

CONTENTS  
OF THE  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.  
VOLUME IV.

Abridged reports of the Hon. John Dryden's speech, delivered at Guelph, at the close of the Fat Stock Show. 6  
A criticism of "Invicta's" plan of fixed salaries for teachers. 143  
Address, President Jas. Elder's. 270  
Advertisers, notice to. 2  
A few of the reasons why farmers fail. 322  
Agricultural outlook— candid opinions on. 370  
Agriculture in the schools. 22, 208  
Agricultural libraries. 208  
Agricultural and Experimental Union—the. 24  
Agricultural education. 262  
Agricultural depression in Great Britain. 294  
Agriculture and Arts Association, the. 25  
Agricultural college affairs. 324  
Agricultural depression, how best to overcome. 9, 21, 26, 27  
Agricultural exhibitions. 227, 246, 284, 286, 306, 330, 355, 376  
Agricultural education in Wisconsin. 9  
Agricultural records. 226  
Agricultural Society, meeting of the Cypress Elector's Division. 26  
Agricultural Societies. 67  
Air space in cattle barns. 397  
Alberta, through southern. 376  
Alberta's advantages. 106  
Allow the heifer to develop. 442  
Among implement men. 329  
Among the stockmen. 204  
An essay on horse breeding. 440  
Animal parasites. 106  
Annual report of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. 436  
Annual report of Sheep Breeders, ideas culled from. 437, 457  
An unbeaten record. 442  
Annual sale at the Ontario Agricultural Farm. 421  
An inquiry. 438  
Another criticism. 222  
Annual institute meetings. 246  
Anthrax in Northamptonshire, England. 310  
An unlooked-for reason why Canada scored higher than the United States. 445  
Anthrax and blackleg. 482  
Apiary, the. 189, 271, 381  
Appointments at the Ontario Agricultural College—new. 397  
Arbor Day, why it should be in Man. and the N. W. schools. 147  
Arbor Day. 117  
" from a nurseryman's standpoint. 147  
Architecture, farm. 189  
Artificial eggs. 251  
Asparagus. 184  
A Scotch farmer's views of the ranches and some of their hindrances. 329  
A typical ranch. 421  
Autumn bulbs. 381  
Autumn care of stock. 347  
Ayrshire breeders. 65  
Ayrshires and their uses. 145  
Ayrshires—Messrs. Jas. Drummond & Sons. 414  
Ayrshires—Messrs. David Morton & Sons. 2

Babcock test, some notes on the. 168  
Babcock Tester, how to get. 355  
Banish the "Freak" and the "Fakir". 394  
Bees, some data for those who keep in Manitoba. 283  
Best method by which the Manitoba and N. W. T. farms may be kept free of weeds, etc. 263  
Berkshires—Mr. Coxworth's. 42  
Binding twine. 244  
Bots, the. 401  
Brag, the curse of Manitoba. 475  
Brandon Experimental Farm. 108  
Brandon Experimental Farm. 347  
Branding American cheese. 355  
Brandon summer fair. 217, 306  
Brandon City Institute. 165  
Brandon Experimental Farm. 262  
Brandon spring show. 183  
Brandon fair prize list. 369  
Brandon Experimental Farm, new trees for the. 212  
Brandon Farmers' Institute. 81  
Brandon Agricultural Society. 9  
Breeding grade stock. 224  
Breeding—First prize essay. 47  
Brokenhead district. 421  
Bromus Inermis. 126  
Building with concrete. 126, 144, 186  
Business farming versus farming. 169  
Buttermaking, practical. 356  
Butter, economical production of the. 151, 288  
Butterfat in cheese, some notes on the value of. 250  
Butter and cheesemaking both profitable this season. 380  
Buttermaking, bogus. 330  
Butter and cheese for the World's Fair. 395  
Buttermaking in Alberta. 332

Calf feeding pen. 208  
Calgary's summer fair. 269  
Calgary and surrounding country. 248  
Calves, how I dehorn my. 247  
Canada's fruit and vegetables at the World's Fair. 389  
Canada's great fair. 244  
Canada's horticultural exhibit. 348  
Canadian cheese at the World's Fair. 242  
Canadian cattle matters. 122  
Canada cattle trade restrictions. 62  
Canadian records recognized. 223  
Canadian cattle restrictions. 394  
Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association. 87  
Canadian sheep record. 242  
Canadian stock at the World's Fair. 349  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. lands sold. 67  
Canadian cows at Chicago. 188  
Canadian Short-horns at Chicago. 478  
Canada victorious. 474  
Care and feeding of breeding ewes in winter and spring. 7  
Care of colts. 136  
Cattle trade, the. 26, 326  
Cattle feeding, is it likely to be Cattleman appeal to the Government. 244  
Cattle quarantine. 64  
Cattle trade, the export. 477  
Canada's export. 477  
Central Farmers' Institute. 203  
Central Farmers' Institute lectures, programme for. 455  
Central Institute convention. 263  
Change in the chief of our Northwest staff, a. 26  
Chatty letter from the States. 8, 46, 68, 83, 104, 145, 165, 204, 224, 244, 284, 330, 376, 398, 419, 478.  
Cheap time and labor saver. 246  
Cheese, Manitoba at Chicago. 323, 436  
Cheese and butter, preparing the, for exhibition. 330  
Cheese factories, importance of sending monthly statements. 330  
Cheese factories and creamery, importance of milk for. 169  
Cheese competition at Chicago. 445  
Cheese factories, hauling milk and its difficulties. 379  
Cheese factories, the Babcock Tester for the. 88  
Cheese, Edam and Gonda. 379  
Cheese, to clean. 346  
Cherries, hardy. 20  
Chester Whites as bacon hogs. 206  
Chester White and Dorset Horns, Mr. H. H. Harding's. 182  
Churning sweet cream at low temperature. 44  
Clonmore, record 221. 346  
Clydesdale interests, against. 122  
Messrs. Devitt & Sons. 322  
Clydesdales, Short-horns, J. E. Smith's. 123  
Clydesdale Horse Association, the. 65  
Clydesdale meeting. 478  
Coffee humbug, a. 2  
College trouble, Toronto Empire on the. 326  
Colts, feeding. 370  
Concrete walls, advantages of. 188  
Contributors wanted. 182  
Convenient chicken coups. 193  
Corn culture. 106  
Cotswold sheep, grey faces in. 106  
Cow for more than one purpose. 21  
Cows, the champion. 330  
Cows, what to feed and how often. 183  
Profitable. 302, 325, 462  
Cows sucking themselves, to prevent. 209  
Cows, stabling early. 378  
Creamery, a projected for Manitoba. 434  
Crop report from Saskatoon, Sask. 107  
Crop prospects. 202  
Crop reports for June. 217, 264  
Cross-breeding for mutton. 230  
Cultivation of field roots. 166

Dairy bulletin, the. 261  
Dairy test, Chicago. 302  
Dairy cows, how I feed. 46  
Dairy cows and how to feed. 402  
Dairy practice, points in. 310, 356  
Dairy cows, how to acquire good herds of. 342  
Dairy butter in the fall and winter, notes on making. 145  
Dairy question. 152  
Dairy trials, World's Fair. 307  
Dairy farmer should feed well, why. 151  
Dairy farmer, fleecing the. 206  
Dairy, elaboration of milk. 27  
Dairy industry, factors necessary to the advancement of the. 162  
Dairy notes. 288, 339  
Dairy products, Canadian, for the World's Fair. 193  
Dairying, importance of systematic instructions in. 379  
Dairying, winter and soil exhaustion. 4  
Dairying in Manitoba. 209  
Dairying, success in. 283

Dairy Association, Manitoba. 4  
Dairy exhibits. 349  
Dehorning of cattle, report of the Ontario Commission on. 23  
Dehorning. 324  
Dehorner, homemade chemical. 205  
Dentition and dental diseases of farm animals. 331, 443, 481  
Deloraine fair. 325  
Dogs. 163  
Domestic veterinary treatment of the animals on the farm. 31, 109  
Dominion swine record. 247  
Dorset Horned sheep. 247  
Duroc-Jersey swine. 206  
Duties. 82

Economical building. 183  
Economy in feeding. 284  
Economic farming. 246  
Editorial notes. 2, 42, 82, 102, 122, 142, 162, 182, 201, 222, 242, 282, 302, 346, 414, 434, 454.  
Eggs, in winter, to the pound. 170  
Eggs in winter. 354  
Experimental Farms. 378  
Experimental Farm, Brandon. 64  
Experimental Farm tests, Indian Head. 47  
Experimental Farm, Indian Head. 354  
Experience in cross-breeding. 247

Farm house, a. 188  
Farmer's mill. 402  
Farmer's machinery at the Toronto Industrial. 305  
Farm scales. 242  
Fat stock show. 347  
Feeding animals judiciously. 439  
Feeding dairy cows for profit. 456  
Feeding grain to hogs. 478  
Feeding wheat. 391  
Fifty years ago. 402  
Fifth and lice. 464  
Fall fair at Portage la Prairie. 400  
Fall fairs. 415  
Fall fair, Hamiota. 400  
Farmers' idea of the proposed Winnipeg elevator. 42  
Farmer's experience with roots in 1892. 84  
Farmers' institute organization at Hartney. 203  
Farmers keeping accounts. 286  
Farmers' clubs, when started. 10  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE, why every one should subscribe. 441, 457  
Farm account book. 461  
Farmers and the tariff. 225, 247, 352, 458  
Farmers' garden, the. 10, 67, 148, 164, 192, 206, 286.  
Farmers' Institutes. 8, 164, 281  
Farmers' sons and daughter. 440, 463  
Farmers' experience with grains, grasses and roots in 1892. 66  
Feeding and care of hogs for profit. 48  
Fencing. 170  
Fifth annual report of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange. 68  
Fleeces, the. 184  
Flocks, care of. 303  
Foods, effects of changing. 288  
Food supplies, gambling in. 455  
Foul foot. 403  
French weed. 329  
Freight rates on wheat, a slight reduction in. 350  
Free seed grain. 141  
From Nebraska to Alberta. 181  
From past to present. 104

Glenboro Institute. 151  
Gophers, destroying. 184  
Grain standards. 400  
Granary weevils. 422

Hackneys and Shires, Mr. H. N. Crossley's. 394  
Hackneys, Messrs. Robt. Beith & Co.'s stud of. 162  
Hackney Horse Society, the. 65  
Hackney Ranch, Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, Alberta. 106  
Hard times, remedy for. 102  
Harvesting Prize essay. 322  
Hawks and Owls of North America, and their relation to agriculture. 229  
Henry's Prize essay. 269  
Herd Book. 83  
Hessian Fly, joint worm and autumn web worm. 332  
Hides, salting. 261  
Hogs, profit in. 81  
Hogs, more wanted. 7  
Holstein-Friesian Breeders' meeting. 84  
Holsteins as general purpose animals. 397  
Holsteins, are they profitable cows for winter dairying. 224  
Home-made hay stacker. 264  
Horse lien act, a suggestion. 119  
Horse breeders' lien act. 119  
Horse breeding as applied to the average Manitoba farmer. 143  
Horse Breeders' Association. 88, 247  
Horse breeding, an essay on. 63

Horse Breeders' Association Manitoba. 10  
Horse whip, an electric. 461  
Horticultural exhibition wanted. 347  
Horn Fly, the. 222  
" fighting the. 282  
Horse feeding, hints on. 346  
Horse notes. 370  
Horses, how to feed. 44  
Horse breeding for a special purpose. 83  
Horse show at Madison Square Gardens, ninth annual. 456  
How best to keep up and increase the fertility of our soil. 480  
How to keep "Separator" skim milk sweet. 204  
How can tuberculosis be mastered in farm animals. 89  
How the Jersey strikes our poet. 44  
How shall we select sires for dairy herds to produce uniform results. 167  
How the tariff affects the Manitoba and Northwest farmers. 144

Importance of attention to little things in dairying. 230  
Improved White Yorkshires as bred at Oak Lodge. 104  
Improvement in farm machinery. 480  
Increase by dividing. 287  
Incubator, directions for making. 150  
Industrial, Winnipeg. 304  
Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg. 370  
Injurious insects. 10, 48, 149  
Institute workers. 263  
Institutes and conventions. 414  
Institute meetings. 69, 264  
Institute work and what it should lead to. 223  
Institutes, take notice. 227  
Institute campaign. 9  
Irrigation in the territories. 460  
Isaleigh Grange farm. 350

Jersey cattle, care and treatment of. 41  
Keep only paying hens. 484

Lambs, weaning. 282  
Lathyrus Sylvestris, the new forage plant. 414  
Legal. 30, 47, 122, 148, 228, 250, 287, 307, 355, 396, 461, 483.  
Lice-esters, Short-horns and Clydesdales, James Snell's. 454  
Lime and Nitrogen. 460  
Lincoln sheep, the property of Gibson & Walker. 282  
Live Stock portraiture. 203  
" for the Chicago Exposition, report of the experts on. 142  
Live stock at Chicago. 21, 349, 375.  
Lord Derby's tribute to Sir John Carling. 483

Manitoba wool. 483  
Manitoba tree and fruit possibilities. 124  
Manitoba's exhibit at Chicago. 141  
" wool. 347  
" Poultry Association. 392  
" cattle breeders and the World's Fair. 43  
" Dairy men's Ass'n. 53  
" Experimental Farm. 168  
" Central Institute and Tariff Reform. 436  
Manure from farm stock. 142  
Manure, why it is necessary. 89  
M. C. F. I. Convention, the. 262  
Melita summer fair. 323  
Memorial to Mr. Foster. 327  
Method by which the Manitoba farmers may better their condition. 105  
Method of cultivation that has given the best results, growing, etc., of wheat, oats and barley. 68  
Micro-organisms in health. 152  
Milk Preservatives. 236  
Milk, economy in production. 19  
Milk, improving the quality. 330  
Milk, skimming. 409  
Millet. 203  
Miscellaneous. 191, 207  
Mixed farming. 53, 282  
Moosemin show. 207  
Mr. Ferguson's rejoinder. 184  
Mr. N. Awrey's address. 25  
Mrs. Ida E. Tilson. 251  
Muck. 122

New fruits, worthless or otherwise. 181  
Ninety days' test. 251  
Notes from England. 226, 249, 378, 459  
Notes, timely. 7, 43, 62, 86, 102, 128, 182, 225, 247, 268, 283, 297, 324, 346, 377, 406, 419, 438, 455, 471

Onion culture in Manitoba. 350  
Ontario lectures at the Winnipeg fair. 302  
Ontario Veterinary College. 306  
Ontario Agriculture College sale. 478  
Ontario Agricultural College, summer course for teachers. 222  
Ontario Agricultural Commission findings. 326  
Ontario Provincial fat stock show. 243  
Orchard ladder. 381  
Our Monthly Prize Essay. 145, 265, 124, 25, 245, 285, 165, 205, 45, 185, Ottawa Central Fair. 396  
Our Clubbing Rates for 1894. 474  
Our public roads. 474  
Our Scottish letter. 6, 45, 86, 124, 185, 205, 244, 268, 308, 324, 376, 398, 456, 479  
Our Subscription Prizes. 475

Patrons of Industry handling wheat. 394  
Patrons of Industry, the. 282  
Pear, the Howell. 403  
Physiology of locomotion in the horse. 70  
Piggery, description of a plan. 399  
Piggery. 249, 398, 399  
Pleuro-Pneumonia. 63  
Plymouth Rocks. 462  
Poland Chinas, Mr. J. J. Payne's. 370  
Poland Chinas. 128, 167  
Popular Geology. 421, 458, 480  
Pork market again. 483  
Potatoes. 183  
Pottery exhibit at Toronto, report. 396  
Poultry on the farm. 4, 32, 69, 89, 108, 129, 145, 168, 193, 229, 289, 307, 336, 402, 443, 462, 484.  
Poultry notes. 148, 306, 396, 462  
Poultry as a branch of Canadian farming. 129  
Poultry question. 128  
Poultry show, a winter. 385  
Potatoes, the culture of. 308  
Prairie fires. 441  
" conflagration. 441  
Preparing bees for winter. 403  
Prize articles—new offer. 455  
President James Elder's address. 270  
Prize-winning cattle exhibitors at Winnipeg exhibition. 3  
Protection needed. 85  
Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association. 286

Quarantining Canadian cattle. 84  
Queries regarding paying according to test at cheese factories. 188

Rainfall records. 264  
Ranching vs. mixed farming. 401  
Rape growing. 162, 378  
Rape as a cleaning crop for sheep. 190  
Rape growing for cattle feed. 378  
Rape and flax. 228  
Rendering cheese factory accounts by percentage of butterfat in milk. 193  
Report of Secretary S. E. Prayter. 439  
Requirement of our home trade. 49  
Road making and statute labor. 164  
Roll the snow. 27  
Roots and veg. sables, how to grow successfully. 167  
Roots and the place they should occupy. 164  
Roots, cultivation of. 167  
Royal Show of England, the. 266

Salting stock. 287  
Scheduling Canadian cattle. 83  
Sheep feeding and breeding, notes. 321  
Seed Grain—frauds in. 321  
Seed saving. 443  
Seed grain, distribution of. 126  
Selection and care of breeding ewes in Manitoba. 8  
Selecting layers. 381  
Sheep and swine breeders convention. 436  
Sheep at the World's Columbian Exhibition. 416  
Sheep breeding, some notes on. 83  
Sheep breeding in Alberta. 398  
Sheep breeding in Manitoba, the theory and practice of. 7  
Sheep fence wanted. 377  
Sheep in Manitoba. 285  
Sheep notes. 145  
Sheep, practical notes on wintering. 8  
Sheep raising, notes on. 167  
Shire horse, the. 186  
Shropshire sheep, enquiries re. 30  
Shorthorn Breeders' Association. 65  
Shorthorns at Mr. Alexander's, Bridgen, Ont. 83  
Shorthorns, Scotch and English. 438  
Shorthorns, good sales. 434  
Shrinkage of stored grain. 348  
Shropshires—J. A. S. McMillan's. 242  
Shropshires—Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw's. 393  
Silo building. 310  
Smut for wheat. 178  
Some tariff criticisms. 116  
Spring stallion show, Toronto. 43  
Statute labor question, the. 30, 87  
Students and teachers. 440, 463  
Summerfallowing. 269

Suggestions for the Winnipeg board to consider.....347  
 Summerfallowing, plowing early and pasturing off green crops.....227  
 Summerfallowing.....203  
 Southdowns—Mr. John Jackson's.....220  
 Southdown sheep—their claims to public favor.....477  
 Swine at the World's Fair.....435  
 on.....205  
 Swine, experiments in the feeding of.....284

Tamworths—Mr. John Bell's.....223  
 Tamworth swine.....6  
 Tariff Reform.....82, 163, 183, 352, 459  
 The Advocate appreciated.....169  
 Thistle, sow.....285  
 Russian.....353  
 Thornton's Circular.....170  
 Timely topics in feeding.....420  
 To our Subscribers.....474  
 To prevent hens eating eggs.....160  
 To what extent can we in this country follow the English methods of sheep husbandry with profit.....185  
 Transferring, spirited rejoinder.....389  
 Tread powers, more information on.....314  
 Tread power threshing machines 108, 207  
 Treatment of wounds in domestic animals.....356  
 Tree seed distribution.....10  
 Trees and shrubs suitable for Manitoba and the Northwest.....123  
 Tree culture, practical experience in.....148  
 Tuberculosis.....193, 303  
 Turkeys, how to raise.....289

Valley Home Shorthorns.....62  
 Value of fancy points in breeding stock.....5  
 Veterinary.....21, 44, 70, 105, 129, 144, 152, 170, 206, 228, 249, 287, 307, 328, 355, 422, 445, 461, 483.

Weeds.....28, 88, 107, 146, 226  
 Western Fair.....374  
 Wheat grading system discussed, 29  
 Wheat and oats together.....170  
 Why is wheat cheap.....348  
 Winter care of cattle, the.....477  
 Winter Show—a.....243  
 Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition prize list.....308  
 Winnipeg Industrial.....202  
 World's Fair butter contest.....352  
 World's Fair staff—Canadian division.....163  
 Yorkshire coach stallion, Stamford Bridge Swell.....82  
 Yorkshire coach stallion, Shining Light.....22  
 Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk swine, Mr. Levi Pike's herd of.....103  
 Yorkton Association.....67

STOCK GOSSIP.

Pages, 16, 38, 55, 56, 75, 94, 95, 96, 134, 135, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 174, 197, 198, 199, 214, 235, 256, 258, 260, 275, 293, 315, 316, 342, 361, 362, 363, 385, 407, 409, 427, 447, 466, 470, 492.

THE HOME MAGAZINE.

Minnie May and Uncle Tom's Departments.

THE STORY.

A curious puzzle.....232  
 Aunt Grim.....171  
 Aunt Polly's principles.....311  
 A hasty match.....90  
 A lost love.....11  
 A sacrifice.....463  
 Beauty and expression.....361  
 Betsy Somerset.....194, 210  
 Breakfast, suggestions for.....273  
 Calgary summer fair.....269  
 Cholera, the home of.....51  
 Christmas Eve at Marley Hall.....485  
 Dr. Marston, a New Year's story.....33  
 Epitaph on an early settler.....212

Fashion plates.....51, 112  
 Furniture, some easily made bits of.....73  
 Going to leave home.....73  
 His curiosity gratified.....72  
 He was silent.....91  
 How Seth caught the salmon.....272  
 Her only son.....382  
 Indian summer.....254  
 It was mean.....73  
 John Greenleaf Whittier.....35  
 Life's reflection.....465  
 Mrs. Goldenrod's boarder.....130, 153  
 My wife's son.....353  
 Poor Yorick.....404  
 Saved from the sea.....50  
 Simeon Pingree's chance.....290  
 The first settler's story.....110  
 The General.....231, 252

POETRY.

An Ode to Canada.....487  
 At Thy feet.....153  
 A birthday greeting.....130  
 A thought.....130  
 A plea for mercy.....51  
 A solitary way.....290  
 A literary curiosity.....425  
 A storm.....92  
 A Canadian autumn day.....406  
 A sermon in rhyme.....406  
 A morning grievance.....72  
 Beauty.....13  
 Be not weary.....52  
 Christ is King.....487  
 Compensation.....231  
 Consecration.....52  
 Cow bells.....233  
 Coming.....71  
 Crossing the bar.....92  
 Days gone by.....291  
 Farmer Brown's letter.....425  
 Flowers.....92  
 For a' that and a' that.....52  
 God's anvil.....382  
 Hamlet's soliloquy on death.....51  
 Human frailty.....133  
 How our vicar got his deanery.....423  
 Hymn to the night.....254  
 Life.....33  
 Lines.....13  
 Mollie's problem.....359  
 Maud Muller.....212  
 Nature.....335  
 "No Room".....489  
 Ode on Solitude.....212  
 Ode to north-east wind.....172  
 Oh, for a perfect trust.....50  
 One of these days.....271  
 Opportunity.....196  
 Our commission.....446  
 Overwork.....271

Perfect peace.....423  
 Popping corn.....405  
 Rapid transit.....110  
 Rock me to sleep.....91  
 Rest.....424  
 Ring out, wild bells.....335  
 Song of the river.....172  
 The children.....311  
 Two men.....311  
 To-day.....90  
 To a skylark.....92, 335  
 The phoebe bird.....92  
 The good old days.....13  
 The fountain in the desert.....13  
 The peace of God.....111  
 The first settler's story.....110  
 The fishing party.....155  
 There's company coming to tea.....171  
 The skylark.....252  
 The flying years.....292  
 Two lovers.....292  
 To myself.....194  
 The Bible.....404

Bite of a snake, the.....253  
 Books.....91  
 Boys and gardens.....154  
 Breathing cure, the.....360  
 Browning and his mother.....31  
 Buck Fanshaw's funeral committee-man and minister.....423  
 Bulbs for window gardens.....448  
 Cheerfulness.....405  
 Consideration for the little ones.....233  
 Concentrated lye soap.....33  
 Conversation.....384  
 Christmas.....463  
 Cosy Corner.....464  
 Compiled bits of household facts and fancies.....487  
 Dainty sash curtain.....253  
 Domestic martyrs.....312  
 Enormous search lights.....358  
 Fashion notes.....34, 195, 232, 359, 383, 421.  
 Fashionable furs.....51  
 For roughness of the skin.....36  
 Fun on a camel's back.....359  
 Gaining and losing a day.....35  
 Girls and farm life.....235  
 Girls who are never alone.....313  
 Good manners.....369  
 Grandma.....253  
 Great men and their wives.....31  
 Home dressmaking.....112  
 Honorableness in school.....273  
 How to clean dresses.....195  
 Keeping up appearances.....155  
 Little things.....311

Answer to "Subscriber".....486  
 A well-mannered man.....155  
 A picture on memory's curtain.....406  
 An unknown grave.....406  
 About draperies.....424  
 A few remarks on cooking.....185  
 A dainty room.....274  
 A peanut hunt.....12  
 A poor policy.....383  
 Bitch of a snake, the.....253  
 Books.....91  
 Boys and gardens.....154  
 Breathing cure, the.....360  
 Browning and his mother.....31  
 Buck Fanshaw's funeral committee-man and minister.....423  
 Bulbs for window gardens.....448  
 Cheerfulness.....405  
 Consideration for the little ones.....233  
 Concentrated lye soap.....33  
 Conversation.....384  
 Christmas.....463  
 Cosy Corner.....464  
 Compiled bits of household facts and fancies.....487  
 Dainty sash curtain.....253  
 Domestic martyrs.....312  
 Enormous search lights.....358  
 Fashion notes.....34, 195, 232, 359, 383, 421.  
 Fashionable furs.....51  
 For roughness of the skin.....36  
 Fun on a camel's back.....359  
 Gaining and losing a day.....35  
 Girls and farm life.....235  
 Girls who are never alone.....313  
 Good manners.....369  
 Grandma.....253  
 Great men and their wives.....31  
 Home dressmaking.....112  
 Honorableness in school.....273  
 How to clean dresses.....195  
 Keeping up appearances.....155  
 Little things.....311

What hath love wrought.....252  
 What He came for.....487  
 Winning souls for Christ.....446  
 Weimar.....71  
 With the girls.....383  
 Winter scenery.....12  
 White day lily.....152  
 What to read.....254  
 What constitutes happiness? or our surroundings?.....73  
 Why the boys and girls leave the farm.....34  
 Wise words and true.....36  
 What they did in Pompeii.....91  
 Why some people are poor.....487

THE QUIET HOUR

A sunny face.....271  
 Attractions of the Bible.....130  
 Blending atmosphere.....194, 210  
 Ejaculatory prayer.....360  
 Finding one's mission.....311  
 How to begin the day.....111  
 Lonely workers.....333  
 Our Lord's life—a life of health.....153  
 Prayer.....153  
 Self-seeking—a parable from nature.....90  
 Sorrow in Christian homes.....382  
 The Christ Child.....487  
 The Sabbath Day.....290  
 The road of life.....50  
 The test of the home life.....50  
 The Touch of Christ.....311  
 The cross.....423  
 The Blank Bible.....404  
 To one in sorrow.....291  
 What hath love wrought.....252  
 What He came for.....487  
 Winning souls for Christ.....446

MISCELLANEOUS.

Uncle Tom's letters 13, 51, 131, 172, 211, 254, 292, 384, 465.  
 Uncle Tom's picture gallery.....465  
 Weimar.....71  
 With the girls.....383  
 Winter scenery.....12  
 White day lily.....152  
 What to read.....254  
 What constitutes happiness? or our surroundings?.....73  
 Why the boys and girls leave the farm.....34  
 Wise words and true.....36  
 What they did in Pompeii.....91  
 Why some people are poor.....487

RECIPES.

Angel food.....424  
 Apples, pickled.....383  
 Appledumplings.....312  
 Boiled icing.....11  
 Bon-bons, French.....12  
 Calves' liver.....195  
 Catsup, raw.....334  
 Cauliflower, pickled.....383  
 Candy, cocoanut.....154  
 "dark and light".....154  
 "for halloween".....405  
 "Home-made".....11  
 Caramels.....154  
 Carrot pudding.....11  
 Celery vinegar.....383  
 Christmas cake.....425  
 Chili sauce.....334  
 Cocoanut icing.....11  
 Cranberry sauce.....383  
 Cream sponge cake.....334  
 Custard, baked.....195  
 Chocolate drops.....154  
 Egg preserver.....312  
 Empress pudding.....195  
 Fruit and nut candy.....154  
 Gelatine icing.....11  
 Lemon cheese.....424  
 Maroons, glacés.....154  
 Mint vinegar.....383  
 Oude sauce.....383

Peach, sweet pickle.....312  
 Plums, to keep.....312  
 Seed cake.....334  
 White fruit cake.....334

ENGRAVINGS.

An eastern scene.....383  
 A group of clydesdale horses.....321  
 A flock of Shropshire sheep.....241  
 A group of Lincoln sheep.....239  
 A group of prize-winning Leicesters.....453  
 A group of prize-winning Ayrshires.....1  
 A group of prize-winning Ayrshire cattle.....413  
 A group of prize-winning Hackneys and shires.....393  
 A group of Shorthorns, Kinellar breeding.....61  
 A group of shearing Shropshires.....301  
 A happy family of Tamworth swine.....221  
 A man-eating Crocodile.....91  
 A scene at Smith's Falls.....334  
 A splinter in his foot.....211  
 Calf feeder.....208  
 Calves' heads.....324  
 Canada victorious.....473  
 Canada's vegetable exhibit at the World's Fair.....348  
 Clover.....30  
 Double hyacinth.....381  
 Going and gone.....126  
 Goethe's house.....71  
 Grandma.....253  
 Granary weevils.....422  
 Fashion plates.....51, 112, 424  
 Fun on a camel's back.....359  
 French weed.....329  
 Hen coops.....193  
 Home-made hay-stacker.....264  
 Horn.....324  
 Insects.....48, 149, 332  
 Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, Que.....351  
 Improved Large White Yorkshire sow, Marion's Choice.....104  
 Liszt's house.....71  
 Manitoba Pork Factory.....347  
 Mrs. Ida E. Tilson.....251  
 Mr. R. E. Leach, Mr. Jas. Elder and Mr. S. A. Bedford.....261  
 Nick-nacks.....464, 465  
 Photo, frame.....486  
 Played out.....313  
 Plan of farmer's garden.....286  
 Plan of house.....189  
 Plans of incubator.....150  
 Plan of piggery.....339  
 Popping corn.....405  
 Prize-winning Berkshires.....41  
 Russian thistle.....353  
 Specimens of Chester White swine and Dorset Horn sheep.....181  
 Specimens of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.....122  
 Specimens of Poland China swine.....369  
 Specimens of Oxford Down sheep.....433  
 Specimens of Southdown sheep.....201  
 Specimens of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk swine.....101  
 Standard-bred stallion Clonmore, 2.21.....345  
 The Administration Building.....357  
 The Javanese village.....358  
 The imported Clydesdale stallion, Prince Eastfield.....141  
 The imported Hackney stallion, Ottawa.....161  
 The Palace of Fontainebleau.....232  
 The three ships of Columbus.....360  
 The Yorkshire Coach Horse, Shining Light.....21  
 The Yorkshire Coach stallion, Stamford Bridge Swell.....81  
 Weeds.....28, 107, 146, 186, 187, 226  
 Winter scene.....12  
 Veterinary.....144, 145, 331, 443, 444, 481

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

J. G. Rutherford, Y.S. 2 Oct 02

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



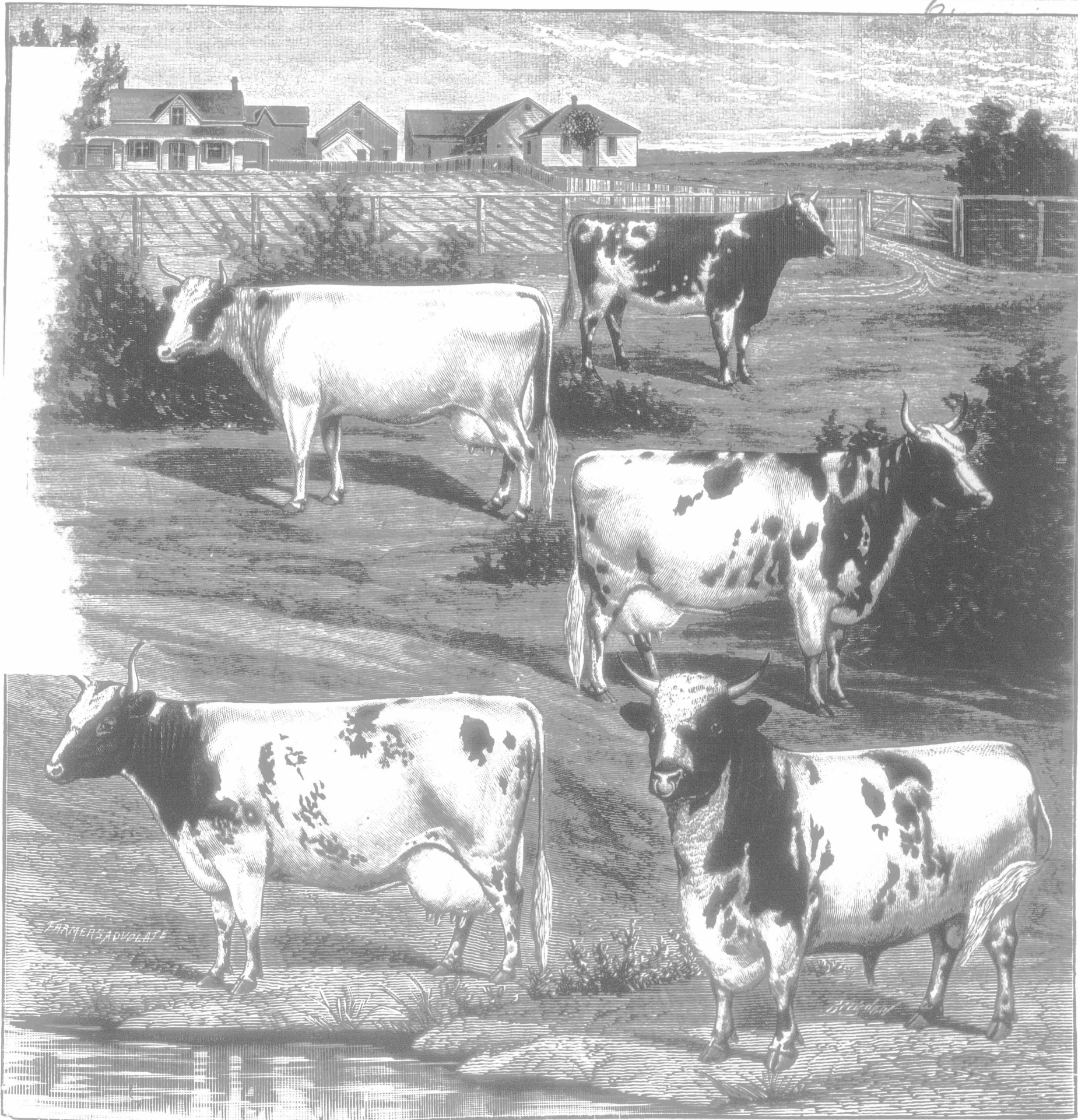
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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VOL. IV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 5, 1893.

12280 No. 37.



A GROUP PRIZE WINNING AYRSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. DAVID MORTON & SONS, HAMILTON, ONT.

In this issue will be found several excellent articles on sheep breeding. Messrs. Wallace prefer to let the ram run with the ewes during breeding season. This is a common practice. A ram will sire more lambs and give quite as good or better results if the ewes are brought into a small field or pen for an hour or two each day, when the ram should be turned among them. As soon as the ewe is served she should be removed from the others and put with another flock, or left outside the enclosure, that she may not divert the ram's attention from the others. The ram may be kept in a paddock, or a roomy, airy pen when not with the ewes. During the season he should be liberally fed and well cared for. A strong, vigorous male, if treated as above, will serve eighty ewes, and the results will be satisfactory. To practise the above method, closer attention to detail is required. Messrs. Wallace's article is an excellent one, but we differ with them when they recommend throwing chaff or hay on the ground for the animals to feed over. This plan is wasteful in the extreme; better far to feed from racks. The best sheep rack we have ever seen is one built against the sides of the pen or yard. It should be constructed with a 14-inch board nailed to the wall at a suitable height from the ground. To the outside edge of this should be nailed a 3-inch strip; this will make a trough with a flat bottom two inches deep. About eighteen inches above the trough an inch board six inches wide should be nailed, so as to run parallel with the outer edge of the 3-inch strips. Slats four inches wide and one inch thick should be nailed to the outside of the trough and the horizontal strip. Sufficient space should be left to readily allow a sheep to put its head between the strips. Sheep will not pull out and tramp under foot hay or straw fed in such a trough or rack, for it serves a double purpose, and should be cleaned out thoroughly before each feed is given. Grain and cut roots can be fed in this device as well as straw. For feeding grain it is much to be preferred to a V-shaped trough, in which the grain lies in a deep seam, voracious feeders often choking by filling their mouths too full. The slats, too, prevent pushing and crowding while feeding. A rack fastened to the wall is much better than one built or placed in the middle of a pen or yard; it takes up less room, and exposes no sharp corners for the animals to run against. Messrs. Wallace strike a key note when they advise the division of sheep at lambing time. Small hurdles are a great convenience; they can be made of half-inch boards six inches wide; three boards nailed on two uprights three and a-half feet high are just the thing for large sheep; one-half of the hurdles should be four feet long, the remainder five feet. By commencing in one corner of the house two such hurdles will make a pen four feet one way by five feet the other. Now is the time a wall rack is appreciated, each ewe and her lambs having a perfect pen.

Mr. Sidney Upper recommends chopped grain. This should never be fed to sheep, let them grind it themselves; there is no advantage in grinding it for them, but an absolute loss. Many farmers make this mistake.

We call the attention of our readers to the article entitled "The Value of Fancy Points in Breeding Stock," by Mr. J. C. Snell. As nearly every Canadian knows, Mr. Snell is one of the oldest breeders in Canada. This article is of unusual merit; it deals in a masterly manner with a subject of more than usual interest. Mr. Snell is known to be the writer of many able articles, but this is undoubtedly the best he ever penned. Each of our many readers would do well to peruse it carefully and impress its teachings on his or her memory. The quality of our live stock would rapidly advance, if the principles, so well set forth, were practiced by farmers generally.

Mr. Chas. Wright strikes the nail on the head when he advises farmers to divide their flocks when bringing them into winter quarters. He also states that "one good lamb is better than two poor ones." Every farmer knows this, or says he does; but alas, the majority spend their time rearing the "poor ones." More attention to detail must be given in order to produce the "good ones", not only in sheep, but in all classes of live stock; yet, it is only the "good ones" that yield a profit. The doors and gates leading into the pens and folds should be wide; double doors are preferable, each of which should be four or five feet wide. It is wise to shut the sheep away from feeding rack just before feeding time—this allows the shepherd to properly place the food without being crowded; it also prevents straw and chaff sifting into the wool. In order to carry this plan out wide doors are a necessity.

The Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario have abolished their system of "Prize Farm Competition." Modification or abolition was an absolute necessity; the latter was much the easier course.

Mr. McCrae's suggestion to the Board is worthy their most serious consideration. There is no apparent reason why the Board should not hold two annual sales. Success might not at first be attained, but the plan would ultimately succeed. Annual live stock sales are a great success in Britain. Why not in Canada? Mr. McCrae is right when he says the A. and A. Association is the proper body to start this ball rolling. We would like to hear what the live stock breeders think of this suggestion. Our columns are open to all who desire to discuss it.

#### Messrs. David Morton & Sons' Ayrshires.

For many years the firm of Messrs. David Morton & Sons have been established as manufacturers in the city of Hamilton, and, with a view of gaining recreation, they decided to start a fine stock establishment within convenient distance of their city office. With this idea before them, they purchased a farm, which now serves the double purpose of a place of retreat in summer, and the site of operations upon which a very excellent herd of Ayrshires is now domiciled.

The farm is situated within easy driving distance of the city of Hamilton, and is reached by means of a most delightful drive upon the road which extends along the brow of the mountain, from which a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country is obtained.

Their natural tastes and fondness for live stock led them to embark in this enterprise, which is not only fascinating in itself, but bids fair to be exceedingly profitable in the future.

A most happy beginning was made with admirable individuals, the selection of which Mr. Morton, sr., had the forethought to entrust to one of the best judges in Scotland. The illustration upon the plate page of this issue represents a few specimens of this now famous herd, and it is with no small degree of pleasure that we introduce them to our readers.

Royal Chief, the bull in the foreground, is at the head of the herd, and is without doubt the best bull of the breed ever brought into the country. He had been most successful wherever shown before his importation, since which he has won a series of victories. The first glance at Royal Chief fixes the attention, and a closer inspection reveals the fact that he is a bull of such outstanding excellence that it is difficult to decide which is most to be admired, his wonderful symmetry and finish, displayed in his smoothness of form and beautiful touch, or his great constitution and vigor, in addition to which there is any amount of breeding character. Royal Chief =57= (1647) was calved in April, 1887, and was sired by Douglas of Crofthead, dam Marion of Crofthead, and traces back to the celebrated Black Prince of Lessnessnock. It is now an established axiom with cattle breeders that the bull is half the herd, and the presence of such a one must be of immense benefit to the country at large; while the fact that he, as well as a number of the other good things were brought to this country, is proof that their proprietors determined to excel, and to have the best, regardless of price.

Beauty of Ayrshire, the cow in the foreground, was bred by Mr. John Caldwell, of Bogside, Dundonald; is a beautiful type of the breed; very smoothly finished, true wedge shape, rather inclined to being thick-set, with broad loin, capital top, and grandly developed udder.

Flora, a beautiful three-year-old cow, bred in the same herd as the last mentioned, is built on rather a larger scale. She has a wonderfully smooth top; wide, strong loin; silky coat; shows capital udder, and she, like those previously described, displays that strong vertebral development that modern breeders of high-class dairy cattle so much desire. Flora won second in Toronto and first in Montreal.

The light-colored two-year-old heifer in the background is Sprightly 3rd, one of the first daughters of Royal Chief born on the farm, and to our minds is among the best individuals. She is a grandly developed heifer of large size, grand back, great length of quarter, and beautiful breeding character. She has never yet been beaten in the show ring, and if she develops as she promises to do, is likely to keep well to the front.

In addition to those shown in our illustration, this herd includes a number of prize-winners at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa exhibitions, at each of which they captured first prize given for best herd of Ayrshires, and at Ottawa won the gold medal given by Alderman S. Bingham for best herd of Ayrshire cattle. The prizes awarded were as

follows: At Toronto, one silver medal, five firsts and three second; at Montreal, two silver medals, one diploma, five firsts and two fourth prizes; at Ottawa, one gold medal, two diplomas, three firsts, two second and one third prize.

The owners suffered a great loss by the death of the imported cow Maggie Brown, of Barmoorhill, which happened on the fair ground in Montreal. She was one of the best Ayrshire cows that has ever been seen in Canada, and as a milker, as well as a show cow, had few equals. Fortunately there are a number of her descendants in the herd; one in particular, a yearling heifer, gives promise of being a counterpart of her dam, and her son (imp.) Monarch is now being used to cross upon Royal Chief heifers.

The calf, Cauty of Loudoun Hill, now sixteen months old, a daughter of the first-mentioned cow, sired by Royal Chief, is a splendidly developed heifer; and was awarded first prize in Toronto.

Of the thirty-six head comprising the herd at present, we were most favorably impressed with a long row of young heifers by Royal Chief, and it is the intention of the Messrs. Morton to breed a herd up to sixty in number, and, until a herd of this size is reached, only the young bulls will be sold.

The farm is managed on the most practical lines, the buildings being convenient and comfortable, without being superfluous. Butter is the chief product at present sold, the dairy being conveniently situated. The butter and milk room is built of stone, with shafting extending from the boiler and engine house. The cream is separated by passing the milk through an Alexandra hand separator, while the churning is performed by belt connected with the shafting. The churn used is to a Canadian quite a novelty, and was imported from Scotland by Mr. Morton. It is in the form of an oblong box, with two compartments, in one of which two sets of paddles are placed. The cream, by the action of the paddles, is driven around to the other compartment, at either end of the partition being a hole for the passage of the cream, which rushes around in a stream. When the butter begins to separate one of these openings is closed. In this compartment the globules of butter lodge, which prevents the butter coming in contact with the paddles after it begins to form, the object being to preserve the grain of butter in the highest degree possible. Among the latest improvements is a large silo, built and filled this season. All modern appliances are being added. It is the intention of the owners to make the establishment the most perfect of its kind in Canada.

#### A Coffee Humbug.

"COLE'S DOMESTIC COFFEE BERRY" A COMMON VARIETY OF SOJA HISPIDA, OR JAPAN PEA.

The Ohio experiment station has just received the following letter from Col. R. J. Redding, director of the Georgia experiment station:

"This station has just received from one 'C. E. Cole, Buckner, Missouri,' a 'parched and ground' sample of what he calls 'Cole's Domestic Coffee Berry,' accompanied by a printed dodger setting forth the merits of this wonderful 'berry' in graphic style, and supported by numerous 'testimonials.' He offers seed for sale at fabulous prices,—\$3.50 per pound, in large quantities; 25 cents per hundred seeds, in small quantities.

"I presume each station will receive or has received a similar sample and dodger. Fortunately (perhaps) I received a few days earlier, through the Southern Cultivator, a package of the 'coffee,' together with a specimen plant in full fruit. The plant is simply a common variety of Soja Hispida, or Japan pea, so well known to many of the stations, and the seed of which is abundant and comparatively cheap.

"On the principle of the Golden Rule, I write to put you on your guard against this imposition, and suggest that you 'hand it around' among your farmers, as I expect to do in this state."

At about the same time the above letter was received, the Ohio station received a copy of the same circular from Cole, together with a package of the roasted and ground "coffee" and a few of the wonderful berries. The berries are simply peas, and the "coffee" has been mixed with enough of the genuine article to give it the characteristic aroma of coffee.

#### Notice to Advertisers.

With this number we commence a new series. Hereafter the ADVOCATE, as previously announced, will be published twice each month. All advertisements, where the contracts call for monthly insertions, will be inserted in every other number; those not appearing in this issue will be found in the issue of Jan. 15th. This arrangement will continue during the life of the present contracts, unless our patrons otherwise instruct us.



W. J. YOUNG,  
EMERSON, MAN.  
*Holsteins.*



H. O. AYEARST,  
DE CLARE, MAN.  
*Shorthorns.*



W. S. LISTER,  
MIDDLEBURY, MAN.  
*Shorthorns and Clydesdales.*



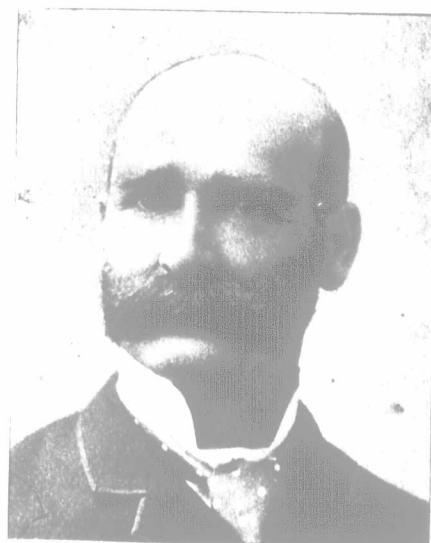
R. MCKENZIE,  
HIGH BLUFF, MAN.  
*Holsteins.*



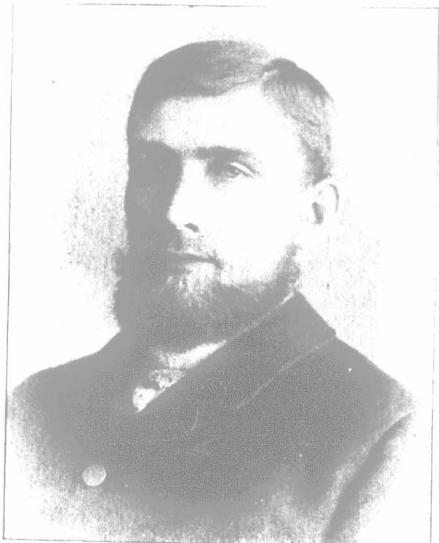
JAMES BRAY,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.  
*Jerseys.*



WILLIAM MARTIN,  
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE,  
*Galloways.*



JAMES MCLENAGHAN,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.  
*Jerseys.*



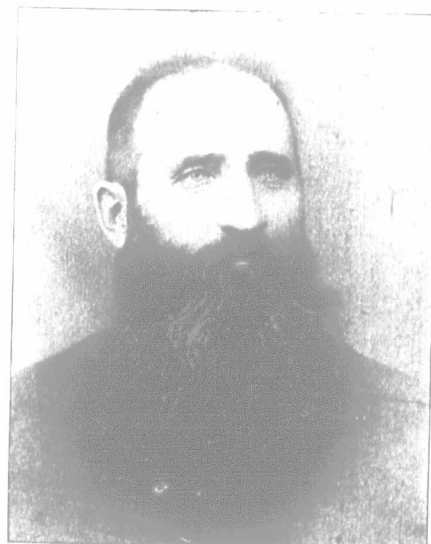
R. J. PHIN,  
MOOSMIN, N. W. T.  
*Shorthorns.*



DAVID STEELE,  
GLENBORO, MAN.  
*Ayrshires.*



GLEN A. CAMPBELL,  
ELPHINSTONE, MAN.  
*Highlanders.*



WALTER LYNCH,  
WESTBOURNE, MAN.  
*Shorthorns.*



ROBT. JACKSON,  
BIRDSHILL, MAN.  
*Ayrshires.*



J. W. SHANKS,  
RAPID CITY, MAN.  
*Shorthorns.*



E. L. LAING,  
OAK LAKE, MAN.  
*Shorthorns.*

EXHIBITORS OF CATTLE AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, WINNIPEG, 1892.

### The Prize-Winning Cattle Exhibitors at Winnipeg Exhibition.

We present in this issue a plate page of photo-engravings of the prize-winning cattle breeders at the late Winnipeg Industrial, and give below short sketches of their lives and herds, which should assist in making the promoters of this great industry better known, and also form a useful guide to intending purchasers of any of the different breeds.

W. J. YOUNG, EMERSON, MAN.

South Eastern Manitoba cattle breeders are represented by Mr. Young, who was born near Glencoe, in the County of Middlesex, on the 4th of February, 1865; moved to this country in 1883, always taking a great interest in pure-bred stock at home. He started cattle breeding in 1891, and has now a fine herd of fifteen (15) Holsteins of high merit, headed by that grand bull, Parma 3rd's Clothilde, and a splendid lot of cows, a description of which appeared in the *ADVOCATE* some months ago. Mr. Young's ability as a breeder is evidenced by the success achieved in so short a time, having won several prizes at the exhibitions, competing with those of much longer experience.

H. O. AYEARST, DE CLARE, MAN.

Mr. H. O. Ayearst was born in the Township of Essa, County Simcoe, on the 13th December, 1852. He came to his present home at De Clare, in Man., 1882, from Southwold Township, in Elgin County. He is a farmer born and bred, and has always been engaged in stock raising ever since he was old enough to take charge of a herd. His herd now numbers about thirty-five head, and are pure-bred and grade Shorthorns. The foundation of his registered stock was purchased at the Binscarth dispersion sale, being the cow Starlight, by Binscarth (imp.), bred by the Hon. J. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont. Since then he has made some very valuable additions to his herd by a draft of some of the very choicest stock from the well-known Greenwood Herd, owned by Arthur Johnston, Esq., of Greenwood, Ont. Mr. Ayearst did not make a large exhibit at the Industrial last July. His cattle had only been out from Ontario a few weeks, and the long journey had told on them so much that they could not be got into good show shape. His herd was represented by only two heifers, and he was a prize-winner in the one-year-old class with the beautiful heifer Crimson Gem. She was sired by the famous Victoria bull Indian Chief (imp.). As his pure-bred stock increases he intends to gradually dispose of the grades. Mr. Ayearst is an enthusiast on Shorthorn cattle, and believes them to be superior to any other breed for the farmers of Manitoba or the Northwest.

W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT, MIDDLECHURCH.

Mr. Lister came to Manitoba eight years ago, and after living in Ontario three years decided to settle here. He started breeding Shorthorns over five years ago, buying from time to time from Mr. Arthur Johnston and other noted breeders, principally of the best Scotch sorts. The herd at present numbers nearly fifty head, and includes representatives of the Clementina, Mina, Rosebud, Wimple and Maid of Promise families, and is headed by Gravesend's Heir II, (calved in quarantine) and Imported President, both sired by the remarkably successful sire Gravesend. The ideal in breeding has been, while keeping the size (both stock bulls weigh over 2,500), to maintain the compactness, depth and thickness of the Cruickshank cattle. The Marchmont herd has for the last two years held the championship of the province at Winnipeg exhibitions in '91 and '92, not to mention numerous local successes of stock sold from this herd. Besides Shorthorns, Berkshire pigs and Clydesdale horses are bred; three imported mares, besides others registered; with the popular stallions Prince Wyndham (imp.), a grandson of Prince of Wales, and Malcolm (imp.), a son of McCamon, stand at the stud, and are deservedly popular in their districts.

RODERICK MCKENZIE, HIGH BLUFF.

Mr. McKenzie is one of the rising Holstein breeders of Manitoba, as was evidenced by the very fine herd shown by him at the recent Industrial Exhibition. Mr. McKenzie was born in the township of East Williams, Ontario, something over forty years ago, and came to Manitoba in 1871, settling at High Bluff, where he has remained ever since, doing his full share in the development of that section of the far-famed Portage Plains. Mr. McKenzie is the owner of over five hundred acres of the best land in his vicinity, and has been very successful, not only as a wheat grower, but as a breeder of horses, cattle and pure-bred hogs. Having always been inclined to the raising of good stock Mr. McKenzie purchased, in the spring of 1891, from Mr. A. W. Everest, of Ridgmere, a number of pure-bred Holsteins, including the well-known bull Emperor of Canada, No. 3589, Vol. 2 Holstein-Friesian H. B., and the cows Vida Booker, No. 9885, Vol. 9, Lady Rosamond, No. 2186, Vol. 6, and Queen So, No. 12111, Vol. 4. With these, all individuals of great merit, as a nucleus he is rapidly developing a herd which will ere long be second to none in the Northwest. He has already two young bulls for sale, both by Emperor of Canada, sire of Mr. McNaught's bull which took first prize at Winnipeg last summer, defeating but not disgracing his more mature, but less rotund parent, who had to be content with second honors. The cows are all again in calf to the same bull, and are in the pink of condition; in fact he claims that they are the easiest keepers and the hardest in constitution of any cattle, pure-bred or otherwise, that he has ever seen.

JAMES BRAY, "OAK GROVE FARM", PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Mr. James Bray last April imported some fine Jerseys from the herd of Joseph Stratford, Brantford, Ont. At the head of his herd is Elmhurst Stoke Pogis 22242, A. J. C. C., sired by Canada's John Bull 8388, a pure St. Lambert, having four crosses of Stoke Pogis 3rd. Among the cows are Brenda of Elmhurst 10762, who made, under test, twenty pounds eight ounces (20 lbs. 8 oz.) of butter in seven days; Rosette of St. Lambert 5108, who at ten (10) years of age tested fourteen (14) pounds three and a-half ounces (3 1/2 oz.) of butter in seven (7) days. Mr. Bray is also breeding, from imported stock, Improved Large Yorkshire hogs, Oxford and Shropshire sheep, all of which he reports as doing remarkably well. The subject of this sketch was born and brought up in East Zorra, Oxford county, Ont., came west in 1878, and after living nine years on the Carberry Plains, moved to his present farm of eight hundred (800) acres, situated six miles north of McDonald station on the Portage Plains, where he cultivates a large area in conjunction with his live stock operations.

MR. WILLIAM MARTIN, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mr. Wm. Martin, proprietor of Hope Farm, at St. Jean Baptiste, is widely and favorably known throughout Manitoba, where he came as a young man from Scotland some years ago, finding in this new province scope for his abilities and enterprise. He is a member of the firm of Martin, Mitchell & Co., who have a large system of grain elevators on the Northern Pacific Railway line, their business having grown to immense proportions. He is a member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Industrial Exhibition Association and other progressive organizations. Hope Farm is one of the largest and best appointed in the province, being a decided credit to its proprietor. Heresome years ago was founded a herd of pure-bred Galloway cattle, the foundation stock of which was well chosen and subsequent management equally good. Hope Farm Galloways have been most successful at the Provincial Exhibitions, and stock from that herd have gone to all parts of Manitoba and the Territories, and have been highly appreciated. Mr. Martin has also given some attention to the breeding of Clydesdale horses and other stock, his importations of all classes being in the line of distinct improvement, and therefore of advantage to the agricultural interests of the Northwest generally.

JAMES McLENAGHEN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Mr. McLenaghan was born near Perth, Ont., in 1849, came to Winnipeg (then Fort Garry) in 1870 as an officer in the Hudson Bay Co.'s service; later in business in Winnipeg as McLenaghan & Malloch, dry goods; came to Portage la Prairie in 1880. In mercantile line for two years, then engaged in private banking up to the present. During part of the time he was managing director and principal shareholder in the Portage Milling Co. (Ltd.) Mr. McLenaghan commenced breeding Jerseys in 1886 with a bull and two females from the herd of Wm. Rolph, Markham, and has now 13 head, six of them being cows in calf to Pots Hugo of St. Annes, No. 29737, A. J. C. C., a bull from the herd of W. A. Reaburn, St. Annes. Mr. Reaburn acted as judge of dairy stock at the Winnipeg Industrial in 1891. The herd is in first-class shape and thriving well. None of the cows have been tested, but they give large and excellent returns. The herd has taken first prize all round continuously at our local shows. At the Winnipeg Industrial in 1891 they took six firsts and three seconds, also FARMER'S ADVOCATE silver medal for best herd Jerseys, and special sweepstakes valued at \$80, the gift of the Massey-Harris Co., for best herd of dairy cattle, competing against Ayrshires, Guernseys and Holsteins. At Winnipeg in 1892 they took three firsts and four seconds and first for herd. They did not compete in sweepstakes.

R. H. PHIN, MOOSOMIN, ASSA., VICE-PRES. MAN. AND N. W. PURE-BRED CATTLE B. ASS.

Mr. Phin was born in the County of Waterloo, Ont., near the city of Guelph; attended the Galt Collegiate Institute three years, and graduated at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1881, winning the Governor-General's medal. Came to the Northwest in 1883, and in following spring brought out first lot of Shorthorns, and in 1889 a second lot of seven head from the herds of W. Whitlaw, Guelph; David Rea, Speedside; Alex. Brockie, Ferguson, and Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford. Roan Duke - 16522 - 1st prize yearling, Winnipeg Industrial, 1892, bred by James Hunter, Alma, at present at head of herd. Cows are mostly of milking type, and are bred for useful purposes, and the young stock sold have proved very satisfactory to their purchasers.

STEEL BROS. "HEATHER LODGE STOCK FARM," GLENBORO MAN.

Mr. David Steel, of the above-named firm, first saw the light amongst the heather in the Parish of New Cumnock, in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1800. His father farmed five hundred acres, and kept a herd of one hundred Ayrshire cattle, taking numerous prizes at the local shows. In fact the name of Steel is familiar with all Ayrshire breeders in that part of Scotland. Bidding the land of Burns good-bye in 1880 he spent the two following years on a farm in the county of Simcoe, Ontario. He came west in 1882, reaching Brandon, then a city of tents, in April of the same year. Along with his brother they located on their present farms, three miles south of what is now the flourishing town of Glenboro, at that time forty-five miles from Brandon, their nearest market. After an experience of six years, with no live stock except their working oxen, one horse and a few pigs, they concluded that this was neither

the safest or most profitable system of farming, and in the spring of '88 decided to go in for pure-bred cattle, and of course the Ayrshires were their choice. That year they purchased from Mr. Guy, of Oshawa, six females and a bull, five of which were his own breeding, the other two bred by Mr. Laurie, of Malvern. They secured direct descendants of such celebrated sires as Wm. Wallace, Satellite, Stoncalsey, and from such matrons as Perfection, Gurta, and Oshawa Lass. Further comment is unnecessary. From this foundation their herd now numbers twenty-four head. They have proved themselves healthy, hardy and very profitable. They have sold stock through Southern Manitoba, and, in fact, from Winnipeg to Calgary. They propose testing every cow in their herd at an early date. Their pasture consists chiefly of timothy. They feed turnips in the fall, and sheaf oats cut on the green side. They have been successful prize-winners at Glenboro for several years, and also at the Winnipeg Industrial last July.

GLENLYON A. CAMPBELL, "MERCHISTON FARM," ELPHINSTONE, MAN.

Mr. Glenlyon A. Campbell is a native of the country; was born at Port Pelly in 1863, his father, Chief Factor Robert Campbell, the discoverer of the Youcon River, being then in charge of Swan River district, with headquarters at Pelly. In 1870 was sent to Scotland, and was educated at the Glasgow Academy and Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; (after the latter school his present ranch is called). In 1881 he came out to Manitoba again, and the free and easy life of cattle and horse raising induced him to enter that line in a small way. In 1885, the excitement caused by the rebellion took Glen. out to the front, where he worked under Major Boulton as a private scout, till after Batoche, when he was promoted to the Captaincy of No. 1 Troop, which was composed of as good a lot of men as could be got together. After the rebellion, Glen. came back and settled down again to the routine of the farm, and the following summer took over the ranch from his father. The stock consisted then of about eighty head of cattle, about half of which were pure-bred Highlanders, and about forty head of ponies and half-bred bronchos, and nearly twenty sheep. He claims for the Highlanders that they are the best adapted for this country of any cattle, as he contends that the breed that will do best with the least care and feed are the most suitable,—as for instance, the cattle shown by him at the Provincial Show this summer never saw the inside of a stable or shed, and were not fed a single pound of hay last winter; and when in their pens at the exhibition would neither eat hay or grain. The stock on the ranch now consists of about thirty thoroughbred Highlanders and one hundred and fifty grades of all kinds, and about one hundred and fifty head of horses weighing from ten hundred upwards. Among the horses, Glen. has used for breeding up his stock at various times, a Suffolk Punch, a Royal George trotter—a grand old horse and a very uniform getter of drivers out of any sort of mare, and a Lower Canadian French stallion, followed this last season by the Shire colt Better Luck, 1st prize-winner in his class at Winnipeg this year, and of whom more will be heard, as he is improving every day. For the last six years he has been interested in the Dauphin Country, where he raises what grain he needs. He predicts a bright future for that tract of country, which he, and in fact all that know it, claims to be the "Garden of Manitoba," and only requiring a railway to develop its resources.

MR. WALTER LYNCH, WESTBOURNE, MAN.

Mr. Lynch was born in the Township of Stamford, Ont., and at six years of age removed with his parents to the Township of Lobo, in the County of Middlesex. At twenty years of age he took charge of his father's farm, and farmed there on his own account for some ten years. He was for a time a member of the Municipal Council of that township. In 1871 he came to Manitoba and settled on the farm where he now resides, which is on Rat Creek, about four miles north of Westbourne. Mr. Lynch is the oldest breeder of Shorthorns in Manitoba, and has one of the finest herds in this country. When he came to this country, twenty years ago, he took with him three females and a bull, and from this beginning built up an excellent herd. Mr. Lynch is known to every breeder of Shorthorns in the Northwest, and was Vice-President of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association for this province for several years. When the Northwest Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association was organized, he was unanimously elected president, and is now upon the directorate. The live-stock interests of this country owe a distinct debt to the "Pioneer Herd." Its impress has been wide-spread and emphatically for good. The essential elements in Mr. Lynch's faith as a cattle breeder may be summed up as follows: First and foremost then, far away above any question of breed, or form, or color, or all of them combined, he places a vigorous and healthy constitution—without it no animal is any good. He believes the only way to perpetuate it through successive generations is to use a little common sense in their treatment. The man who systematically picks out the best of his herd and stuffs them and loads up with fat for show cattle, and the man who systematically neglects and starves them will eventually reach the same goal. Any man can give his cattle plenty of good, plain food, plenty of water and plenty of fresh air, and a comfortable place to sleep, and the animal that does not thrive on the treatment is constitutionally wrong. In his own experience of over twenty years in this country, that has been the course he has followed. In that time there has been only one day that he has not turned them out to water. Nothing can be simpler than their treatment. They run on the pastures all summer and around the yard and straw

stack in daytime in the winter, and ten dollars would probably more than pay for their veterinary and medicine bills in that time. As the result of that treatment he last summer drove them in off the pasture three days before shipment to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and they not only attracted a fair share of attention, but won a fair share of prizes.

#### ROBERT JACKSON, BIRDSHILL.

Mr. Jackson was born in 1847, on a farm in the County of Ontario, and has always followed farming. He came west in 1886, settling on his present fine farm at Birdshill. The year following he visited his old home in Ontario and brought back with him four very fine Ayrshire cows, from the herd of Mr. Hanna, Durham County, and a bull from J. Brady, Victoria County, Ont. From this foundation he has bred a herd of butter-makers which he claims are second to none in the province. He reports a much greater demand for young bulls than he can supply. Mr. Jackson's Ayrshires have always a good share of prizes at the local fairs, and also at the July Exhibition in Winnipeg. He has also been breeding Berkshire pigs from imported stock. Three of his cows made 10 lbs. of butter per week, each, for five months, and Jennie Lind tested 12 lbs. per week.

#### SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY.

Mr. J. W. Shanks, of the above firm, is a native of Esquimaux Township, County of Halton, Ont.; came to Manitoba in 1878; settled near Rapid City in October of the same year, and has been farming there ever since. Started their herd of Shorthorns in 1880 with Minny May and Princess of Rapid City, and a number of high grade heifers with Duke of Cumberland at the head of the herd, which now numbers fifty Shorthorns, besides grades, with Sir Ralph as stock bull. They also make a specialty of Berkshire pigs and Leicester sheep. Their stock have been successful prize-winners for the last ten years at the local shows, as well as at Winnipeg Industrial last July.

#### R. L. LAING, SPRUCE BANK FARM, OAK LAKE.

Among the younger breeders who have come to the front during the last few years is Mr. R. Laing. He was born near the village of Hensall, Huron Co., Ont., in June, 1862; moved to Manitoba in 1882, locating on the banks of Oak Lake, on a beautiful farm well adapted to mixed farming. With an in-born love for live stock, Mr. Laing went into cattle breeding quite extensively in 1884. His herd now consists of nine head of Shorthorns and some fifty grades. At the head of the herd is the fine, stylish bull, Merry Monarch = 9219 =, bred by D. Alexander, Bridgen, Ont. A bull of much individual merit, and he is proving himself a remarkably good stock getter. Laurel Lustre, also bred by Alexander, is a grand, good cow; she captured first in her class at the last Winnipeg Industrial. Among the other gems of outstanding merit are The Queen, bred by T. Russell, of Exeter, Ont.; Pride of Spruce Bank, and Gaiety of Rotherwick, bred by the Sharmans, of Souris, Man.; Countess of Blandard, bred by Shanks Bros., of Rapid City, Man., and also a number of calves of great promise, all sired by Merry Monarch. Besides the Shorthorns, Mr. Laing has some of the best Berkshire pigs in the province, with which he took a large share of the prizes at the late Winnipeg summer fair.

#### Warring Against Weeds.

The rapid increase in noxious weeds at various points throughout the country has given ground for alarm. At various times and in a variety of ways the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has dealt with this question. We quite concur with the Moosomin Courier in the following suggestions, some of which the Brandon Farmers' Institute carried into effect last summer:

To put a stop to this increase should be one of the first endeavors of our Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes, and we cannot too strongly urge upon them the pressing importance of this action. One of the first things to be undertaken in this connection must be the collection of specimens, with descriptions and directions as to the best method of eradicating each plant. There are many farmers in the country who do not know the nature of the weeds now springing up, and who, if they could see specimens and learn something about them, would look out for and destroy them. It would be little trouble and expense to prepare and place in some readily accessible office a few neat cases of specimens, with particulars attached, and the benefit would be incalculable. Arrangements might well be made for the pupils of our High School to collect the specimens and write full descriptions of the plants, and we venture to say that a few lessons in botany acquired by such a practice would very soon make them ardent students of this useful and fascinating science."

#### Manitoba Dairy Association.

The annual meeting of the above association will be held in the city hall, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1893. Business meeting at 2 p. m.; public meeting in the evening at 7.30. Papers will be read by E. A. Struthers, Russell; J. Glennie, Portage la Prairie; D. M. Barre, Winnipeg; W. M. Champion, Reburn; R. Waugh and A. L. Bucknall, Winnipeg, and John Hettle, M. P. P., Boissevain. Messrs. A. G. Thorburn, President of the Western Dairy Association; Senator Perley, Regina; Prof. Heackel, Minnesota, and Prof. Hays, North Dakota, are also expected to be present, and an interesting time is promised. With such an array of talent surely there will be a big turn out. All interested in the development of this great industry should make it a point to be present.

#### Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

The superintendent of Central Park Museum, New York city, has found, he says, that the carnivorous animals under his care actually thrive better if allowed to gorge and then to fast, or fed irregularly, as when they lived on the chance results of their own hunting. The laws of nature, or shall we say Providence, have never been successfully defied nor escaped. The hen, living largely on grasses and seeds, keeps picking away, eating little at a time but often. Accordingly, nature directs that during winter or in confinement, hens, with their quick digestive processes, should be fed early and late, regularly and often, their food well distributed through the day. This is a commentary on the irregularities of some poulterers who feed just as they happen to think about it. My own fowls have been lately left a day in others' charge. On my return the following conversation took place: "How many eggs were gathered?" I enquired. "Well," was answered, "we forgot all about them till after the hens were shut up; to-morrow morning you will find your eggs all right." "Did you feed my hens?" I continued. "I declare! I never thought of that till this minute." "This is such a windy night, surely you closed the draughts a little." "No, but those hens are well enough." "What did you do?" I asked, in desperation. "I gave them plenty of water," was triumphantly replied. My thankfulness for "small favors" was lessened next morning, when I found those dishes unemptied, soundly frozen over needing a thawing, of course. Every change of hands is bad for fowls, largely because time is required to get impressed on their caretaker's memory all details of the poultry business, for it is really a business, as one lady said in surprise, when consulting me about her undertaking it and listening to my directions. So complicated did the business seem, that in a few moments she concluded she better abandon her project and go and live with her son. The talent that makes \$200 raising poultry could doubtless secure \$500 in many another business? A poulterer should, from long association with his fowls, know well each individual. He can thus detect every premonitory symptom of sickness, favor the timid, outwit the greedy, and, when he sells, tell his old hens from pullets. Although our fowls need their food somewhat distributed through the day, their heaviest meal will be latest, in order to fortify them for a long, cold night, and they will be scanted earlier to induce that exercise without which hens grow fat, diseased, and have tasteless flesh. These birds are very feminine—just excite their curiosity, provide something to search for or find out, and they will give themselves no rest till done. If possible, every season I have stored away under sheds or in the barn, a quantity of autumn leaves, and throw a bushel of them on top each grain feed. Leaves are warm and soft for the feet, and become well scratched over before every kernel is found. They absorb all bad odors, and droppings are more readily removed when resting on some rubbish than when sunken into the ground. A little straw or hay will answer instead of leaves. We are often directed to hang a cabbage or turnip where our hens can peck at it for exercise; such vegetables so soon wilt or freeze, I prefer to feed them chopped or cooked, in shape immediately available, and save, for my hens' longer entertainment, unthreshed grain, unshelled sunflowers, or even corn on its cob. Dry, loamy sand bottoms in my hen-houses convert them to mammoth dusting-boxes, where hens dig and dust in battalions, covering their droppings with a film of dirt that stops all taint. It is always preferable to exercise biddy rather than her attendant. If given liberty, hens find much of their own entertainment, nor in freedom do they often eat feathers and eggs, or study up any such mischief. Some sheds opening south, with paths made here and there, lead biddy out to study nature instead, where she speculates about the depth of snow and strength of sunshine rather than thickness of egg shells. There are probably not a dozen days a year but that hens would go out in the middle of the day, if they had their choice. I wonder whether those men who advocate shutting birds up all winter, treat themselves so. I question which has rosier cheeks, a merry, snow-balling, coasting country lad or a city child, "cribbed, cabined and confined." Speaking of inconsistencies and wonders, mention should be made of a poultry-house I once saw built, for convenience, on the north side of an ice-house! Some fanciers admit that to produce a symmetrical show-bird, muscular, with good frame, well developed in breast and wings, such a one must have considerable range, air and sunshine, and can hardly be raised in a brooder, needing from the very start that daily, varied and enlivening promenade conducted by mother hens. Those who read Longfellow will recognize the following parody taken from an English paper:

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow  
Is our destined end or way,  
But to scratch, that each to-morrow  
Finds us fatter than to-day.

"Lives of old fowls all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And when roasted leave behind us  
Bird tracks on the sands of time.

"Bird tracks that perhaps another  
Chicken, drooping in the rain,  
A forlorn and hen-pecked brother,  
When he sees, shall crow again."

#### Churning Sweet Cream at Low Temperatures.

One of the latest innovations in churning sweet cream is reported by H. M. Cottrell, of Ellerslie Stock Farm, in Hoard's Dairyman. He says: "We have been churning all summer at about 38 degrees, and often at 36 degrees, and have had no trouble in getting the butter to 'come'—usually in 60 minutes or less. Since our cows were taken off pasture, we have found it best to raise the temperature, and now churn at 42 degrees. It took 60 minutes to churn at this temperature to-day, and has not taken us longer than that any day this fall. Our method of handling the milk is as follows: As soon as half the cows are milked, a boy begins to carry the milk to the dairy. There it is immediately aerated by forcing cold air (taken through a pipe from out-doors) through it with a Hill aerator. The milk is then run through a separator while warm, and the cream immediately cooled to our churning temperature by Evans & Heuling cooler. At night, after cooling, the cream is put in a cold room at 40 degrees. As soon as the morning's cream is cooled, it is mixed with the night's cream, and both churned at once. Prof. Cooke, of Vermont, told me he had proved it practical to churn at low temperatures if the cream was fresh. He said that cream 24 hours old was not fresh; that, no matter how kept, it would ripen some in that time, and would require a higher temperature at churning."

#### Winter Dairying and Exhaustion of Soil.

FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, BY PROF. ROBERTSON, OTTAWA.

Our methods of farming in many districts of Canada have not been conducive to profit or improvement of the lands. We have been ambitious to sell primitive products in large quantities. It would pay us better to direct our attention to the production and sale of more concentrated articles of produce, in the form of animals and their products. The following will illustrate the comparative exhaustion of soil from the sale of one ton each of the different farm products which are mentioned:

NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH IN ONE TON EACH.

	Nitrogen, lb.	Phosphoric Acid, lb.	Potash, lb.
Wheat	41.6	15.8	10.4
Barley	32	15.4	9
Oats	38.4	12.4	8.8
Peas	70.6	17.2	19.6
Beans	81.6	23.8	26.2
Indian Corn	32	11.8	7.4
Hay	31	8.2	26.4
Clover	39.4	11.2	36.8
Potatoes	6.8	3.2	11.4
Fat cattle (alive)	50	31.2	2.8
Fat sheep (alive)	44	22.6	2.8
Fat swine (alive)	34.8	14.6	2
Cheese	90	23	5
Milk	10.2	3.1	3
Fine butter	.5		

By way of helping and inducing the farmers to turn their attention more and more to this line of agriculture, it was determined upon by the Dominion government last year to establish a number of experimental dairy stations. The object of these was to investigate methods of manufacturing cheese and butter, in order that the quality might be improved, the quantity increased, and the cost reduced. Every active experimental investigation has a two-fold power of service. It may find out something which was not before known, and it may illustrate and demonstrate the best way of carrying on the best known practice. The making of cheese during the summer has absorbed the attention of dairymen in many districts to the exclusion of all thought concerning the economical raising of stock for fattening, and the production of butter of a quality fit for export to foreign markets. With the growth of fodder corn and the use of silos, it has become possible for farmers in most districts to carry and feed many more cattle than they have helpers to milk, in the shape of milking cows. If they can be induced to combine the raising of cattle to fatten with their dairying operations, their profits may be largely increased. The raising of stock and the making of butter go well together in ordinary farm practice. The making of butter can be carried on with most profit during the fall and winter months, when prices are high and the weather offers the most suitable conditions. That season of the year in our climate also affords the best conditions for the raising of the best stock. Hence, the Experimental Dairy Stations are making an effort to induce the patrons of cheese factories to furnish milk for the manufacturing of butter during the winter in co-operative creameries. By that means the skim milk will be left or sent to the farms for the raising of such stock as calves and pigs. At Mount Elgin, Ont., and Woodstock, Ont., two of these Experimental Dairy Stations were operated during the past winter with very great satisfaction to the patrons in these neighborhoods. Every cheese-maker, who so wishes, was welcome to go to these Stations and learn all he could about the art of butter-making, in order to fit himself for carrying on this business in his own cheese factory when the alteration there also comes. A special bulletin or report, setting forth the results of the winter's operations, has been issued for the guidance of those dairymen who desire to adapt and alter their cheese factories for the carrying on of winter butter-making.

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

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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.

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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.

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.

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**CONTENTS.**

- 1.—Illustration. 2.—Editorial Notes; Messrs. David Morton & Sons' Ayrshires; A Coffee Humbug; Notice to Advertisers. 3.—The Prize-Winning Cattle Exhibitors at Winnipeg Exhibition. 4.—Warring Against Weeds; Manitoba Dairy Association; Poultry on the Farm; Churning Sweet Cream at Low Temperature; Winter Dairying and Exhaustion of Soil. 5.—The Value of Fancy Points in Breeding Stock. 6.—Our Abridged Report of the Hon. John Dryden's Speech, Delivered at Guelph at the Close of the Provincial Fat Stock Show; Tamworth Swine. 7.—Timely Notes for January; Our Scottish Letter; More Hogs Wanted; First Prize Essay—The Care and Feeding of Breeding Ewes in Winter and Spring; The Theory and Practice of Sheep Breeding in Manitoba. 8.—Practical Notes on Wintering Sheep; The Selection and Care of Breeding Ewes in Manitoba; Farmers' Institutes; Chatty Letter from the States. 9.—How Best to Overcome the Present Agricultural Depression; Agricultural Education in Wisconsin; Brandon Agricultural Society; The Institute Campaign. 10.—Farmers' Clubs—When Started; Injurious Insects—No. 10; Tree Seed Distribution; Farmer's Garden; Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association.
- FAMILY CIRCLE:—11.
- MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT:—11 and 12.
- UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT:—13.
- STOCK GOSSIP:—16.
- NOTICES:—16.
- ADVERTISEMENTS:—11 to 20.

**Our Monthly Prize Essays.**

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
  - 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
  - 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.
  - 4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
  - 5.—Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.
  - 6.—No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
  - 7.—Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
- A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the method of cultivation that has given the best results as to yield, early maturity, quality, etc., in writer's experience in 1892 and previous years, growing wheat, oats and barley respectively. Essays to be in this office by January 15th.
- A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the method by which the Manitoba and Northwest farmer may better his condition and home life. Essays to be in this office by February 15th.
- A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the reasons why Arbor Day should be observed at Manitoba and the Northwest public schools, with suggestions for the programme of the day. Essay to be in this office by March 15th.

**The Value of Fancy Points in Breeding Stock.**

[Prepared for the last meeting of Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.]

A very serious obstacle in the way of the successful development of the best qualities in many of the principal breeds of live stock is the undue value too often placed upon what, for want of a better name, we call "fancy points." It is no doubt necessary that, in order to distinguish between the various breeds, some general marks or characteristics should prevail in each, and as a rule these are found in their color markings. There are some breeds in which the peculiarity of color is so uniform and unvarying as to leave little room for doubt as to their purity of breeding, but there are scarcely any in which color alone, apart from other indications, can safely be accepted as an infallible guide.

It is a well-known fact that in many cases a grade or cross-bred animal, sometimes with not more than one or two crosses of pure-bred sires, shows all the orthodox color-markings of the breed to which the sires belong, and also partakes very largely of the general characteristics of the breed—so much so, indeed, that the inexperienced observer might easily be deceived, and without inquiring into the history of the case might accept them as the Simon pure. Even in the case of Galloway cattle, so generally true to color, and of such ancient lineage, there are exceptions to the rule,—a red one, or a brown, or one with a white spot in forehead or on the belly, a white switch, or even a white belt around the girth. Yet the purity of breeding of these cannot be successfully challenged, and on the other hand a half-bred Galloway may be black and hornless, and have all the appearance of a thorough-bred.

Perhaps in no class of stock is color so unsafe a guide to purity of breeding as in that of swine. Many of the breeds of swine are of solid color—that is, all white, or black, or red; yet a cross between two of the white breeds may produce offspring that would pass muster for either, and we have a strong suspicion that there have been cases where pigs from the same litter have figured in the prize lists of two different breeds without detection. And we have seen cases where from a cross between the Berkshires and one of the white breeds, some of the pigs have shown all the color-markings of one parent, and others the whole color of the other parent.

Probably no breed of swine has suffered so much from the severe demands of fashion in regard to color-markings as the Berkshires. There is no evidence that in the case of the original Berkshires the white markings were confined to the extremities and to the face, but what has been called the improved Berkshire has, as a rule, white feet, a white mark in the face, and a white switch on its tail. This uniformity of markings, we all admit, is very desirable, and its perpetuation commendable, if it can be done without the sacrifice of useful and more valuable qualities; but, as we have remarked in regard to other breeds, this uniformity is no infallible guide to purity, and if relied upon may lead to disaster in breeding, for it is well known a grade Berkshire may be as correctly marked as it could be done by an artist with paint and brush, while some of the purest and best bred, and some of the grandest individual specimens of the breed in point of form, symmetry, quality and constitution have been far from filling the bill of perfect markings. One of the best Berkshire sows that has ever figured in Canada, one which was imported, the daughter of a first-prize sow at the Royal Show, and which was sold for the highest price ever paid for a sow in Canada, had a white spot on her shoulder as large as a man's hand. Yet she was bought by one of the best judges on the continent of America, who has made a fortune from her descendants, and has one of the best herds in the world.

If by consent of the best breeders a strict adherence to definite markings was considered essential to the best interests of the breed and the breeders, there would be some reason for strictly conforming to the rule, but the standard of excellence adopted by the British and American Berkshire associations embraces no cast-iron rule as to color-markings, but allows as much variation in that respect as could reasonably be desired. It is the ignorant and inexperienced breeders, those who have had no training in the art of judging animals of improved breeding and quality, who demand a strict adherence to a non-essential rule, to require just so many white hairs in just such places, and even to split hairs if need be, while they are apt to overlook the more enduring and essential substance. No matter how perfect a pig may be in form and quality, in style and constitution, if he is not perfectly marked they will have none of him, but if he is neatly marked he will do, even if he is narrow, and leggy, and cat-hammed; and you can't convince the man who knows it all that there are many things in the make-up a first-class animal that are of vastly greater value and importance than fancy markings.

It is the same conceited, more nice than wise amateur breeder or judge who would condemn a model pig because of the presence of what is called a "rose" or "swirl" on its back—a few hairs turned in the opposite direction, a trifling thing at best, and of no possible injury as far as usefulness is concerned. Yet we have known good individuals discarded from the breeding harem for this, while much inferior ones were retained; and we have recently read of a case where clearly the best hog in a class was left out of the prize-list by a so-called expert judge, and when questioned as to his reason for re-

jecting it his reply was that he "never had and never would give a prize to a pig with a swirl." Such instances as this and other equally abused exhibitions of over-fastidiousness in regard to minor points are calculated to produce contempt for the professional expert judge who strains at a gnat and sometimes swallows a camel.

This is the class of men who have been at the head of the crowd that has demanded fancy colors in some of the breeds of cattle, and have succeeded in some cases in creating a boom for color that has been carried to such absurd lengths as to prove a boomerang for the breed. The unreasonable demand for red colors in Shorthorn cattle has in the last 20 years done incalculable damage to that breed. The fashion which grew into a mania for red, and all red, and nothing but red, was an outrage on the breed, and the best breeders and judges knew it all the time; but the ignorant and the indifferent, and the designing, sordid men, who for present gain were ready to wreck the future usefulness of the breed, fanned the flame till it threatened to consume the substance, and leave nothing but a wreck behind. It was well known that the original prevailing color of the breed was not red, but white and roan, and most of the best representatives of the breed in all its generations were of these colors, and the champion bull of America at present is a roan, while a sweepstakes bull in Canada is white; although red was also a standard color, and many good ones were of that color. But when a fashion gets possession and leads to discarding from the breeding harem the best in all useful qualities and retaining all that have red hair, no matter how inferior in form, quality and constitution, to perpetuate their weakness, and intensify their meanness, it is a calamity, if it is not a crime.

The same unreasonable prejudice has worked irreparable injury to the queen of butter breeds, the Jerseys. The demand for solid color as the first desideratum in a butter cow is simply absurd. It is well known that originally the breed was freely marked with white, and the first Jerseys we saw in this country were of good size, with deep bodies and large capacity for working food into milk and butter, and white markings were common. But the fashion for solid colors has got possession, and a bull with white marks on him, no matter how rich his breeding, or how high a record his dam may have as a worker, must be condemned and discarded, and this in spite of the fact that even in this day some of the very best performers of the breed are not of solid color, Mrs. Jones' famous cow, Massena, with a record of over 900 lbs. of butter in a year, having quite a large proportion of white, and Bisson's Belle, the queen of the Jerseys, with a record of over 1,000 lbs. in a year, is far from being of solid color; but a thoroughbred scrub Jersey that is utterly useless as a worker may fill the bill of fashion, and a half-bred Jersey may be solid fawn, and you can't convince the man who knows it all that a Jersey with white marks is pure-bred. Oh, no! You may tell that to the sailors, but he has cut his eye teeth and you can't deceive him!

There have been times when prejudice as to color has stood in the way of improvement in the breeding of horses, and no doubt has seriously interfered with improvement in all useful qualities; but fortunately common sense has again prevailed, and the good old saying that "a good horse is never a bad color," is acknowledged to be a true proverb yet. Too much value has also been placed upon fancy points in the breeding of sheep. The objections made by some people to a grey or brown face and legs in the case of Cotswold sheep is unreasonable, and is injurious to the breed. The experienced breeder knows that it belongs to the breed, that it is found in many of the best specimens in the best flock, both in England and in America, and that good judges and good breeders do not object to it, but rather like it, having learned from observation that, as a rule, those so marked are the strongest, healthiest sheep in the flock, having better constitutions and a greater ability to resist disease. But the uninformed and inexperienced are slow to believe that a Cotswold sheep so marked is pure-bred, though all the other indications of purity are present. The craze for extra covering on the forehead and crown of the Cotswold, and some other breeds, is also injurious to the interests of the breed and the breeder. I think it is safe to say that, as a rule, the sheep with the strongest constitution and the best developed conformation is not the one with the heaviest headgear; and too often a sheep that is exceptionally strong in all the most useful points, but deficient in this, is rejected as a breeder, while one that is far inferior in form, in quality and robustness of character is used, with the inevitable result that his weaknesses are perpetuated in the flock. I am free to say that some of the very smallest and weakest, the narrow chested and most effeminate, are the most perfectly covered on head and legs, but what does it amount to if they have none of the enduring qualities that are calculated to improve the breed and add to its real usefulness? As in the case of color markings, so in regard to this fad, it is no sure indication of pure breeding, for a half-bred may have it in perfection, while a thoroughbred may be deficient in that minor point.

One of the worst features about this whole business is that these fashions and fads, which are so manifestly and admittedly injurious to the best interests of our improved breeds of stock, are originated by the ignorant and inexperienced and unsuccessful breeders. Men, in many cases, who are mere speculators, and not deserving of the dignified title of breeders, have been allowed to lead and rule the course of men who know their business



better, who see the folly of the course things are taking, and have a clear knowledge of what the inevitable result must be; yet they weakly yield to the demands of the fickle crowd, and in many cases turn from what they know to be the true course of breeding, in order to profit for the present by conforming to a course they know is not best for the breed or for the country. I have no patience with the flippant remark, too often heard on these points, that in business "life is too short" to fight against prejudice; that it is wiser to go with the stream and profit by the boom. It is a weak and unworthy sentiment; life is never too short to be true to one's conviction of what is right, and what is for the best interests of all concerned. All honor and praise is due to the brave and stalwart few who, as breeders in all the classes of live stock, have proved themselves worthy to be called breeders in the best and highest sense of the term by remaining true to conviction, who by keeping a steady course have preserved a remnant of the useful qualities of the breeds, and saved them from the fate which would surely have befallen them but for the sound sense and firm attitude of those who were loyal to the great cardinal principles of constitution, quality and endurance.

#### Our Abridged Report of the Hon. John Dryden's Speech, Delivered at Guelph at the Close of the Provincial Fat Stock Show.

After a reference to the hospitality of the citizens of Guelph, the hon. gentleman said:—I want also to congratulate you, Mr. President, on the success of your show. I have taken to myself some little credit for the result you have now reached. You remember when I was here last year that I expressed some disappointment, and told you that I thought it ought to be a great deal better—that the parties managing the show ought to take an advanced step, that they ought to give more money in prizes, and that you ought to have a far better Fat Stock Show than was then seen; and I told you if it needed a little more money that no doubt the Legislature would grant it. You have asked for more and you received it without grudging, and I venture to say there is not a man listening to me to-night but is pleased with the forward step which you have now taken. No better investment can be made than the money spent in connection with a fat stock show such as you are holding here now. These shows are in the best sense of the word educational, and I think they give an education that our people cannot get anywhere else. We had reached the time when there seems to have been no place for the Agriculture and Arts Association in the show line. They had to crowd and squeeze themselves in to get a place anywhere in the province. Toronto did not want them, Hamilton did not want them, London did not want them; but I believe Guelph did give an invitation, and when the time came you had an excellent show, but the people would not come to see it; but in the line you are now working there is an open field and plenty of room for development. I want to impress upon you that you should go on, and do not stop with present attainments. It is not for me to say where the show ought to be; but whether it be held in Guelph or elsewhere, it should be somewhere in the province of Ontario.

THIS SHOW IS NOT AS GOOD YET AS WE CAN HAVE.

The farmers did not know in time the amount of prizes you intended to give. Just say now: We intend to continue and hold a better show year by year, and you will soon find a deeper interest taken, a greater number of entries, and a much larger attendance of visitors. The province expects you to go forward in this line, and be assured it will accomplish more good than any other work done by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

NOW I SAID THAT THE WORK DONE HERE WAS EDUCATIVE.

Farmers are like other men in business. When a farmer wants to accomplish anything, there is no use starting out in a haphazard way; he must decide two things: First, what he wants to accomplish; second, how to succeed in doing it. Now, in the live stock line what he is to aim to accomplish is placed before him as an object lesson in the show which he has seen here to-day. He will find here the sort of animal that he ought to try to produce. In the conversations and discussions indulged in he will be able to learn to some extent how to copy that which is there presented. Mr. Awrey has told you something about the

#### SCHEDULING OF OUR CATTLE

in Great Britain and the loss that we may sustain. I can find no language strong enough to express my indignation that this country should be scheduled on the false statement that pleuro is found among our cattle. The statement is not true, and I am bound to say that if the disease existed in Canada somebody in this country would be able to find out where it is without going to England to have it pointed out. Now, although it does not exist here, certain British officials say that it does, and have so managed to schedule our cattle. We will not be prevented from producing good cattle in this country, even though our cattle be placed on the same basis as the American cattle. If scheduling prevents the sending of raw, lean cattle across the sea to be followed by the feed to fatten them, allowing the Scotch or English farmer to reap the profit which rightly belongs here, then I think good will result. In this connection I want to read an extract from a letter which was published in one of the American papers,

WRITTEN BY A SCOTCHMAN,

a man who knows all about this business, and who has many friends in this vicinity: "Aberdeen has lately been flooded by store cattle, consisting of Canadians (chiefly rough) Irish, and Orkneys of all sorts—good, bad and indifferent. The auction sales vary greatly, according to the visible supply and the moods of buyers. I often wonder how in the world seven pounds ten shillings, or ten pounds, or even thirteen pounds a head can pay all expenses and keep western farmers in salt and shirts, for those are the general prices I have seen Canadians making, occasionally less, sometimes a little more. If I were farming out there I would buy stockers and make them prime beef with corn and cake, which would greatly improve my land as well. Your farmers should get them young, square, blocky, wide, near to the ground, and fleshy, with broad backs; then do them well and send them on to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Aberdeen at thirty months or less. Yes, less than more. Shapes and quality are certainly more in demand now than size. If I could not buy the right kind I would breed them, and feed them from calfhood right along, until at twenty or twenty-four months they were ripe as berries. I formerly did this myself (when my herd of Shorthorns was small) with fair cross-bred or grade cows, and always a first-class bull. My heifers went first, followed by the steers, dressing about 750 or 850 pounds. This season, more than ever before, the difference in price between small fat cattle and medium large has increased, and three to four pence per pound more (dressed weight) is freely paid for the former."

Now therein is a lesson which some of us might take to heart. What he says is just what I was impressing upon those who were gathered here a year ago. In order that the education here given should become effective, it is essential that the farmers should get the benefit of the skill that they put into this business,—that is, when we produce the right sort of cattle we ought to have the extra price which they are worth, according to the quotation just given; but the difficulty is that drovers go out into the country and buy by the pound, regardless of breeding or quality. They say, "I will pay you just four or five cents a pound," as the case may be, "and will not pay any more, no matter what the quality is." So your neighbor, who has an inferior animal, receives that amount, while you, with an animal such as that described by Mr. Duthie, can get no more. Now, I say that is not fair, and the drover who does that is in the end hurting himself, because he in effect says: Pay no attention to those who urge you to breed better and feed better; I will take your cattle and pay you the highest price now. Let me give you an illustration. You know we are trying to show, through the Travelling Dairy, how to produce better butter in private dairies. I came across a merchant who lives not one hundred miles from my own home, and he was telling me how he now manages his butter business. He says, "I buy all the butter I can get of all grades. I have a butter worker downstairs, and as each lot comes in it is worked over, put through a butter print, wrapped neatly in parchment paper and sent to market. It comes in all sorts of shapes and colors, and if it is light in color it stays light, but instead of losing, as formerly, I now make money." But do you not see what that is doing? This man gives to the woman who makes poor butter exactly the same as the one who makes good, and so is obstructing the educating influence of the Dairy School. In the same way when cattle, rough and smooth, command the same price, the good effect of this show is so far hindered and destroyed. Now because we do not get the best results of our labor and skill is one reason why some of our young people are turning their attention to something else instead of agricultural pursuits.

#### WHAT IS IT TAKES THEM AWAY?

Some one will at once answer, "Too much education." I do not want anyone to tell me that, because I do not think it is true. Do you mean to say that a man can become too intellectual—that he can learn to think too well? There is nothing in that of itself to turn him from the farm. Is it because there is too much labor on the farm? Not a bit of it. Some of you say it is; but it is not. If these young people are going to succeed in any line of business there must be labor connected with it; and so it is not mere labor which drives the young man away. There are two things, to my mind, which have a tendency to do this. The first is a false sentiment pervading the entire community that farming is a poor, mean business; it is felt all through the school system. The little fellows get hold of it sometimes in their own homes, and later among their comrades at school. The second one is that farming is a non-paying business, or in other words, labor without reward; and these young men say that they will not stay in a business when there is nothing in it. The fact is, prosperity on the farm makes the sturdiest kind of men, and the loveliest women. City men seek them out to preside over their elegant homes. But constant and incessant labor, year in and year out, on the farm, without any reward, gives you soured husbands, tired, broken-hearted mothers, and disgusted children who are bound to go into the city or town to try to live by their wits. I have discovered that it is a far easier thing for a boy to hoe a row of potatoes when there is ten or twenty cents at the end of it than it is without. The sun does not hurt, and he does not so easily get tired. You old men are exactly the same; if you go on laboring without reward any of you will grow weary in well doing. So, to come back to my point, the advanced farmer is entitled to the best price his products will bring, and if there is any class of people who ought to have the best result of their skill and labor it is

those who follow agricultural pursuits. I hope to see the day when these defects will be remedied, and in the truest sense the best man will win.

I am delighted to witness the results that have so far been achieved in connection with this show, and I hope that you will with courage continue; and so long as I am at the head of the department of agriculture in this province you can depend on my sympathy and co-operation, and that I will always be prepared to recommend to the government and legislature that you should receive whatever assistance it is in the public interest to give.

#### Tamworth Swine.

BY JOHN BELL, AMBER, ONT.

Having been an owner of Tamworths for over three years, and having seen them in all the different stages of life, also having seen them under very indifferent treatment, I frankly say, more Tamworths. I was first induced to try them through perusing the columns of the English Live Stock Journal, with the intention of buying. I corresponded with John Norman, jr., Esq., Tamworth, England, and eventually purchased a pair, which landed in this country the last of August, 1889. Never having seen a Tamworth pig before, I was disgusted with my venture. I never have seen a man that liked them on first sight, and I have yet to see the man that don't like them after giving them a fair trial. Men who made the most sport of them were the first to come and buy. In a short time the unsightly appearance which they presented at first disappeared; day by day they gained favor in my sight. In a short time after arriving here the sow gave birth to a litter of pigs—strong, vigorous fellows—that grew at an amazing rate. I had a litter of improved Berkshires, two weeks older than the Tamworths; I let them all run together from time of weaning; by the 1st of April I was convinced that there were some good qualities in the red skins, and since then I have bred nothing but pure Tamworths. I find the demand for them for breeding purposes gaining rapidly. I do not hold that the pure-bred is as good for general use as the half-bred, owing to the Tamworth having the power of transmitting their superior qualities to their offspring. When matched with other breeds the pigs come remarkably strong and growthy—exactly what the pork packer wants at the present time—*deep, lengthy fellows*, with plenty of side and ham. In the County of York there is a great number of small, white sows, bred from almost all the different breeds available; they resemble somewhat the Middle Yorkshire. Those sows mated with the Tamworth boar never fail to produce the very best of pigs. I do not wish my readers to think that I value those white sows more highly than other breeds. I do not, but there is a great number of them in the county, and they seem to be just what is required to mate with the Tamworth boar. Wherever pigs bred in this way have been raised along with other breeds, they have never failed to show their superior qualities. In the fall of 1891 I had a young boar stray away; he was lost for six weeks; during the time he served a great many sows, a number of which was those small whites. During the last few months I have frequently been told that that boar straying through the neighborhood was the best advertisement the Tamworth pigs ever had. Farmers bring their sows several miles to my boars. When once tried in a neighborhood they are sure to be the means of inducing others to try them, as the man that has cross-bred Tamworths is sure to have better pigs than his neighbors, which goes a long way towards advertising the breed, as there are sure to be three or four neighbors together at killing time. The flesh is superior to that of any other breed, the carcass containing a larger proportion of lean meat. Some writers say that pork packers are trying to lead the farmer by the nose. On this point I ask, What is the use of breeding and feeding sorts not wanted? You might just as well take peas to the malt house to try to sell, as take the little fat, chunky pigs we formerly bred to the packing house. The demand calls for leaner pork, and the packer must have it. Those writers must give up their old ideas, and not be like the man that carried water uphill all his life because his forefathers did it. The packer wants a lengthy hog, with the rear end the heaviest—not one-third wider at the shoulder than at the ham. It is also said that we should breed a pig that can be driven to market. If there is any argument in that, we certainly require a good, flinty, hard animal, and one with activity, combined with size and quality. In the Tamworth and their crosses we get all this. If the breeders of pure-bred swine would endeavor to breed the pig the demand requires, and encourage the farmer to do so, by giving useful hints as to feeding, breeding, management, etc., the swine industry could be made a source of great profit. The Tamworth has a little uphill work to contend with in this locality, owing to being so near Toronto market. The pork butchers of Toronto require a great number of pigs to supply the trade, and as they want small, light hogs, with as little bone as possible and a good proportion of fat, the Tamworth and other large breeds do not altogether suit their demand; but as soon as the pork-eater gets a taste of the fashionable bacon, the pork butcher will have to change his views, or lose the trade. I have not tested the Tamworth to know how long they would live without food, nor on how little they would subsist; but this I do know, that they will thrive where others will not.

**Timely Notes for January.**

A Happy New Year, and may we learn from our former mistakes!

**THE INSTITUTE AS AN EDUCATOR.**

Most farmers have a hazy idea that the farmers' institute is a sort of a mutual admiration society, and really can't see that it is an educator as well as a bond of union among the agriculturists of a neighborhood. To their shame, be it said, in several districts in each of the provinces the institutes have died of inanition, through the apathy of the surrounding farmers. It may be accepted as an axiom that those districts that cannot support an institute are those in which the farmers know so much of their calling that their farms are mortgaged, their credit gone, and their lives so oppressed with worry and hard work that there is "nothing in farming anyhow." It is the active, intelligent, pushing farmer who sees most clearly the need of more knowledge in his calling, more research, closer attention to details, etc. What wonder, then, that he succeeds in proportion to his knowledge and its timely application. In every trade or calling, from medicine down to tin, the operator, to be abreast of the times, must read and study his trade journal, and I can not, for the life of me, see why the farmer, who surely needs education as much as any other business man, does not read and study about his calling. What wonder, then, that "only a farmer" is fast becoming a by-word, when it should be a title of respect. Depend upon it, fellow-farmers, we all have a great deal to learn, and in no other way can we get practical knowledge as cheaply as from other farmers who have made a success of some particular branch or branches of their calling. In the institute we shall learn from one man the secret of his uniformly good crops of timothy and wheat, from another how he makes such a quantity and fine quality of butter, and from a third the manner in which by feeding pigs in an economical way he lifted the mortgage from his farm, and once more hold up his head as a free man. Farming is composed of so many different branches that no one man can expect to "know all about it," and "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Our government has been very generous in its grants to institutes, and has also sent practical men to lecture at meetings. The government also publishes for free distribution the proceedings and certain selected papers. The subscription asked from members is less than they would pay for a pound of tobacco, and the information gained from one lecture may be worth \$50 to every member in the saving of seed or dearly bought experience. "Great is the economy of intelligence," and it is an extremely short-sighted policy to neglect that readiest, handiest and cheapest source of information on our life-worth—the farmers' institute.

**BUYING A BULL.**

First and foremost, what do you want a bull for? To produce offspring somewhat like himself, or some indistinguishable mongrel? I am tempted to pen these few remarks by the conduct of an acquaintance of mine, who prides himself on being pretty shrewd. He has been running a dairy farm for years, and through a certain amount of cunning and meanness of living, over-working wife, children and hired men, he has managed to amass a competence. He has been breeding first to a Shorthorn (high grade), then to an Ayrshire grade, then back to mongrels of two or three different breeds, and now he is trying to buy cheap a Holstein grade, to breed fine milkers from—at least, so he says. It is needless to say he has as choice a lot of scrub stock of every conceivable color and shape as can be found. He does not make 100 pounds of butter per cow per year, and yet he can't see that he is working for fun, and such fun!!

If this man will weed out his unprofitable cows, for even he has some old vetegans that are profitable, and then buy a bull of some pure breed, whether Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Holstein, etc., whichever he may fancy, and then keep on with that particular breed, he will, in a few years, have a herd of dairy cattle that will lessen his work, give his wife a chance to recover her lost spirits, and increase his income. But he must remember that a good bull, like everything else good, will command a good price, and will also require good care, and he will find that it *pays, pays, pays!!!*

**GENERAL.**

Many farmers keep calves and boars over the winter on the mistaken idea that they are hardier. Suppose they are—which they are not—they are certainly depreciated in value by being left entire.

Feed your colts grain just as regularly as you do your work horses—only in proportion to size—and you will not regret it.

Do you need that "black snake" whip for your teams? Wouldn't a few more good oats, and a good grooming once a day be better?

You can't make pigs grow and keep them in a freezing condition. Keep them warm or sell them—you will lose less by so doing.

Try and make those "strippers" pay for their food. Don't let them dry up five months after calving.

The city and town dairymen now are scouring the country for fresh cows. Don't be tempted to sell your best cow—that is, of course, if you know which is your best. Do you, or are you guessing at it?

What are you going to do about mates for your poultry this year? Are you going to keep on breeding scrubs?

**Our Scottish Letter.**

The subject exciting most interest at present in Scotland is the proposal to found a new agricultural paper of a class and character hitherto unknown in Scotland. The matter has been long talked about, and the paper is now almost an accomplished fact. The proprietors are a body of representative Scottish and North of England agriculturists. The name of the paper will be *The Scottish Farmer*, and Mr. Archibald MacNeilage has been appointed editor. The first number will appear in the beginning of January, and it will be published weekly thereafter. For obvious reasons it would be out of place for me to say more in this column than that I hope there will be many readers of the new paper.

The greatest event of the month of November was the Lochburnie sale of Hackneys and Clydesdales. The horses were the joint property of Messrs. James Johnston, Lochburnie, and Alexander Scott, Berryyards Farm, Greenock, both of whom are well-known in the Clydesdale world, and by this sale they have established a high reputation for Hackneys. First-rate prices were made at the sale, 420 gs. and 400 gs. having been paid for the Hackney stallions Dereham Lieutenant and Merry Stanton by the Messrs. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. Several mares and fillies also made high figures, a pony mare, Little Midget, drawing 175 gs., and others of a greater size drawing up to 200 gs. It is long since there was so extensive a one day's sale in Scotland, and the Hackney prices mark a new era in the breeding of light horses north of the Tweed.

The home trade in Clydesdales continues to be fairly brisk. A considerable number of the better class horses have already been hired for next season, including Mr. James Lockhart's two horses, Mains of Airies and Handsome Prince, Mr. William Montgomery's Belvidere, Messrs. P. & W. Crawford's Prince of Carruchaie, Crusader of Orchardmains, Goldfinder, Ardnacraig, Prince Robert and Flashwood's Best, Mr. James Johnston's Orlando, Mr. W. Renwick's Prince Alexander, Mr. W. S. Park's Gallant Poteath and Mr. Alexander Scott's Lawrence Again. Lord Polwarth has hired the champion horse, Prince Alexander, to serve thirty of his own mares at £10 each at service, with £10 additional for each mare proving in foal. Banffshire and Morayshire, in the North, and Wigtownshire and Kirkcubright, in the South, have secured most of the other horses: Ayrshire takes Goldfinder and Crusader, and Belvidere goes to Stirling.

A very noteworthy figure in the Clydesdale world has disappeared in the person of Mr. Hugh Crawford, Kilbardran, the best respected of all Scottish horse dealers. He died very suddenly, while transacting business in the All-Hallow Fair at Edinburgh a fortnight ago. He was a genial, kindly man, and enjoyed the reputation of being thoroughly reliable.

SCOTLAND YET.

**More Hogs Wanted.**

BY WM. DAVIES, TORONTO.

On every hand we hear of the depression of agriculture, and the farmer, turn which way he will, is met by distressingly low prices. Has he two or three hundred bushels of wheat in his granary? He finds if he teams it to Toronto market he can get 60 to 66 cents; this will not pay him for the seed sown and the labor expended. If he wishes to realize on barley, which ought to have brought a good price last fall, unless it is a very bright and plump sample he will have to take about 32 cents, which makes him wish he had let the land lie fallow. But surely, though wheat and barley are non-remunerative, oats will do well; but no, they also are very low. It is true potatoes are dear, but of this crop very few farmers have any.

We now turn to live stock, beginning with horses, but the honest yeoman who has these can hardly give them away. Cattle and sheep are disappointing also, but hogs are higher than for many years, and are likely to keep up, as they are scarce all over the world. It is strange that with grain so low, that there are not twice as many hogs fed in Ontario and Manitoba.

We are now paying 6 cents live weight, and cannot get half enough for our requirements. This branch of farming is only in its infancy, and we believe that the farmer who goes into it with intelligence, courage and enterprise, will reap a rich reward. The foregoing applies with greater force to the farmers of Manitoba, as we read in the Trade Bulletin that barley only nets the farmers there 9 cents per bushel. Many farmers appear to have almost as great a dislike to hogs as the Hebrews. They feed a lot of useless horses, that no one wants at any price, which are eating their heads off; and in the fall many have a lot of steers, two-year-old, for which they get about 2 cents per pound; but sorry a brood sow do you find, though she would bring two litters a year, which could be sold, at six months old, for from \$8 to \$10 each. The Dominion and Ontario governments have issued bulletins, giving results of experiments, proving clearly that by feeding coarse grain to pigs it will net the farmer a much higher price. They also show that to make the most of hogs they should be fattened and sold young. Every intelligent farmer will also see the advantage of keeping the manure on his farm.

There is a prospect of another large export bacon factory starting in London, and doubtless others will follow if the promoters can be assured of a steady and sufficient supply of the raw material. If the statements that have recently appeared in the press are true, regarding the requirements of the new establishment in London, 24,000 live hogs per week will be wanted in Ontario and Quebec next season. Now is the time for farmers to make preparations to meet this demand.

**FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.**

**The Care and Feeding of Breeding Ewes in Winter and Spring.**

BY WM. AND J. WALLACE, NIVERVILLE, MAN.

In dealing with this subject, it may be well first to say a few words as to the date on which the rams should be put to the ewes. Our experience in Manitoba leads us to believe that the beginning of November is the most suitable time. The ewes are then in good condition for service, having had the run of the stubbles and a few acres of rape on the summerfallow for three or four weeks previously. The lambs will come in the beginning of April, the period of gestation being five months. This date may be considered too early by some sheep farmers, but if the coupling is delayed till say 1st December, the ewes will probably be losing in condition instead of improving, and that, with the colder and stormier weather then likely to be prevailing, will result in a smaller crop of lambs. It is also convenient to have the lambing over in April at the homestead, before the stock is scattered over the prairie. One vigorous ram should serve fifty ewes, and he should be left with them at least five weeks, to give every ewe a double chance.

The winter having fairly set in, the flock will no longer seek to go a-field, but will keep near the shelter of the farm buildings. It is not necessary that they should be shut up under cover. On the contrary, it is to their advantage that they be as much as possible in the open air. On no account should they be confined in a building so close and warm that their wool is always damp. At the same time a comfortable shed, wind and water-tight, should be provided, in which they can shelter at night and during stormy weather. It is a good plan to have a shed forming three sides of a square, with the hay or straw stack on the fourth side, the whole forming a yard in which the flock can spend most of their time in the open air. Sheep can stand a great deal of dry cold, but they should not be exposed to draughts.

We have now to consider the feeding of the flock; and here we find that sheep farming and grain growing go very well together in Manitoba, as the straw stack furnishes the most important part of their food during the winter months. They eat the chaff greedily and thrive well on it. It should be scattered over the yard daily for them to pick up. If they get direct access to the straw stack, they will soon get on the top of it and make it useless, unless the walls are kept perpendicular; and the fleece of any open-wooled sheep will get filled with chaff. With plenty of straw and chaff, supplemented by a little hay fed to them in the sheds at night and on stormy days, the flock will be kept in good thriving condition, until near lambing time. We do not consider it advisable to feed grain to lambing ewes during winter, as a fat ewe invariably produces a small lamb, and she runs a greater risk from inflammation at lambing time than if she were in moderate condition. As the lambing time approaches, the ewes should have a daily ration of bran and linseed or linseed cake, which acts as a laxative both to the ewe and its offspring—preventing constipation, which frequently causes death in young lambs. Great care should be taken when the ewes are heavy with lamb that there is no crushing at the feeding troughs, and in passing through doors or gateways, and that cattle or horses should not be allowed among them, as any rough treatment is likely to make them cast lamb. The flock now requires very close attention, as a considerable proportion of the ewes will require some assistance in lambing. This, however, should not be given rashly or hastily, but only after the ewe has been showing restlessness for some time, which she does by bleating, pawing the ground, rising up and lying down frequently, etc. A little experience soon teaches one when nature should be assisted.

It will now be found a great convenience to have part of the shed sub-divided into small pens by movable hurdles. Into these each ewe, as soon as lambled, is put with her progeny, where they remain a few days, until quite taken with each other, when they can be put into a larger division along with others at the same stage. The ewes should now be generously fed with bran, oats, linseed cake and cut turnips, if they can be got, along with the best of the hay that has been cut and cured green. Mixed dry land hay is better than rank slough hay. Abundance of good water should be supplied.

This feeding should be continued until there is a full bite of grass, and when this often long-looked-for consummation is reached, the shepherd's labors and anxieties are considerably lightened for another season.

**The Theory and Practice of Sheep Breeding in Manitoba.**

BY D. E. WILSON, BRANDON.

The successful wintering of sheep should begin in the fall, for if allowed to loose flesh at that time of the year they do not thrive during the winter as they otherwise would. There was an old saying about sheep in Ontario, "Well Novembered is half wintered," and the same is true of Manitoba; if they can have the run of a summerfallow which has been sown with turnips or rape they will go into winter quarters in splendid shape, though care must be taken not to change too suddenly from succulent to all dry feed. Another thing in which care is required is to have the ewes doing well at the time the ram is turned in with them. In order to get a large percentage of lambs the sheep should be increasing in weight at this time, and as many sheepmen do not want lambs before May, there will be

some difficulty in this, especially if the ewes have had the run of turnips or rape, for by December they will be indoors, and sheep are nearly sure to fail after coming off such feed. If possible, they should have a few turnips and a pint of oats each per day along with their hay, but if being fed straw they should have more oats. There is more money in growing oats for this purpose than in wheat growing. For the rest of the winter sheep will do very well if they get all the good hay they will eat. A few roots are good, but if early lambs are expected they are better kept till then. If straw is to be depended on for bulky food, they will do equally as well as on hay if fed on a sufficient ration of grain; if grown for the purpose, oats is the most profitable crop to grow; if it has to be bought, bran will probably give the best results for the least money. A teaspoonful of sulphur for each sheep, given in bran or chop once a week for three weeks, I have found puts the blood in good order, and is a great preventative of ticks.

An old sheep man in Ontario used to say, "If you want your lambs to jump up as soon as they are born, feed the ewes a few beans during the winter, and if you have not beans feed peas." Looking for the cause of this, we find that beans are the most nitrogenous grain we have, followed pretty closely by peas; but as neither of these foods are plentiful in Manitoba, we must look for a substitute. This will be found in oil cake, which contains a greater percentage of digestible albuminoids than beans, but if we want a substitute that may be easily grown on the farm we must fall back on oats, but it will require nearly twice the weight of oats than of peas to accomplish the same results.

As to buildings, I think it rather a mistaken idea many people have, that any sort of a shed will do for sheep. I would prefer to keep them comparatively warm, and not subject them to the intense cold which we get occasionally during the winter; but, if possible, have buildings in which the temperature would be slightly below freezing. They would repay in the extra thrift of the sheep, and cause a considerable saving of feed. Such a building would save much trouble, and also many a lamb where the lambs came early. Sheep require plenty of exercise, so they should have plenty of yard room, but should have something warmer than a yard to spend the night in.

Good feed racks are indispensable with sheep, as they will waste more fodder than any other farm animal, if allowed; therefore their racks should be so constructed that they cannot get their feed under their feet, and also that either hay or grain can be fed in them.

The best time for lambs to come will depend on circumstances. If the flock is large and time can be given to them during lambing, May is the best time, but if, as is the case with most farmers, there is a lot of work to do at that time, lambing had better be over before seeding begins, though it will require extra feed to keep the lambs growing well till the grass comes. I have not found that it pays to make a practice of raising early lambs for the butchers, for though they will give a good price for an early lamb when very small, the same lamb coming later would bring as much in the fall, owing to it being so much larger.

During lambing sheep require constant watching, young ewes with their first lambs especially needing to be looked after; but much of the success of this time will depend on the feed and care which has been given them through the winter.

#### Practical Notes on Wintering Sheep.

BY SIDNEY UPPER, TWO RIVERS, MAN.

In order to winter ewes successfully, it is necessary to have them in good condition before coming into winter quarters; and to accomplish this, it is well to wean the lambs early, say not later than from the first to the last of September, according to age of lambs. I believe that an animal in good condition in the fall is half wintered.

As the sheep go into winter quarters, see to it that the sheds are roomy and well ventilated. Have wide doors, as sheep are very apt to crowd and jam in narrow doorways. Do not let them run in yard with other animals, and keep the rams away from them, as they get rough with the ewes during the winter.

Now, as to feeding in winter when the ground is covered with snow, thrifty ewes will do nicely on oat straw, with hay once or twice a day, as circumstances will admit; but about a month before lambing time they require better feed: say oat sheaves, carrots, turnips or hay cut fine and made damp, to which add a little bran and chopped grain, oats or barley. By so doing they will have plenty of milk, and their lambs will be in a position to grow and thrive.

#### The Selection and Care of Breeding Ewes in Manitoba.

BY CHARLES WRIGHT, HOLLAND.

On bringing the breeding ewes into winter quarters, one of the first things necessary will be to look the flock over carefully, and pick out any of those that appear weakly through old age or any other cause. These should be yarded by themselves, as they will require extra care and feed. If left with the stronger flock, they will be pushed aside and not get their share of feed. When a large flock is kept, young ewes coming two years old, should enjoy a separate pen. Ewe lambs should be treated in like manner.

In the early part of winter I would let the stronger flock out on fine days, as they will be all the better for the exercise, and will pick up a good part of their living.

Begin by feeding good, sound, fine prairie hay

once a day, with a pint of oats for each sheep at noon, fed in troughs. At five o'clock give a feed of oats and peas, or barley and peas, cut just as the pods have filled. Remember that sheep like variety, and it is better to give them as much mixed hay every day as one has prepared for them, than to keep to one kind for a week or so and then change to another. Do not make the mistake of thinking anything good enough for the sheep, as they pay a better dividend than any other farm stock. One good lamb will bring as much or more money than two poor ones; besides, there is never any difficulty in disposing of good lamb or mutton. Aim to keep your ewes in a good, thrifty condition, and do not have them scratching all the wool off their backs because they are covered with ticks.

Let the ewes have as much pure water as they will drink (and you will find it not a little.) Also keep salt in their sheds; they will eat some, though they do not seem to care as much for it in Manitoba as they do in Ontario.

Have your racks constructed end on to the hay yard, so that when feeding one can carry the hay right into the rack without throwing it down amongst the sheep. This will save a lot of worry at feeding time, and help to keep the seeds and dirt out of the ewes' wool, or one can have two yards and a good wide entrance gate between. Then the grain and hay can be put into the troughs without the feeder being carried off his feet.

The sheds can be built of any material that is most convenient. See that they are free from draughts, and leave the lower doors open for the sheep to run in and out at will. On fine nights, even in the coldest weather, some prefer to sleep outside.

About six weeks before lambing time begin feeding mangolds or beets, if you have them. If not, potatoes will be better than nothing. If the ewes have been treated as they should, it will not be necessary, but rather an evil, to increase the grain supply, as a fat ewe will have more difficulty in parturition than one in a good, thrifty condition.

Never let the sheep run with other animals during the winter, as this is a more frequent cause of abortion than any other. Watch the ewes every day, as some may be ailing and require a little extra feed and care. If oil-cake can be obtained cheaply, it would be as well to have some on hand. If the ewes are not used to it, the ground will be the best.

#### Farmers' Institutes.

At a meeting of the executive of the Central Institute the following were appointed to deliver lectures to the various institutes throughout the province: Mr. Elder, of Virden, along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern; Dr. Rutherford, V.S., of Portage la Prairie; along the C. P. R. main line; Messrs. Bedford and Leach, of Brandon, to institutes in the Brandon group; Mr. Waugh, along the Southwestern; and Mr. H. McKellar, of Dept. of Agriculture, and Mr. Greig, of *ADVOCATE*, to institutes in the Winnipeg group.

#### BRANDON CITY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

held their first meeting November 26th. After routine business the subject of the day was taken up: "How best to overcome the present agricultural depression." In another column will be found part of Mr. Elder's very excellent essay on this subject, which was very attentively listened to. Mr. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, also made a short address, and the discussion which followed was led by Messrs. Percival, Fred Smith and Bedford. Mr. Hodson, Secretary of the Wm. Weld Co., expressed his pleasure at being present at such a good meeting. There not being time to thoroughly discuss this very important question, it was decided to take up the same subject at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

#### NIPIERVILLE INSTITUTE

held their first meeting of the season on November 23rd. Mr. H. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, read a very comprehensive and interesting essay of "sheep raising in Manitoba," and his views were endorsed by the president, Mr. Wm. Wallace, a thoroughly practical sheep farmer. The question of *wheat grading* was taken up and discussed, but referred over to the next meeting. Adjourned to meet one month from date.

#### ST. JEAN INSTITUTE.

This is undoubtedly one of the best institutes in the province, and the only one where the members are all French speaking people. During last winter they held weekly meetings, with good attendance and well sustained interest. As a result of their discussions on smut and its preventatives the whole district is reported very free from smut this season. As arranged by the Central Institute, Mr. H. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Greig, of *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, attended their opening meeting on the 16th December. There was a good turnout, about 70 being present. Mr. McKellar read a paper on "sheep raising in Manitoba," and Mr. Greig one on "the small economies in farming." Both papers were attentively listened to, although a number present could not understand English, and for their benefit the secretary, Mr. Baril, translated the chief points of interest.

By the courtesy of Mr. Henry Wade, Recording Secretary, we have received the first volume of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record. It contains the pedigrees of 1,388 Berkshires, 700 Yorkshires, 200 Suffolks, 294 Chester Whites, and 198 Poland Chinas. There is a separate and complete division in the volume for each breed. A copy has been mailed to each member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

Farmers and feeders are disposed to think that "hogs are hogs" just now, while the buyers who have so reluctantly followed prices upward insist that much of the stock they are forced to take cannot properly be called hogs—rather offscourings of the big pens.

The middle of December found a good many changes in prices for live stock and farm products, on the Chicago market the closing year, compared with December, 1891:—

ARTICLES.	1892.	1891.
Fancy beeves	\$ 7 00	\$ 7 00
Choice "	5 50	6 00
Fair "	4 00	4 25
Inferior "	3 00	3 25
Choice cows	3 00	3 00
Canning "	2 00	1 60
Store cattle	22@3 65	14@3 30
Heavy hogs	6 75	4 15
Mixed "	6 40	4 00
Light "	6 35	3 85
Prime sheep	5 00	5 25
Superior "	3 60	3 25
Lambs	5 75	5 60
Cash corn	43	46
" Wheat	72	96
" Pork	16 10	11 05
Lard	8 45	6 15

As pretty a sight as the writer has witnessed in many a day was a lot of thirty-eight superb three-year-old Angus steers, averaging 1,816 lbs. They were bred and fed by one man, and sold in the open market to the Eastman Co. for Liverpool at \$7 per cwt., when "good" cattle were selling at \$5 or less.

In lieu of the fat stock show, which had to be postponed, a subscription was raised and prizes awarded on many of the cattle that would have been at the show, and which were too fat or too old to carry over until next year. The number shown was only 52, and the Shorthorns and Angus rather had the best of it. First premiums were awarded as follows:—

Shorthorns—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville. Steer, 1 and under 2 years, and also steer under 1 year—M. E. Jones, Williamsville, Ind.

In the Hereford class—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—First premium, H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill. Steer, under 1 year—First premium, W. S. Van Natta.

Devons—Steer, 2 and under 3 years, and steer 1 and under 2 years—John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill. No competition.

Aberdeen-Angus—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—First premium, W. S. Niles, Wyoming, Iowa. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—First premium, George Geary, Winterset, Iowa. Steer, under 1 year—First premium, George Geary.

Grades and cross-bred steers—Steer, 2 and under 3 years—First premium, Atkins & Andrews, West Point, Ind. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—First premium, W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind. Steer, under 1 year—First premium, W. S. Van Natta. Steer, 2 and under 3 years—Premium, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—H. J. Fluck, Goodenow, Ill. Steer, under 1 year—M. E. Jones, Williamsville, Ill.

Sweepstakes, Shorthorns—Premium, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

Sweepstakes, Herefords—Premium, W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.

Sweepstakes, Devons—Premium, John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.

Sweepstakes, Aberdeen-Angus—Premium, W. S. Niles, Wyoming, Iowa.

Sweepstakes, Grades and Crosses—Premium, Atkin & Andrews, West Point, Ind.

Grand Sweepstakes—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

Owing to the Columbian Exposition next year, no regular fat stock show will be held next winter by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, though there may be a Christmas cattle show worked up by the promoters of the recent so-called show.

The hog market has lately been a great surprise to the packers and to producers also. Prices are at least \$1 per 100 lbs. higher than anybody thought they would be by this time.

Indications are that, owing to the better grass in Texas and the somewhat relieved ranges, the number of cattle to be put into the Indian territory the next season will be smaller than usual, and much smaller than last year. The low prices lately paid for some Texas cattle are expected to make the purchasers lots of money next year.

Everybody seems to feel confident of higher cattle prices next summer, on account of the increased number of visitors in the country. Such expectations are not always realized.

Wallace Bros., Millers, of Woodbridge, have just received from Mr. James Shap, of Armstrong's Lake, York Colony, a carload of this year's wheat, containing 663 bushels, which graded No. 2 hard and sold at eighty-one cents per bushel, while the best Ontario wheat at the same mill was only worth about sixty-one or six-two cents per bushel, thus showing a difference of twenty cents in favor of the Northwest wheat. This ought to be a sufficient margin to cover freight, so that the Northwest wheat is put almost on a level with that of Ontario.

**How Best to Overcome the Present Agricultural Depression.**

An address delivered by James Elder, of Virden, before the Brandon Farmers' Institute.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I was somewhat surprised upon receiving an invitation to attend this meeting, and read a paper upon such a subject; because I care not whether you listen to the Manitoba orator, hear a report of the sayings of the Manitoba visitor to Ontario, or read the contributions to the Manitoba newspapers, the idea of an agricultural depression is the last that would enter the mind. Those who reply upon these sources of information will be led to the conclusion that the farmers of this province are simply basking in the sunshine of prosperity.

I have often been asked by newspaper friends in Ontario to write letters for insertion, but have not done so for the simple reason that I would write nothing but the truth, and had I written the plain, unvarnished truth I would be very apt to be dubbed as a traducer of this glorious land of the west. And I see ground for hope in the fact that men have begun to realize and are willing to admit that the farmers of this Dominion (for the present agricultural depression is not confined to the Province of Manitoba) are in a very unsatisfactory condition. I say I take encouragement from this fact, because there is no man so hard to rescue as he who does not realize that he is in danger; and had we realized a few years ago what we are now awakening to, the present agricultural depression might have been lessened, if not entirely avoided.

In 1882 this province was cursed with a boom, from the effects of which the whole Dominion is now suffering, and will suffer for years to come. This province was being opened up; the eastern speculator thought that he had only to secure property in here in order to be a millionaire in a few years. The eastern farmer thought that by securing a few sections he could solve the problem of providence for his family. The eastern merchant thought that by starting business in one of our rising towns, he, too, would be rich in a short time. The eastern manufacturer saw here a wide field for the sale of his high-priced machinery, and the consequence was that our province was flooded by hordes of fortune seekers, each viewing this modern "plain of Jordan" and "pitching his tent toward Sodom." The speculator, in many cases, invested beyond his means, and now finds the possessions with which he gorged himself an indigestible mass, and himself suffering from financial dyspepsia. The farmer, in many cases, mortgaged his farm for nearly as much as it was worth, feeling quite sure that long before the mortgages matured John, George and William would be able to send back the needed for its discharge. But on account of the exodus from the eastern provinces, farms there have fallen in value, in many cases below the amount of the mortgage, and the boys, instead of sending home money, are writing for more. The father has sent help to the boys till his funds are exhausted, and he sees nothing before him but to part with the farm. (This is no overdrawn picture. I know of one township in Ontario, and that one of the best, in which there are only nineteen farms that are not under mortgage.) And what about the boys? Is it not true that in many cases they are in a very pinched condition? And why is this so? Certainly the price of grain is unprecedentedly low, and yet prices in 1887 were not very much higher, but we did not seem to notice it so much then, because we had a large crop and fewer obligations. In 1885 many of us had to sell our wheat at thirty-five cents per bushel, but still we did not grumble much because we had still funds to fall back upon, and we hoped next year's crop would be a rouser—but it wasn't.

I do not think that the trouble lies entirely in the low prices, but mainly in the fact that we have been building "castles in the air." We have been working upon a false basis. The man with the means to cultivate a one-quarter section tried to cultivate a one-half section, and the one-half section man tried a whole section. We counted most confidently upon good crops, favorable harvests and high prices—dreams which have not been realized. During those days of illusory dreams, the smiling face of the machine agent was quite familiar to the settler—those gentlemen, with their plausibilities, persuading men who had twenty or thirty acres of crop that they must have a binder, and by a curious manipulation of figures showed them that it would be a paying investment; and as for the payment—Oh, well, it didn't matter about that; any time in two or three years would do.

The merchant, too, although less importunate, has been far too free with his unlimited credit. But, alas! the dreamer has awakened, the pleasant dreams of June became the horrid nightmare of November, and the smiling agent and salesman of the past has become the relentless bailiff of the present. But, sir, dark as this picture is, it is not without its ray of light. Herein I see the first indication of the dawn of a better day. We are told that "the darkest hour of all the night is the hour before the dawning." There was no hope for the prodigal till "he came to himself," and now that we have come to ourselves there is hope for us. We must look back over the past, note our mistakes and correct them. And, first of all, we must abandon the idea of forever drawing from our soil without returning anything to it, because there is no doubt that the small crop of this season is partly due to our continued cropping—at least, we find that the best of crops are on new land. I believe that we must go more into stock raising, and instead of

burning our straw turn it into beef, mutton and manure, and then when our wheat is frosted we will not be compelled to sell it at twenty-five cents per bushel. And, moreover, we will not have frosted grain so often, because the application of manure will stimulate our soil to the earlier maturing of the crops, as proven by Mr. Bedford and many others. In proof of this point I can take you to people of my acquaintance, who, from force of circumstances, were compelled to go into stock raising in conjunction with grain, and these men seem hardly to know that an agricultural depression exists.

The adoption of the above amendment will necessitate the adoption of another, viz: We must quit biting off more than we can chew. Instead of half cultivating a whole section we must thoroughly cultivate a half section, and we will find that although we may not make such a splash in public, we will have more profit and real satisfaction in the end.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Agricultural Education in Wisconsin.**

BY PROF. JOHN A. CRAIG, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The agricultural college of the state is the centre of this work. Leading out from it there are two main lines of effort; these are the education of students, and the helping of farmers through the farmers' institutes and the agricultural experimental station. The agricultural college is the centre of these, and the success that has come to all of them is due in a large measure to the strength of the league.

The farmers' institutes, under the direction of Mr. Morrison, are very thoroughly organized. A grant of \$12,000 from the State Legislature supplies the funds to meet all expenses. These include the cost of securing the best lecturers on interesting topics, and also the publication of a forty thousand edition of the annual bulletin. Efficient organization and wise direction have given the institutes such a strong hold upon the life of the people that they demand them. The fact that such a large edition of this bulletin is needed is a very complimentary expression of the farmers on the work of the institutes. The bulletin, by the sale of advertising space, meets the direct travelling of the institute forces.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is a strong force in this work. In scope, it is chiefly confined to solving questions that bear upon the special lines of farm industry in Wisconsin. The experiments are under the charge of the professors, whose departments embrace them. In 1883 the state tax was increased to establish an agricultural experiment station, and in this way the station gets \$5,000. In addition to this it receives \$15,000 from the Federal Government through the passage of the Hatch Bill.

The Agricultural College receives its grant through the Morrill Fund Act of 1890, which provided that from the Federal Government the agricultural college gets \$15,000 the first year, with an increase of \$5,000 each year until the sum of \$25,000 is reached.

There are three courses of study offered by the college: A long course of four years, a dairy course, and a short course. Of these the dairy course and the short course enroll the greatest number of students. Last year there were in all 152 students in the agricultural colleges. The course in dairying begins January 4 and ends March 24. It covers cheesemaking, buttermaking, and the feeding and breeding of dairy cows. The equipment for dairy instruction has been made at an expense of \$10,000. It includes a special building, thoroughly equipped with the best machinery and apparatus used in cheese and buttermaking. The short course extends from January 11 to March 9 during two years. To assist students to take this course, Hon. John L. Mitchell has donated twenty scholarships of \$100 each. The equipment for practical work in this course is good, and includes representatives of various breeds of live stock. A strong feature of the short course work is the training of students in judging the different classes of stock. This is done in the early part of the course by means of score cards, and afterwards by the comparison of different animals. The livery stables in the city, as well as the live stock of the experiment station, are freely used for this purpose. As a stimulant to the students in this work, Mr. R. B. Ogilvie, a leading stock-breeder of our state, donates annually a gold medal to be given to the student that proves to be the best in the judgment of sheep and heavy horses. In other departments it is a kindred principle that guides the teaching. The student is trained as well as educated; he is taught by practice as well as by precept.

**Brandon Agricultural Society.**

The annual meeting of this society was held in the city hall, Brandon, Monday, Dec. 12. The financial report showed that the society had a nice balance in hand. There was some discussion over the auditors' report, which pointed out several errors that had been made in the past year. The officers elected were:—S. A. Bedford, President; T. M. Percival, 1st Vice-President; J. Henderson, 2nd Vice-President; R. E. A. Leach, H. Nicol, D. F. Wilson, J. S. Fisher, J. Mansfield, J. Passilwaite, B. B. Bales, Directors. Dr. McDairmid, Mayor of Brandon, was appointed an honorary director.

Mr. Harkness could not be persuaded to again accept the secretaryship, and the directors have not yet appointed one. Messrs. Hughes and Brayfield were again elected auditors, and the society may be congratulated on having such efficient ones.

See that the stables are well ventilated, but keep them warm. Animals grow in summer because of the saving effects of the warmth. Ill-cared for animals do not grow in winter, because the system is carrying on a contest with the cold, both day and night.

**The Institute Campaign.**

BY JAMES ELDER, VIRDEN.

Now that winter is come and the busy season past, we expect to hear of Institute meetings being held in different localities, and again the question arises: What are the objects of the Farmers' Institute? In answer we say: One object of the Institute is to make the farmers more sociable, by bringing them together to exchange views upon different questions. Another is to make them better farmers by diffusing agricultural information, the results of experience in different lines. Another is to enable them to consult regarding the disabilities under which they, as a class, labor, and unite for their removal. Farmers are the only class in the community who do not unite in self-defence, and in consequence they are made a prey of by rings and combines on all sides. We are inclined to think that one of the weaknesses of the Institute in the past has been the self-imposed limitations in our discussions. Whilst all other industries never hesitate to discuss every phase of their disabilities, farmers, to the great satisfaction of political tricksters, avoid the discussion of our success. One great hindrance to carrying out the objects above-named is the lack of interest taken in the Institute by the great mass of the community, not one-fifth of whom attend the meetings. But to those who do attend the question is: How shall we make our meetings interesting? And in answer to this question we would say: First, we must endeavor to limit the speeches of the profuse, non-practical speakers. When visiting the different Institutes, when I find interest lagging, I try to find out the cause, and this I find to be a common one. The complainant usually puts it in this way: "Well, now, there's B, one of the big men in the Institute; reads papers and makes long speeches, and he knows no more about farming than a cat knows about Sunday. And there's C, another talker, he has the dirtiest farm in the district. His implements are all out of order, and his cattle and horses are lean as crows, and yet he talks more than anyone else in the Institute. And there's D—a failure. He can't make a living on his farm, and if his debts were paid he wouldn't have ten cents. If these are the men who are going to teach us to farm, it won't amount to much." We usually answer: "Why don't you do some of the talking? You are a man of experience, and would be gladly listened to, and at the same time we want these very men you describe to attend the meetings, so that they may be made better farmers. Now, we believe that there is a great deal of truth in the above remarks, and it is for us, while endeavoring to suppress the over-fluent, to try to draw out the more diffident and retiring members.

There is no doubt that some of the most practical and successful farmers are disinclined to express themselves in public. The reason for this, we believe, is that they have devoted their whole attention to their farms and homes, and consequently these approach much nearer the ideal than those of the men who dabble in public matters and thereby improve their powers of speech. The object of the Institute is to bring these two together, and by getting the good farmer to communicate his knowledge, which not only helps the poor farmer to a higher standard, but makes the good farmer more sociable. Moreover, he is an exceptionally good farmer who can not, if he is willing, learn a good deal from the experience of others, even if they do not work upon the most approved methods or make the greatest success of their business. And this brings us to the third point, viz.: The importance of having a good chairman. He need not necessarily be an orator, but he should be possessed of a good supply of presence of mind and tact, and by the exercise of these draw out those who are not inclined to take part, and prevent the interest from lagging. When he has anything to do, do it. There is hardly anything which dulls a meeting more than a drawing, hemming, hawing chairman, who spends three times as long putting a motion as he should. Another great hindrance to successful meetings is the difficulty of getting the members to attend promptly on time. We find this especially the case when the meetings are held in towns. Members come to town with a divided object. They want to kill two dogs with one bone. They want to transact business and attend the Institute. By the time the former is attended to, the latter is neglected. On this account we find the most successful meetings are held in the school houses, where members go for a specific purpose. Now, we have an idea that when the headquarters of the Institute are in town, it would be well to hold branch meetings in the schools, and thus enlist the interest of residents in each locality. During winter the meetings could be held in the evenings. Another difficulty is to get the young men interested, and with this object in view we would suggest the introduction of the sociable, in the way of music, readings, recitations, etc., which will tend to liven the meetings and make them more attractive, both to old and young. Let us try, then, during the present winter, to make our Institute meetings more successful than ever before.

Mr. W. W. Chapman, 27 Baker street, Portman Square, London, England, Secretary of the British Southdown Flock Book, has sent to this office the first volume. It is strongly bound and well edited, and contains the pedigrees of a large number of Southdown sheep, as well as much valuable information relative to this ancient breed of sheep. Canadian Southdown breeders should procure a copy.

### Farmers' Clubs.—When Started.

BY W. R. L., COBOURG.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for October there is an address by J. S. Thomson to the Farmers' Institute of Melita. In this address he says:—"The first organization of any kind for the farmers' benefit was started in Germany about thirty years ago. \* \* \* I saw an account of them at the time. I wrote to the Toronto papers at the time about starting farmers' clubs. I spoke to a few neighbors about organizing, which we did about twenty-nine years ago in the county of Brant, so that I claim to be the father of them in Ontario, at least." Had Mr. Thomson said that he was the father of farmers' clubs in that part of the country, we would have taken no notice of the matter, but certainly there were farmers' clubs in Ontario long before the time he mentions. The oldest that has come under our notice was the Township of Hamilton's Farmers' Club, which held its first meeting at Cobourg on the first Saturday of July, 1845, now more than forty-six years. Should Mr. Thomson have access to the old files of the Canadian Agriculturist for 1852-3 and onwards, he will find reports of the meetings of the above-mentioned club, and many other farmers' clubs, and there may have been farmers' clubs in Ontario older than any of these. In looking over some old volumes of the London (England) Farmer's Magazine for 1841-2-3, we find reports of a great many farmers' clubs in Britain at that time.

### Injurious Insects—No. 10.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA, ONT.

#### INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FARM CROPS IN 1892.

Although it is true that there have been no remarkable outbreaks of new insects injurious to farm crops during the past season, a considerable amount of attention and labor has been necessary to prevent or check injuries by well-known pests. In grain crops the Hessian Fly, the Wheat-stem Maggot and the American Frit Fly have in different localities largely reduced the farmers' gains, and the importance has been shown of knowing the life-histories of these pests, so that the simple and effective remedies might be applied. Corn, on the whole, was particularly free from the depredations of Cut-worms and other enemies. In some districts the devastating Cut-worm injured fields of fall wheat seriously. The habits of Cut-worms are so various and the number of different kinds so great that it is impossible to give a remedy practicable under all circumstances, but particular mention should be made of two which have again this year been used successfully upon a large scale:—

1. *Poisoned traps.*—These are bundles of weeds or other succulent vegetation tied up loosely and scattered over the surface of infested land before the crop of the season is planted, or distributed through the crop when found to be infested.

2. *Wrapping.*—For tomatoes, cabbages and such plants as are set out by hand, even over large areas, wrapping a piece of ordinary newspaper around the stem at the time of planting has been found to protect many from the attacks of Cut-worms.

#### TOMATO STALK-BORER.

The caterpillar of a Stalk-borer, *Gortyna cataphracta*, was sent in from several parts of Ontario as a destroyer of many different kinds of plants, as mentioning them in the order of those most injured: tomatoes, potatoes, sunflowers and garden flowering plants, and even the fruit of gooseberries. The caterpillar bores into the stem, of which it eats out the centre, and the plant soon withers. The best remedy is to watch carefully when these caterpillars occur and destroy each one as soon as found. Fortunately they seldom appear in large numbers in any one place.

#### HOP COLLAR-WORM.

An insect belonging to the same family as the former is the Collar-worm of the hop (*Gortyna immansis*), a large caterpillar which has committed much havoc in the hop-yards of Prince Edward County, Ont. During the past season I have succeeded in working out the life-history, which is briefly as follows: The perfect insect is a large heavy-bodied moth, with deep, rich brown wings marked with darker lines. It passes the winter in the perfect or moth state, and in the spring flies to the hop-yards and lays its eggs upon the tips of the young stems during the month of May. The eggs hatch, and the little caterpillars at once eat their way into the leading shoots and destroy them. The effect of this is to cause two shoots to grow from the buds of the next joint below, on each stem, producing what are known as "Bull-heads." After remaining in the shoots for a week or two, the caterpillars drop to the ground and bury themselves just beneath the surface at the root of the hop-plants, where they gnaw the stems partly through and live upon the sap. Here they may be found during July, and in August they turn to large brown chrysalides, from which the moths emerge in September. As a remedy, the destruction of the young larvae in May by hand-picking as soon as the faded leaders betray their presence would be an effective means of checking their numbers, if carefully attended to; for every caterpillar found later in the season at the roots has begun life earlier in the season in a leading shoot. The application of fish manure to the roots of the hops has also proved efficacious; but this is only applicable for hop-yards situated near lakes or the sea-coast. Skunks are said to perform a useful office in digging out and destroying these insects.

#### ROOT MAGGOTS.

Turnips, radishes, cabbages, onions and some other plants suffered severely in June and July from

the attacks of the root maggots. For garden treatment, kerosene emulsion and hellebore tea were efficacious in treating onions and cabbages; but for field application no practical remedy was discovered, although some turnips sown very late were quite free from attack and gave good returns. Fine radishes were grown free of maggots by watering them once a week with carbolic wash, made from Prof. Cook's formula:—Two quarts of soft soap boiled in four quarts of rain water till all is dissolved, then turn in one pint of crude carbolic acid and stir well. When required for use, take one part and mix it with fifty of water, and when well mixed together sprinkle directly on the plants. This was done once a week beginning two days after the first seed was sown, and perfectly clean radishes were grown.

#### TURNIP FLEA.

This troublesome pest was not so abundant as usual in most localities in Ontario, but nevertheless several complaints of its depredations were received from all parts of the Dominion. Seed sown about the third week in June in Ontario gave the best results, and Paris green one pound in fifty pounds of land plaster destroyed the beetles satisfactorily in such instances as it was applied. This was done by dusting the dry powder over the young plants early in the morning when the dew was on them. If land plaster is not on hand, finely sifted road-dust or lime will do to mix with the Paris green.

#### THE RED TURNIP-BEETLE (*Eutonosectis adonidis*).

During the last three years many specimens of this showy scarlet beetle, with three black stripes down its back, a black patch on the collar and black legs, have been sent in from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as a serious pest of turnips, radishes and cabbages. This beetle resembles in general outline, but is rather smaller and narrower, the Colorado potato-beetle and like it attacks the foliage of the crop. I have succeeded in breeding this insect from the egg, and find that the black hairy grubs also feed upon the leaves of the same plants, although curiously enough not one of my many correspondents has observed them in the fields infested by the beetles. It is just possible that as yet the grubs feed preferably upon some native cruciferous plant; but even should this be the case, there is not the slightest doubt that, unless carefully watched, it will before long follow the example of the Colorado potato-beetle, and increase largely upon cultivated plants allied to its natural food.

#### POTATO BEETLES.

Ontario farmers now recognize the importance of treating their potato fields promptly with Paris green as soon as the young grubs hatch. One pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water is then sufficient. Where this was applied in August, mixed with the Bordeaux mixture, as recommended in the August number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, very decided advantage was apparent in treating at one time both the potato-beetle and the fungous disease known as the potato rot.

With regard to spraying plants and fruit trees with Paris green, one of the most important recent discoveries is the fact that if milk of lime (made by slacking about one pound of lime in one gallon of water) be added to the Paris green mixture, in the proportion of one gallon to fifty of the mixture, it prevents to a large measure the corrosive action of the arsenite. The most serious injuries complained of by the Colorado potato-beetle were from the Maritime Provinces, particularly from Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island.

In the Northwest Territories and British Columbia some species of blister beetles were the worst enemies of the potato crop. Several specimens of two species, the Black Blister-beetle (*Epicauta pennsylvanica*) and the Spotted Blister-beetle (*Epicauta maculata*), were sent in from those provinces, where they had caused heavy loss. The latter of these species was very abundant in the Fraser Valley, B.C. The best remedy for these voracious insects is a prompt application of Paris green. Another member of the same family is the large Western Blister-beetle (*Cantharis Nitidalli*), which was unusually abundant and destructive, and ate up completely the bean crops in some districts of Manitoba and the Northwest. This is a large and very beautiful beetle about an inch long, with rich plum-colored wing-cases with golden sheen. The thorax or neck and the head are metallic-green with the same golden lustre, and the legs blue-black. An interesting point about this insect is the fact that, although so injurious in the perfect state, when in the larval stage it is a parasite upon the Rocky Mountain locust and other locusts.

Since the beginning of the publication of these Notes on Injurious Insects in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I have received many letters of enquiry from farmers who had read them in that valuable magazine, and I wish to say that it is always a pleasure to me to answer correspondence concerning injurious insects. I would also state that, as Government Dominion Entomologist, I consider it is my duty to give any information or assistance in my power to all who may apply for it, and it may not be amiss to mention that all letters addressed to me officially on this subject may be sent free of postage.

#### Tree Seed Distribution.

Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, is enthusiastic over the success he has met with in tree planting, only losing one out of 600 native maples set out the past season. He thinks a great amount of tree planting will be done this coming season, as there is a greatly increased demand for supplies from all parts of the country. Both he and Mr. McKay, of Indian Head, are prepared to send out tree seeds to those applying. Cuttings will not be sent out till spring, when the danger of frost is over.

### Farmer's Garden.

BY ROBERT BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

I find a great many people in the province who tell me they cannot manage to grow three of the most useful vegetables, viz., seed onions, parsnips and celery. I take the liberty of giving them and others a few plain hints upon the culture of said vegetables, which, if acted upon, will insure success.

*Seed Onions.*—The ground for these should, if at all possible, be prepared in the fall. In the first place select a piece of soil which has been well cultivated, top dress it with rich old manure—poultry droppings well decomposed is the best, plough it deeply, or, better still, dig it in the full depth of an ordinary spade, after which roll the ground until it is as hard as a macadamized road and leave it in that shape until spring. Draw shallow drills eighteen inches apart, sow your seed and cover it very lightly with finely pulverized earth; clap it down gently with the back of a spade or run a light roller over it, so as to merely firm the soil about the seed in the drills, and thereby prevent the rain scattering it. The reasons for this treatment are two in number, and are obvious, viz.:—First, the onion is like the hyacinth, or what may be termed a sun bulb, consequently the bulb should be grown upon the top of the ground; and secondly, it is a very great favorite with the grub, and as this insect rarely, if ever, ends or destroys anything above the ground, this method acts as a preventative against the ravages of one of the worst enemies gardeners have to contend with. To insure large-sized and well-shaped onions the grower should thin out the drills and beat down or roll those left so soon as he sees the bulb fairly formed (this is what is generally termed breaking their necks), and this ought to be repeated every two or three days in the early part of the season, as the grass or straw will rise in spite of you and produce thick necked and very unsaleable bulbs.

*Parsnips.*—Prepare your land by ploughing in well-rotted, heavy, rich manure; you cannot have it too rich, as this vegetable is a very heavy feeder. Plough, as deeply as you can, a good loamy or peaty soil. Be very careful as to your seed. It should never be more than a year old, if it is so, it may germinate well, but it will most assuredly produce horned roots, which are virtually of little use. The best and surest prevention against this is for every one to raise his own seed, which is easily done by allowing a few plants to remain in the ground over the following summer. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out so soon as you can get a good hold of the plants with the finger and thumb. The flavor of this vegetable is greatly improved by leaving the plants in the ground over winter, and one can always secure a better figure for them on the market in the spring.

*Celery.*—This vegetable is more easily grown and arrives at greater perfection in this country than in any other I have had the pleasure to see. The seed should be sown in shallow pans or boxes in the end of February or beginning of March and started in a strong heat. The soil should be light, composed of leaf mould, sand and turfy loam. When the plants are in the second leaf, transplant them into deeper pans or boxes containing similar compost, with old decomposed manure added, and in the first week of June plant out in trenches, each plant nine inches apart, and earth or mould up during the season. The trench should be dug out to the depth of eighteen to twenty inches, and filled in with rich free soil and manure to within six inches of the top. Water copiously at all times, as this vegetable is fond of moisture; and when the plants are strong enough, apply liquid manure once or twice a week, according to the humidity of the atmosphere.

In conclusion, I would remind your readers that these three are the best blood-producing and purifying of all the vegetable class, and should be grown by all who have any regard for good health.

### Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association was held on December 14th, at the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg. Mr. David McGregor, president, occupied the chair. There was a good representative meeting. Dr. Hinman, secretary-treasurer, read a very complete report, showing that the Association had already been instrumental in forwarding the interests of the light horse breeds. He wished the general public to more fully understand that the Association was not merely a racing institution, but is largely devoted to developing the breeding interests. He suggested that application be made to the Local Legislature to allow a representative of their Association on the Industrial Exhibition Board, as the Cattle Breeders', Dairy and Poultry Associations had each representatives on the Board. The recommendations of the report were adopted. The treasurer's report showed a very substantial balance on hand. The secretary was voted \$50 for his very efficient services, and, without doubt, Mr. Hinman has done much to further the interests of the Association. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

I. M. Ross, president, Winnipeg; W. L. Pugsley, 1st vice-president, Winnipeg; George Cochrane, 2nd vice-president, Morden; C. V. Alloway, treasurer, Executive Committee—G. C. Longstreet, Stonewall; D. Hope and J. R. Sutherland, Winnipeg, for a term of two years; James Jenkins, Sheriff Inkster, and J. W. Harris, for the term of one year.

The secretaryship was tendered to Mr. W. J. Hinman. He has taken the offer into consideration.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

A LOST LOVE.

Martha Hargrave was an only child of one of the wealthiest inhabitants of Elm's Cross, the expectant heiress of his fortune and possessed in her own right of £5,000. In such circumstances it may be supposed that she attracted not a little the attention of blushing striplings and speculative mammas. These were, with the exception of one family, of her own society—for Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave were Quakers of the old school, and confined themselves almost exclusively within the circle of their friends. The exception was formed by a widow lady and her son, the former an early intimate of Mrs. Hargrave, now living on a small annuity, from which she contrived to save a little every year to pay for her boy's outfit in the world.

Richard Temple was well calculated to be the object of a mother's dotting affection; he was a fine, spirited, generous, handsome lad, two or three years older than Martha, of whom he was the playmate in childhood. Richard looked upon Martha as his sister till he began to feel as a personal injury the admiring looks that were thrown upon her from under the broad brims of the young Quakers, and the affection of the boy was suffered to ripen into the love of the young man.

While this process was going on with Richard, in Martha the wildness of childhood sobered gradually down into the demure circumspection of the Quaker girl.

But, nevertheless, when Richard came one day to bid her farewell before his exodus into the world, her heart was too full of the memories of her childish years to remember its new conventionalism, and she stood before him with her hands crossed upon her bosom, gazing in his face with a look of girlish fondness that was made still softer by the tears that stood trembling in her beautiful eyes. He was to proceed to London to be completed in his initiation into mercantile business, and might be absent for years, and Martha felt the separation as her first serious distress. Richard was old enough to be aware of the nature of his own feelings.

As the moment of parting arrived he drew her toward him with both hands; his arms encircled her waist, and—how it happened I know not, for the thing was wholly out of rule—his lips were pressed to hers. The next moment he started from his bewilderment; his eyes dazzled; Martha had disappeared. He did not know, when in the morning the stage coach was carrying him from Elm's Cross, that a young girl was sitting behind a blind in the highest room of that house watching the vehicle till it was lost in her blinding tears.

I am unable to trace the adventures of Richard Temple in London, but they appear to have been comparatively fortunate, since at the end of only three years he was a junior partner in a young but respectable firm. He had seen Miss Hargrave several times during the interval, but I need not say that their intercourse had entirely changed its character.

At the end of the three years I have mentioned Mrs. Temple died, and Richard, now alone in the world, and with tolerable prospects in business, began in due time to ask himself, with a quaking heart and a flushing brow, whether it were possible for him to obtain the Quaker girl for his bride. After much cogitation on this subject, his characteristic daring prevailed, and addressing to Martha an eloquent history of his love, accompanied by a frank statement of his affairs and prospects, and a solicitation for permission to woo her for his wife, he enclosed the letter, open, in a briefer one to her father, and dispatched the fateful missive.

The reply came from Mr. Hargrave. It was cool, calm, decisive. He hoped friend Richard would speedily forget what, to a rational minded person, ought to be hardly a disappointment, and when his fortune permitted it select from his own denomination a wife of his own degree. This insolent letter, as the young man termed it, had no effect but that of rousing the fierce and headlong energy of his nature. He knew Martha too well to believe that she had any share in such a production, and he wrote at once to Mr. Hargrave to say that his daughter was old enough to decide for herself; that on the following day he would present himself at his house in Elm's Cross in the hope of bearing his fate from Martha's own lips, even if in the presence of her father and mother.

When Richard Temple passed across the Dutchlike lawn of the house he felt his heart die within him. When the respectable middle-aged servant marshaled him upstairs to the drawing room he followed the man with defiance, as if he had something to say in the decision.

Martha entered the room alone, and shutting the door glided comely up to Richard and offered him her hand as usual. The clasp, though gentle, was palpable.

"Martha," he said, "did my letter surprise you? Tell me only that it was too abrupt—that it startled and hurried you. Was it not so?"

"Nay, Richard."

"Then you knew, even before I dared to speak, that I loved you. Do you know of the reply my letter received?"

"Yea, Richard."

"And you sanctioned it?"

"In meaning," but here her voice slightly faltered; "if the words were unkind, be thou assured that they came neither from my pen nor my heart."

"Then I was deceived in supposing—for I did indulge the dream—that my devotion had awakened an interest in your bosom? That interest belongs to another?"

"I never had a dearer friendship than thine," said Martha, and raising her eyes to his she added, after a pause, in the clear, distinct, silvery tone which was the character of her voice, "and never shall!"

"Yet you reject and spurn me!"

"Richard," said the Quaker girl, growing still more pale, "no more of this. Thou mayest agitate and unnerve, but never change my purpose."

"What is your purpose?"

"To honor my father and my mother."

She extended her hand to him and spoke. The reply he had demanded was distinct enough in her words, but a thousand times more so in her look, manner, tone.

Richard never knew whether any one watched the stage-coach that day from the upper window.

Martha was not well, and her father at length grew alarmed. They took her from watering place to watering place; they tried every day to give some new direction to her thoughts. Martha was grateful. But still she was not well, and when many months had passed away the now terrified parents, after trying everything that science and affection could suggest for the restoration of their only child, consulted once more. The nature of the step they ultimately determined upon may be gathered from the following communication received in reply to a letter from Mr. Hargrave:

RESPECTED SIR.—The inquiry thou directedst has been easy. I am connected in business with one (not of our society) to whom the young man is well known, and by whom he is much esteemed. Richard Temple is wise beyond his years. He is of quiet and retired habits, and will get on in the world. This is the opinion of my friend. I know that he would willingly give him his daughter to wife. But Richard was not forward in the matter. His thoughts, even in the company of the maid, seemed preoccupied—doubtless by business. Since writing these lines I have been informed that he visits Elm's Cross in a few days to arrange some matters connected with his late mother's affairs. I am, respected friend, etc.

EZEKIEL BROWN.

This letter determined Mr. Hargrave to recall his rejection of Richard Temple, and the effect of a conversation he had upon the subject with his daughter proved to the unbounded joy of the parents that as yet she had no organic disease.

For some days Martha, though happy, was restless. At length an acquaintance, when calling, informed her that she had just seen Richard.

"Thou rememberest Richard, Martha?" Martha nodded.

"He is grown so comely and so manly thou wouldst hardly know him."

"He will call here, peradventure?" said the mother.

"Nay. He has already taken his place in the coach for tomorrow." Martha grew pale, and the mother hurried out of the room to seek her husband. That night Richard received a

friendly note from Mr. Hargrave, begging him to call in the morning on business of importance.

When Richard found himself once more in the silent drawing-room, his manner was very different from what it had been on the last occasion. He was calm, but gloomy, and almost stern; he waited for the appearance of his inviter with neither hope nor fear, but with a haughty impatience. Instead of Mr. Hargrave, however, it was unexpected apparition. The color that rose into her face and made her more beautiful than ever, prevented him from seeing that she had been ill, and when she held out her hand the slight grasp he gave it was so momentary that he did not discover its attenuation. A painful embarrassment prevailed for some time.

He was about to withdraw with a ceremonious bow when Martha stepped forward.

"Richard," said she, "I have no fear that my early friend will think me unmodest, and therefore I speak without concealment. Tarry yet awhile, for I have that to say which, peradventure, may make thee consider thy place in the coach a light sacrifice."

"How?"

"Richard," she continued, "thou didst once woo me for thy wife and wert rejected by my father's commands. Circumstances have brought about a change in his feelings. Must I speak it?" and a slight smile, passing away in an instant, illumined the bright flush that rose into her face. "Wert thou to ask again the answer might be different."

So long a silence ensued after this speech that Martha at length raised her eyes suddenly and fixed them in alarm upon Richard's face. In that face there was no joy, no thankfulness, no love; nothing but a blank and ghastly stare. He was as white as a corpse, and large beads of sweat stood upon his brow.

"What meaneth this?" cried Martha, rushing toward him, but he threw out his hands to prevent her approach, while the answer came hoarse and broken from his haggard lips:

"Ruin—misery—horror!" Martha, I am married!" And so saying he rushed out of the room.

It is said that men recover more speedily than women in love disappointments. The reason is not that they feel them less deeply. Women have more leisure than men. The world has few demands upon them, and they can only exhibit their mental power and loftiness of resolve by making wholesome occupation for their fevered minds. Of these women was Martha Hargrave. Although stunned by the blow, its very suddenness and severity compelled her to reflect upon her position and summon up her energies. She did not permit her sympathies to lie buried in one absorbing subject, but cast them abroad upon the face of society. Under this moral discipline she recovered her bodily health. The fresh roses of youth continued to bloom in her lovely cheeks long after her hair had begun to change its hue, and so the gentle Quaker commenced her descent into the vale of years.

The process is different with Richard Temple, but still of a kindred character. To say that he did not repent his marriage would be untrue, but still he had honor and integrity enough to cherish the wife he had married in return for her love. He devoted himself to business and to his rapidly increasing family; prospered in both, and in due time arrived at the enjoyment of at least ordinary happiness. But at length a period of commercial calamity came and Richard suffered with the rest. His fixed capital was still moderately good, but he was embarrassed, almost ruined for want of money.

One day during this crisis he was in his private room in the counting-room brooding over his difficulties, and in the least possible mood that could be imagined for sentimental recollections, when a letter was placed before him, the first two lines of which informed him, in a brief, businesslike manner, that Martha was dead. The paper dropped upon the floor and he abandoned himself to grief.

On emerging from this he took up the letter to place it on the table, when, on glancing over its remaining contents, he found that poor Martha had bequeathed to him the whole of her original fortune of £5,000. When he had become quite an old man he was observed often plunged in a deep reverie over his Quaker love.—L. R., in New York News.

Pleasure and Recreation.

If man be a gregarious animal, woman is no less so, and requires a certain amount of intercourse with her kind for her best development; but the great mistake often made is that pleasure becomes the business of life instead of what it was meant to be—the recreation, writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland in an article on "Danger of a Social Career," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. It is impossible that character should not deteriorate when such is the case.

Social intercourse, kept in its proper position relative to other and higher things, certainly has a distinct influence, for good. It broadens the mind, it brightens the intellect, it develops the power of pleasing, and makes one the more agreeable companion; it even educates the love of one's kind by increasing our interest in one another. But when it becomes a "life"—"social life"—and occupies the greater part of woman's thoughts, time and money, it is not only a sin, it is a crime against her own happiness and that of those nearest and dearest to her.

It has been said by a wise Frenchman that "happy people need few pleasures;" and when the world sees a woman to whom social success is the aim and object of life it guesses pretty shrewdly that all is not well at home, and no woman wishes to make a present of such a secret to a captious and critical world.

This and That.

No man has any right to wish he had never been born. Let other people do that for him.

The man who has confidence in himself is often taken in by just that kind of a game.

God gave us hearts to love with. He never meant us to use a mark in the expression of our best feelings.

More people grow apart just from the absence of honest expression more than from hard words.

Tenderness costs so little, and yet, given here and there as we journey along, is invaluable in the good it may do.—Jennifers Miller.

Self-knowledge is of loving deeds the child. Sow kindly acts and thou shalt reap their fruit.

There is more power in a soft answer than there is in a ton of gunpowder.

Be not provoked when opinions differ from your own. If the earth was covered with flowers all the year round the bees would get lazy.

An atmosphere of wine and worry does not tend to lighten life's burden.

The Longest Words.

Here are the nine longest words in the English language at the present writing: Sarcosinitalist, Philoprogenitiveness, Incomprehensibility, Disproportionableness, Honificability, Velocipedestrianism, Transubstantiation, Proantitionsubstantionist, Anthropolophagenerian.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

A "Happy New Year" to you all, and the wish comes from my heart, for I love all my nieces and would make them all happy if I could. To me there is nothing sweeter and lovelier than a simple, unaffected, honest-eyed girl. She may make mistakes in deportment; she may say and do thoughtless, even foolish things, now and then; she may need a few words of advice, a hint of gentle reproof occasionally; but to me she is always dear and lovable. Perhaps one reason that I love girls so dearly is, because I have an exceptionally good memory, and have not yet forgotten my own girlhood. Remembering my own youthful faults, follies, failures, my girlish trials and triumphs, my cloudy and my sunny days, as clearly as I do, makes me understand "my nieces" better than I might otherwise have done, and creates between them and myself a bond of sympathetic affection which brings us very near together. And although I have many friends, I want to enlarge my circle, and I want you to help me. The Home Department is for you. Send me your ideas and suggestions as to what you would like to see therein. Send me some questions of general interest to girls to be answered here; some topics of interest to you which you would like to have discussed by others. Now that the ADVOCATE is to be issued semi-monthly, it will be much better for discussions, etc. We want this department to be bright, entertaining and helpful, and we know that you will be glad to assist us in making it so. Please remember to write only on one side of your paper, and let me hear from many of my "dear nieces." Meanwhile, with all the good wishes of the season, which I hope is full of happiness and good cheer for each and all of you, from

MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—"What constitutes happiness? Does it depend upon ourselves or our surroundings?" will be the subject for the next essay. Prize, \$2 00. All communications to be in our office by the 1st February.

RECIPES.

BOILED ICING.

Take one cup of white sugar, two tablespoons of water; boil quickly for five minutes, take from the fire and stir rapidly until white; spread on the cake before it gets too stiff.

GELATINE ICING.

One spoonful of gelatine, two tablespoons of water; when clear, add one spoonful of hot water and one cup of pulverized sugar; flavor and beat well. When nearly cool, spread thickly over the cake.

COCONUT ICING.

Make as above, only when spread over the cake sprinkle thickly and roughly over with desiccated coconut, and a beautiful result will be produced.

CARROT PUDDING.

One-half pound raw potatoes, peeled and grated; ½ pound carrots, grated; ½ pound of flour (or 7 ounces bread crumbs and 1 ounce of flour); ½ pound of suet, chopped fine; ½ pound of sugar, ½ pound of currants, ½ pound of raisins. Mix well together and flavor with lemon, brandy, whiskey or spices. Steamed three hours. Peel improves it. Cover with cotton while cooking, and leave it on while it is cold. It will keep two or three months in cold weather, and steam again a couple of hours when you want to use it.

HOME-MADE CANDY.

One quart granulated sugar and one pint of water, boiled until the sugar is dissolved; try a drop in cold water, and if it sticks in the fingers it must be boiled a little longer. When done, take from the fire and stir in the pan you have boiled in until it is a white creamy mass; take off small portions about as large as a hazel-nut, form into a round ball; press the blanched kernel of an almond on top, and almond creams will be the result. Color some of the cream with a little pink, or yellow; the yolk of an egg will make a pretty tinge of yellow; flavor some with lemon, more with rose-water, and some with vanilla, making a variety both in taste and color. Blanch a pound of almonds, dry slightly in the oven, and put into a pan with one pound of sugar and a tablespoon of water; stir over a slow fire until the sugar is all melted and begins to brown. When it has all turned a delicate brown, pour on a buttered dish or tin pan, and delicious Paris candy will be the result. Spread a layer of white cream upon a buttered sheet of paper, and place a layer of stoned dates upon it; cover with another layer of cream, and allow to remain all night. Cut into even squares and let harden for a short time. Another delicious candy may be made by boiling together one quart of sugar, one pint of water, a tablespoon of butter, and a pinch of cream tartar; let boil until a drop will harden in water; turn on a buttered dish and pull until cold; it will form a beautiful white, hard candy. Cut in small, convenient sized pieces. To make walnut caramels, boil one quart of sugar in one pint of water until a drop will harden in water; have walnut meats heated in the oven; stir into the boiled sugar and pour on a buttered sheet of paper. Fig paste is made by using figs in the same manner as dates, only boil the figs slightly before using. Pound them in a mortar to make smooth.

A great variety of candies can be made from the above hints. The proportions for all candy is the same—of sugar and water—and candied peel can be used instead of nuts, or preserved ginger, a pineapple, peanuts, or raisins. High prices are paid for just such candies as you can make at home, and they could be made the object of a very merry gathering, to meet at some friend's house and manufacture a quantity at once, as they are made of the purest of sugar, and no French colors or poisonous matters used.

A Convenient Bath Apron.

A most convenient apron to wear while giving baby his bath is a square of heavy twilled flannel, which may be made ornamental enough for a pretty present, by feather-stitching with pink or blue wash-silks, a broad hem all round. Open the hem at each end of one side, and run in ribbon for a belt. Baby may be lifted dripping from the tub to this apron, thus obviating the use of a blanket, and also protecting mamma's dress.

### Winter Scenery.

There is a sombreness about it. Trees without their foliage lose much of their beauty, unless to those who have gone beneath the surface, and, like Ruskin, see beauty in the browns and blending hues. The white snow on dark evergreens will draw exclamations of admiration from any one who has an eye for the beautiful at all. In our picture of the old stone church grown grey, with its faded vines and leafless trees around, do you not see beauty? How beautiful it seems as the worshipper of other days in his distant home thinks of it at this New Year time. The anthems he used to sing come ringing back again; the old minister's voice sounds as of old, although for years the kindly face is gone and the silvered hair is there no more—no more. Those who used to sit side by side with him there, where are they? Scattered. "Some are married, some are dead," but the old clock, like Longfellow's, ticks away his unchanging "forever—never, never forever." Ah, yes; there is much beauty around the old church yet; there is little in life that can call up such sacred memories or such helpful thoughts, as we think of the unforgotten past and the many changes Father Time brings. How small one feels in the presence of these things, almost as small as when beside some great mountain, and helpless as when he would stay that mountain torrent, as it leaps from rock to rock.

Yet, one thing remains unchanged in the old church—the same God is worshipped, the same grand old hymns and psalms of praise are read or sung, and the spirit as powerful as at Pentecost comes down and abides with the real worshipper there. K. R. McQ.

### Prize Essay.—Punctuality.

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

The Chelsea philosopher was right when he said that the reason things go on in this world as they do is because people do not think. If we thought how much the so-called "minor virtues," of which punctuality is one, contribute to the comfort and happiness of ourselves and others; if we thought being punctual a duty we owe to one another as members of a family or as members of society, would this good habit not receive more general cultivation?

The importance of doing anything depends largely upon doing it at the right time. If we make an engagement to meet anyone at a certain time, we should be at the appointed place exactly at the hour named, not five or ten minutes later. We should, in short, be honest—keep our word to the letter. We would do well often to call to mind the old adage, "Time is gold," and if we do not properly value our own, we have no right to waste that of another, nor to show to him such discourtesy or want of consideration we should justly and naturally resent being shown towards ourselves. We would scorn the idea of stealing a man's gold, yet we think nothing whatever of wasting his time.

Punctuality has been called "the hinge of business." Its advantages are self-evident. The young man who is prompt and punctual is the one who is apt to succeed in the world. The order and method he introduces in his business, enforced by being punctual, will be to him invaluable. He will gain his employer's trust and confidence, for he will find he is to be depended on. He will build up character; his success will stimulate others, and when fortune knocks at his door he will be ready to take the tide at the flood which invariably leads on to fortune, for an opportunity once allowed to slip past seldom recurs.

"The first occasion offered quickly take,  
Lest thou repine at what thou didst forsake."

If we turn to the realm of nature we find the stars move in their courses, day follows night, the seasons come and go, each in its proper turn. No noise, no jarring, no friction. All nature works in harmony. "Order is heaven's first law."

So, if we are systematic with our work, if we take up the first thing first, deftly and promptly despatch it and proceed with the next losing nor idling no time between, how smoothly glide along the wheels of our domestic machinery. We are able to accomplish more and better work, and have leisure besides; we save ourselves a world of worry, wear and tear, and unnecessary expenditure of nerve force generally. Half the disagreeableness of anything vanishes if we take hold at once and go through with it, whereas, if, for instance, we are not punctual in rising, the morning gets the start of us. We must undertake more than we can accomplish; a multitude of things demand attention at once, so we chase the hours hard all day and fail to overtake them at night. Disorder and confusion is the result; we are nervous and cross, and things and people are blue in consequence.

Alexander conquered the world "by not delaying." Nelson attributed the success of his life to "being always a quarter of an hour beforehand." Alfred de Vigny put off the writing of his great poem, saying always, "To-morrow I will begin it," till one morning the papers announced his death—his great poem unwritten, his life-work all undone. Delay is generally fatal to progress.

Some there are to whom it is natural to be always prompt and punctual—natural, perhaps, because they formed the habit early. Some may be taught promptness but many there are who never will have promptness thrust upon them. They go through life a little late for everything; they are late for school; they were too late in applying to get that situation; they sit down to meals after the grace has been said; they go tiptoeing down the aisle when the minister is giving out the psalm; they put off, alas! the making of their wills and the salvation of their souls till life's sands are ebbing out and are ready to exclaim, like Queen Elizabeth, "All my possessions for a moment of time." Young, in his "Night thoughts," emphasizes the folly of delay thus:

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer;  
Next day the fatal precedent will plead;  
Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life!  
Procrastination is the thief of time;  
Year after year ir-steals, till all are fled,  
And to the mercies of a moment leaves  
The vast concerns of an eternal scene."

### Sayings by Gail Hamilton.

WOMEN ARE TOLD WHAT TO CULTIVATE AND WHAT TO AVOID.

Wildness is a thing which girls can not afford.  
Delicacy is a thing which can not be lost or found.  
No art can restore the grape its bloom.  
Familiarity without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes women exalting and ennobling.  
It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady.  
Good breeding is good sense.  
Bad manners in a woman are immorality.  
Awkwardness may be ineradicable.  
Bashfulness is constitutional.  
Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances.  
All can be condoned, and not banish men and women from the amenities of their kind.

But self-possessed, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a prison offense, and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life.

It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Do not be restrained, carry yourself so lofty that men will look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke.

The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained in propriety.

A man's ideal is not wounded when woman fails in worldly wisdom, but if in grace, in tact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness she should be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt. —[N. Y. World.]



WINTER SCENE.

### A Peanut Hunt.

A pleasant and easily arranged evening entertainment, suitable for winter or summer, is prepared in this way:

First, put in order the room in which you intend to entertain your guests, as any change in the position of the furniture is undesirable after "the party" is ready. It is a good plan to remove any fragile articles of bric-a-brac or furniture that may be within easy reach of the "hunters." Get a good supply of peanuts, according to the size of the room and the number of your guests.

Count the peanuts and record the number. Then let them be hidden in every imaginable, but particularly in every unimaginable place. Exercise all your ingenuity, and remember that wits just as bright as yours are to find what you have concealed. Sometimes, however, it happens that a very conspicuous place is the last to be searched.

Now prepare as many little baskets or receptacles of some sort as you are to have guests. The little "cat baskets" are very good for this purpose, but boxes or larger baskets will serve as well. A little decoration of some sort enhances the pleasure of the seekers, and at the close of the evening the baskets may be given as souvenirs. The small baskets may be prettily grouped in a large basket, and both may be tied with ribbons.

If the company is large the players may be asked to "hunt in couples," and the baskets may be arranged to match each other.

When the hunt begins those who have placed the nuts are to act as umpires, in case there should be any question as to the first finders, and they must also notice whether all the nuts have been found, and so determine the end of the game.

Sometimes a single nut is dipped in ink or dyed red and hidden away very securely, and the person who finds this particular red or black nut is the winner of the game. But generally the prize is given to the person or the couple whose basket shows the greatest number of nuts. —Youth's Companion.

### The Pretty Woman.

A pretty woman must first of all have clearly cut, regular features.

She must have full, clear eyes.

She must have a skin that is above reproach, untouched by rouge or powder.

She must have glossy hair that has never known the touch of bleach or dye.

She must have a good figure, plump enough, yet slender enough, though never suggestive of an angle.

She must have a white, expressive hand, preferably a small one, but not of a necessity, if it is well kept and white.

She must have small ears and a throat that is like a marble column for the head.

She must know how to put on her clothes, or she loses half her beauty.

She must fully understand what best suits her in the way of hair-dressing, and cling closely to that.

A woman may have all these attractions, and unless her own personality is charming, unless she has tact, it dawns on you, after you have seen her once or twice, that she is not a pretty woman, but a pretty doll.

### French Bonbons.

DELICIOUS ONES CAN BE MADE AT HOME WITH LITTLE TROUBLE.

The word bonbon originates from doubling the adjective bon—meaning good. For home-made bonbons confectioner's sugar is used to make the foundation or "fondant." To one pint of sugar add a scant pint of cold water. Put in a porcelain-lined kettle or new tin pan, set on the back of the range until the sugar is dissolved and add one-fourth teaspoonful of cream tartar. Shake it if you wish, but never put a spoon in or stir the liquid while cooking. When the sugar is melted set it over the fire, where it will cook slowly. In fifteen minutes drop some in ice-cold water; if sufficiently cooked it will form a soft ball. When it is cooked just right you can take it between your fingers and work it easily; it should not be sticky; if it is, it is not cooked enough; the cooking requires nearly half an hour, but it must not be cooked too much. When done set it in a pan of snow or ice water, and while it is quite warm begin to stir and work with a wooden paddle or spoon until it is creamy. Much beating is required, and you will find it hard work. As soon as it is cool enough, take out part and work with the hands. When beating with the paddle add vanilla enough to flavor.

Have prepared English walnuts, almonds, dates with the seeds taken out, figs cut in halves, some chopped figs with hickory nut meats, chopped almonds, some of Baker's unsweetened chocolate, grated, and a box of desiccated cocoanut. The fondant must be worked quickly while it is warm, and not handled too much. Take small pieces and work in shape, press half a walnut on either side, or on one side, if you prefer. Cut a slit on one side of each date, taking out the stone; have a piece of fondant, sprinkle a little cornstarch on the moulding-board, roll the fondant into a long piece the size of a pipestem, cut off short pieces and put in the pates. Melt some fondant and add a few drops of cochineal to part of it, which makes it a beautiful pink; dip the figs, cut in halves, in the white; when the pink is cool, with the hands make little oval pieces and insert blanched almonds. Make some pink and some white. Mix chopped hickory nuts with some white fondant, knead together and form in a roll; brush with white of an egg and dry, then dip in warm pink fondant. When dry on the outside slice in thin pieces.

To make cocoanut balls, knead some desiccated cocoanut into the fondant, make into balls and set away to cool. With a brush moisten the outside with the beaten white of an egg, then sprinkle desiccated or freshly grated cocoanut over them.

For chocolate balls, make small balls of white fondant, and lay on a greased plate to cool; put some grated chocolate in a dish in a pan of hot water to melt; if too thick, add half teaspoonful of butter to thin it, but never add water. Put the fondant balls, one at a time, in the chocolate, turning them over so as to coat them well; a hat pin or wooden toothpick can be used to take them out. Set away to harden.

The French candied fruits are often used in making these candies. Pineapple can be cut in tiny bits and pressed into the fondant, then made into any shape and dipped in chocolate. These can be packed in half-pound or pound boxes with paper between the layers.

### Sermons in Sentences.

The gate to heaven is not a toll gate.

Childish simplicity is God-like power.

One is not ready to live until he is ready to die.

God deals not with appearances, but with realities.

To be a servant of God one must be an enemy of sin.

Those only live who love; all other life is mere existence.

Stronger power than love can never be exercised by man.

The same wind that brings a cloud will bear it away again.

Distance does not lend enchantment to the view of the Cross.

The most agreeable thing some men ever do is to make their exit.

Some men are prouder of their humility than others of a new suit of clothes.

The perfection of God being infinite, to become God-like means infinite growth.

The best credentials for a candidate for glory are the marks of righteous conflict.

Real beauty is just as dazzling in a calico wrapper as it can possibly be in silk or satin.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Last month we wrote of some who had lately gone  
"Where the wicked cease from troubling  
And the weary are at rest,"  
and who had been laid to rest, leaving behind them many memories and what they had written. Yes, that, if it be worthy, will live on through the years. Old men, like your Uncle Tom, children, cling to the loves of long ago, and the years seem to make them dearer. Two poets who had grown up with him—grown to hoary hair—had passed away.

We have read our favorite poems at the close of the old year, and listened to the ringing of the New Year bells. We thought of the past year, and of all the years now gone for ever, and with which 1892 is now numbered. We tried to look forward, too, as if we would peer into the mysteries before us, but with a tremor, yet with hope and faith, asked for guidance and a blessing on the opening year.

We are not going to lament for the great old men who are gone, nor for the past or passing years, but, with a resolve to make this the best year, look about us for the fresh young faces who are going to fill some empty places. In fiction, at least, this is not difficult, for there stands J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister" and "A Window in Thrums." My nephews will be pleased to know he is a great lover of games and out-of-door sports. He is dark-haired and dark eyed. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and his writings are sketches of Scotch life and character simply told. When attending high school he used to see Thomas Carlyle, and he read his writings with interest, and believes that author to be the only one who has influenced him. Young Barrie began writing for the press by contributing accounts of cricket matches and letters. He went to a university at the age of eighteen, and seems to have succeeded well in studying literature, but was not a very persevering student in earlier years. One of his Professors, Dr. Masson, of Edinburgh University, and his minister, Dr. Whyte, gave him recommendations, and he secured a place on a newspaper called the Nottingham Journal, and during his last months on that paper contributed articles to London newspapers. He wrote books of less note, but when "A Window in Thrums" came out it gave Barrie at once a place in literature, taking the reading world by storm. "The Little Minister" is a later book, and he is now engaged on others, of which you will hear later.

Of Rudyard Kipling, another author, I have not room in this letter, but you may hear all the sooner—  
GAIN FROM  
UNCLE TOM.

The prize-winners for best original puzzles during 1892 are: 1st, Charlie Edwards, Clarence, Ont.; 2nd, Geo. W. Blyth, Marden, Ont.; 3rd, Lily Day, New Carlisle, P. Q.; and for answers: 1st, Geo. W. Blyth; 2nd, Addison Snider, Floradale, Ont.; 3rd, I. Irvine Devitt, Floradale, Ont.; 4th, Almer Borrowman, Middleville, Ont., and 5th, Charlie Edwards.

For 1893 I will offer over \$10 in prizes. For the best original puzzles: 1st prize, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1; 4th, 50c; and for the most correct answers to the puzzles: 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 75c; 4th, 50c; 5th, 25c. Miss Ada Armand and Fairbrother again debarred from competing although I hope they will assist us again, for I'm sure that you all enjoy their excellent puzzles.

Now that the *ADVOCATE* is to appear twice a month, I will not give a fixed date for your puzzles (one or two at a time is plenty) to be in our office, for if they are late for one issue they will come in for the next. All answers to puzzles will be credited, and they will now come out in every other number. For instance, the answers to the 1st January puzzles will not be published till the 1st February, and so on. So please all work hard, and may many new names appear among our numbers. Write on one side only, and send the answer along with your puzzle.

With every good wish for the new year to you all, from  
UNCLE TOM.

POET'S CORNER.

First Prize for Selected Poetry.

WM. L. ROSE, PILOT MOUND, ILL.  
JOHN KEATS.

John Keats was born at Moorfields, London, October 29th, 1795. He received his education, which was very limited, and included a smattering of Latin, but no Greek, at a school kept by a Mr. Clarke, at Enfield. Leaving school at fifteen, he was apprenticed for five years to a surgeon in Edmonton. Here he received his first impulse toward poetry, in 1812, with the reading of Spenser, of which poet he was always an ardent admirer. After having served his apprenticeship, he came to London to walk the hospitals; but the practice of surgery soon became distasteful to him, and in a short time he abandoned it and devoted himself to writing. His first great poem was "Endymion," published in 1818. This poem has survived the adverse storm of criticism with which it was assailed, and has now taken its merited station in English literature. His other chief poems are, "Isabella," "Lamia," "Eve of St. Agnes," "Hyperion," which last was never finished, and many shorter poems. Failing health forced him to leave England, and he went to Italy. Consumption soon did its deadly work, and he died at Rome, February 27th, 1821, aged 26. His ashes are buried in the Protestant cemetery, just outside the walls of Rome, and beside Shelley, who was buried in the following year.

Beauty.  
BY JOHN KEATS.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever;  
Its loveliness increases; it will never  
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep  
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep  
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.  
Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing  
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,  
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth  
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,  
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways  
Made for our searching? Yes, in spite of all,  
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall  
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,  
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon

For simple sheep; and such are daffodils  
With the green world they live in; and clear rills,  
That for themselves a cooling covert make  
'Gainst the hot season; the mid-forest lake,  
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms;  
And such, too, is the grandeur of the dooms  
We have imagined for the mighty dead;  
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;  
An endless fountain of immortal drink,  
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

Nor do we merely feel these essences  
For one short hour; no, even as the trees  
That whisper round a temple become soon  
Dear as the temple's self, so does the moon,  
The passion-poesy, glories infinite,  
Haunt us till they become a cheering light  
Unto our souls, and bound to us so fast  
That, whether there be shine or gloom o'ercast,  
They always must be with us, or we die.

[Extract from Endymion.]

Modern Love.

And what is love? It is a doll dress'd up  
For idleness to cosset, nurse and dandle;  
A thing of soft misnomers, so divine  
That silly youth doth think to make itself  
Divine by loving, and so goes on  
Yawning and doting a whole summer long,  
Till Miss's comb becomes a pearl tiara  
And common Wellingtons turn Romeo boots:  
Then Cleopatra lives at number seven,  
And Anthony resides in Brunswick Square.  
Fools! If some passions high have warmed the world,  
If queens and soldiers have play'd deep for hearts,  
It is no reason why such agonies  
Should be more common than the growth of weeds.  
Fools! Make me whole again that weighty pearl  
The Queen of Egypt melted, and I'll say  
That ye may love in spite of beaver hats.

Second Prize.

THOMAS W. BANKS, HAZELDEAN, ONT.

John Greele of Whittier, the Quaker Poet of America, was born near Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1807. In all his writings he has shown himself in sympathy with civil and religious liberty. He expresses himself in clear, strong, idiomatic English, and his poetry is marked by simplicity, harmony, and a living appreciation of nature.

Lines.

This day, two hundred years ago,  
The wild grape by the river's side  
And tasteless groundnut trailing low,  
The table of the woods supplied.

Unknown the apple's red and gold,  
The blushing tint of peach and pear;  
The morrow of the pow-wow told  
No tale of orchards ripe and rare.

Wild as the fruits he scorned to till,  
These vales the idle Indian trod;  
Nor knew the glad, creative skill,  
The joy of him who toils with God.

O, Painter of the fruits and flowers!  
We thank Thee for Thy wise design,  
Whereby these human hands of ours  
In Nature's garden work with thine.

And thanks that from our daily need  
The joy of simple faith is born;  
That he who strikes the summer weed  
May trust Thee for the autumn corn.

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;  
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,  
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;  
And God and man shall own his worth  
Who toils to leave at his bequest  
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all who sow,  
The time of harvest shall be given;  
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,  
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

Third Prize.

RACHEL M. KNIGHT, RENFREW, ONT.

The following lines, written by Hon. Harvey Rice, in his eighty-first year, were sung by the Arion Quartette at the first annual convention of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, O., May, 1880:—

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Give me the good old days again,  
When hearts were true and manners plain;  
When boys were boys till fully grown,  
And baby bellies were never known;  
When doctors' bills were light and few,  
And lawyers had not much to do;  
When honest toil was well repaid,  
And theft had not become a trade.

Give me the good old days again,  
When only healthy meat was slain;  
When flour was pure, and milk was sweet,  
And sausages were fit to eat;  
When children early went to bed,  
And ate no sugar on their bread;  
When lard was not turned into butter,  
And tradesmen only truth could utter.

Give us the good old days again,  
When women were not proud and vain;  
When fashion did not sense outrun,  
And tailors had no need to dun;  
When wealthy parents were not fools,  
And common sense was taught in schools;  
When hearts were warm, and friends were true,  
And Satan had not much to do.

The Fountain in the Desert

BY JOSEPH VEREY.

In the desert, wide and lonely,  
Lovely flowers bloomed unseen,  
Where, in all the waste around them,  
Never mortal step had been;  
Yet the flowers every morning  
Moistened with the early dew;  
And the song birds in the twilight  
To their sheltering branches flew.

From afar there came a pilgrim,  
Passing through the desert wild,  
And he rested, faint and weary,  
Where the happy blossoms smiled;  
While the happy birds above him  
Warbled in the evening hours,  
As the pilgrim slumbered, dreaming  
Of a fount beside the flowers.

When the pilgrim woke at morning,  
Underneath the blazing sky,  
Parched with thirst he scanned the desert,  
Hoping only but to die;  
But remembrance of his dreaming  
Came his lonely heart to cheer;  
And he found beside the flowers  
A fountain sparkling, fresh and clear.

Then, courageous and undaunted,  
Rose the pilgrim from the sand;  
And pursued his weary journey  
Till he reached his native land,  
Thus may all earth's pilgrims gather  
Flowers of hope and love and praise,  
And from fresh and sparkling fountains  
Drink in life's untrodden ways.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.  
(Partially by sound.)

Miss Armand doth excuses make,  
And I must do the same;  
But LAST, to look the matter up,  
I have no one to blame,

Unless it is perhaps myself;  
First, grant that if you please,  
But, truth to tell, I busy was,  
And had no time for ease.

And so my puzzles had to go  
For once unto the wall;  
But then I see our honored Reeve  
Has given us a call.

He says, "I'm back again forever—  
I hope that means to stay,  
And do his best for "Uncle Tom,"  
And work at puzzle play."

'Mongst the posers for November  
A familiar name I see;  
'Tis that of our eastern cousin,  
It fills my heart with glee.

Thou art ENTIRE, cousin Harry;  
Thrice COMPLETE let it be,  
Although you dwell in Sackville,  
There's a TOTAL here for thee.

FAIR BROTHER.

2-

More than reading or writing  
All schoolboys delight in—  
At least by their mirth they confess it,  
That little word make,  
Only one letter take;  
And a hundred to one you'll not guess it.

GEO. W. BLYTH.

3-ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

A man with five weights can weigh any number of pounds from one to one hundred and twenty-one. What are they?

GEO. W. BLYTH.

4-PUZZLE.

If you ALL well  
Perhaps you will see  
A word of six letters;  
From which take three,  
And ten will remain,  
Now how can this be?

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

5-TRANSPPOSITION.

The darkest FIRST has a silvery lining,  
If we LAST only see.  
Now cousins, let us cease repining,  
And cheer up old Uncle T.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

6-DECAPITATION.

Old 92 has passed, and we  
His reign shall see no more;  
But in his stead comes 93,  
So his loss we must not deplore.

Our circle is existing still,  
Many friends have left, 'tis true,  
Yet should not our hearts with rapture fill  
When an old face comes in view

Again!—'Tis the revival  
Of friend Reeve, and now he's here  
I send him a hearty welcome, and hope  
Sincerely that he'll remain in our sphere.

Cousin Ada's remarks seem to affect us all  
Similarly; and if I truly earn  
Her praises, they should PRIMA, me so  
That I fear my head, too, would turn.

Her LAST counsel I appreciate,  
My merits I'll not ignore,  
This race, when completed, good Uncle Tom  
Will judge for the best, I am sure.

LILY DAY.

Answers to December Puzzles.

1-Carpentry. 2-Backward. 3-Something.  
4-Never-Ever. 5-Reason.  
6-In the word *trade* may be found tread, read, eat, ate, are dare, dart, tear, red, tea, rat, date, dear, art, ear, rate and at.

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

I. Irvine Devitt, Geo. W. Blyth, Geo. Hagle, H. St. Clair Jellett, E. A. Fairbrother, A. Borrowman, Charlie S. Edwards, Ada Smithson, Addison and Olive Snider, George Rogers, Jessie Cumberland, Minnie Morrison.

What Becomes of the "Tomboy"?

And what of that little nondescript known as the tomboy? What becomes of the romping, hoidenish girl who much prefers the society of the naughtiest boys to the nice, well-behaved daughters of respectable neighbors, and who can not endure the quiet games with the aforementioned cherubs and their meek dolls, who have such a tiresome fashion of forever smiling up into one's face?

Does she still continue to enjoy masculine sports when she has arrived at years of discretion? Is she still inclined to torn frocks, disheveled locks, and an abhorrence of all those things girls hold most dear? As far as our observation goes, we would most flatly say no; quite the reverse. The greatest tomboy we ever knew turned out to be the most demure creature at twenty that we could imagine.

She took to fancy work and hospital visiting with a vigor that seemed must be meant to atone for all those years when she could not be induced, save under the threat of being kept in the house, to take up a needle and struggle with the unhappy bit of patch-work that never seemed to progress beyond a most unsightly square that had been used to wipe away the tears from a very dirty little face bent over the obnoxious bit of lady-like employment, and the hospitals served to make up for the abhorrence of those childish days of anything that savored of respectable self-sacrifice.

Many other instances we have known where the most charming women have been evolved from the rude little tomboy girl; therefore, mothers, do not despair if the small daughter shows a decided penchant for tops and marbles rather than dolls and sewing. —[Philadelphia Times.]

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.—"There are only two creatures," says the eastern proverb, "which can surmount the Pyramids—the eagle and the snail."



**Auction Sale of Registered CHEVIOT SHEEP,**  
at Grand Central Hotel, Orillia, Ont.,  
(within four hours' ride of Toronto),  
on TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1893.

There will be sold 75 ewes and a few rams. The foundation of these sheep was imported by the late Simon Beatty, and have used imported rams. Also, 1 imported Shire mare; 1 imported Shire stallion, two years old; 1 pair drivers, four years old, by Little Hamilton, fast, stylish and good actors—mother of one by Toronto Chief, of other by Green Mountain Morgan; 5 head Durham cattle, registered.

The proprietor having leased the favorite summer resort, Strawberry Island and steamboats in connection, everything must be sold. For further particulars send for catalogues to

**JOHN KENNEDY,**  
325-a-om Prop. Grand Central Hotel, Orillia.

**Standard-bred Trotting Stallion to Exchange for Clydesdale or Suffolk-Punch Stallions and Mares.**

I want a stallion and two mares as above for ranching in the Northwest, and will exchange my Kentucky-bred Stallion,

**CHELTON,**

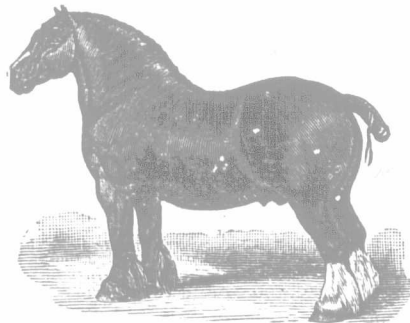
record 2.41, No. 1652, foaled 1881; color dark bay; 16 1/2 hands high; kind, sound, sure foal getter, great walker, excellent driver, with the strongest and best of breeding. His stock are large, useful and speedy horses, the kind that bring the top prices in the market to-day, and are in every way more popular and superior to the imported Cleveland Bays, Hackneys or French Coaches.

CHELTON is sired by Princes, sire of 38 in the 2.30 list. Chelton's dam is Englewood, full sister to the great Wedgwood, 2.19, sire of 14 in the 2.30 list. Englewood is by Belmont, sire of 43 in the 2.30 list. Chelton goes once to Princes and Belmont, and twice each to Woodford Mambino, 2.21 1/4, Abdallah 15, Mambino Chief II, Hambletonian 10, Abdallah 1. Great brood mares are Woodbine (twice), Belle, Primrose and Black Rose. Send for pedigree in full.

CHELTON took 1st prize at St. Francis Live Stock Association Exhibition and 2nd prize at Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, P.Q., as standard-bred stallion (1892). Pedigrees and information cheerfully furnished.

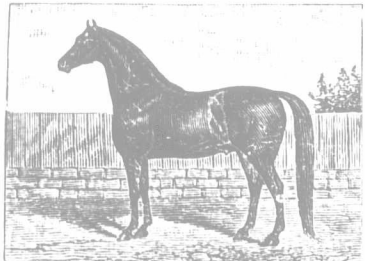
**G. T. CURTIS,**  
Cookshire, Que., Canada.  
This horse will be sold for cash or good note.  
334-a-om

OCT., 1892. OCT., 1892.  
**J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,**  
Box 183, Brandon, Man.,  
have just imported their annual shipment of  
**STALLIONS**



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**English Shires Cleveland Bays, Thoroughbreds, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.**  
This magnificent shipment contains many prize winners in various breeds, and has just arrived. Terms very favorable. Prices low. Come and inspect them before buying elsewhere.  
28-y-m

**"RED CROSS STOCK FARM"**



**Standard-bred Trotters**

**ACACIA 11522**, chestnut, 15 1/2 hands, weighs 1,130 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853 (trial 2.24); by Onward; by Geo. Wilkes; by Hambletonian 10. Balaklava's dam, Kate Turlington, by Kentucky Clay; by Cassus M. Clay, jr. Acacia's dam, Zoe K. 2.30, by Egmont; by Belmont; by Abdallah; her dam, Phay, by Flaxtail; by Blue Bull. \$35.00 to insure. Remains at home and is being trained. Is sure to beat .30 this fall, barring accidents.

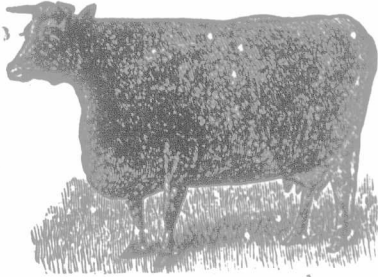
**JAMES CRONYN,** W. J. ANDREWS,  
Trainer. Manager.  
Address B. J.-McCONNELL, M.D.,  
Send for card. 29-y-m Morden, Man.



**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.**

This month I offer a plum in the shape of my richly-bred, prize-winning Holstein Bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, No. 17430, calved July 15, 1890, winning first at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, as yearling, and very symmetrical form, well-marked skin, mellow, and of rich color; has four large, well-placed teats; is very gentle and well broke. This bull is a direct descendant of a long line of great record cows, such as Echo, Crown Princess, Regis, Dowager, etc. Price low.  
28-y-m Address W. J. YOUNG, Emerson.

**JOHN E. SMITH,**  
Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.



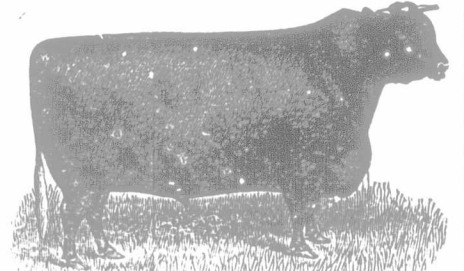
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**SHORTHORNS.**— A most select herd of all ages; camped, but in good condition; all registered in D. H. B., and of grand individual merit. Come and see the stock. Write or wire—  
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Choice Milking  
**SHORTHORNS**  
—NOW—  
**FOR SALE**  
"Barrington Waterloo"  
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awarded 2nd prize at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, and 2 fine young Bulls. Also 4 fine young Pure Berkshire Boars, fit for service, bred from stock from J. C. Snell, Carberry, Man.  
37-1-b-m **JOHN G. BARRON,** Carberry, Man.

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**STEEL BROS., Proprietors.**  
Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle of No. 1 milking strain. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.  
37-1-y-m



**SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY, MAN.**

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. A choice lot of males or females for breeding purposes always on hand, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to see stock met at the train.  
29-y-m

**PURE-BRED :- BULL For Sale.**

Numerous applications having been received from stockmen wishing to purchase the pure bred bull TROPHY (60078) presented to DR. BARNARDO by LORD POLWARTH, it has been decided to ask for written offers from the parties interested. Sealed proposals will therefore be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 1st, 1893. Copy of Pedigree and full particulars as to terms of sale furnished upon application.

**E. A. STRUTHERS, Manager**

**RUSSELL, MAN.** 37-a-11  
**FOR SALE.**  
The Fine, Roan Shorthorn Bull  
**ECLIPSE No. 10223,**  
Calved October 19th, 1886.  
Address  
**Geo. Rankin,**  
37-1-f-m **HAMIOTA, MAN.**

**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS**  
My herd now consists of 17 Sows, 3 Boars and 20 young Pigs. Have recently imported fine young boar from J. E. Brethour, Ontario. Brood sows and young stock for sale at hard time prices. Also A. J. C. Jersey Bulls and Heifers for sale. Write for full particulars, or come and see for yourself.  
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**JAMES GLENNIE,**  
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AND  
**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE SWINE.** 27-y-y-11

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS = = FOR SALE**  
A few more Choice Birds Cheap.  
WRITE FOR WHAT YOU WANT.  
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36-c-m Dugald, Man.

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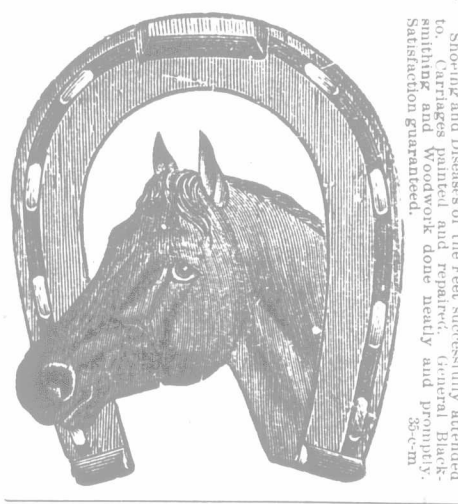
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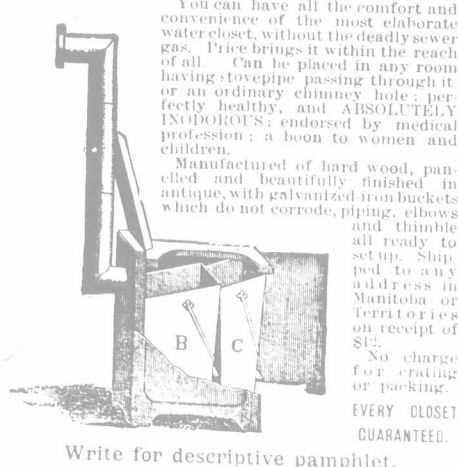
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I transact all kinds of business for farmers, such as buying Groceries and Dry Goods, and attending to private business entrusted to me. In fact, act as agent. Correspondence solicited.  
REFERENCES:  
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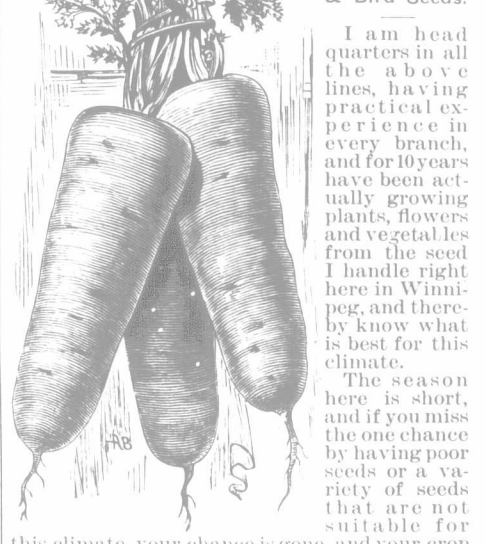
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I am head quarters in all the above lines, having practical experience in every branch, and for 10 years have been actually growing plants, flowers and vegetables from the seed I handle right here in Winnipeg, and therefore know what is best for this climate. The season here is short, and if you miss the one chance by having poor seeds or a variety of seeds that are not suitable for this climate, your chance is gone, and your crop is lost for the season. The catalogue will be brim full of useful information, and you can't find a better on earth to get what you want in anything I handle. Practical experience is far ahead of theory; don't run the risk of having no crop through getting bad seeds. I have the means of testing all seeds as to variety, germinating quality, etc., no other seedsman in the city having such facility. Therefore, it will pay before purchasing your supply of seeds, etc., to send for our handsome catalogue, which will be sent free to any address. One cent will buy a post card, place your name and address on it, and simply say that you want a catalogue for '93, AND YOU'LL BE ALL SOLID.



Address, **RICHARD ALSTON,**  
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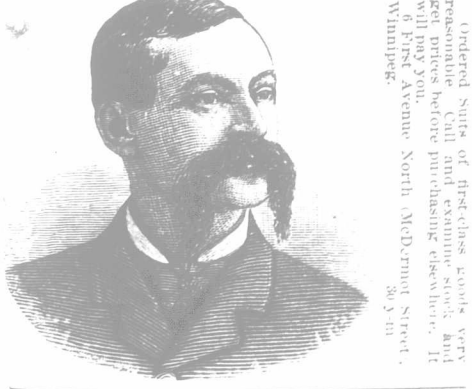
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50 Tweed Dress Goods 40c., 60 for 45c., 75 for 60c., 100 for 80c.

Also a great many lines at almost half-price.

Cashmere and Wool Hosiery all reduced 20 and 25 per cent.

Mantle Jackets and Furs at less than cost to clear.

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Silks away down in price.

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If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to your nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates. Steamers leave Halifax every Saturday.

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TEAS, FRESH AND FRAGRANT.

Put up in air-tight cans, two sizes, 25 and 30 lbs. Any kind at specially low prices. Our No. 1 Hard Grade, extra fine, at 40c. per lb. Our No. 2 Hard Grade, very choice, at 35c. per lb. 36-1-y-m Address all orders per registered letter to

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THE INVINCIBLE CONDITION POWDERS.

One trial will convince. Price, 25c. and 50c. Post-paid to any address.

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Contracted feet cured, and other lameness from unhealthy hoof.

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SEND YOUR POULTRY, ETC., TO

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Capital authorized, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,947,840; rest, \$1,023,910. Directors - H. S. Howland, President; T. H. Merritt, Vice-President. Head Office, Toronto. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier. Branches in the principal towns throughout Ontario. In the Northwest at - Winnipeg, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Edmonton. A general banking business transacted. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Saving Bank Department. C. S. HOARE, Manager, Winnipeg. 26-y-m

Climax Grocery

Choice Groceries, Provisions, Canned Goods, Fruits, &c., at bottom prices.

Butter and Eggs.

Don't fail to try our 40c. Black and Japan Teas. Special offer for January. 3 lbs. for \$1.

T. E. WILLIAMS, 35-1-y-m 273 Market St., WINNIPEG.

We're After You

TO SELL YOU

STRAW CUTTERS, GRAIN - GRINDERS,

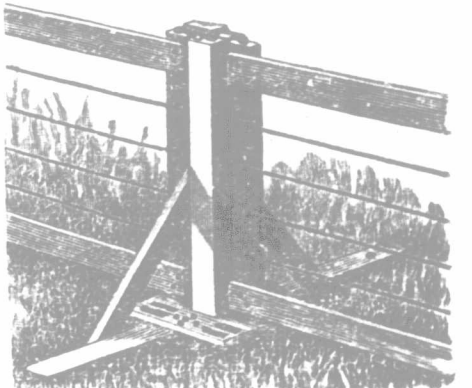
Root Cutters, - - - Horse-Powers, - - - Bevel Jacks, - - - Fanning Mills, Harrows, Rakes, - - - Plows and Mowers,

At prices that will save you money. Write us for cuts, circulars and prices. 36-1-y-m

WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA. 37-a-m

C. E. HARRIS' PORTABLE FENCE.



Every farmer will find this to be the handiest and safest fence for yards, corrals, stacks, gardens, &c., that has ever been put on the market. Easily made and operated; cheap, strong and reliable, handy and safe. Can be opened and used as a gate at any point. You can have a clean corral in a few minutes, with very little work. The only complete and perfect portable attached fence in the market. A few good live agents wanted. Full instructions given with every right sold. C. E. HARRIS, Patentee and Proprietor, BRANDON, MAN. 26-y-m

JNO. A. MONTGOMERY'S

FANCY STORES are full of the CHOICEST NEW GOODS for the

Holiday Trade

Fruits, Fancy Groceries, Fancy China, Crockery, and Lamp Goods. BRANDON, MAN. 37-a-m

Fleming & Sons,

DRUGGISTS,

Proprietors of Fleming's No. 9 Tonic. Fleming's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for Colds. Fleming's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. Fleming's Pills.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. FLEMING & SONS, DRUGGISTS, BRANDON

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

**Stock Gossip.**

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

Mr. E. Winkler, of Gretna, Man., writes us that there is a large surplus of horses in that district, and that they purpose holding a horse fair and sale sometime during February, when probably 500 horses will be offered for sale. Mr. Winkler invites all horse dealers to go there to buy instead of going east.

Ranchmen or others in need of first-class Shropshire ram or ewe lambs would do well to communicate with Mr. J. Oughten, Crystal City, as he says he is prepared to sell at remarkably low figures. His stock is mostly from Mr. Hawkshaw's celebrated ram, "Wool Merchant." Mr. Oughten is now booking orders for "Large Yorkshire" pigs.

Mr. T. E. Williams, 273 Market St., who has a fine stock of groceries, etc., informs us that he has received a choice lot of Teas that are extra value. In another column will be found a special offer he is now making, to which we invite the attention of our readers. We are certain any person availing themselves of this opportunity will be well satisfied, and will find Mr. Williams prompt and reliable, as well as pleasant and obliging.

Master McKenzie, son of Roderick McKenzie, of High Bluff, is following in the footsteps of his father as a breeder—his specialty being the Foxhound. With some imported blood from the well-known kennels of Lord Middleton, and another strain of the more old-fashioned, but equally well-bred type imported twenty years ago, he is laying the foundation of a park which should be heard from in the near future.

Mr. Jas. Bray, Oak Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, reports the following sales of improved Yorkshires:—G. M. Shoults, Portage la Prairie, two sows; W. Beattie, Portage la Prairie, boar; John Orr, Mcgrago, sow; Geo. Denneson, Florenta, sow and boar; Leas Bros., Clare, N. W. T., sow; S. McEuk, Arcola, Assa., sow and boar; A. W. Crush, Grenfell, Assa., sow; Walter Wood, Portage la Prairie, sow; G. M. Shoults, Portage la Prairie, boar; Dr. Pennyfather, Winnipeg, sow and boar; C. Gordon, Hazell Cliff, boar; C. Gallagher, Prince Albert, boar; P. Cameron, Westbourne, two sows and a litter of seven; J. H. Beattie, boar; Wm. Young, sow; J. E. Stainer, Moosomin, two sows and boar; B. Booth, Langvale, boar; Wm. Young, Portage la Prairie, sow and boar; Thos. Bell, Portage la Prairie, sow.

**NOTICES.**

Mr. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man., offers his farm, illustrated in November issue of the *Advocate*, for sale. Mr. Graham finds that he cannot attend to his store, located in Melita, and his farm, as he wishes. He has decided to sell one or the other. See his advertisement in this issue.

A representative of the *Advocate* recently witnessed the washing of a lot of exceedingly dirty overalls belonging to railway employees, and takes pleasure in saying that the Manitoba Washer, made by Mr. Thomas McCrossan, of Winnipeg, is a most useful invention, and did its work in a complete manner. It has several important features which commend it to those desiring the comfort of such a useful article. It is capable of thoroughly washing a good many articles at once, and is easily operated, which, with the short time required to do a large washing, makes it a great time and labor-saver. Below we give a sample of many letters received from those who have used it:—

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Aug. 9th, 1892.

Thos. McCrossan, Esq.:  
Dear Sir,—We have been using one of your Washing Machines now for more than six months. It gives us perfect satisfaction, is a great saving of both time and labor. We would not be without it for any consideration we know of, so long as we have any washing to do. Yours very truly,  
A. W. Ross,  
Chairman Portage la Prairie District Methodist Conference.

WINNIPEG, June 3rd, 1892.

Mr. McCrossan:  
I have used your Manitoba Washer now nine months, and am very much pleased with it. I wash every kind of article with it, and it does first-class work. For cleaning blankets it is the best machine I ever saw.  
D. FRASER,  
Pulman Palace Laundry.

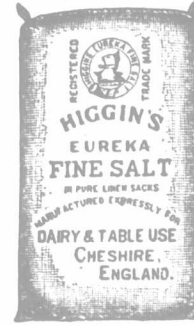
**MANITOBA FARM LANDS!**

**FOR SALE**  
A valuable stock farm of 560 acres, six miles from Winnipeg. This property has a river frontage, and adjoins "Marchmont," the large stock farm of Mr. W. S. Lister, in the Parish of St. Paul's. For particulars apply to  
**A. J. BANNERMAN, REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKER,**  
435 Main-St., WINNIPEG. **CHEAP LANDS.**

**WINNIPEG CITY PROPERTY!**



Speculators always have to count on a certain amount of shrinkage on butter made, say, in June, and put in cold storage until September or October. This loss in weight is often disastrous. The English Salts,  
**Ashton's and Higgin's "Eureka"**  
make all held butter turn out in weight **WITHOUT SHRINKAGE.** For sale by Grocers generally.



**JOSEPH WARD & CO., Montreal,**  
Canadian Agents for Ashton's Salt. 27-a-m

**THOS. LEEMING & CO., Montreal,**  
Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka. 29-y-m



**BRANDON PUMP WORKS.**

**I. M. RIESBERRY, PROPRIETOR.**

Manufacturer of all kinds of wood pumps. Porcelain lined pumps, polished iron cylinder, and pumpmakers supplies shipped to any point in Manitoba and the Territories. Will supply pumps in car lots to dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Send for Price List.

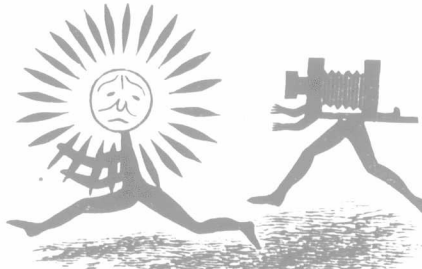
**OFFICE AND FACTORY:**  
**Cor. Eighth St. and Victoria Avenue, BRANDON.**  
28-v-m

**W. H. SHILLINGLAW, ARCHITECT.**

Plans & Specifications Prepared for all kinds of buildings.

**Schools and Churches a Specialty.**  
**Brandon, 37-1-b-m Man.**

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



TO AVOID BEING OVERTAKEN GO TO  
**BROCK & CO.'S PHOTO. STUDIO, BRANDON,**  
and have your PICTURES well taken. 31-y-m

**CONBOY, THE JEWELLER,**

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

**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**  
Between 9th and 10th Sts., Rosser Ave., Brandon 32-y-m

**SAMUEL SMOOTS' RESTAURANT,**

Corner 10th Street and Pacific Ave., BRANDON. (Immediately opposite C. P. R. Station.) Meals at all hours. All kinds of canned meats kept in stock for the convenience of the travelling public. Call in and get what you want. 32-y-m



**TRY THE Kohinoor Tea.**

Warranted purest and best.  
**MAGEE & CO.**  
Grocers,  
BRANDON.  
34-y-m

**GEORGE V. FRASER**

**REAL ESTATE AGENT.**

City and Farm Properties Bought and Sold

PROPERTIES HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

Directly opposite Post Office,  
ROSSER AVENUE, - BRANDON, MAN  
Box 160. 29-y-m

**W. H. HOOPER,**

Auctioneer, Real Estate and Commission Agent!

Cor. Rosser Ave. & 12th St., Brandon,  
Buys and sells Real Estate. Liberal advances made on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs. Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as to values in Real Estate. Animals taken for sale and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates. 36-y-m

**Manitoba.**—N.E. 1, Sec. H, T. 7, R. 18.

This splendid piece of land, situated only 3 miles from Nesbitt, C. P. R., and 6 miles from Wawanesa, N. P. R., with 110 acres broken, 55 of which are ready for crop, is FOR SALE cheap. Frame house, 18x24, kitchen, 16x18; frame granary, 16x26; log stable for 5 horses, and cattle stable for 10 head. Plenty of wood and water, and only 1 mile from school and church. **MUST BE SOLD.** Apply to Caleb N. Griffin, Nesbitt P. O., Man. 37-c-m

**WANTED.**

A partner in an oatmeal mill at Portage la Prairie, with about \$3,000 capital. Apply to  
**MARTIN & ANDERSON, Bounters,**  
Portage la Prairie, Man. 335-b-om

**THE GARDEN OF MANITOBA.**

I am making a specialty of selling large Grain Farms at prices from \$300 to \$20,000 per acre. District: Carman, Roland and Miami, rising towns attracting great attention. Lots of wood, water and good railway competition in districts rapidly settling. Easy terms and special bargains for cash. Speculators' land sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.  
**D. HONEYWELL, box 32, Carman, Man.**  
34-y-om.

**Land for Everybody.**

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

GOOD SOIL!

PURE WATER!!

AMPLE FUEL!!!

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

Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

**OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,**

**LAND OFFICE, 381 Main St., WINNIPEG.**

Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. 321-y-om

**For Sale**

ONE OF THE **FINEST FARMS**

IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA,

Adjoining the thriving town of MELITA, MANITOBA.

Price, \$20 per acre

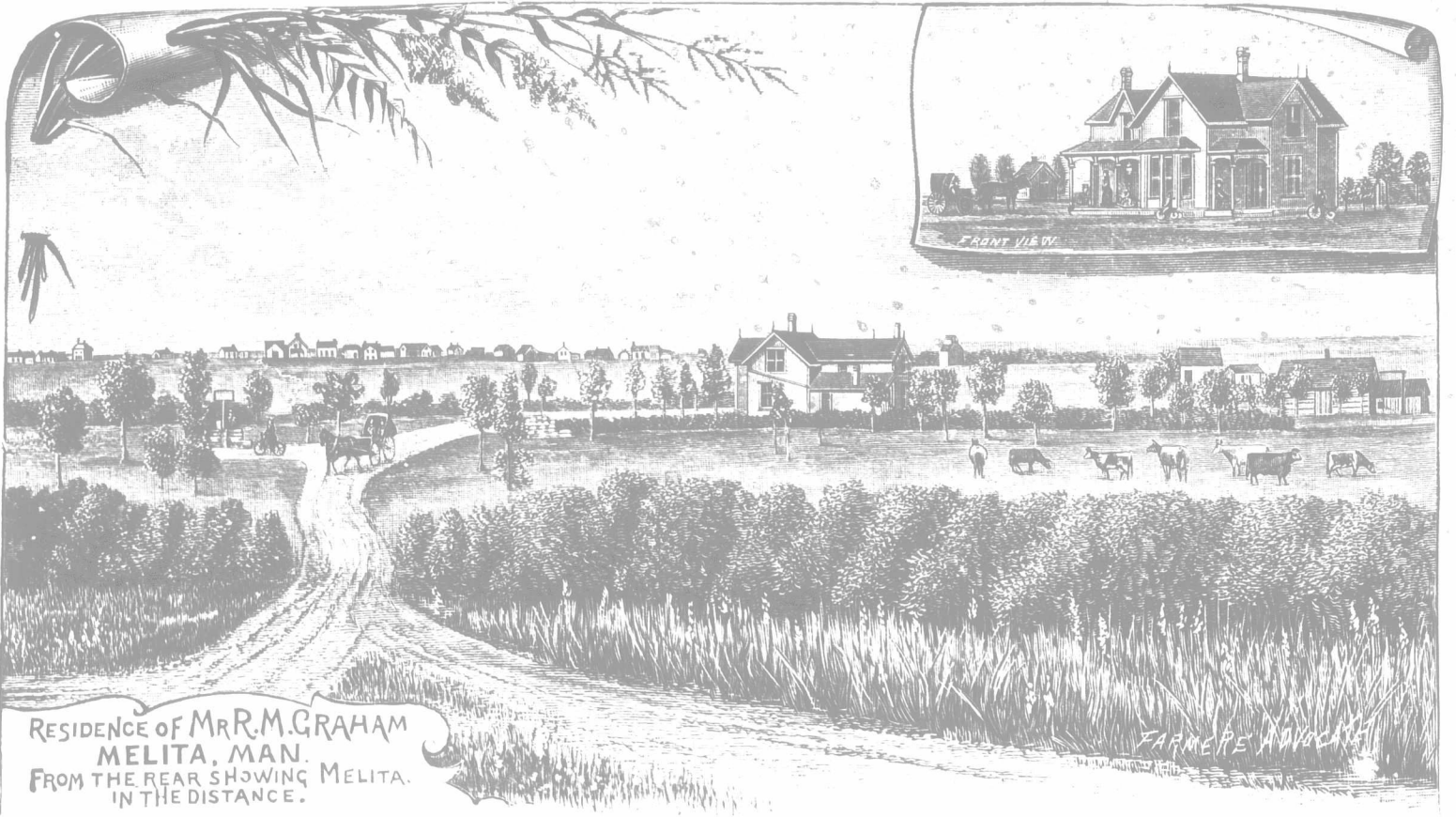
OR WILL SELL THE BEST

General--  
--Store  
IN MELITA.

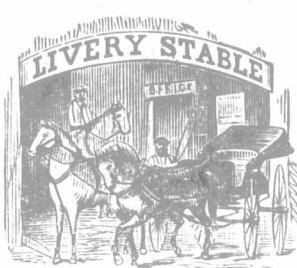
I cannot attend to both and must sell one.

See last November number Farmer's Advocate, page 431, for full description of farm.

37-a-om



RESIDENCE OF MR. R. M. GRAHAM  
MELITA, MAN.  
FROM THE REAR SHOWING MELITA  
IN THE DISTANCE.



**MOOSOMIN Livery and Sale Stable**  
DAVID HART, Proprietor.

Prompt attention, careful drivers and good outfits, at reasonable rates. Cor. Main and Broadway Streets, Moosomin, Man. 32-f-m

**MOOSOMIN HARNESS EMPORIUM,**

the Pioneer Harness and Saddlery Establishment of Moosomin. Team, Single and Ox Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Saddles, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc., etc. Team, Single and Ox Harness cheaper and better than ever before. We make a special feature of Collars, and guarantee to cure any kind of sore neck caused by a collar or to remit our charges. Doing business for cash only, we are enabled to give the best prices.  
SMITHERS & CO., Proprietors, opposite Inglis's Stable, Main Street, Moosomin. 32-y-m



**LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE.**

First-class rigs, good horses, careful drivers and moderate charges. J. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor. Opposite M. & N. W. R. Station, MINNEDOSA, MAN. 31-y-m

**PUMPS!**

Give Them a Trial! The Best in the Market!

Printed instructions with every pump.

Also the Best Clothes Reel IN THE MARKET.

Liberal discount for cash. Freight to points within a radius of 150 miles deducted from price of pump.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**J. W. FERRIER,** 33-y-m Portage la Prairie, Man.

**W. H. TRELEAVEN,** Real Estate and Commission Agent, SACK AVENUE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Farms and town property bought, sold or exchanged, rents collected, money to loan, money invested, land inspected and appraised, letters of enquiry promptly attended to in every detail. Portage Plains Farms - Good water, convenient to wood, no failures. Improved farms for sale from \$10 to \$27 per acre; unimproved from \$2.50 to \$12. Easy terms of payment. Information cheerfully given by calling on or writing.  
W. H. TRELEAVEN. 31-y-m

**NEEPAWA MACHINE WORKS.**

NEEPAWA, - MANITOBA.  
**W. P. JOHNSTONE,** ENGINEER AND MILLWRIGHT.

NEW SHOPS. CAPABLE WORKMEN. NEW TOOLS. ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY REPAIRED, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Estimates furnished for Mill and Elevator Work, Steam Threshers and Separators, Bicycles and Lawn Mowers, Steam Fitting in all its branches. Machine Oil and Belting. General Blacksmithing.

CHARGES REASONABLE AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

**NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL**  
JOHN C. McKAY, Proprietor. NEEPAWA, - MANITOBA Convenient to Railway Station. 31-y-m TERMS, \$1.00 PER DAY.

THE PALACE LIVERY STABLE. GEO. CURRIE, Proprietor, Neepawa, Man. Good outfits at reasonable rates. Feed and sale stable in connection. Give us a call. 31-y-m



THE PALACE LIVERY STABLE. GEO. CURRIE, Proprietor, Neepawa, Man. Good outfits at reasonable rates. Feed and sale stable in connection. Give us a call. 31-y-m

**KELLY HOUSE GRAND UNION HOTEL**

Quiet and comfortable, good accommodation, all trains met, rigs furnished at reasonable rates. Terms \$1 per day.

JOHN KELLY, Prop., RAPID CITY, MAN. 28-y-m

**John C. Gibbard,** RAPID CITY and OAK RIVER, SPECIAL LINES IN MEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

Repairing neatly done. Fine stock of Ladies' Wear. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. 28-y-m

**ARMSTRONG'S TEMPERED STEEL BOB-SLEIGHS.**  
No. 1, with 1 1/2 inch Runners, capacity 1,200 lbs. No. 2, with 1 inch Runners, capacity 2,000 lbs. Send for circular giving particulars of wearing capacity, lightness of draft, etc., of tempered steel (used in these sleighs) compared with raw steel. Prices right.  
J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., Ltd. Guelph, - Canada. 37-1-c-m

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES!**  
Grape Vines and Berry Plants.

Planters will find it to their interest to patronize a Canadian Nursery. Varieties are offered most suitable to our climate; useless sorts discarded. My stock is graded with scrupulous exactness, and is true to name. Everything new and old in the nursery line deemed worthy of distribution. Having seventy-five acres in fruit here I can, and will give freely, good advice to customers. Send now for a free and useful catalogue and price list to Helderleigh Farms Nursery. E. D. SMITH, Prop., 325 Winona, Ont.

**ONE PRICE FALL AND WINTER GOODS GALORE.**  
When wanting Clothing, Furs, Boots and Shoes, or anything in Dry Goods or Groceries, give us a call. Bring along your produce.  
**CASH STORE**  
I. M. MENARY, Cartwright, Man. 35-y-m

**A. W. CLARK,** Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. Money to loan at current rates of interest. Farms for sale. GLENBORO, MAN. 37-1-f-m

**Queen's Hotel,** GLENBORO, MAN., JAS. BARR, Proprietor. Newly Furnished and Refitted. Good sample rooms and accommodation for Commercial Men. Livery in connection. Terms Moderate.

**HORSES FOR SALE & EXCHANGE.** 36-y-m

**Paradise Found!**  
I have Farms For Sale all along the Glenboro Branch of the C. P. R., the most successful wheat-growing district in the Dominion. Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance on easy terms. Correspondence solicited.  
**FRED. AXFORD,** 37-1-y-m Glenboro, Man.

**REYNOLDS' LANSOWNE LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLES.**  
The best of Rigs for commercial and other travellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oak Lake, Man. 37-y-m

**IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.** Must be sold. 155 Acres, 1/2 miles direct west of Moosomin, N. W. T. House and stable on farm. Suitable for dairying or mixed farming. 40 acres cropped. Price \$1,900. Apply to D. Hart, livery stable, Moosomin, who will show intending purchasers over farm, or by letter to A. GALLOWAY, Arcola, Assn., N. W. T. 37-a-m

**D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,** BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male & female) of good breeding & quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good & well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars. 314-y-m

**La Compagnie du Haras National**  
30 St. James St., MONTREAL, CANADA.  
65 Prizes & Diplomas in 1891 and 1892 for our French Coach (Anglo-Norman), Percheron and Clydesdale stallions and mares.  
For sale at reasonable prices. Give us a call.

**Auzias-Turenne,** 315-y-m General Manager.

**FOR SALE.** ONE HACKNEY STALLION, Denham Goldfinder 3742, Vol. 9, E. H. S. B., stands 16 1/2 hands, five years old, dark bay, splendid action. Also some Choice Clydesdale Coits and Fillies. Prices obtained by writing to 325-d-m S. J. PROUSE, Box 145, Ingersoll, Ont.

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALES for SALE**  
Some of which have been selected to go to the World-Fair, Chicago. One Stallion and Three Mares.  
Address: 35-a-m A. B. SCOTT & SON, Vanneck, Ont.

**FOR CASH OR PRODUCE**  
WE ARE IN A POSITION TO GIVE YOU THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.  
**WHEN IN WANT** of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boot and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Clothing, or anything in our line, give us a call. You will find us opposite the Ogilvie & Iron-side Elevators.  
**FULLERTON & ROSS,** 31-y-m Manitou, Man.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**Standard-Bred Stallions**

AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.  
Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1136, sire of Egthorne 2.12; Temple Bar 2.17, and forty-three others in thirty list. Other Standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.

315-y-m CORNWELL & COOKE, Proprietors.

**HILLHURST HACKNEYS!**

Oldest Stud in America and largest in the Dominion.  
All stock full registered and bred from the most fashionable and purest blood, direct from breeders in the heart of the Yorkshire Hackney breeding district.

**STALLIONS.**  
Fordham (287) 28, by Denmark (177); Maxwell (3143) 76, by Prince Alfred (4325), and Danesfort (3535) 77, by Daneslet (174). MARES by Matchless of Loughborough (4317), Danegelt (174), Wildfire (1224), Fordham (287) etc. Young stock for sale. Twelve fine Yearling Shropshire Rams, registered, and Aberdeen-Angus Bulls fit for service, for sale at moderate prices. For catalogue address: M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, P. Que 322-y-m

**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. 318-y-m

**SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.**  
Three reds, sired by Barmpton Chief - 14380 -, a worthy son of the noted Barmpton Hero, and one roan, grandson of (Imp.) Tothills, winner of 1st at Toronto this year. All grand calves and good pedigree. Also a few choice Beiks just fit to wean. Prices reasonable.

**R. RIVERS & SON,** 324-y-OM Springhill Farm, Walkerton.

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND COTSWOLDS.**

I have now on hand FOR SALE an extra good lot of TRULY BRED SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, AND COTSWOLDS. Among my COWS, HEIFERS, and young BULLS are some fine show animals. The CLYDESDALES are of equal quality. MY PRICES are low and TERMS liberal. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

**DAVID BIRRELL,** Telegraph and Post Office - GREENWOOD, ONT. 324-e-OM

**SHORTHORNS.**  
I offer at right prices six promising Scotch-bred bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, sired by pure Scotch bulls. Among the lot are calves that were winners at Guelph and other local and county shows. Colors red and roans. Also some grand Shropshire ewes in lamb to (Imp.) Bradbourne 66. Come and see them. Corwin Station, C. P. R., two miles and seven miles east of Guelph. Write or wire me when to meet you.

**W. B. COCKBURN,** 320-j-OM Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, Ont.

**H. I. ELLIOTT,** BREEDER OF RIVERVIEW FARM, 320-y-m Danville, P. Q. WARMISTER AT HEAD OF HERD

**Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires.** Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief 1367, sire by the famous Indian Chief 1108, and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. We have for sale 3 young bulls, 6 heifers, and a Cleveland Bay mare and gelding, at reasonable figures. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares, the get of Disraeli, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. A. J. C. SHAW, Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 318-y-m

**SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,** Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 321-y-m

**MAPLE SHADE Stock Farm.**  
I now offer superior young SHORTHORN BULLS at reasonable prices. For full particulars address: JOHN DRYDEN, 314-y-m Brooklin, Ont.

**ABERDEENSHIRE!** The Imported Kinloch Bull SHORTHORNS!! TOFTHILLS. and cows of similar breeding.

Young Stock from the above For Sale. S. J. PIERSON & SON, 321-f-m Meadowdale, Ont.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**CHOICE SHORTHORNS!**

Our herd contains representatives of the best Scotch families. Village Blossoms, Queen of Beauties, Duchess of Glosters, etc. Prince Albert, by old Bampton Hero, and the Cruickshank topped bull, Blake, head the herd.  
H. & W. SMITH, Hay P. O., Ont.  
319-y-om Exeter Station, 1/2 mile.

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.**

Six good, thick, fleshy fellows, colors red and dark roans; ready for biz. Write for prices. We invite inspection.  
E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens.  
325-1-f-om Lucknow station 3 miles.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**—A few good, useful, young bulls for sale.  
**PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS**—Pilgrim strain; choice cockerels and pullets at moderate prices. Also registered Berkshires.  
W. T. WARD, Birchton Farm,  
321-y-om Birchton, P. O., P. Q.

**Bow Park Herd OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS**

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS—  
**JOHN HOPE, Manager,**  
303-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

**Scotch Shorthorns!**  
Imported Prince Royal and cows bred by S. Campbell, Kinnellar, and James Bruce, of Burnside, together with their descendants by imp. bulls. Seventy head to choose from; also Cotswold sheep. Farm close to station.  
J. & G. Taylor,  
317-y-om Rockwood, Ont.

**DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.**  
WM. GRAINGER, Lonsdale, Ontario, offers for sale, a yearling bull, and a three-year-old heifer in calf, of the best milking strain of Shorthorns in Canada; both registered and good colors; dams made 30 lbs. of butter in seven days on grass. **COME and SEE THEM. THEY ARE GOOD ONES.**  
319-y-om

**SHORTHORNS**  
I have for sale six females, ages from eight months to two years, color red and rich roan. Also three bull calves of extra merit. Also some young cows. All choice animals from choice imported stock at reasonable prices.  
D. ALEXANDER,  
320-y-om BRIDGEN, Ont.

**A SNAP. FOR SALE.**—Two Registered Shorthorn Bulls. One two-year-old cost \$140 last spring, \$110 takes him now. One yearling cost \$125 last spring, \$100 takes him now. Right every way.  
J. Y. ORMSBY,  
235-1f-om Isaleigh Grange, Danville, P. Q.

**SHORTHORNS AND Improved Large Yorkshires.**

Several choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service.  
WM. COWAN, V. S.,  
313-y-om GALT.

If you want a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on Grade Cows, or a Heifer to start a herd with, at a price that your pocket can stand, write me. I can suit you. C. G. DAVIS, Woodlands Terrace Farm, Freeman P.O., Ont.  
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**SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS**

Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-bred Rams, Home-bred Ewes.  
**FOR SALE!**  
In any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches.  
Correspondence Solicited.  
**John Miller & Sons**  
Brougham, Ont.  
Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto.  
306-y

**One Cow and Two Heifers for \$200.**  
Here is a bargain for some one wanting Highly Bred Animals registered in the A. J. C. C. They would make first-class foundation stock for any person wishing to start a Jersey Herd. J. FENNEL, Berlin.  
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**JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, Ont.**  
ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otolie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale.  
320-y-om



**W. C. EDWARDS AND COY**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

**ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM**  
CLARENCE, ONT.  
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

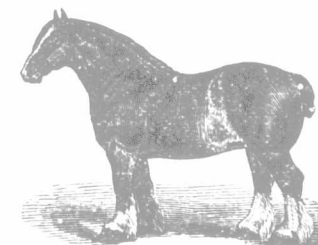


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NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.  
Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.  
Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 316-y-om

**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.

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

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I have on hand the best young GYPSY-BRED Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Knight Errant and other celebrities.

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Terms reasonable.  
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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.**

**GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!**  
WM. ROLPE, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses.  
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JONATHAN CARPENTER offers for sale at very reasonable figures a number of very fashionably bred Jerseys, bulls and heifers, of all ages; also standard-bred colts and fillies from such sires as Gen. Stanton, sire of thirteen in the 30 list, and Almont Wilkes, trial in 2.16. Good individuals with gilt-edged pedigrees. Come and see them.  
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Owing to an important change in business between now and spring, our herd will be reduced one-half. Stock the choicest. Breeding the highest, and prices the lowest. All young stock bred from Silver Stud and First Prize-winning stock. See us at once.  
New Dundee P.O., Waterloo Co., Ont.  
A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

**\$50.00 EACH.**—Four Holstein Bulls for sale of the noted Aargie family. Their dams, with the rest of my cows, have averaged 4.70 per cent. of butterfat in their milk for the months of August, September and October. R. HOWES CRUMP, Masonville, Ont.  
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**F. A. FOLGER**  
PROPRIETOR.  
Box 577,  
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Lansdowne Farm, Winona, Ont.  
To avoid inbreeding we offer for sale our two-year-old prize-winning bull "Siepkie's Mink Mercedes Banno." A grand individual and a rare stock getter. Also a nice bull calf and a few extra good heifers; all registered and from tested dams. No culls. Write for prices, or meet us at Toronto Fair.  
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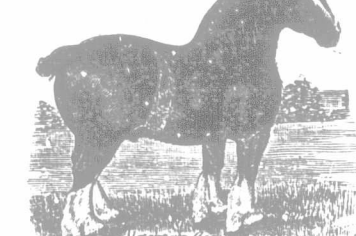
**Holstein-Friesians**  
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.  
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.  
J. W. JOHNSON,  
313-y-om SYLVAN, P. O.

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

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25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-om

**DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES.**

This herd has taken all the first prizes wherever shown in Quebec and Ontario since 1887 to 1891. From imported stock. Young stock for sale at liberal prices.

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**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**



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

Herefords, Leicesters, Imp. Yorkshires and Poland-Chinas.

First-class young stock for sale at moderate prices. DAN REED, The Spruces, GLANFORD P. O., ONT. 318-y-om

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Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young Tushingham 2nd 32388. All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of  
**HORACE ANXIETY,**  
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Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.  
**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.**

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Station, **H. D. SMITH,**  
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**\$200.00 BUYS TWO YOUNG COWS,** one in calf, one with bull calf at foot; also two two-year-old heifers. Quality and pedigree first-class.  
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**MAPLE GROVE FARM.**

Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, also Improved Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties.  
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**DORSET HORN SHEEP.**

**DORSET HORNED SHEEP**

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**DORSET HORN AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, Jersey and Holstein Cattle, SHETLAND PONIES, CHESTER PIGS.**

ALL THOROUGH-BRED.  
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WM. THOMPSON, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder, takes pleasure in intimating to the public that he is importing a large number of show sheep, which are expected to arrive early in August. Call and inspect personally. Visitors always welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-om

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Woodstock, Ontario. 323-1f-om

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My flock is one of the oldest in Canada, my first importation being made in 1881. My present stock of ewes were imported direct from the flocks of Bradburne Bros. and H. Parker. Write for prices. **JAS. COOPER, KIPPEN, ONT.** 319-y-om

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Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty choice Shropshires rams and ewes of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick. All registered. **JAS. McFARLANE & SON,** 319-y-om CLINTON, ONT. G.T.R. Station 1 mile.

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## SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Imported and Home-bred **Ewes, Lambs** —AND— **SHEARLING EWES** of best quality and lowest prices. ALSO **YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS**

Come and see me before buying elsewhere. **T. H. MEDCRAFT,** Sparta P. O., Ont., Eight miles southeast of St. Thomas. 320-y-om

## EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.** It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and ewes always for sale. ALSO IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS. **H. PARKER,** The Park Farm Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng. 316-y-om

**Shropshires, Shorthorns AND YORKSHIRES.** My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome. **Young Stock always for sale at reasonable prices.** **GEO. THOMPSON,** Wroxall, Warwick, Eng. Station and Telegraph: Hatton. 316-y-om Trains met by appointment.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.** The Lougherew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance and blood. **KAYENS, BARRS, COYON and MANNING.** The Annual Sale 31-1 of 1892-3.

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— SENT FREE BY ADDRESSING — **W. A. FREEMAN,** Hamilton, Ontario. 335-a-om Please mention this paper.

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We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

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## SHROPSHIRE I

**JOHN W. EDWARDS,** "The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng. Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-y-om

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**WM. THOMAS** offers for sale **RAMS AND EWES** from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address: **WM. THOMAS,** Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop. 316-y-om England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.

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**LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS** of both sexes always for sale. Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram or a few ewes send along your orders. **J. T. CIBSON, Denfield, Ont.** **W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont.** 319-y-om on London, Huron and Bruce Rys.

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We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams and thirty head of yearling Berkshire Sows, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.

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## IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.** 314-y-om

## TAMWORTH SWINE, SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORN.

**John Bell, Clydesdale Farm, Amber, Ont.** A number of prize-winning Pigs in pairs, unrelated, from imported stock bred by the best breeders in England. Orders booked. Fifteen farrowing Sows, due to farrow during spring, Shropshires bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham, R. Lambton, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent. The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of stock, also champions of their breeding. It is a desirable opportunity. Visitors welcome. Milliken Station, Woodland Division, G.T.R. 323-y-om

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**DICK'S Blood Purifier, 50c.**  
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Every animal that is worth keeping over winter should have **DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER** in the spring. It will take less food to keep them in condition. They will sell better. A horse will do more work. **DICK'S HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.** Send a postal card for full particulars, and a book of valuable household and farm recipes will be sent free. Sold everywhere. 323-y-om **DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482, Montreal.**

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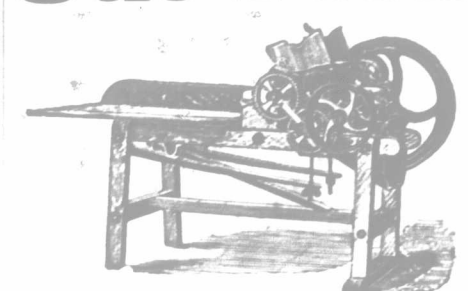
Warranted for 7 Years. Strictly First-Class. **UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.**

USED IN TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. CANNOT BE EXCELLED. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER CANADIAN PIANOS.

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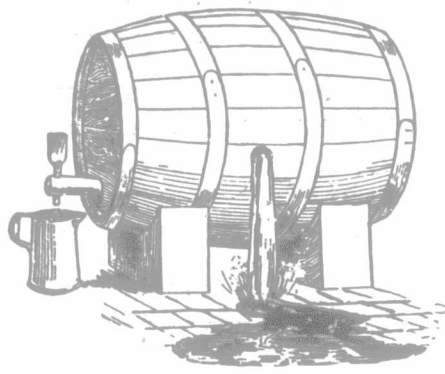
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— ONE OF OUR CUTTERS —  
Is what is needed by every farmer in the country. It is equally serviceable whether cutting hay or straw or grain or cured ensilage. Send for catalogue. **M. MOODY & SONS,** 324-y-om TERREBONNE, QUE.

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It is on a par with buying lots of rubbishy soap for little money.

Poor soaps are the "bung-hole" through which time and labor are wasted, and by which the clothes and hands are ruined.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Closes the Avenues of Waste and Ruin, and by its lasting properties, its wonderful cleansing powers and perfect purity, it Saves Time & Labor, and brings Comfort & Satisfaction to all who use it.

IT IS TRUE ECONOMY TO USE THE 'Sunlight' TRY IT

WORKS: PT. SUNLIGHT LEVER BROS., LIMITED NEAR BIRKENHEAD TORONTO

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\$6 EACH.—Medium size, gray Angora goat fur robes; well-selected skins; well lined and trimmed.

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\$8 EACH.—Medium size (50 x 60 inches) black goat robe.

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ALL-WOOL FANCY ROBE LININGS—Price, \$1.50 each. Rubber covered, fancy lined lap rugs, large size, \$2 each; medium size, \$1.75 each. These rubber lap rugs are grand articles to have. They are reversible for wet and dry weather.

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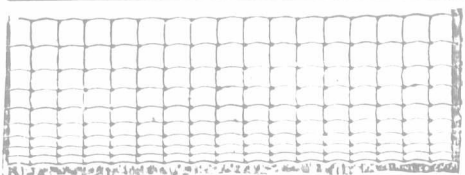
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Our terms are CASH WITH THE ORDER, and we put the goods free on board the cars at Hamilton. Send for our Twenty-four Page Free Catalogue.

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WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,

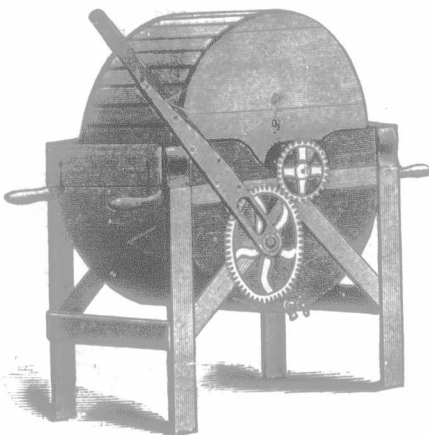
HAMILTON, 335-A-011 ONTARIO.



SPRINGS IN A FENCE.

The large steel wires forming the horizontal bars are practically coiled-springs, their entire length. IT WILL GIVE AND TAKE, BUT NEVER SAG.

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is without doubt the best Washing Machine in the market. Family size cleans sixteen shirts at a time complete, washing and boiling in sixteen minutes. Laundry and Hotel sizes are made, and can be run by steam if desired.

A reporter of the "Globe" kindly accepted an invitation to witness a washing done with the Manitoba Washer on Sept. 2nd, 1892, at the home of Mrs. Albert Wilson, 509 Parliament street, Toronto.

The following letter is one of many being received by Messrs. McCrossan & Co., and shows the high appreciation of his machine by those who are acquainted with it.

Mr. THOMAS McCROSSAN,—I have tried your small washing machine three days now, and find it all that is recommended of it. Please send me two at your earliest convenience. With one I can save six dollars per week. Yours respectfully, TROY LAUNDRY, 467 ALEXANDER ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Graduated Prices. Pure Spring Water.

Leland House

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FREE Information will be sent to those desirous of becoming acquainted with the advantages to be gained by locating on FARM S in the neighborhood of Hamiota and Rapid City. A number of improved and unimproved farms for sale, and lots in the rising town of Hamiota. 318-y-011 MALCOLM TURRIFF, Rapid City.

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NEW GREAT FODDER PLANT, IMPROVED LATHYRUS OR FLAT PEA. Price of seed reduced to 10s. 6d. a pound. Cash with order. Twelve pounds sow one acre. Land for May sowing should be prepared as if for lucerne cultivation. F. E. Clotten, 316-y-011 258 High Holborn, London, Eng.

Advertisement for CONNOR'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, featuring an illustration of the machine and text: 'CONNOR'S IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE - PAT. 1885. WASHES CLEAN! WASHES QUICKLY! WASHES EASILY! SOLD ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. HAS THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA. One energetic agent wanted in every county. Terms liberal. J. H. CONNOR, Ottawa, Ont. 315-y-011'

Advertisement for H.S. WESBROOK AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, featuring an illustration of a tractor and text: 'H.S. WESBROOK AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND COMMISSIONS EXECUTED - CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED H.S. WESBROOK, WINNIPEG, MAN. 26-y-m'

Advertisement for Royal Crown Soap, featuring text: 'Royal Crown Soap! LADIES, By using this soap you use the purest, longest-wearing, therefore cheapest soap made. And, by sending to the Royal Soap Co., Winnipeg, 25 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, with your name and address, you will receive by mail a beautiful picture FREE. 33-y-m'

Advertisement for THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, featuring text: 'The Best INVESTMENT! AND WHERE TO GET IT. The man aged 30 who invests, say \$216 per annum for seven years in a building association which is honestly managed, which meets with no losses, will in case of death, say after seven years, have provided for his estate to the extent of possibly \$4,000. The man who invests \$216 in the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE will in case of death, the moment the premium upon his policy is paid, have provided for his estate to the extent of nearly \$15,000, if insured on the ten-twenty plan, and the same sum invested in a twenty-year endowment will add \$5,000 to his estate at death, and if he lives to complete the payment of his twenty yearly premiums he will then have in hand very nearly as much money, IN ADDITION TO HIS POLICY OF \$5,000, as if he had taken the building association stock! THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts., Toronto, Ont. 37-1-y-m'

Advertisement for EDWARD L. DREWRY, Proprietor REDWOOD AND EMPIRE BREWERIES, featuring an illustration of a brewery and text: 'WONNIPEG, - - MANITOBA. Fine Ales, Premium Lager, Extra Porter. 37-1-y-m'

Advertisement for Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam, featuring an illustration of a horse and text: 'A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.'

Advertisement for Allan Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, featuring text: 'THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE OLD COUNTRY. The name of this line is a guarantee of safety, speed and comfort. Every steamer of this popular company is of the highest class, and every passenger advertises the line. RATES OF PASSAGE—Montreal and Quebec Mail Service—Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool: By SS. Parisian. \$60, \$70 and \$80 Single. \$110, \$130 and \$150 Return. Sing. Ret. \$100 \$185 Extra Class Cabins for two persons (Rooms) \$100 \$185 for three persons (50 to 87), \$0 \$150 By SS. Sardinian or Circassian. \$50, \$55 and \$60 Single. \$95, \$105 and \$115 Return. By SS. Mongolian or Numidian. Cabin \$45 and \$50 Single. \$85 and \$100 Return. (According to accommodation.) Children 2 to 12 yrs, half fare; under 2 years, free. Second Cabin, \$30. Return, \$60. Steerage, 20. \$40. For full information as to rates of passage, etc., apply to H. BOWELIER, Toronto. ROBT. KERR, Winnipeg. H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal. 320-y-011'

Advertisement for N. N. COLE & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS, featuring text: 'N. N. COLE & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS Woollen Merchants, 506 Main Street - WINNIPEG, (Near City Hall.) Our travellers frequently call at most points on railroads. Write for samples. 35-m Alex. STEWART, MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA. Agent for sale of C.P.R. and Canada Northwest Land Company's lands, and of thousands of acres of other lands in the neighborhood of above town and along the little Saskatchewan River, where there is abundance of hay and first-class water. No better part for mixed farming. Improved lands among the above. Enquiries promptly answered, and any information required will be cheerfully given. 318-y-011'