Portage la Prairie, MAN. 48-y-m

NOTICES.

The executive of the American Shropshire Association will meet at the Cadillac House, Detroit, Jan. 10th, 1894. Mr. A. G. Wilcox, 130 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Wis., is offering in another column improved and unimproved farms for sale on exceptionally favorable terms. Parties desirous of seeing the Western States should write for particulars. J. S. Woodward, of the firm of Woodward and Jaques, importers and breeders of Dorset, Horned and Hampshire sheep, writes that his lamb business is booming; they have already over one hundred young ewes, and they are coming fast. The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Sheep Record Association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, the second Tuesday in January, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The election of officers, arrangement of special prize list for 1894, and other business of importance to all members of the Association and to exhibitors and breeders of Oxford Downs, will come before the meeting. Belleville, January 4th, 1893. Messrs. Dick & Co., Montreal. "Dick's Blood Purifier" is the best of all the condition powders I ever used. It makes a horse thrive and feel well, improves his coat and keeps him perfectly clean in the legs, no matter how long he stands in the stable. I gave half of the first box to a gentleman who had a fine trotting stallion that was swollen in the legs, and had scratches from being out of condition, and in a few days his legs were perfectly clean, and the cracks healed rapidly. JOHN JOHNSTON. The annual meeting of the Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association will be held in the State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1894. C. I. Pulliam, Chatham, President. John G. Springer, Springfield, Secretary. The sheep interests now need the most careful attention, and breeders and wool-growers cannot do better than consult with one another. The meetings of the several State Associations afford the best opportunity for consultation, and this interest will be greatly benefited by a large attendance and full discussions at these conventions.

ROBERT NESS,
WOODSIDE FARM,
Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 5-y-om



ELMWOOD STOCK FARM, LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.
The home of DODGER 22281, record 2.24 (over half-mile track), by Arminius 22280, he by Bay-ette 3109, by Satellite 2500; and GROVELAND 1223, three years old, sired by Alexander 6617, record 2.20, by Alcantara 729, record 2.23. FOR SALE—Wager, bay stallion, with black points, foaled June, 1891; sired by Boston Globe 2.28, by Red Wilkes 1749; dam City Girl, record 2.35 (dam of Dodger 2.24). Wager will make a horse of 1100 lbs., with the best of feet and legs, and is very speedy. He is well broken and a sure trotter. For all particulars, address J. SHUTER, Lennoxville, P. Q. 15-1-f-om

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

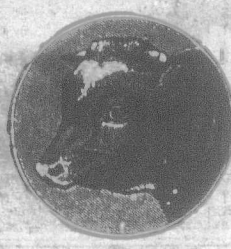
I HAVE FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES
6 EXTRA SHORTHORN BULLS
(FIVE REDS AND ONE ROAN).
From three to fourteen months old; sire, Ottawa Chief, bred by J. & W. Russell, and full brother to the champion heifer at World's Fair. They are from dams bred by J. & W. Watt's stock. Oxford Down sheep, both sexes always for sale, both English and Canadian-bred. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, 10-1-y-om

M. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q.
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Gloster, Clare, Lovely, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosebud and Mayflower. Herd headed by the imp. Cruickshank bull, King James. 15-1-y-om

PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORN BULL
For sale at moderate prices, sired by Barrington Chief—14380—also a prize-winner. Write or come and see them: they are good ones. R. RIVERS & SON, Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont. 13-1-y-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL
TOPHILLS (56656)
First prize at Toronto, 1892; in a good stock getter. Reason for selling: his heifers coming out to breed. Also two young bulls of Scotch breeding, one a Nonpareil. Come and see us, or address,
W. S. J. PEARSON & SON,
Meadowvale, Ontario.
One mile Meadowvale St'n, C.P.R. 23-c-om

H. GARGILL & SON,
Gargill, Ont.
SHORTHORNS.
Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes, and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 11-f-om



Duroc Jersey Swine
are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Ag. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address **PETER LAMARSH,** Wheatley, Ont. 15-1-f-om

SHORTHORN : BULLS
An extra good lot now for sale of the following Scotch families: Village Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Mina and others.
H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ontario.
Exeter Station, half mile. 13-1-y-om

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay (422), write **C. G. DAVIS,** Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O. 1-y-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.
My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns from the famous herds of William Duthie and W. S. Marr has arrived. I now offer for sale the two imported bulls Prime Minister and Defiance—the former a grandson of the famous Field Marshal and the latter sired by Gravesend. I have also three of my own breeding—a red and a roan by Defiance and a red by Prime Minister, all out of imported dams. They are the right sort. Prices reasonable. Farm one mile from station. D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, Seaforth, Ont. 349-f-om

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

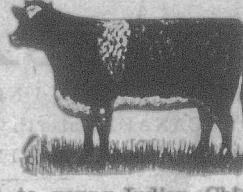
SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES.
A choice lot of young bulls on hand for sale at reasonable figures. **JNO. RACEY, JR.,** Lennoxville, Que. 17-1-y-om

Ample Shade Stock Farm

Ten young Shorthorn Bulls for sale, low down, blocky fellows, with plenty of size, at prices to suit the times. Come and see us, or write for particulars.

E. GAUNT & SONS,
13-1-y-om St. Helens.

FOR SALE.
One choice young Bull sired by a Sussex bull, by Dryden's Imp. Sussex, dam Crimson Flower, by Imp. Royal Barrington. The accompanying cut is a half sister bred by me. Also a few fancy show Heifers of the same breeding bred to young Indian Chief bull. Some fine Road Horses for sale.
7-1-y-om **J. MORGAN & SONS, Kerwood, Ont.**



BOW PARK HERD

OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices. Address,
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
3-1-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

VALENTINE FICHT,

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

F. A. FOLGER

RIDEAU FARM, KINGSTON, ONT.
HOLSTEIN :- Cattle.
7-1-y-om



SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS


Of the Choicest Milking Strains.
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.
J. W. JOHNSON, / SYLVAN, P. O.
1-d-om

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

None but the best are kept at
BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont.
R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded.
13-1-y-om

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE!
OUR ENTIRE HERD OF..... **Ayrshires**
They are deep milkers and winners of many prizes. Prices to suit the times.
R. REID & CO.,
1 mile from Ottawa. 318-b-om HINTONBURG, ONT.



BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

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

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts. Females from \$75 to \$150.
Our stud is principally composed of the get of Almost Wilkes 2.19 and General Stanton, the sire of more horses in the 39 list than any sire in Canada.
Jonathan Carpenter,
13-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

JERSEY BULLS

Two Yearling Bulls; one Bull Calf, eight months; registered; solid color, and from rich butter stock.
J. O. SNELL,
348-a-om EDMONTON, ONT.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 343-y-om

WOODROFFESTOCK AND DAIRY FARM.

Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, **J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont.** 19-1-om

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

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

SHROPSHIRE'S.

A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis. 170 head to select from. Address,
J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont.
7-y-om

JOHN DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN, ONT.
Makes a specialty of breeding choice

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

— AND —
Cruickshank Shorthorns

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

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE

My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.
C. W. GURNEY,
Paris, Ontario.
3-y-om

SHROPSHIRE'S!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother of the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000. I can now offer for sale over 100 imported shearing ewes as good as any I ever imported. **W. S. HAWKSHAW,** Glanworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London. 2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS.

Shearling rams and ewes by imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality.
W. G. PETTIT,
18-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

HILL - HOME - STOCK - FARM

SHROPSHIRE
The highest type of imported and Canadian-bred Shropshires. Special attention paid to character and quality. Choice young stock for sale.
Telegrams:—Burford; R. R. Station, Brantford; P. O., Mount Vernon.
3-1-y-om **D. G. HANMER & SONS.**

T. W. HECTOR,

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

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,

Jerseyda's Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. G. T. R., importer and breeder of **Dorset Horned Sheep**
19-1-y-om

Imported Cotswold Ewes

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

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

COTSWOLD RIDGE FARM

The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearling Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires and dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. **JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station.** 9-1-y-om

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEV-ERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana.** 13-1-y-om

RED - TAMWORTH - BOARS

Fit to serve; young sows ready to breed. Also young Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers of deep milking strains. **CALDWELL BROTHERS, Briery Bank Farm, Orchardville, Ontario.** 23-1-f-om

CHOICE : YORKSHIRE PIGS

FOR SALE.
A number of good young pigs between three and four months old, from an imp. Sanders Spencer sow, and a sow of J. Walker Jones' blood. Price, \$10 each, or for the best, \$16 a pair.
RICHARD GIBSON,
348-b-om Delaware, Ontario.

IMPROVED : LARGE : YORKSHIRES

The largest and most carefully bred herd of this breed of hogs on the continent. Fifty sows are being bred for the spring trade. Stock of all ages for sale. A specialty made of smoothness and uniformity of type. All stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.** 3-y-om

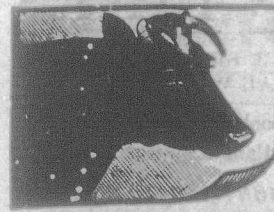
THE MARKHAM HERD

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

LARGE (WHITE) IMPROVED YORKSHIRES AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Please notice: All parties ordering pigs from us for the next thirty days will be allowed a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. off our regular prices. Our stock consists of a few boars fit for service at once; also some very fine Yorkshire Sows, last April and June pigs. We also have on hand a fine lot of young pigs, both breeds. Send in your orders early, and get a genuine reduction in prices. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.** 11-1-y-om

MAIDEN (TIME)



W. C. EDWARDS AND COY

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

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

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires.

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

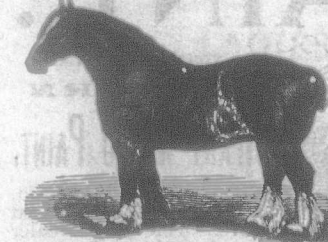
HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm
NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Terms reasonable.

19-1-y-om

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

SHROPSHIRES.

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



SHORTHORNS!

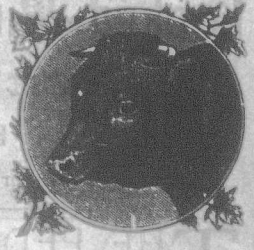
CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls

NORTHERN LIGHT

—AND—

VICE CONSUL



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

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs. Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. A few good boars of March and April sired by High Clear Prince. Intend exhibiting my stock at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and would be pleased to meet customers. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, O. P. R.

LARGE: ENGLISH: BERKSHIRES.

Young Boars and Sows for sale not akin. Three imported sows will farrow in November and December to English stock boars. These imported pigs for sale at eight weeks old. Imported boar, eight months old, for sale, a prize-winner at the Royal Show, 1893. Imported sows in farrow for sale.

348-a-om J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.

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

Great Sweepstake Herd of Ohio Imp'd Chester White Swine, our herd having won more prizes and sweepstakes than all other herds combined at Toronto Industrial Quebec Provincial at Montreal, and Western Fair, London, of 1893. Orders now booked for fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. Also a number of young sows in farrow to an imported boar. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars and prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Middlesex County, Ontario. 8-1-y-om

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE
AND
DORSET-HORNED SHEEP
A SPECIALTY.
Write for particulars, or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome. R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co. 7-1-y-om

E. D. GEORGE

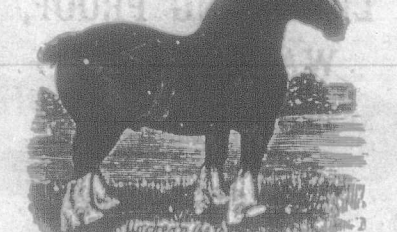
PUTNAM, ONT. Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 10-1-y-om



The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.



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

Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.

25 miles east of Toronto, on the O. P. R. 3-1-y-om

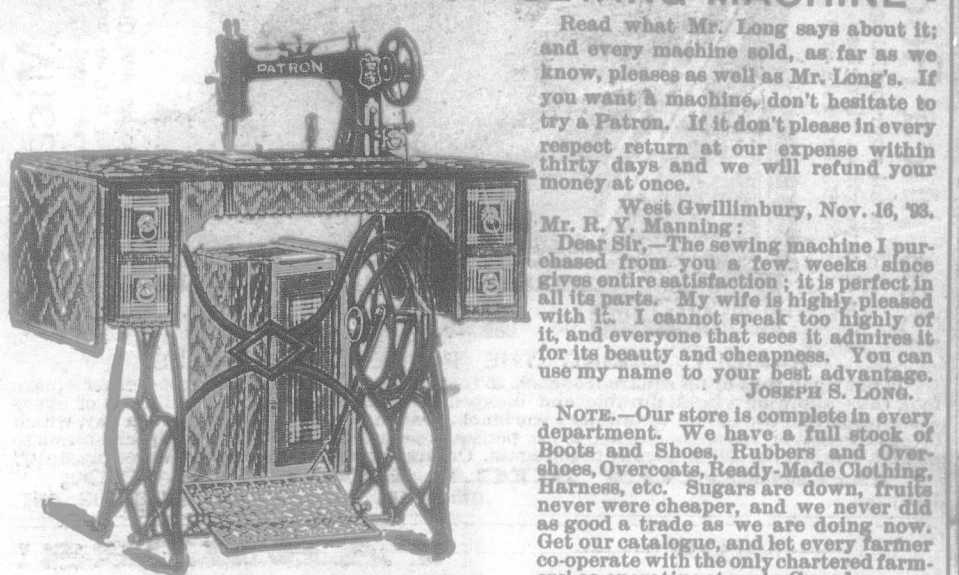
ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SPECIAL OFFERING: Four grand young Guernsey Bulls—one two-year-old, one yearling and two calves—all winners at the largest shows in Canada. Write quick and get prices.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.—Orders booked now for fall pigs. We have a grand lot of sows due to farrow in October and November. **SHROPSHIRES.**—A few ram lambs left; all the ewe lambs sold. Also a few choice **COLLIE PUPS:** Dogs, \$10.00 each; Bitches, \$7.00, from prize stock. Address, 9-y-om

J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

- THIS IS THE PATRON SEWING MACHINE -



Read what Mr. Long says about it; and every machine sold, as far as we know, please as well as Mr. Long's. If you want a machine, don't hesitate to try a Patron. If it don't please in every respect return at our expense within thirty days and we will refund your money at once.

West Gwillimbury, Nov. 16, '93.

Mr. R. Y. Manning:

Dear Sir,—The sewing machine I purchased from you a few weeks since gives entire satisfaction; it is perfect in all its parts. My wife is highly pleased with it. I cannot speak too highly of it, and everyone that sees it admires it for its beauty and cheapness. You can use my name to your best advantage.

JOSEPH S. LONG.

NOTE.—Our store is complete in every department. We have a full stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Overcoats, Overcoats, Ready-Made Clothing, Harness, etc. Sugars are down, fruits never were cheaper, and we never did as good a trade as we are doing now. Get our catalogue, and let every farmer co-operate with the only chartered farmers' co-operative store in Canada.

THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY COMPANY (Ltd.), moved to 126 King Street East, Toronto, Ont. R. Y. MANNING, Manager. 13-1-y-om

FRUIT EVAPORATOR

THE ZIMMERMAN The Standard Machine Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free. THE BLYTHE IRON WORKS CO., Clarendon, O. 7-1-y-om

STOCK FARM

Containing 485 Acres—Healthy Section. Handsome Dwelling. Shady Yards. Near Depot. Orchard select fruit; well watered; hardwood timber; mild climate. Free catalogue containing many bargains. H. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont. Importer and breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 4-3-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 31 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin and sows safe in pig for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.

15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected 448—the great ribbon winner at the head of herd, assisted by J. H. Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 8-y-om

PINE GROVE HERD

POLAND-CHINAS

I am breeding and importing Poland-Chinas Pigs. Corwin and Tecumseh strains a specialty. Pigs of this breeding for sale; also plants, small fruits and honey. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-1-y-om

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE

I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old. I am booking orders for spring litters. My breeding pens contain twenty typical Tamworth Sows and two Imported Boars, all of superior quality. I guarantee all stock sent out by me to be as represented.

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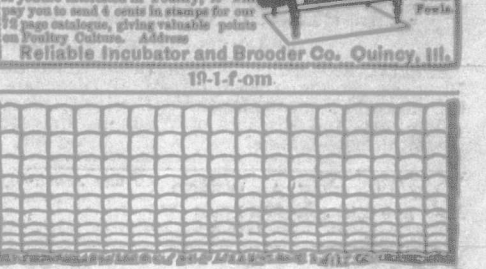
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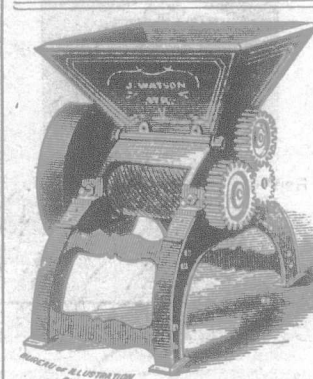
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