

J. C. Rutherford, V. S. 2 Oct 99

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A GROUP OF SHORTHORNS OF KINSELLAR BREEDING.
FROM THE VALLEY HOME HERD OF MESSRS. S. J. PIERSON & SON, MEADOWVALE, ONT.

Canada Cattle Trade Restrictions.

In Glasgow there was recently held a conference of the representatives of salesmen and shipping companies, with others interested in the cattle trade with Canada. The object of the conference was to consider what action should be taken in view of the recent restrictions which the Board of Agriculture have placed on the importation of cattle from Canada. Those present were unanimous in the opinion that the present restrictions were not only prejudicial to the cattle trade, but to the community in general. An executive committee was appointed to lay their views before the Government and the Board of Agriculture.

It appears that Mr. Secretary Rusk wishes to aim a parting blow at Canadian stock interests before making his debut. The infliction of ninety days' quarantine on Canadian cattle entering the United States, and the preventing them from being shipped in bond over United States railways is, indeed, a clincher. That he has proved subservient to the different breeders' associations and cliques does not require a very exalted perception. At the same time we must admit that the unjust restrictions enforced by Great Britain, along with their continued absurd accusations that our cattle are diseased, give the shadow of an excuse for this ridiculous ruling, and we presume this is another blessing in disguise which so many of our Canadian writers have fancied they recognized.

From the tone of a recent speech made by Mr. Chaplin, the British ex-President of the Board of Agriculture, he evidently is not satisfied with the arrangements of the Australian Government. This body have not only arranged to carry free to the seaboard by the government railways all dairy produce intended for export, but have also decided to pay a bounty for every pound shipped to Great Britain. Mr. Chaplin said, "This is a very grave and very important question, and one which he thought must come before parliament." The British agricultural press are advising Mr. Chaplin to bring the subject before parliament without delay. We are rather curious to know what excuse can be found for the enterprise of this colony.

In order to facilitate agricultural education, the Pennsylvania State College has instituted a Chatauqua course in agriculture. All agree that a more intimate knowledge of this science in all its branches is of great service to those who intend to aim at higher farming and can find the means to obtain it; but it is just here the trouble begins: Only a few can afford the time and expense necessary to put in three or more terms at an agricultural college. Again, agricultural pursuits are looked upon from such a practical standpoint, there is always a disposition on the part of a large number of the farming community to look upon these institutions as all well enough in theory, but decidedly lacking in teaching the work when reduced to practice. The fact is, that a college course was not ordained to complete an education, but is only what in farming is known as the preparation of the soil for the after reception of the seed, and thereby attain the highest results in the production of the crop. Thus a college or university course strengthens the mind, and gives it that receptive frame that gives it strength to think out better plans and better methods, which will be found of the greatest assistance in whatever vocation the student may intend to enter in after life. Thus where it is found impracticable to attend college, this Chatauqua system has a great advantage for those who are anxious to study the science of agriculture without leaving their duties at home, the object being to direct a course of reading which will cover those branches that are of most importance. Three groups of subjects are recommended, viz.: Agriculture (soils, crops and fertilizers); Animal Husbandry (stock breeding and feeding, dairying and veterinary science), and Horticultural (fruit and vegetable gardening, etc.) Under each group there have been selected five standard books, which the student is intended to read. This course is free to all, and is so planned that the student will have the fullest liberty in the choice and order of the subjects, and the amount of time to be devoted to them. The projector of the scheme, Mr. H. J. Waters, B. A. S., professor of agriculture for the college, estimates the cost of the books required at \$20.00, which will cover the cost of the books required for all three courses, and all of them are standard works which should be in every farmer's library. This course is free to Canadians, but we think that if the staff at the Ontario Agricultural College were to direct a similar course of reading, it would be appreciated by those devoting their attention to the departments of the farm in which they are most interested, and whose circumstances prevent them availing themselves of the more thorough college course.

Valley Home Shorthorns.

The illustration which adorns our front page for this issue represents four Shorthorns from the Valley Home herd of Messrs. S. J. Pierson & Son, Meadowvale, Ont. These cattle are not only of orthodox North Country breeding, but as individuals embrace that true Aberdeenshire type from which so many successful Canadian showyard winners have sprung. The young bull is Mina Lad, just turned two years old, and we feel that no pen of ours can really do him justice, so thoroughly good is he all over. His equal in form is seldom approached, for with him every desirable beef point is clothed with a depth of natural flesh rarely seen. Mina Lad is a beautiful mossy roan of great substance. He has a capital front with deep ribs, particularly good at both flanks, well finished out behind, capital twist, and is one of those good ones that improve on acquaintance. Further he comes honestly by his strong individuality, as he was sired by Stanley, which was a sweepstakes winner two years in succession. He again was sired by Challenge, a bull in whom two of the longest successful Sittyton strains known in Canada are united, viz., those of Old Barmpton Hero and the Matchless of Elmhurst. Imported Mina Lass, his dam, is the roan cow which stands fronting us in the picture. She was bred at Kinnellar, and is full of that feminine character that would lead us to mark her as a breeding cow of merit. She, too, belongs to that easy feeding sort that have made North Country breeding popular among all feeders who are familiar with them, and to her breeding the young bull may claim half of his outstanding excellence, as Mina Lass was sired by Gravesend, a bull of Sittyton breeding that was much used upon the Kinnellar herd, and she herself belongs to the Mina family, one of the most numerous and most valued of the old sorts there.

The other cow in the foreground is Wimple of Trafalgar, a full sister of the roan heifer illustrated in Mr. Cockburn's group in our December issue, and which so successfully showed at the circuit of fairs during 1892. This cow belongs to another Kinnellar family, many specimens of which have been remarkably good ones. She was sired by Grand Warrior, a bull of Mr. Arthur Johnston's breeding, sired by the imported Kinnellar bull, Warrior, his dam being imported Fame 2nd, bred in the Sheriff-Hutton herd of Mr. John Linton, Yorkshire, England. Wimple of Trafalgar's dam is Wimple of Vermont, bred at Kinnellar, and by the Sittyton-bred bull Vermont. Here is breeding that should suit anyone, and she, too, can back it up, as she is a most likely cow for future honors in the show ring.

The third cow, standing in the background, is Jilt, a three-year-old heifer of good substance. She was sired by the imported Kinnellar bull Reporter, her dam by imported Baron Linton. Her grand dam was the imported Kinnellar cow Juliet. Among the many other good things in this herd, the imported bull Toffhills deserves mention. He is a bull of immense scale, and is remarkably smooth and deep-fleshed. He was first in the class for aged bulls at the late Toronto Industrial Show. He has done exceedingly well for his proprietors. Many of the heifers are by him, and we are assured he is still as useful as ever. The herd numbers fifty head, and comprises the thick-fleshed, useful sorts now in demand. Many of the most popular Scotch families are represented, and the herd is in the most profitable breeding shape possible, all the cows being regular breeders, while the heifers are a desirable lot. A number of these are certain to give an account of themselves at next season's shows. The Valley Home Farm is conveniently situated between the G. T. R. at Brampton, distant seven miles, and the main line of the C. P. R. at Streetsville, while the Orangeville branch of the latter at Meadowvale is about a mile distant from the farm. We understand that this herd will be offered at public auction on April 12, due notice of which will be given in our advertising columns later on. Those who are on the lookout for animals to found a herd or further replenish the ranks of one already established, we can cheerfully bespeak material for selection not often at command.

Free corn was one of the subjects which claimed the attention of the delegates at the Central Farmers' Institute at Toronto last week. Just why free corn is not numbered among the articles under the head of raw material we cannot see. The reduction or removal of the duty upon any article on which the cheapest form of production of beef, pork, or any other export depends, is surely in the interest of farmers, and has nothing whatever to do with the political phase of the question. Reduction of cost is the aim of manufacturers in order to cope with competitors. Surely agriculturists should pursue a similar course.

Timely Hints for February---No. 2.

HORSES' FEET IN WINTER.

How many horses go lame in this country through their feet being neglected in winter, either through having their shoes left on too long, or through standing on a dry floor until their hoofs become brittle and contracted. Even colts should have their feet trimmed from time to time. The best plan I have yet discovered is to take off all shoes when the snow comes, and periodically have the feet trimmed by the smith; then when roads are slippery and dangerous towards end of March, keep them *sharp-shod*; but for most light horses the bare hoofs will be found the safest plan. Stallions should, if possible, stand on an earth floor, and should certainly be unshod.

MARKET PRICES.

Every weekly paper in the province, but more especially the Winnipeg ones, which go to nearly every farmer's house, keep up the solemn farce of publishing a market report. The unfortunate farmer who attempts to calculate his receipts by them generally receives a rude awakening on reaching town with his load. The fact is, there is no real market price for most of our products; it is simply a "gouge game" on the part of the townsman or grain-dealer in buying from the farmer, and generally, owing to his ignorance, the latter is robbed of a cent or two per pound or per bushel of the real current price. The "commercial" reports of prices—not a farmers' paper, but a dealers'—are almost invariably on the "bear" side of the market, and in taking them as a guide we know generally we can hardly receive *less*, and shall most likely receive a *good deal more*.

It's all very fine—on paper—for a newspaper to give us a lot of "taffy" about their solicitude for the "poor farmer." Let them do something really practical, and publish a fresh, crisp, reliable and thoroughly *up-to-date* market report each week. If there is a scarcity of any particular product, let it be published and give us a chance to fill the bill, and don't let every dealer be so *very smart* in sending away immediately to Ontario for pork, to Wisconsin for butter, or to the moon for something else. The Manitoba farmer is not quite as big a fool as, perhaps, some of these dealers think he is, and he is not likely to try "supplying the home trade" when the "home market" evidently would rather be supplied from *anywhere else* than Manitoba or Northwest Territories.

MAKING MONEY IN WINTER.

Are you making anything out of your farm this month, either directly or indirectly? If not, isn't there something lacking in your methods? If your stock are not gaining in growth or flesh, or both, you are losing the food you are giving them. If you are not earning anything with your team or yourself, or doing something else by which time may be saved during the coming spring and summer, you are losing your time. If your farm only gives you enough in the summer to drag out an existence and begin again next spring where you left off last year, you are simply a year out. If you are only getting deeper into debt, give the thing up, unless you can, by altering your way of working, also bring the balance to the right side of the ledger. But it is better to give up a losing game before it's too late. I believe there is a good living in farming in Manitoba to those who will *farm*, not for loafers, speculators, or those who have no more to learn. The man who has no more to learn is like the poplar tree, dying at the top, and is too old to live.

GENERAL.

What's the good of buying good stock, if you are too stingy or too lazy to feed them well?

The cow "with a record of 2.30" (in pounds of butter) is worth more to the farmer than the horse "with a record."

This winter has proved that pigs have paid better than 50 cent wheat.

A sum for your boy.—Wheat, 50 cents; say five pounds wheat make one pound pork. Pork=8½ cents. What is the value of a bushel of wheat to you?

Turn your horse's tail to the wind when leaving him tied out these cold days, and blanket him well. A \$3 blanket is easier bought than a \$150 horse.

By giving cows about to calve a pailful of bran once a day for a week or so before calving, you will much diminish the dangers of calving.

You have a lot of good animals to sell, and you find the old saying,—"a prophet hath no honor in his own country"—is so true that your neighbors will not buy from you, they would rather buy from "afar off." Then why don't you *advertise* your animals, and *somebody else's* neighbors will come from long distances to buy, because they are *happier* for so doing, not because your stock are any better than what they could buy a couple of miles away.

You like friends to come and see you sometimes, eh? Then what do you keep such a crowd of snapping curs for?

In nearly every instance it is better to sell and regret, than to keep and regret. The latter is only too common.

Improved stock will improve the stockman.

"INVICTA."

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The annual report of the Privy Council Veterinary Department is noticed by the whole world. Every week the public press give the new outbreaks and number of infected animals in Great Britain.

The efforts of the British Government to stamp out Pleuro have been crowned with success, after nearly fifty years' constant battle, and they are now determined to insist on really effective measures being carried out by those countries desirous of sending cattle to English ports.

It must be remembered that the United States veterinary surgeons deny that cattle affected with contagious Pleuro are exported from their country; indeed, the manifesto issued by Mr. Rusk, the late chief, declared that they were entirely free from that disease. That was dated Sept. 26th, 1892. Then comes the following remarkable piece of buncombe: The seaboard and *frontier inspection*, and all necessary cattle quarantine, will be strictly enforced; and there being no possibility of the occurrence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, "save by its introduction from foreign countries," the country may congratulate itself upon the removal of all apprehension for its cattle interest on the score of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. After this comes the challenge to veterinary surgeons in Great Britain.

The disease has not found entrance into the current of the beef cattle trade of this country, and there is good reason for believing that it never will.

This has been positively asserted and re-asserted, and yet the English veterinarians have openly disbelieved us, and, to prove that we are either incompetent or dishonest, have persisted in finding contagious pleuro-pneumonia among our export cattle landed on their shores, and stoutly maintained the correctness of their opinion against our assertion—*vide* "Mr. Rusk's report and proclamation."

The very week that this proclamation was issued there were six animals condemned at Deptford by Mr. Holman, M. R. C. V. S., for pleuro.

To show what enormous proportions the trade in dead meat and cattle is to America, during the week ending Dec. 24th, 1892, twelve steamers landed cattle and fresh meat at the port of Liverpool from American ports, 3,861 cattle—12,840 quarters of beef. When we come to consider the enormous quantity, nearly 4,000 head of live cattle, no wonder they are desirous of traducing the character of Canadian cattle to get their own landed for feeding purposes inland.

For many years Canada will have to export her stock, and the Scotch farmers will have them if they can, and we see no sort of blessing, disguised or otherwise, in the scheduling of Canadian stock by the English Government. The hypocritical reproduction of the quarantine order by the American Government is what we expected. They have been trying for years to get their cattle landed in Great Britain. They have maintained for some years three veterinarians at the principal ports, who do nothing else but inspect and report to their Government the number of cattle and condition on arrival, so that we can have no difficulty in finding the source of the late trouble.

There is only one good thing that will come of the quarantine: we shall be obliged to ship our cattle entirely through Canada and in Canadian ships. We can then point with pride, and say, as we have hitherto done, Canada is, and has been, free from all contagious diseases; more than this, we would not permit any arrivals to come into Canada, bonded or not.

We must not forget that the British Government have only these last few months been able to say, We have at last got rid of this disease, after fifty years' constant residence. And we should, on the other hand, be at least fair, and say we are convinced that you are mistaken; we do not know this disease, and the fact that it appeared in the Canadian stocker is inexplicable to us. It may, or may not be, a fact that the veterinary inspectors have made a mistake—at least they have erred on the side of caution; for if they had allowed the country to be again overrun with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, under the new name of broncho-pneumonia, or corn-stalk disease, why, they would themselves have had to bear the blame. It is all very well for those who are free from official responsibility to hurl charges of incompetence to those who are paid for doing their duty, and we do not blame them for being cautious or over-careful in performing that duty; nothing but condemnation or loss of position would have been their reward if they did not detect or even stop suspects.

In the recent case of the Canadian stocker, they were fully satisfied that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and their testimony is not likely to be shaken by challenges, based by partisans, whose sole object is to traduce these cattle so that their own may be permitted to enter.

The evident fairness of the authorities is apparent. They say, We prevent the Americans landing cattle with broncho-pneumonia, and we must do the same with Canada. Probably no man in existence has had more existence with the disease than Prof. Brown. He has been the head of the department for over 30 years, and makes a practice of seeing every doubtful case, so that we are confident that if he has erred at all, it is on the side of prudence. We do not for one moment suppose he has condemned the animals without cause, and we can only say they must have contracted the disease outside the Dominion.

Now, what is the remedy? Can we prevent the interference of partisan inspectors? No, we cannot; but we can provide separate cattle lairs or sheds for their reception, shelter and isolation, and after

qualified authorized inspection, they can be distributed as heretofore. Our Dominion Government can issue a memorial and have it presented to the House of Commons, signed by all the cattle breeders, buyers, shippers and veterinarians of the country, stating, under oath, that they have never seen a single case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia or corn-stalk disease in Canada.

We contend that it must have originated on board the cars to Boston or New York, or else on board the cattle ships in transit. Those of us who know the wretched accommodation on board the tramp cattle ships, must be aware that there is no more likely place for the disease to originate afresh, lurk or remain dormant, until fresh subjects present themselves for inoculation. We speak whereof we know, and our experience on board these pest places is on record. The horrors of the cattle ships few men can paint, and no words can describe the filth, and no tongue tell of the brutality of the drovers to these dumb animals. Fortunately their condition has of late been improved to a great extent; still we believe that if the disease manifested in the animals in question could be traced, it would be found on board these steamers. We hail with pleasure this caution, if it compels our shippers to export their animals along the Canadian railways, through our own ports; we can then fall as the result of our own negligence only. The supineness of our government is lamentable; the English Government are not aware, or rather the agricultural press are not acquainted with the fact that Canada has always held quarantine against the U. S. cattle: they are under the impression that they have free entry without inspection, more especially settlers' stock, and they say we may have obtained the disease in that way. We do not advocate retaliation or tit for tat, still patience passes beyond virtue and becomes cowardice when the U. S. adds insult to injury, by the recent scheduling of cattle they know to be free from disease.

A Paper on Horse Breeding and the Treatment of Brood Mares and Foals.

Read before the Brandon Farmers' Institute by T. M. Percival, Brandon.

The subject for our discussion to-day is one of such magnitude and importance, relating, as it does, to the noblest of animals relegated to the service of man, it is impossible in one short paper to give anything of a detailed account of their breeding or management; I will, however, endeavor, in as plain and concise a manner as possible, to touch upon some of what I consider the most important parts of the subject. It is only by a thorough discussion, and getting the experience of each other, we can obtain the best results.

First—Do not recognize luck in breeding. "Luck is a fool, pluck is a hero," is one of the grandest of many maxims voiced by sages, and with it as a central figure many edifices of success have been reared.

"Success," Matthews says, "always a coy maiden, is now, when crowds of wooers have made her saucy, harder than ever to win." And so it is in all enterprises, especially so in breeding of horses.

The haphazard system of mating in the past has left the majority of would-be horse breeders in this province with a large number of nondescript colts on their hands, which will be difficult to sell at a price to cover the cost of raising—in fact, in the present state of the horse market, difficult to sell at any price; whereas, a good animal of a fixed type will sell, even now, at a profit. However experienced and painstaking a breeder may be, he will, from some cause, have a few weeds. It is therefore of the utmost importance, in attempting to breed horses successfully, that we should, at the outset, know what type of horse we wish to raise, and never from any cause be led away from our ideal.

Second (and of paramount importance)—Never breed an unsound mare or use a sire that is unsound (by the term unsound, I mean any hereditary unsoundness); if you do, the chances are you have an unsound offspring.

Third—Use great care in the mating of your mares. There is now in this district a sufficient variety of stallions to suit any class of mares; there is therefore no excuse for a man using an unsuitable sire. Take particular notice of your mare—size, style and general formation, and then select a stallion to mate. Say, for instance, you have a mare between ten and twelve hundred, I would use a Hackney or Cleveland Bay, and the result would be a stylish driver or saddle horse for sale, or a good serviceable horse for the farm; if a filly, breed again on the same line and keep to it, in the end you will have a class of horses that you would not have to go away from home to sell. Again, suppose you have a 1300-lb. mare or upwards, breed to one of the heavy breeds, and keep to that line of breeding. There is no greater folly than extreme crosses. *Cross breeding is not satisfactory between heavy and light breeds of horses.* Now, for instance, say you have a team of mares about 1150 or 1200 lbs., clean boned and active; you want to breed them to something and would like to get something heavier, you breed them to a big Shire or Clyde, thinking by that means to get what is termed an agricultural team, with the result, in nine cases out of ten, you have a fair farm team, at the same time a team there is no market for if you want to sell them; whereas, if you had bred them to a coach horse,

Cleveland Bay or thoroughbred, you would have had a grand team for the farm or a carriage team that you would have had no difficulty in finding a market for. In giving these illustrations, I do not wish it to be understood that the weight of a mare is a safe criterion as to what sire to use. As I stated in the beginning, you must carefully study the general make-up of your mare, and then decide, but keep to the line. What we want is a horse to suit the people that can and will pay good prices for what they want. There is and will be a demand for heavy horses, carriage horses, high stepping drivers and saddle horses, and those who raise them of good quality and sound will have no trouble in selling them. We have a good class of mares, also stallions with which to mate them, and one of the finest climates in the world for stock. What is wanted is sound judgment in mating, a clearly defined ideal always in view, generous treatment and careful handling of our stock. Once fairly engaged in stock breeding, stick to it, bring your energies to bear upon it, and you will find it interesting and profitable.

In conclusion, I will just touch upon the treatment of the brood mare and colt. I will assume that the mare is due to foal early in the season, before she can be turned on the pasture. In the first place, for the health of the mare and also of the unborn foal, it is absolutely necessary that the mare should have daily exercise; steady work, if the trails are good, or an hour's run in the yard will do. Never back them when hitched up, or let them flounder about in the deep snow. One great cause of the loss of colts is driving on bad trails and walking in deep snow. So long as the trails are bad, and there is any danger of the mare breaking through, keep her off it, but when there is good, firm footing, steady work and careful handling are best. If you want your mare to bring forth a strong, healthy foal, you must give her plenty of out-door exercise in some form. As she nears the time of foaling, say two or three weeks before she is due, provide a roomy, loose box, well ventilated and light, free from draught, and lots of clean, dry wheat-straw for bedding. Turn your mare in loose and get her accustomed to being alone; also get her quiet and accustomed to your moving about and handling her; by so doing there will be less danger of exciting her, if she requires any assistance when foaling. Mares, as a rule, foal very quickly, and it is best not to interfere with them unless absolutely necessary, though they should be carefully watched, so that assistance can be given if required.

Carefully watch your colt for the first ten days, and see that its bowels act properly, as the first ten days are the most critical in a foal's existence. If you can get them over the first ten days, they usually require very little attention, if the mare is fed judiciously.

The mare should be fed some two or three weeks before she is due to foal and some time after soft food, such as boiled oats, bran, and linseed that has been boiled for 12 hours or longer, so as to loosen the system and provide a generous flow of milk. If from some cause the mare should not have sufficient milk, the best substitute is cow's milk, one-fourth water and a tablespoonful of honey to a pint of milk.

Costiveness, diarrhoea and inflammation are the principal ailments a young foal is subject to. The two first careful treatment will overcome; the last is, in most cases, fatal.

The following are well-tryed and the best remedies that have come under my notice:—Costiveness—Rectal injections of luke-warm water every half hour, or syrup of rhubarb with a few drops linseed oil; dose, tablespoonful. Nothing acts more powerfully than injections, and the advantage is they do no harm.

Diarrhoea should not be stopped suddenly; tablespoonful brandy with half a teaspoonful of tincture of gentian and two tablespoonfuls lime-water, in a cupful of linseed tea every three hours.

Inflammation—Apply blanket, thickly folded and rung out in very hot water, to belly; rub the legs well; give teaspoonful laudanum in 2 ounces of water. Repeat dose in two hours if necessary.

As an evidence that manure is of great benefit in potato culture, even in our rich prairie soil, the two following cases are quoted:—John Doharty, Pigeon Bluff, broke up a quarter of an acre, which had been for two years previous a cattle yard, and planted potatoes. It yielded 150 bushels (or at the rate of 600 bushels per acre) extra quality—about double the yield from ordinary soil alongside with equal treatment every way. George Gunn, Dugald, spread all his stable manure for two years, directly from the stable, on about a quarter of an acre, and last year got 108 bushels of marketable potatoes, besides a number of small ones that he fed to his pigs.

Some of the farmers down on the Plain are going quite extensively into beef cattle and hogs. Adam McKenzie, of Broodale, has 130 cattle, sixty of which he is stall feeding. He is also feeding 130 hogs, which will average 300 pounds each by March 1st. In this way Mr. McKenzie realizes about as much for his refuse wheat as can be secured on the market for No. 2 hard. His hog pen consists of two parts and is located on the bank of a creek. The part in which the hogs sleep is underground, warm and dry; the feeding apartment is on the surface and is reached by ascending an incline. The animals are fed chiefly on boiled and chopped grain. T. McBain, in the same neighborhood, is preparing 150 hogs for market.—*Neepawa Register.*

The Cattle Quarantine.

Just as our last farm was going to press we understand that Mr. N. Awrey, M.P.P., Ontario Commissioner to the World's Fair, received a despatch from the U. S. Department of Agriculture assuring him that the recent quarantine regulation will not be allowed to affect cattle intended for exhibition at Chicago. Exhibitors will be required "to give the numbers and descriptions of cattle, and show where they have been a year previous to shipment, and accompanying this with a certificate from a Canadian veterinary inspector (surgeon) that no contagious disease exists in the locality." This, Mr. Awrey points out, differs but little from the original conditions of shipment.

Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon.

Mr. S. A. Bedford, the genial manager of the farm at Brandon, says the past season has been the most successful one for experimental purposes in the history of the institution, there being no damaging winds or storms, so that the tests of grains are all very satisfactory. The past season has been devoted especially to testing the grains, and next year will be devoted to the grasses, Mr. Bedford having secured 1,000 pounds of seed of the native grasses this year. Our representative while at the farm was shown the very superior exhibit of grains and grasses that had been selected for the World's Fair. The live stock are doing nicely, and have been in perfect health. Reports are still coming in from farmers who received seed grain last year, and will be reported later on. Upwards of 5,000 visitors have been at the farm during the past year, showing that the farming community are beginning to appreciate the benefits derived from this excellently conducted experimental farm. The conditions of the following tests were all as equal as possible for them to be, except the wheat tests on the light rolling land on top of the hill, where the soil and conditions vary, so that the test is not considered very reliable.

TEST OF VARIETIES OF WHEATS.

These consist of three distinct series. First, on stiff clay loam, soil very similar to that of the Red River Valley. The area of soil of this character is limited on the farm, and only 18 of the principal varieties could be tested in this field. The soil was uniform in character and in a good state of cultivation. The returns will be found good for this year.

The second series were grown on black loam similar to the bulk of the land in the province. This field was summer-fallowed the previous year by one early plowing followed by repeated surface harrowing. This treatment disposed of the weeds and brought the land into a good state of cultivation. The soil being even in character the test, as a comparison of varieties, was a good one.

Third, four varieties are included in this last collection. White Connell gives the largest yield, closely followed by the Fyfes, and it will be seen that these same varieties are in the front rank for producing, taking from 128 to 130 days to mature. The last three varieties, which are all from the East Indies, are noticeable for their small yields and early ripening.

The field on which the third series of wheat plots were sown was quite undulating, and the test was not an accurate one as a comparison of varieties, and is only useful as showing how each variety is likely to succeed on the lighter soils of the province.

Owing to lack of space we regret that we could not give results in full, but have given the yield in bushels for all the varieties.

FIRST SERIES.

Varieties of wheat sown on stiff, clay loam soil; first crop, after breaking, sown on April 20th with common drill, seven pecks per acre; no smut or rust on any of the varieties; bluestoned, 1 lb. to 10 bushels; size of plots, one-fifth acre:—

Variety.	Length of head.	Kind of head.	Ripe.	No. days in maturing.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Green Mountain.....	3 3/4	Bald.	Aug. 29	131	41 15	60 1/2
Red Fyfe.....	3 3/4	"	" 30	132	40 30	61
Hungarian Mountain.....	3 3/4	"	" 29	131	38 20	60
White Fyfe.....	3 3/4	"	" 30	132	38 20	59 1/2
Old Red River.....	3 3/4	"	" 29	131	38 20	59 1/2
White Connell.....	3 3/4	Bearded.	" 22	124	37 55	62 1/2
Colorado.....	3 3/4	"	" 18	120	36 20	58

The straw of above varieties was all stiff and strong. Red Connell, 34 bush, 15 lbs.; Wellman's Fyfe, 31-55; Campbell's White Chaff, 31-50; Eureka, 31-40; Emporium, 31-5; Golden Drop, 30-50; Blue Stem, 30-5; White Russian, 29; Carter's F., 25-30; Hard Red Calcutta, 17-45.

SECOND SERIES.

Results of wheat tests sown on black loam soil in the valley on April 22nd; land summer-fallowed previous year; sown with press drill; six pecks per acre; bluestoned; no smut. Blue Stem, Australian and Carter's F. slightly rusted; balance free from rust; size of plots, one-tenth of an acre:—

Variety.	Length of head.	Kind of head.	Ripe.	No. of days in maturing.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.
White Connell.....	3	Bald.	Aug. 28	128	38	61 1/2
White Fyfe.....	3 1/4	"	" 28	128	38	60 1/2
Pringle's Champlain.....	3 1/4	Bearded.	" 22	122	33	61
Red Fyfe.....	3 1/4	Bald.	" 30	130	37 50	59
Hungarian Mountain.....	3 1/4	"	" 29	129	37 50	60 1/2
Blue Stem.....	3 1/4	"	Sept. 2	133	34 20	59 1/2
Old Red River.....	3 1/4	"	Aug. 25	125	33 20	60
Colorado.....	3 1/4	Bearded.	" 23	123	33 20	60
Green Mountain.....	3 1/4	Bald.	" 25	125	32	61 1/2
Ladoga.....	3 1/4	Bearded.	" 24	124	28 50	58

The straw of above varieties was stiff and stood up well. Club, 33 bush, 10 lbs.; Assinaboline, 32-10; Waugh's Delhi, 32-10; Green Mountain, 32; Carter's F., 31-30; Nameless, 31; Defiance, 30-40; Eureka or Red Fern, 30-20; Campbell's White Chaff, 30-10; Johnston's, 30-10; Kent, 30; Emporium, 29-40; Ladoga, 28-50; White Russian, 28-30; French Imperial, 27-30; Wellman's Fyfe, 26-40; Chilian White, 26-10; Carter's F., 25-50; Red Connell, 23-50; Indian Kenichi, 22-40; Campbell's Triumph;

90-50; Golden Drop, 20; White Delhi, 20; Gehum, 17-50; Club Bombay, 16-40; Hard Red Calcutta, 14-40. The last three were ten to fifteen days earlier than the rest.

THIRD SERIES.

Test of 31 varieties of wheat sown on upland prairie April 25th; soil, light loam; summerfallow; sown with common drill; seven pecks per acre; all bluestoned; no smut. Black Sea, Carter's F., Goose and Gehum slightly rusted, balance free from rust. Soil not quite uniform and test not reliable as a comparison of varieties:—

Variety.	Length of head.	Kind of head.	Ripe.	No. days in maturing.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Defiance.....	3 3/4	Bald.	Aug. 26	123	28 30	55
Blue Stem.....	3 3/4	"	" 27	124	26 50	58
Red Connell.....	3 3/4	"	" 26	123	26 40	59
Campbell's W. Chaff.....	6	"	" 24	121	25 50	55
Old Red River.....	3 3/4	"	" 26	123	25 10	59
Club.....	3 3/4	"	" 28	123	24 54	55 1/2
Hungarian Mountain.....	3 3/4	"	" 25	122	24 40	61 1/2
White Connell.....	3 3/4	"	" 27	124	24 30	60
Red Fyfe.....	3 3/4	"	" 26	123	23 10	60
White Fyfe.....	3 3/4	"	" 25	117	19 40	60 1/2
Ladoga.....	3 3/4	Bearded.	" 25	117	19 40	60

The straw of above varieties was stiff. Democrat Spring, 24 bush, 30 lbs.; Carter's F., 24-22; Waugh's Delhi, 24-10; White Fyfe, 23-10; Johnston's, 22-30; Goose, 21-52; Campbell's Triumph, 21-50; Summer Cob, 21-40; Black Sea, 20-10; Omega, 20; Ladoga, 19-40; Wellman's Fyfe, 19-30; Chilian White, 19-10; Great Western, 18-40; Kenichi, 18-20; White Delhi, 18-10; Russian Hard Tag, 18-10; Bearded Red, 15-33; Gehum, 15-20; Soft Red Calcutta, 12-30; Club Bombay, 9-10; Hard Red Calcutta, 12.

EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE SOWING OF GRAIN.

Plots sown every Saturday, commencing April 23rd, except on 30th April, when ground was too hard from spring frost. It was noticed that with wheats the combined maximum yield was reached by the sowing of May 7th, and that Red Fyfe gave the largest yield, while the Campbell's White Chaff ripened earliest in every case. With oats the combined maximum yield was reached by the sowing of May 28th. In every case the Banner gave the largest yield, while the Prize Cluster was the earliest to ripen in each test. Barley sown on May 21st gave the largest combined yield, and the Kinver's Chevalier was the earliest to ripen, but was generally the smallest yielder. It is evident from the very uniform results that the soil used for these plots was very even in character. Rain did not fall to any extent until the 15th July, and this doubtless accounts largely for the increased yield of the late sown plots; the early sown plots were past receiving benefit at that date, while the later sown ones were greatly assisted by the rain.

TEST OF THE USE OF STABLE MANURE FOR THE PURPOSE OF HASTENING THE RIPENING OF WHEAT.

Manure plowed in in spring; grain press drilled; land in wheat previous year; not fall plowed:—

Variety.	When sown.	Amount manure per acre.	Length of straw.	Ripe.	Yield per acre.
Red Fyfe.....	Apr. 25	Fresh manure, 20 tons.	In. 29	Aug. 19	20 50
Red Fyfe.....	" 25	20 Rotted manure, "	" 29	" 19	21 10
Red Fyfe.....	" 25	No manure.	" 31	" 24	20 40

It will be seen by the above table: 1st, That the plots treated with manure gave slightly the largest yield of grain, but no longer straw. 2nd, That both of the manure plots ripened five days earlier than the unmanured. The result of this experiment is so promising that it should be repeated for a number of years on varying soils, and if it is found that the use of manure generally hastens the ripening of grain by five days it will be another powerful inducement for farmers to go more extensively into mixed husbandry, and to utilize all the stable manure produced on the farm.

The result of tests with bluestone as a preventive of smut, as usual, shows quite clearly the usefulness of that chemical for the purpose. The liquid was made by dissolving one pound of bluestone in a pail, or a pail and a-half of water, and sprinkling this quantity over ten bushels of wheat, stirring the wheat at the same time. Since this farm has been established eight tests have been made with bluestone as a preventive of smut, and in every case the treatment has been effectual. There is, therefore, no excuse for a farmer having smutty wheat.

Variety.	How treated.	Weight per bush.	Yield per acre.	Smutty heads.	Heads No Smut.
Smutty Red Fyfe.....	1 lb. bluestone to 5 bu.	59 1/2	23 40	22	2000
Smutty Red Fyfe.....	1 " " to 10 "	59 1/2	25 40	14	1800
Smutty Red Fyfe.....	No bluestone	58 1/2	19 50	700	1610

Experiments were conducted with a view of testing the value of the use of the land roller and also of the practice of harrowing wheat, but owing to the heavy rainstorms this test is not considered reliable, and will be repeated next year.

DRILLS.

Test of chain against wheel covers, also test of narrow against wide drills, and press drill against common drill and broadcast machine. Variety of wheat, Red Fyfe:—

When sown.	How sown.	Length of straw.	Ripe.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Apr. 16	Wheels on Superior Drill.	Inch. 40	Aug. 26	32	60
" 16	Chains on " "	" 40	" 26	37 50	60
" 6	Press Drill, 3 1/2 inches.	" 34	" 23	36 40	61
" 6	" " 7 "	" 35	" 23	37 40	60 1/2
" 6	Common Drill, 7 inches.	" 36	" 26	35 25	59 1/2
" 6	Press Drill, 7 inches.	" 35	" 23	37 40	60 1/2
" 6	Broadcast Machine	" 27 to 36	" 26	33 30	60

TEST OF VARIETIES OF OATS.

The plots devoted to oats were a feature of the farm this year, the soil was even in character, and all the 35 varieties being in the one field could readily be compared with each other. As usual, the Banner Oat is one of the most prolific yielding, eighty-two bushels per acre. Of the new varieties tested, the Joannette, a small black oat, has made a good return, but is weak in the straw. Improved Ligowa, a white oat with a stiff straw, is promising. American Triumph was noticeable for its long, bright and stiff straw. This is the oat most suitable for green fodder.

VARIETIES OF OATS.
A test of varieties of oats sown with a press drill, on May 12th, eight pecks per acre, light black loam, summerfallowed:—

Variety.	Character of straw.	Kind of head.	Ripe.	No. days in maturing.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bush.
White Hungarian.....	Stiff.	Side.	Sept. 7	118	87 2	34
Australian.....	Fair.	Branch	" 7	118	85 30	32
Banner.....	Stiff.	"	Aug. 27	107	82 12	33
Abundance.....	Fair.	"	" 30	110	81 26	33
Golden Side.....	Weak	"	" 31	111	79 14	33
Archangel.....	Fair.	"	" 27	107	76 16	37
Rosedale.....	Stiff.	Side.	" 30	110	74 24	37
Potato.....	Fair.	Side.	" 31	111	73 18	34 1/2
Joannette.....	Weak	Branch	" 31	111	73 18	34 1/2

The other varieties yielded as follows:—Abyssinian, 73 bush, 18 lbs.; Welcome, 72-32; Early Etamps, 72-22; Challenge White, 72-22; Siberian, 72-16; Improved Black Tartarian, 72-2; Early Gothland, 72-2; Improved Ligowa, 76-16; English White, 71-16; White Russian, 71-16; Black Champion, 70-30; Victoria Prize, 70-20; American Triumph, 70-20; Holstein, 69-4; Doncaster, 68-28; Glenrotherm, 65-30; White Dutch, 65-20; Early Blossom, 65-10; Cream Egyptian, 65-8; Prize Cluster, 63-18; Giant Cluster, 62-32; Winter Grey, 61-26; Bonanza, 60; Early Race Horse 58-8; Swedish, 58-8; Rennie's Prize White, 50.

BARLEY.

We were fortunate in securing an excellent test of varieties of barley this year. Of the 23 varieties of barley sown Goldthorpe, which is very similar to the Duckbill, except that it is ten days later, gave the largest yield, 67 bushels per acre. It is noticeable that the six largest yielding barleys are also stiff in the straw, two important points in this country. They are also two-rowed, as are the rest, except where mentioned otherwise.

Results of test of varieties of barley on black loam soil in valley; sown on May 20th with press drill; six pecks per acre; summerfallow; size of plots, one-tenth of an acre:—

Variety.	Kind of head.	Length of head.	Ripe.	No. days in maturing.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Goldthorpe.....	2 row	In. 3 3/4	Sept. 3	106	67 24	51
Italian.....	"	" 4	Aug. 25	97	60 40	49 1/2
Swedish.....	"	" 4 1/2	" 26	98	57 14	52
Sharp's Improved.....	"	" 3 1/2	" 26	98	56 32	51
Duckbill.....	"	" 3 1/2	" 25	97	54 28	49 1/2
Phlox Von Thaler.....	"	" 3 1/2	" 23	95	54 8	52 1/2

Saale, 53 bush, 46 lbs.; Prize Prolific, 52-44; New Zealand, 52-34; Besthorn's, 52-24; Rennie's Six-Row, 51-42; Prolific, 51-22; Danish Chevalier, 51-12; Thanet, 49-28; English Maltling, 48-16; Peacock, 48-16; Beardless, 45-10; Webb's Kinver Chevalier, 45; Odessa Six-Rowed, 45; Indian Ky. District, 43-18; Peerless White, 42-44; Rice or Fan, 42-14; Mansury Six-Rowed, 41-2; California Prolific, 38-46; Selected Chevalier, 38-28; Golden Melon, 36-2; Baxters' Six-Rowed, 32-24; Spitt Valley, 27-44.

The above are all two-rowed varieties, except where mentioned otherwise.

DRILL TESTS WITH BARLEY.

Size of plots, one-tenth of an acre; summerfallow; soil, black loam; variety, Duckbill:—

Kind of Drill.	Ripe.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Press Drill, wheel coverer.....	Aug. 31	58 16	49
" " chain ".....	" 31	49 18	49
Common Drill.....	" 31	52 44	49
Broadcast Machine.....	" 31	47 4	48

The wheel covers give better returns than the chains with barley, and the broadcast machine, as usual, is considerably behind the drills.

PEAS.

This useful grain has generally produced a profitable crop on this farm, and should, I think, be more largely grown in this country. Size of the plots, one-tenth of an acre; light, gravelly soil; sown with a common drill; 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 bushels of seed per acre:—

Variety.	When sown.	Length of straw.	Length of pod.	Ripe.	Yield per acre.
Crown.....	May 7	In. 23	In. 23	Aug. 27	31 50
Prince Albert.....	Apr. 25	" 23	" 23	" 31	31 40
Potter.....	May 7	" 24	" 23	Sept. 1	30 40
White-eyed Marrowfat.....	" 7	" 40	" 3	" 1	30
Multiplier.....	Apr. 25	" 50	" 23	Aug. 31	29
Pride.....	May 7	" 23	" 3	" 25	28 20
Early Field.....	Apr. 25	" 23	" 3	" 24	26 40
Prussian Blue.....	May 7	" 35	" 24	" 30	22 30
Black-eyed Marrowfat.....	Apr. 25	" 40	" 3	Sept. 7	21
Mummy.....	" 25	" 35	" 3	" 7	19 40

Canadian Clydesdales in Glasgow.

The importation of draught horses from Canada is a menace to what has hitherto been one of the most profitable branches of farming, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, says the Scottish Farmer. The view in Scotland has very generally prevailed that, whatever else the foreigner might be able to send, heavy work horses were an impossibility. It is, however, not so; the Province of Ontario was settled by Scotchmen, and for well nigh half a century the settlers and their descendants have been breeding grade Clydesdales. Starting with such prime horses as the famous Netherby and George Buchanan, they had a nucleus which, in course of subsequent development, produced horses of a superior draught type. A ready market was hitherto found for all that could be raised across the border; but now that there is a heavy duty on them there, the British farmer finds himself in competition with the Canadian farmer in his own market. There are several of these Canadian horses at work in Glasgow, and they are popular with contractors. A handsome young mare that had never been yoked was proceeding along Cathedral street the other morning, and on enquiry it transpired that she was a Canadian. She is owned by Messrs. Wordie, and was going to be yoked for the first time. Bay in color, with white face and white hind legs of the standard Clydesdale, she stood about 15.2, and had capital feet and legs, with sharp, clean bone. She walked well, and was not to be distinguished from the average home-bred draught horse.

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
- 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
- 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.
- 4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- 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 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.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the best and most profitable succulent food for stock in winter in Manitoba and N.W.T., giving methods of cultivation, handling, etc., and naming varieties. Essays to be in this office by April 15th.

The Hackney Horse Society.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society held their second annual meeting on Feb. 8th, at the Rossin House, Toronto. The Secretary, Henry Wade, read the report of the Society. They have decided to adopt the American standard, but with a more moderate scale of fees. During the year they had registered twenty-four animals, and twenty-three new members had joined the Society. The Treasurer's statement showed a cash surplus on hand.

The following Inspectors have been appointed to inspect and pass mares considered to have breeding and action sufficient to admit of half registration. For Ontario—Mr. John Carson, Kingston; Mr. D. H. Grand, London; Dr. Grenside, Guelph; Dr. McLean, Meaford; Mr. W. D. Grand, Toronto. For Quebec—Mr. Robert Ness, Howick; Mr. James Cochrane, Hillhurst; Prof. McEachran, Montreal. For Manitoba—Mr. T. G. Ferris, Portage la Prairie. For Nova Scotia—Mr. A. S. Slip.

Officers were then elected as follows:—President, John Hope, Bow Park, Brantford. Vice-Presidents—Ontario, Robert Davies, Toronto; Quebec, James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Nova Scotia, J. B. McKay, Stellarton; New Brunswick, Hon. D. McLelland, St. John; P. E. Island, C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown; N. W. T., W. Bell Irving, Cochrane, Alta; Manitoba, J. Rutherford, V. S., Brandon; British Columbia, S. F. Tolme, Victoria. Directors—Robt. Graham, Claremont; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; John Holderness, Toronto; F. Grenside, V. S., Guelph; G. H. Hastings, Deer Park; Robert Miller, Brougham; R. Beith, Bowmanville; W. D. Grand, Toronto; Robert Bond, Toronto. Secretary—Henry Wade, Toronto. Auditors—Messrs. H. Hastings and Geo. Pepper. Delegate to the Industrial Exhibition Association, J. Hope; to the Central Farmers' Institute, Robert Miller; to the Western Fair, London, W. D. Sorby; to the Montreal Exhibition, James H. Cochrane.

The Clydesdale Horse Association.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada held its annual meeting on the 8th of February, at the Albion Hotel, Toronto. There was a large attendance of members present. Mr. Wade, the Secretary, presented his annual report. He said that registration had fallen off to some extent, owing to the dullness of the trade; also during the year objectional orders had been issued by the Treasury Department of the United States in regard to the passing of pure-bred animals across the line for breeding purposes, by refusing to recognize Canadian records, not because the standard of our books was not high enough, but because of the almost unanimous request of the live stock associations of the United States. This action will adversely affect the trade, as on account of the delay in registering in the American books it is almost impossible to register before shipping across the border. As a means of strengthening their own book it was not necessary, for in the course of time all animals would be registered without any compulsory act. Mr. Buchanan, of the live stock department, takes a broader view of the subject, for our certificates are quite enough to enable horses to exhibit at the World's Fair. A large number of horses have already been inspected, and it is confidently expected that Canada will return with fresh laurels added to her crown. After considerable discussion on the unfriendly attitude of the American Government and the American Clydesdale Association, the following motion was passed:—

Moved by Mr. John Davidson, seconded by Mr. A. Johnston, that a deputation representing the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, consisting of the President, Mr. Davies, Mr. McCrae, Mr. Miller, and Hon. John Dryden, the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, wait upon the American authorities for the purpose of securing recognition of the Canadian Studbook.

LICENSING THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

A discussion followed on the question of licensing thoroughbred stock, and passing a law to make fees for cross-bred stock uncollectable by law.

Mr. Arthur Johnston moved, seconded by James Leask, that our delegate to the Central Farmers' Institute be instructed to oppose any motion set on foot at the meeting of that Institute to limit by license or otherwise the number of male animals offered for service, as being contrary to the best interests of struggling farmers and contrary to British liberties. This motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. McCrae moved that any horse foaled and reared in Canada be considered Canadian bred, and this rule to apply after this year's show. This motion carried, although strongly opposed.

A discussion followed on the question of awarding sweepstake prizes, but nothing was done, and the meeting adjourned.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Officers were then elected as follows:—President, Robert Davies, Toronto; Provincial Vice-Presidents—Ontario, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Nova Scotia, Wm. O'Brien, Windsor; New Brunswick, A. S. Murray, Fredericton; Prince Edward Island, Hon. Jas. Clow, Murray Harbour; Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; Northwest Territories, John A. Turner, Calgary; British Columbia, H. D. Benson, M. P. P., Ladner's Landing. Directors—Robert Beith, Bowmanville; W. D. Sorby, Guelph; John Davidson,

Ashburn; George Cockburn, Baltimore; Andrew Russell, Carrville; Robert Graham, Claremont; and Robert Miller, Brougham.

Representatives from the association were elected to other institutions as follows:—Central Farmers' Institute—D. McCrae, Guelph; Toronto Industrial Exhibition—Mr. H. Wade and Mr. John Davidson, Ashburn. Western Fair—Mr. E. Charlton, Ottawa Fair—Mr. Thomas Good. Montreal Exhibition—Mr. Robert Ness. Auditors—Messrs. Green and Major.

Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The seventh annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held on the 10th February, in Toronto. This society has had a very successful year. The number of registrations and certificates granted are much in excess of former years, the fees for the above amounting to \$682 more than last year. This shows that the Shorthorn business is in a very flourishing condition. The increase in membership over the previous year is sixty-one.

Complaint was made as to the unneighborly and unjust conduct of the Treasury Department of the United States, by the advice of their Live Stock Association, in leaving our herd book out of the list of those eligible to pass animals across the line free of duty, when it is known that our standard is higher than any book printed.

John I. Hobson proposed that the Hon. John Dryden be elected as a life member, and that a testimonial and suitable address be presented to him, with a view of acknowledging in some tangible way the great services which he had rendered in the interest of the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario.

This motion was unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

The financial committee reported that everything was in a prosperous condition. They had employed a chartered accountant to audit the books, and he had found everything correct. The committee further recommended the following changes in order to simplify and make receipts more uniform for registration fees, that being one of the principal sources of revenue, viz.:—Members to be charged the uniform fee of 75c. for registration and certificate, no pedigree to be recorded without certificate being issued for the same; non-members to be charged the uniform fee of \$1.25 for registration and certificate, no pedigree to be recorded without certificate being issued for the same. It was further recommended that new members' fees be \$4.00 in the future, instead of \$5.00. After considerable discussion the finance report was adopted.

Nicholas Awrey, M. P. P., was then introduced to the meeting, and spoke for nearly half an hour, dealing with questions of interest to the members of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Before closing Mr. Awrey said:—"I am strongly of the opinion that if the American Government schedule our cattle we should not exhibit any cattle at all at the World's Fair, and I want you to instruct me regarding your feelings in this matter."

When Mr. Awrey resumed his seat, John I. Hobson rose and moved as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this association that there does not exist, or has not existed in Canada, any pleuro-pneumonia, and if the quarantine regulations of the United States, as proclaimed by Secretary Rusk, are not modified in favor of exhibits, so as to permit them to be shown at the Columbian Exhibition without such quarantine, the Commissioners of the Dominion and Ontario should refrain from making any exhibits of cattle at the World's Fair."

John Idington, in a spirited speech, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Moved by John Hope, seconded by T. E. Robson, that there never have been any pleuro-pneumonia cases in Canada, except in the cases of some cattle imported and quarantined at Quebec some years ago, and this association protests emphatically that the regulations now in force in Great Britain scheduling Canadian cattle should not be continued, and would endorse any action the Dominion Government may take in going to any expense to furnish the evidence of the fact necessary to bring about a rescission of the order, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. The motion was carried with enthusiasm, and the meeting adjourned.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:—

Richard Gibson, Delaware, president, re-elected. Vice-presidents—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Hon. D. Ferguson, M. P. P., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; D. Brims, Athelstane, Quebec; Josiah Wood, M. P., Sackville, N. S.; James Geddes, Calgary, Alta; Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N. S.; John E. Smith, Brandon, Man. Executive Committee—W. J. Biggins, Clinton; J. L. Cowan, Galt; James Tolton, Walkerton; Wm. Linton, Aurora; F. I. Patten, St. George; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; James Russell, Richmond Hill; John Isaac, Markham; W. G. Pettit, Burlington; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Jas. Hunter, Alma; T. Russell, Exeter; John I. Hobson, Mosborough; Wm. Ballantyne, Stratford.

The following delegates were appointed:—Toronto Industrial Exhibition, John I. Hobson and James Russell; Farmers' Institute, E. Jeffs; Cattle Breeders' Association, J. I. Hobson and A. Johnston; Western Fair, London, Messrs. Brown and Simmons; Hamilton Fair, W. G. Pettit; Montreal Industrial, Messrs. Sangster and Elliott.

Grasses I have not tried to any extent. I sowed a small quantity of Sanfoin clover this spring. It seems to me it would be good for fall pasture, as it was quite green when the ground was frozen hard.

Thomas Sissons, Maple Farm, Portage la Prairie.
RED FYFE THE FAVORITE.

I have not experimented much in different kinds of wheat, but kept pretty well to the Red Fyfe. I never treated this variety in any way for smut, and have not been troubled any with smut, but have been caught with frost with some of my Fyfe the last three years. Last season I grew a couple of acres of Ladoga. I pickled the seed and had no smut. It did fairly well, was out of the way of frost, and yielded 19 bush. per acre. I also grew some White Fyfe, which turned out near 40 bush. per acre, but was frosted. My Red Fyfe went 22 bush. per acre this season; sample good of that cut before the frost.

E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa.
NO WHEAT LIKE THE RED FYFE.

Red Fyfe Wheat has succeeded the best, taken all through. A few lots of Ladoga were sown, but I think they did not give general satisfaction, although a little earlier than the Red Fyfe. The yield was not nearly so good. I believe there is no wheat like the Red Fyfe. Manitoba got its reputation as a wheat-growing country from its Red Fyfe and I think, it will be a cold day for us when we stop growing it. Where Red Fyfe has been treated properly with bluestone smut has hurt it very little, but when not bluestoned as a general thing badly damaged.

Barley.—Not much grown excepting the common six-rowed. A few have tried Carter's two-rowed, but find it weak in the straw. I have grown nothing in the barley line for two years excepting California Prolific, a two-rowed variety, and find it does better with me than any other variety. I sold the Dominion Government four bushels of this variety in the spring of 1891, and I notice in their report that it yielded higher than any of their other varieties.

Oats.—The Egyptian Oat has done well here; a heavy yielder but a little late. American Banner and Black Tartarian have also done fairly well. Our earliest oat is White Wonder. Not a very heavy yielder, probably on account of so many of them falling off—a failing they have. Canadian Triumph is another oat that has done well here, and is also an early variety.

Peas have not done well; have not been tried extensively. Grasses not been tried.

W. Drummond, Manager of Maj.-Gen. Wilkinson's "Butterside Farm," Birtle.

BLUESTONE A SURE PREVENTIVE FOR SMUT—PREFERS RED FYFE TO ALL OTHER VARIETIES.

From 110 acres of wheat we had 2,100 bush. of Red Fyfe, which will grade No. 2 H. The best yield was from summer-fallow once plowed and harrowed at intervals until frost came, which yielded 27 bush. per acre. Used bluestone on all the seed at the rate of 1 lb. of bluestone to 7 bush. of seed, dissolved in hot water and sprinkled on the wheat spread out on the barn floor and kept turned until all damped. We have very little bother with smut, and I think the bluestone a sure preventive. I prefer the Red Fyfe wheat to any other variety for this section, as it yields better and commands a better price than any other, and if put in on well prepared land in good season it will ripen about as early as any.

Oats in this district were only a middling crop this year, the straw being very short in most cases and the yield rather below the average. Most farmers around here prefer the white oats—the Banner, Welcome and Hamilton varieties being most in favor.

Barley is not much grown in this locality, except for feed. However, I think if farmers would grow more barley and less wheat, it would pay them better. The last two years I have grown Carter's two-rowed variety, and find that it does very well; it is very plump and bright, and weighs 52 lbs. per bush., yielding about 37 bush. per acre.

H. A. Mullins, Binscarth.

Regarding the varieties of grain grown in our section. First, namely, wheat, Red Fyfe is most successful in our vicinity. Barley not grown here by many.

Oats grown very successfully. The kinds principally grown are Race Horse oat and White Egyptian oat.

Peas, none. We have tried, but failed.

Grasses—Timothy and Hungarian and Lucerne clover have been grown very successfully.

H. O. Ayearst, De Clare, Man.

RED FYFE AND WHITE RUSSIAN WHEAT AND WHITE BONANZA OATS.

The principal wheat sown here is the Red Fyfe, although I believe the White Russian is a much better yielder—at least it has proved so with me. A little Ladoga was sown—but I do not think much of it. It is earlier, but inferior, and more liable to smut and rust than either of the former varieties. White Russian is white in name only, and can scarcely be told from Red Fyfe. It is almost, if not quite, as hard, and is no more liable to smut than the Red Fyfe.

Not much barley sown. The common six-rowed variety is the kind grown.

Oats are principally the Black Tartarian variety. Quite a number have the White Bonanza. They are an excellent oat, and though they may not yield quite as many bushels by measure as the black oats, they more than make up in the extra weight. From 40 to 48 lbs. is the regular weight of this oat.

The principal method of treating for smut is the bluestone solution, sprinkled on in a large box. This plan is all right if thoroughly done; but I think a better way is to put a bushel of wheat in a bran sack, and then immerse it completely in the solution; every grain is then sure to get wet. This is the method I follow, and I am never troubled with smut.

W. A. Doyle, Beulah.

LIKES THE WHITE RUSSIAN BEST—FURTHER TRIALS OF THE "MAMMOTH" WHEAT—BLACK TARTARIAN OATS THE MOST PROLIFIC.

Wheats—I only know of three kinds having been grown, viz., Red Fyfe, White Russian, and Ladoga. Owing to the favorable season for ripening, all kinds matured. The favorite varieties continue to be Red Fyfe and White Russian. Ladoga pronounced a failure, being unprolific, a very weak straw, liable to lodge in windstorms, which will not affect the other varieties, and liable to rust. I am now growing White Russian as a sample. The buyers and millers cannot distinguish it from Red Fyfe, and consequently buy it at the market price. Most of the Ladoga growers about Beulah and Birtle are now sowing White Russian. I have tested White Russian for seven or eight years, always on backsetting or summer-fallow to insure purity, and never saw smut in it until 1891. In spring of 1892 I treated in usual manner with bluestone, and the result is that I have been unable to find one grain of smut in crop of 1892. My "Mammoth" wheat was cut this year on 15th August. It is the largest kernel and most prolific I have ever known, but nothing is yet known of its milling qualities.

In oats, the White Banner and Race Horse, or Welcome, seem most in favor, although the Black Tartarian is with me by far the most prolific. The English White, so highly recommended by Mr. Bedford, has not done well with me, although well cultivated.

Barley—Very little is grown, chiefly the old six-rowed variety. The English two-rowed did not prove a success, and very few, if any, now grow it.

Peas—None grown, owing to the labor of harvesting. Our soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation. So long as I grew them, they averaged about 20 bushels per acre. But I found that pork dealers would not pay any more for pea-fed pork than wheat and barley-fed, and I substituted the latter grains as less expensive.

Grasses—None are cultivated, the wild supply being so far sufficient. A few attempts have been made with Timothy, which only succeeded in moist soils, or a wet season; and also with Hungarian, but it seems almost impossible to obtain grass seeds from the seedsmen free from noxious weeds' seed, particularly wild mustard.

Alex. T. Thomson, Douglas.

NO WHEAT TAKES THE PLACE OF FYFE—BLUESTONE TREATMENT A SURE PREVENTATIVE FOR SMUT.

Wheat—The Ladoga was first tried on account of its early ripening qualities, but has, as yet, not proved a success on account of its liability to rust. Another variety called Connell was introduced here last season, but will not stand the hail. The Fyfe variety that passed through the same trying ordeal showed a fair half crop, while the Connell showed an equal crop of straw, but the grain was shrunken and worthless. Taking all things together, I find no wheat yet introduced in this locality can take the place of the Fyfe variety. 1891 was noted for smutty wheat, very little bluestone used; 1892—nearly all of us used bluestone; result, very little smut. Farmers can draw their own conclusions.

Peas—There are none grown here.

Grasses—Timothy has been grown only to a limited extent, on account of prairie grass being so plentiful, yet I think it could be grown quite successfully if properly cared for.

H. Nichol, Brandon.

WILL STICK TO RED FYFE WHEAT AND THOROUGH APPLICATIONS OF BLUESTONE TO THE SEED—AMERICAN BANNER OATS AHEAD.

Spring wheat—Most of the people round here grow the old Red Fyfe; and take it all round, it has been as good as any, and easier sold on the market. Its fault is rather late in ripening, but how to do better is still a problem with me. I sowed a couple of bags of White Connell that was nice wheat, and turned out well, but was no earlier than Red Fyfe. I, however, intend sowing what I have of it next spring, as I am inclined to think it stands the frosts better than the Red Fyfe. The buyers do not seem to like it quite so well. I sowed two bags of Emporium wheat. I think it is Red Fern. It did pretty well, and ripened probably a couple of days earlier than the Fyfe; was fully as good a sample. It is first-rate quality, and can be put with Red Fyfe when selling for grinding if necessary, as it is just as good. It is a bearded wheat, and grows more to straw than Fyfe; is rather worse for lodging, and disagreeable to handle in harvesting. If a fall frost catches it, it shows worse than the Fyfe. In 1888 I had it alongside Fyfe in one field, when it was of no use, and the Fyfe was fair. From my experience and observation I am fully convinced that if all the wheat sown here each year was carefully dressed with bluestone the smut trouble would vanish. I intend to stick to the Red Fyfe as the main crop till I see something better than I know of now.

Oats—I am growing the American Banner yet, and I think they are as good as any. They ripen early and yield well. They rust a little this year, but all kinds seemed to do the same, with exception of the White Australian, and they were bright about the time. They seem to be a late oat, and grow more straw than the Banner. The Banner stands well up compared with others, even when heavy.

Grasses—I have a lot of trial plots of grasses, but some of the natives seem to be doing the best. I am beginning to sow Timothy for hay, but I think we want something more of the nature of clover; but all the clovers I have tried so far have failed to stand the winter. The grasses are quite a problem yet in this country.

J. Goodman Horne, "Belmont Farm," Oak Lake.

Wheat—I have grown the Emporium wheat exclusively for two years, and in small quantities for three years previously as experiments. The advantages it has over the Red Fyfe, I claim are these:—1st. That it is earlier and more productive. 2nd. In its early growth the extra wide leaves so cover the ground that it retains the moisture. 3rd. It has a tight chaff, and that being earlier, it has less chance of being injured by frost. 4th. In handling in the field after rain, on account of the bearded head, which keeps each head apart so the air has a better chance to pass through the sheaf. 5th. It weighs more to the bushel than the Red Fyfe. Last year it weighed 67 1/2 lbs.

R. S. McBeth, Oak Lake.

RED FYFE WHEAT AND BLUESTONE FOR SMUT.

Wheat—Red Fyfe principally sown and gives the best satisfaction; appears to ripen almost as early as any other variety sown under the same conditions. Some White Fyfe sown, but the only advantage for it is that it looks better if frozen than other frozen varieties. Eureka wheat sown by some, but ripens very little ahead of Red Fyfe, and, being bearded, is not so nice to handle. I saw some sown beside Red Fyfe, and they ripened in the same length of time. A good many treated their seed wheat with bluestone at the rate of 1 lb. to 7 or 8 bushels wheat, and wheat so treated was free from smut, and some of it was threshed rather well, and is almost unsaleable.

Oats—Primarily New Zealand and Welcome sown, with very little difference in the yield.

Barley—None sown.

Peas—None. The only piece sown that I know of was a failure.

Grasses—Hungarian and Millet the only varieties sown, but owing to unfavorable weather the yield was very poor. In some places oats were cut green for feed, and where they were sown late the yield was very heavy.

R. McIver, "Roselea Farm," Virden.

A GOOD WORD FOR NATIVE RYE GRASSES.

Red Fyfe is almost the only wheat sown in this locality. A few of my neighbors tried Ladoga for the last two seasons, and are now tired of it, sample and yield not being so good as Red Fyfe. I feel satisfied that some soils are more subject to smut than others. I have grown the same wheat since 1885, changing them from sand to clay soil and back. I never treated it for smut, and never had smut to hurt its value. I have won prizes with it for the last three seasons at our county show. I do not sow a lower grade than No. 1 "frost," but generally hard wheat, and very seldom take more than one crop running, especially off light soil.

Barley—Very little grown. I have grown Carter's Prize Prolific for two seasons, but rejected it in favor of six-rowed, which I found a month earlier and quite as good for feed.

Oats—Opinions differ greatly as to this crop. I grew White Egyptian and Prize Cluster, both of which yielded well, and are a superior sample of grain, Cluster being about a week earlier.

Peas—Scarcely any grown.

Grasses—Timothy is the only commercial grass that winters here, except Red Top and Kentucky Blue grass. With a favorable season, Timothy yields fairly well the first season, but afterwards it is very little use. Red Top is not satisfactory. Blue Grass is doing fairly well as a pasture, and is spreading rapidly. Among the varieties newly introduced I would mention Native Rye grass and Austrian Brome grass. Of the former I had 40 acres this last summer, 15 of which I pastured till July 1st, and afterwards cut a fair crop of hay, part with binder for seed. Austrian Brome grass is something similar to the above in seed, both being strong and easily germinated (a great consideration with our climate). If it winters as well as the former, we shall have at least two first-class varieties.

J. Lionel Ridout, "Hazel Hill," Solsgrith.

ADVOCATES MIXED FARMING, AND STICKS TO THE RED FYFE WHEAT.

I think most people in this district are turning their attention to stock as fast as possible, and the best all-round wheat for the country is Red Fyfe. A few farmers have tried other varieties, such as Ladoga and White Fyfe, but are not generally pleased with the result. With regard to smut in wheat, many farmers used bluestone last spring, with very satisfactory results.

The Black Tartarian and common mixed oats are almost universally grown here, and, as a rule, do remarkably well. There are a few of the white varieties being introduced, viz., American Banner, White Russian and Prize Cluster, which also do well; but I think the latter is the best and most prolific, and it certainly is very early. As an illustration of the early maturing of this variety, I may say that I had 33 lbs. last spring; by some means I forgot about, and did not sow

them until the 11th day of June, when I began to sow oats for green feed. Of course, I did not expect to have any return from them except a bit of green fodder, but to my surprise they grew fast and ripened well, yielding an oat weighing about 40 lbs. to the bushel.

The common six-rowed barley is the most extensively grown here at present, and usually does well; but I think the English Chevalier and Prize Prolific will soon take the lead, as they seem to do well, and are a much heavier, plumper grain.

Wm. Macdonald, Leggan Farm, Virden.

RED FYFE THE STANDARD AGAINST ALL OTHERS.

Red Fyfe wheat is the general crop here, and I think is the standard against all others as a general crop where the ground is light enough to sow it. All crops were cut here before any frost last harvest. In six out of nine crops of Red Fyfe wheat I threshed 33 bushels to the acre; though the yield is small. Our crops never looked better any season than they did in the spring up to the first week of June. Then they dried and got thin on the ground, as we had no rain from sowing till the end of July which was too late to help the crops. Emporium wheat was a good sample, and 18 bushels to the acre on the next farm to me.

Two-rowed barley was a poor crop. Owing to the dry season the crops were light. Oats, 30 bushels per acre; barley, 20 bushels; wheat, from 8 to 16 bushels.

Thos. Ormeston, "The Oaks," Dongola, Assa.
CANNOT SEE ANY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RED AND WHITE FYFE IN HIS DISTRICT.

We only grow two varieties of wheat—the Red and White Fyfe—and in this section we can hardly distinguish between them. Our average is low this season, being about 12 bushels per acre. No frost, some smut, use bluestone, but do not consider it much use.

Barley not raised.

Oats about 30 bushels per acre. White seems to have done best this year.

Peas none.

H. A. Mullins, Binscarth.

GREAT FAITH IN STOCK RAISING, AND STRONGLY URGES DEHORNING ALL STEERS.

I do not go in for grain-growing very extensively, only growing oats and some barley for feed. I carry one hundred head of cattle that I am feeding for beef for spring markets; have been here only one season, and cannot speak very much of the grain-growing, but can on the live stock business, having been exporting to the Mother Land for the past ten years; and although she has hit Canada hard for the past few years, she has not hurt Manitoba so much, and when once the Manitoba farmer gets on to the right course of handling his stock, they can beat the world. In the first place let him, instead of selling his two-year-old steers, keep them until they are three years old and let them mature; and when they are two years old, going to grass in the spring, dehorn them, and he will see how well they do beside what they would had they horns. I had eighty head last spring two-year-old, and I dehorned forty, of which I am feeding in loose stalls this winter, and the dehorned ones weigh two hundred pounds per head more than the horned ones, and exceeded them when on grass. The dehorning seemed to entirely alter the disposition of the beast, and they were very easy to handle; and, I may further say, there is not the slightest danger if sawed close to the head. I had not the slightest trouble with any I have done, and they are doing nicely. I would strongly advise farmers of Manitoba to dehorn all their stock and feed them in loose stalls, and not sell them until they mature.

John Parkinson, Portage la Prairie.

DEVOTES HIS ENERGIES TO FRUIT GROWING.

Am not engaged in grain growing to any extent, but am more interested in mixed farming, and especially in fruit growing; and think every farmer should grow all the small fruit and vegetables his family require. My garden is 300 feet long, the rows running east and west, with a bluff of native maples on the north side. I set the currant and gooseberry cuttings between the rows of maples for the first year, and then set them out permanently. I have now 1,000 currants, 500 raspberries, 1,500 strawberry plants, and intend setting out many more next year if these do well. I have six apple trees that have lived through three winters without injury, and I also have twenty-six wild plum trees bearing.

Yorkton Association.

The annual meeting of the Yorkton Agricultural Society was held on Saturday, the 28th January, Mr. R. Insinger, President, in the chair. The chairman referred to the loss which the Society had sustained by the death of the late Mr. J. Reaman, Secretary-Treasurer, after which the Auditor's report was adopted. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—President, R. Insinger; Vice-Presidents, T. Caldecott and F. Bull; Directors, Simpson, Sharp, Buchanan, Carson, Reid, Livingstone, McFarlane and Rush; Auditor, D. Macloed. It was proposed to form a Farmers' Institute in connection with the Society; also, to keep a record with the Secretary of farms and stock for sale.

Subsequently Mr. Insinger, as a M. L. A., addressed the electors in the District, and gave a short sketch of the assembly's work since his election, and afterwards received a vote of confidence.

Agricultural Societies.

The Carrot River Agricultural Society held their Annual Meeting on the 10th January. The Secretary-Treasurer read the report, showing receipts of \$900.00 and expenditures of \$700.00, which amount had been expended in improvements to the Agricultural Hall and grounds, and in giving prizes, etc.

The report was adopted, and the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, C. S. Lowrie; 1st Vice-President, Ralph Connor; 2nd Vice-President, George Connor; Secretary and Treasurer, R. C. Grundy.

On the same day the Kinistino District held a grain exhibition in the Societies' Agricultural Hall, Capt. W. F. Meyers, M. L. A. for the District, offered \$10.00 prizes for the best exhibit of wheat (Red Fyfe), oats, barley and peas, and a special of \$5.00 for any other variety of wheat. A. Campbell secured the prize for Red Fyfe; Mr. Beatty, of Stoney Creek, won the prize for oats, with a fine sample of Welcome oats; E. Dinsmore won on barley; W. Roscoe won on peas; Thos. Sanderson secured the special wheat prize, with a splendid sample of Club wheat. It is understood that ten-pound samples of these grains will be sent to Mr. Angus McKay, Indian Head, to be forwarded by him to the "World's Fair."

Farmer's Garden.

BY ROBT. BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

Days and nights follow in close succession, and it will only be a short time before spring shall take the place of winter, and wise folks will be busy arranging and acquiring their vegetable seeds; and to all such I would say, purchase them from good, reliable, and thoroughly tried merchants, and not be carried away like many by blazing advertisements and would-be grand premiums. Now for a few hints as to the culture of two or three of the most useful.

Cauliflower.—Beyond all doubt Henderson's Snowball is by far the best for a sure crop, and carries the most compact and largest sized heads, and is the finest in color of all the named varieties of this most delicious vegetable. The best way to raise it is to make an ordinary frame, and if you have neither storm sashes or glass, simply cover it over with common white calico. Fill in about two feet in depth with heated horse manure, and sprinkle it over with water, and let it settle down and cool off for a couple of days, (a great many people lose good seed and weaken the growing powers by sowing upon the hot-bed before the ammoniacal gases have been allowed to escape); place above this six to eight inches of good, well pulverized, turfy loam, mixed with sand, and sow your seed broadcast. Admit air freely at intervals—about midday, if possible—so as to keep the plants from drawing or becoming leggy; harden them off, so as to make them stubby, and so soon as the weather is favorable, set them out in rows three feet apart, leaving two feet between each plant upon rich and deeply cultivated land; keep the weeds down thoroughly, and draw up the drills from time to time, thereby keeping up a continued cultivation until the plants meet each other. Every one should have two sowings, the first one about beginning of April, according to the season, and the other three weeks later; this should be the case, especially if growing for the market, so as to catch the good prices going at the beginning of the season, and enable you to have a supply at the end of it, when, generally speaking, the stock is small and prices rule high.

Scotch Kale or Curly Greens.—This vegetable is not prized in this country as it should be, as it is very hardy, easily raised, and is much more delicate in fibre and flavor than any of its kindred; and also you can commence to use it when the plants are comparatively young by lopping off the lower blades and allowing the main stem to grow on. There is no forced heat required to start, and I find the best and most convenient way is to sow a few seeds here and there in your carrot drills, and when they are large enough plant them out in rows four feet apart, with three feet between the plants. They are used principally in Scotland with corned beef, hence the old-fashioned "Beef and Greens" at curling matches; but they also make a first-rate dish for any or every day when boiled and served up with a little good butter over them.

Broad Windsor Beans.—This vegetable has been much neglected in Manitoba, and many people are ignorant of it altogether, which is a pity, as it contains more nutrition than any other, and is one of the best ingredients for broth or soup. I have often heard the housewives in the old country say they would rather have one pound of these beans than four or five pounds of the best boiling beef; they are also first-rate for cooking whole like green peas and eating along with beef, or, more especially, pork. So soon as the frost begins to leave the ground, dibble in your seed two inches deep and ten inches apart, in drills eighteen inches apart, and keep drawing them up as they grow. When the blossoms at the lower end of the stems commence to wither, nip out the centre of the top of the plants, which insures podding; without this treatment, they are almost certain to grow on right through the season, and keep on blossoming without setting a single bean.

Lands Sold Since Jan., 1892, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,

TO U. S. SETTLERS ARRIVING FROM THE U. S. A.

The demand for land has been very general throughout the whole country. The new districts which have been attracting buyers this year are particularly the country beyond Melita recently opened up by the line to Estevan, and Northern Alberta tributary to the Calgary and Edmonton road. The last mentioned district has proved particularly attractive to new settlers who wish to secure free grant lands. Good free grant lands can still be had there within convenient distance of railway stations, which is not the case in Manitoba, where the desirable Government lands within easy access of the railway are practically exhausted. The sales made to settlers from the United States are given in detail, with the States from which the purchasers have come:—

Dakota	225	sections of 160 acres	36,000 acres.
Idaho	56	" "	8,960 "
Michigan	1	" "	160 "
Minnesota	27	" "	4,320 "
Nebraska	13	" "	2,080 "
Washington	200	" "	32,000 "
Wisconsin	6	" "	960 "
Oregon	2	" "	320 "
Indiana	1	" "	160 "
New York	1	" "	160 "
Kansas	3	" "	480 "
Montana	1	" "	160 "
	536		85,760 acres.

Chatty Letter from the States.

(From our Chicago Correspondent.)

The cold weather has interfered with the marketing of stock, and has also increased the consumptive demand for all kinds of meats. The stocks of provisions were seldom, if ever, lighter at this season of the year. The marketing of stock of nearly all kinds is falling behind last year. January receipts showed a loss of 6,000 cattle and 380,000 hogs. Receipts for the first seven working days of February foot up 62,300 cattle, 95,400 hogs, and 50,000 sheep, showing a decrease of 9,000 cattle, 75,000 hogs, and no change in sheep from last week—a decrease of 5,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and an increase of 12,000 sheep, compared with the first seven days of February, '92. The hog receipts show a decrease of 212,000 compared with the same time in February, '91.

The British cattle markets are only fair. Best American beeves selling about the same as a year ago, but they cost nearly, or quite, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. more in Chicago.

Western fed sheep are coming freely. Some 94 lb. lambs sold at \$6.45 per 100 lb.

Excepting Christmas time choice cattle are selling the highest in over a year. Breeders and feeders are taking some hope, but they are not feeling the way hog men are by a long shot.

Good Texas cattle are selling well. Twenty-six head of Thoroughbred Shorthorns, raised in Texas, sold to the Eastman Company, of New York, at \$6.00. The lot averaged 1,563 lbs., and were very fine. The highest price obtained in Chicago last year for Texas cattle was \$5.25, in July. The first half of 1892, \$4.25 was the highest, and outside of July prices \$4.30 was the highest the last half of 1892.

Distillery fed steers, 1,150@1,350 lbs., have been selling at \$4.50@5.20.

Cows and mixed butcher stock have been selling very high lately. The cause is to be found in the fact that buyers are very anxious to "cheapen" their wholesale beef. Choice cuts of good beef are not only very scarce but very high.

Before the middle of the present month hogs sold at \$8.65. In October, 1892, hogs sold at \$9.35. That price will doubtless be reached on the present upturn.

The way people are nursing the pigs and saving young sows is a caution to hog raisers 18 to 20 months hence.

The scarcity of lard-making hogs and suet-making beeves is causing the big slaughterers who are in the butterine and oleomargarine business to turn their attention more largely to vegetable oils. They are establishing large cotton-seed oil mills at different parts of the south. From these institutions they get, not only oil for butter and lard, but are also able to make very fat cattle on the oil meal.

Texas cattle are coming forward very freely for this season of the year. They are selling at \$3@3.75 for grass steers, \$4.00@4.50 for fed steers, with 26 head of 1,526 lb. fed steers at \$6.00.

Bills are being introduced into several of the western legislatures to "regulate" stock yard and commission charges. Whatever may be said of the sincerity of some of the supporters of these bills, the originators, if not those who actually introduced them, are generally considered legislative "land beggars." Some of this class of legislation should be allowed to go through and be carried to the highest courts, and then there would be less of it.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.

The fifth annual report of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange has come to hand. It shows an increased membership and a full report of the large amount of work accomplished by the Board during the past year. They are again asking the C. P. R. to carry seed grain of the highest grades free of freight charges, as they have done the past two seasons. The Board has also been active in urging upon the C. P. R. the necessity of building a large cleaning and storing elevator in Winnipeg, and we understand Mr. Van Horn has promised to undertake the work this season. The following are some of the advantages to shippers and dealers claimed from the establishment of a large elevator in Winnipeg:—

- 1st. It would enable shippers at interior points to have their grain cleaned before it is presented for inspection.
- 2nd. It would enable smutty grain to be scoured, and afterwards sold on its merits.
- 3rd. It would enable exporters to accumulate export lots of different grades.
- 4th. It would afford facilities for the establishment of a better "sample grain market" for Manitoba wheat.
- 5th. It would enable country shippers to secure warehouse receipts for any quantity of grain forwarded, having attached certificates of grades and weights issued by the Dominion Government officials.
- 6th. It would afford storage for grain in case of an excessive demand for cars at interior elevators, or in case of a blockade.
- 7th. It would enable shippers to afford official proof of weights to eastern consignees, and protect both from claims *re* shortages.

In the report is included a list of all the elevators, with their storage capacity, in the Province and Territories, showing a total capacity of over 11,000,000 bushels. Also a list of flour mills, with a total capacity of 8,270 barrels daily. There are also three oatmeal mills, with a capacity of 190 barrels daily.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Method of Cultivation That Has Given Best Results as to Yield, Early Maturity, Quality, etc., in Writer's Experience in 1892 and Previous Years, Growing Wheat, Oats and Barley.

BY J. H. M'CLURE, BALMORAL, MAN.

To commence the cultivation of the virgin soil in this locality, I find it pays to break deep, not less than five inches, and to roll the breaking with a heavy roller, which makes the sod rot all the better, and it also leaves a firm seed bed. I have not used anything but a spring-tooth seeder. In the spring, as soon as the land is fit, I sow, at the rate of two bushels per acre, good, clean seed wheat, which has been bluestoned at the rate of one pound to ten bushels (dissolving the bluestone in two gallons of water, then sprinkling it on the wheat, then turning the heap with a shovel until it is well saturated; by doing this with my seed, I find it improves the quality, as I have no smut). Now, having gone over the land once with the seeder in sowing, I go over it again with the seeder empty, beginning at the same side of the field, but at the opposite end, going straight with the ploughing; then I angle-harrow the field with iron harrows, which helps to level the land, then I roll it and that finishes the seeding on the new land. Then for the next season's crop on that land I plough the land as soon as the crop is off, rolling after the plough, which presses the backsetting down firm, and before the ground freezes give it a stroke with the iron harrow, and it is ready for wheat again in the spring. Then in the spring, as soon as the ground is fit to go on, I sow with the seeder, at the rate of two bushels per acre, not less—for those that sow sparingly, reap sparingly, as our seasons are not long enough to stool much and come to perfection—the seed to be good wheat, bluestoned as above described, rolling the ground right after the seeder; then when the field is sowed and rolled, I cross harrow it, and then roll it again, giving the extra rolling in place of harrowing. With that plan I have had the best results on the backsetting, as it is hard to get it too firm. Then for the next season's crop, plough the land in the fall as soon as the crop is off, and harrow the ground before it freezes, and often the third crop of wheat is better than the second. Having prepared the seed as before, sow as early as the land is in order, at the same rate with the seeder and the same cultivation as the backsetting—as our land here is loamy, it does best to be kept firm; the extra rolling in place of extra harrowing has given the best results with me, but with heavier soil more harrowing would be needed. Now, as I have taken three crops of wheat off the land, it is time to change, and I next sow oats. If there is time to plough the land in the fall, they can be sowed earlier in the spring, and the early oats generally are the best. I begin sowing at the rate of two and a-half bushels per acre, and as the season advances I sow thicker. If the land is not ploughed in the fall and it gets dry in the spring, I have had good results by sowing on the stubble, which had been cut low, and ploughing it in light and rolling right after the plough, then giving a stroke of the harrow cross-wise just before they came up; but if the land is damp, sowing after it is ploughed did well this past season. For the next crop the land will need manure, as it don't do to be always making drafts upon our land without depositing something in return. The fertility of these prairies is intrusted to our care, and we should not abuse our trust. We don't want to be like the Yankee, who said "he calculated his soil was rich enough to last him his lifetime," and so he burned all the refuse and straw of the farm. My advise to settlers on these new lands is to save all the manure and put it on the land after the first two or three crops are taken off; the more manure then that is added, and the richer the soil, the more will it force the crops, and the better will it withstand probable drought, and it will also save our land from wearing out. Give the land a good dressing of well rotted manure in the fall, and plough it in if there is time; if not, leave it spread and plough it in the spring, and as I sow barley on that ground for the next crop, there will be time to manure any of the field that was not manured in the fall, as barley is generally sown last in this country, but the earlier the better, as the early barley has always given the best results with me if the soil is in good condition, as it wants to be moist; if it is dry, get a press drill or wait until a shower comes. Sow with the seeder at the rate of two bushels per acre, then harrow and roll; and just before it comes through the ground give it a stroke of the harrow, unless the land keeps damp until it is all sprouted; but if it is dry and the surface crusts, the harrowing pays, as barley has a soft blade and can't force itself through a hard surface; the evener barley comes up the better the crop. If barley or oats are troubled with smut, use bluestone. Now, to keep the land clean and in good condition, I summerfallow what I don't put in roots, and then it is ready for wheat again.

The Patrons of Industry are circulating petitions among their associations praying the government for a reduction of the duty on implements and the abolition of the duty on twine and fence wire. It is expected that Mr. N. Boyd, M.P., will be asked to present it to parliament.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

Poultry and larger stock very fitly combine, because their diet and care have so much in common. Ensilage, roots and clover hay do the same work for all. The bulk of green food and its small proportion of solid matter dilute a concentrated grain ration, and satisfy without overworking the digestive apparatus. That variety of meals and grains prolific layers need is already planned for where good milkers or growing pigs are kept. The same crops, purchases and storage answer in both cases. One-third each bran, shorts, and cornmeal is a fine pudding for hens, and any combination suitable to other stock can form at least the basis of our poultry food. For example, oil meal glosses biddy's coat, and in the quantity fed is only restricted by its laxative nature.

Perhaps animal food is most indispensable of all, if we are to have a constant supply of eggs. In summer, on a wide range, fowls make insects a great part of their living. Our northern year is more than half winter, however. Fowls are sometimes confined, too, while gardens are starting or berries ripening; and when they have gone over and over a piece of land, the insect crop does yearly diminish, not enough old bugs being left to replenish the farm. The meat supply becomes a serious question. Lard scraps, or cracklings as they are called, are excellent, but not obtainable at every place, and they are rich, needing care in use. It is also difficult to secure them early enough in the fall, and I have failed to keep them over summer satisfactorily. If closely shut up, the scraps mould and sour; if left open, moths riddle them. Beef livers and hearts are good, but expensive, and all raw meat is very laxative. Beef bones boiled till their meat comes off are admirable, but the labor is great for its results. Several years in which my hens had sunflower seeds and sufficient milk, but no meat whatever, gave some of their best egg records. Milk is not so forcing as meat, but is a steady, thriving diet, and takes the place even of green food, when the latter cannot be supplied regularly. For young, growing fowls, it is the best of foods, making bone and muscle. According to our modern dairy system, skim milk is usually sweet, often nearly fresh, and on hand most or quite all the year. Though its fats have been taken for butter, there is left abundance of albumen and salts of lime, the very material for building frames or producing eggs. Skimmed milk in any form is relished, and preferred for drink above everything else, yet fowls never gorge themselves as they do with puddings and corn. During the hot months they will almost subsist and lay on it alone, because milk, being combined food and drink, does, while assuaging thirst, help supply biddy's system slowly but constantly, just as her quick digestion demands. An egg, or the animal frame itself, including flesh, is about two-thirds water, and my observation of poultry yards has discovered more lack of clean, fresh, suitable liquid supplies than anything else. Hens thrive also on buttermilk, diluted with a little water, which reduction is sometimes needed by new or rich milk. Buttermilk has its little globules broken open by churning, and is, therefore, already half digested. Unlike the natural acid of fruit juice, a fermented sour is poisonous, hence sour milk in time may produce bowel complaint. When so much curdled that its whey has separated, it is unsafe for the interior of either fowl or human being. The process better be completed and "Dutch cheese" made—a food strong as lean meat, and upon which the hardy Swiss mountaineer lives and climbs. Milk slightly acid, or of the consistency of boiled custard, is not so bad, but its effects must be watched, especially in hot weather, and rather than do so I usually correct by a little soda. Most poulters withhold water from chicks the first few days of their lives, in order that they may get the start of those parasitic germs found in all but the purest water. Milk, if sweet, can be supplied freely at once, provided a proper drinking dish; and without the latter, need be withheld only long enough for the chicks to get steady on their feet, so they will not tumble around and in it, wetting their delicate down. A sardine can, with most of its cover remaining, showing only a suitable slit at one end, or a cup inverted in a saucer, leaving but a narrow rim of milk, are homemade applications of that principle on which patent drinking dishes are constructed to prevent the soiling of their contents. For very little chicks, no food excels bread and milk, varied with oatmeal moistened by milk, custard and milk curd, a programme wherein this lacteal fluid is basis and staple all the way through. Of course, meal puddings, wheat, and all other suitable things are worked in early, but carefully. Milk freezes less readily than water does, hence the former is a superior winter drink. And if there be any panacea for all the ills hen-flesh is heir to, bread and milk furnishes it. I once read, however, of a poultry man with a surplus of oats and milk, who for several weeks kept his fowls exclusively on that monotonous diet, till they began to droop and die from bowel complaint. But, of course, poultry culture calls for the usual exercise of common sense and judgment.

There may be a question whether this valuable milk shall be given hens or reserved for other stock. But some who have watched and recorded comparative results, declare a pound of chicken or eggs is produced more cheaply than a pound of pork. We know the former product is certainly several times as nourishing and sells higher. The Chicago market report of Jan. 21, 1893, quotes live pork 7.85c. per lb.; dressed, 8c. to 9c.; live poultry, 10c.; dressed, 13c.;

and eggs, 28c. to 32c. per doz. It takes a dozen large eggs to make a pound, some kinds would fall below, and these are not unusual prices for poultry products, while pork is at almost unprecedented figures, so the advantage is clearly with our hens. Theodore Louis, the Wisconsin writer on swine, tells of an institute where the following mottoes appeared on the walls:—"The horse is king," "The cow is queen," "The sheep has a silver hoof," to which he suggested be added this: "The pig is banker, because he discounts the others." I will now contribute another motto: "Poultry can crow over them all."

The Institutes.

A meeting of the Executive of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute was held in city hall, Brandon, on 7th January, 1893. Present—James Elder, R. E. A. Leach, secretary-treasurer, S. A. Bedford, Thos. Sissons and G. H. Greig.

Communications were read from J. S. Thompson, Hon. T. M. Daly, R. Waugh, E. J. Darroch, Acton Burrows, Ninga, Elkhorn and Brandon Institutes, and after some routine business had been transacted, the following resolutions were passed:—That the secretary recommend local institutes to give notice by post-card to all members of each meeting; that the executive is pleased to notice that the C. P. R. has so far conceded to the request of central institute as to remove elevator restrictions on coarse grains; that the secretary be authorized to secure speakers and arrange meetings for institutes not visited in December; that the secretary be appointed local organizer, with a view to establishing institutes in all places where desirable, and to generally further institute work; that the local government be requested to set apart \$1,000 for central institute purposes for 1893; that legislation be sought, suppressing transient traders, dealers and agents, and that they should be restricted from canvassing for orders through the country, and be confined to their places of business; that agents shall by law be considered the agents of the seller, and not of the buyer; that the secretary be instructed to prepare a circular re binding twine and forward to all local institutes; that the secretary be authorized to interview the Minister of Agriculture re the various matters connected with our work.

MEETING AT CARMAN.

The institute here failed to hold their last annual meeting, and, consequently, became defunct. H. MacKellar, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, and G. H. Greig, of the ADVOCATE, were sent out by the M. C. F. I. to endeavor to revive the institute. There was a fairly representative meeting on January 10th, in the town hall, and, after considerable discussion, those present decided to take up the work where it had been left off, and to put forth greater energy to make it successful, the old officers to retain their positions till the next annual meeting.

BRANDON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

This institute met on Saturday, January 7th, to discuss the subject:—"Grading of Wheat."

Mr. Charles Braithwaite had sent a paper, which was read by the secretary, in which he advocated the same plans as were embodied in his article in the December number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

An article by Mr. J. S. Thompson, President of the Melita Farmers' Institute, which was published in the October number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was then read, which was followed by a short paper sent by Mr. Thompson. He condemned the system of grading as a fraud, and said it was neither advantageous to farmer or buyer.

Mr. Kenneth Campbell, a grain buyer of Brandon, read a paper in which he went very fully into the subject. He was convinced that buyers could not manage without the grading system, nor did he agree with Mr. Braithwaite in increasing the number of grades. We were in a different position to any other wheat-producing country, as we produced so many grades, which was not the case in other countries, and this made it difficult to perfect a system of marketing.

Mr. Nicol thought there was room for improvement; there were difficulties on both sides of the subject.

Mr. Elder did not see how we could get along without grades. He thought farmers were often to blame for marketing dirty wheat, and that it was quite right to reject smutty wheat.

Mr. Middleton wanted to know if the men who made the grades understood anything about wheat. He thought grain buyers were the cause of many of the farmers' troubles.

Mr. Leach was of opinion that there should be more grades, and that they should be permanent.

Mr. C. J. Doran thought that a good deal of the trouble was caused by the buyers not being thorough judges of wheat.

Mr. T. M. Percival spoke very decidedly on the necessity of farmers being equally represented with grain buyers on the Board of Grain Examiners.

Mr. McCrae made a proposition that a committee be formed with a view of building a farmers' grist mill and elevator.

Mr. Robert Hall thought the grades were too high; it was not fair to the farmer. He proposed a resolution to be forwarded to the central institute, which was carried:—"That an expert judge be sent out to collect samples of grain for the Board of Grain Examiners, and that the farmers have equal representation on said Board of grain standards."

This was seconded by T. M. Percival, and carried unanimously.

This institute met again in the City Hall, Brandon, on Saturday, Jan. 21. After routine business, the president called on Dr. Rutherford, of Portage la Prairie, for his paper on horse breeding.

Dr. Morrison, V. S., of Glenboro, said farmers ought to consider what type of horse they should breed, not only for farm use, but also for shipping. He thought our future market was England.

Dr. Torrence agreed with Dr. Rutherford, that there were too many scrub colts in the province, which do not sell for half the price that imported horses do; it is not because good horses cannot be raised. When a farmer has any particular line, he should stick to it, and not change to other breeds. The thoroughbred would stand more than any other breed. There are lots of mares in the country that would cross well with the blood horse. Many farmers lost foals through carelessness. Mares about to foal should be put in a loose box and get laxative food for a time; they require exercise; to work not too hard was good for a mare in foal; they should not be pampered.

Dr. Fisher said horse raising paid if the right kind of horses were raised; the mare should be studied and then matched with a suitable sire. Farmers should study the future market, as the mating made now is for a market six years hence. He drew attention to the recent sales of Canadian horses in New York, and said those were the kind of horses that it paid to raise.

Dr. Rutherford, in answer to a question, said the horses which we could raise most suitable for the English market were saddle horses, 15.2 to 16 hands; track horses, 15 hands; artillery horses, large and clean legged; also, van horses—all of which require a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood. The country was too full of bad, little horses; what we should raise were good, big horses.

J. D. McGregor did not agree with Dr. Rutherford when he said we could not raise draught horses big enough for the English market; horses of 1700 or 1800 lbs., even if a little coarse and big headed, found ready sale in Liverpool and Glasgow at £80 to £100. To raise such horses the sire must be a big one. He did not think the thoroughbred a useful horse to cross with the mares of the country. For one mare suitable to cross with the thoroughbred, there were twenty suitable for the coach horse. Color counted for a good deal, and by using Yorkshire Coach or Cleveland Bay sires horses could be raised suitable for either the United States or England.

Dr. Rutherford had not a word to say against the draught horse, but how many horses do we raise in Canada, let alone in Manitoba, that weigh 1600 or 1700 lbs.?

Mr. Percival then read an excellent paper, which will be found in another column.

Mr. Nicol keeps Clydes, and thinks for his farm work are just the thing; they are easily broken, and satisfactory to work with; his were not large, not big enough for the English market, but were quite active enough for his distance from town.

Dr. Rutherford said:—"If I put a mare to a standard-bred horse, if I do not get speed, what am I to do with the colt? If I put a smallish mare to an ordinary blood horse, if I do not get beauty, I get nothing. My ideal is a large horse, which can be got by mating some of our large, cold blooded mares with a large, upstanding thoroughbred."

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Rutherford.

SOUTH BRANDON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

At a meeting held at Wawanessa on January 13th, under the auspices of the above institute, Mr. Bedford read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Steer Feeding in Manitoba." He showed that steers could be fed on frozen wheat, chop and straw with a good profit; but that by the addition of turnips much more benefit could be got from the ration fed; or, in other words, that 56c. per bushel could be realized from frozen wheat fed to fairly good grade steers, and that 61c. could be realized for the wheat by adding turnips to the steer's ration. A further report of Mr. Bedford's experiments in steer feeding at the Brandon Experimental Farm will be published later.

DENNIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A very successful meeting of this institute was held at Virden on the 21st January, at which the vice-president, Mr. Ivans, read a most instructive paper on "The Necessity of Paying More Attention to Mixed Farming." It brought forth an animated discussion, in which many farmers took part.

The subject chosen for the next meeting was "Tariff Reform," and Geo. H. Burge was appointed to prepare a paper on the subject.

DUFFERIN FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

We are much pleased to see that this institute has taken a new lease of life, and we trust that an increased and sustained interest will be taken in the work of the institute. At the last meeting, held on the 21st January, in Carman, the president read a paper on "Farm Economy," which was attentively listened to, and which led to a spirited discussion. Mr. W. T. Somers will read a paper on "Wheat Culture at the next meeting."

There may be such a thing as a general purpose horse on the farm, but when sent to market the requirements of cities control the price. Distinct classes are wanted here, such as draught, saddle or driving horses.

The Physiology of Locomotion in the Horse.

BY WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., HAMILTON, ONT.

(Continued from November, 1892.)

Animal mechanism may be described as a new subject, and offers a wide field for exploration, depending on the ability to observe and the correct deduction of the observer's record.

It is easy to demonstrate the importance of such a subject as locomotion and conformation in the horse, and there is no doubt a considerable interest in exciting a deeper knowledge of the different modes of animal progression, the proper recording of the observations of different horsemen, breeders and trainers on the subject.

The knowledge of nature is the guide of practical conduct to the farmer; nothing happens by chance, everything in nature follows a definite order, and it is want of ability on the part of the observer to notice those laws that will then describe the natural laws as one of chance.

Thus science and common sense are not opposed as people sometimes fancy them to be. Science is only common sense; that is to say, it strives to be accurate, and it is just as hard to reason accurately as it is to observe accurately. Instantaneous photography has entirely revolutionized our ideas of the position taken in the horse at full speed gallop, for it is within the memory of every horseman that the only position that the animal artist or painter could, or would recognize, was the full stretch of a horse with all the legs extended. We know that it is an impossible position, and we hope to be able, by a few plates taken at the trot, gallop and jump, to convince any casual observer that we have always been led astray with regard to the position taken at the particular moment of passing over any obstacle in the jump, the elevation of the fore and hind limbs in the trot and gallop. Terrestrial locomotion of the horse is even now very imperfectly understood. If we knew under what condition the maximum of speed which the horse could furnish on the race or trotting track, it would put an end to much discussion. We should know exactly at what pace an animal does the best service. The circulation of the blood, the proper regulation of the supply of air for respiration, the due amount of food for nutrition, are all involved in the production of locomotion, and ought to be thoroughly understood by everyone who has the care or training of an animal for speed, more especially for excessive speed, as witnessed in the trotting horse. Yet how few, how very few, have the slightest idea of the wonderful piece of mechanism that is placed in their hands for development, a sort of general rule predominates. So much food, so much work, with a doubtful pedigree to start; ought, under their system of training, to produce a trotter. Only let a man produce an animal that can do a mile in 2.30, or a little better, and he is instantly lauded to the skies as a wonderful trainer of trotting horses; but the number of failures is never taken into consideration. This method is one of conjecture, and it is not until the animal is broken down under the conditions stated that anyone can say that the identical was not a trotter, and never could be. The animal's organization does not lend itself to exact measurement; its complexity is too great, the conditions too various; but there are certain essential qualifications that do give some general idea to those who have the powers of observation, and these we propose to point out.

According to the modern theory, force, which manifests itself at a given moment, is not created, but only rendered sensible from being latent or hidden. Thus a stretched spring or piece of India rubber will, at the end of an indefinite time, give back the force which has been used to stretch it. So that we can say all living beings give out heat and produce work. The disengagement of these forces is caused by the chemical transformation of food. The heat resulting is the latent force stored up in the animal economy, and produced by work. The watery vapour which saturates the air as it comes away out of the lungs removes from the organism and carries away with it a certain amount of heat, as we can see the same thing in the funnel of a steam engine, both being the expenditure or product of heat. And our engineers tell us that only about four per cent. of the total energy becomes effective; in muscular structures only about twelve to fifteen per cent. is produced. It has been demonstrated that the lungs, by which the oxygen of the atmosphere penetrates into the organism, is not the seat of combustion, because the blood which comes out of that organ in health is colder than that which had gone into it, and it is admitted that it is in the capillaries situated in the muscular structures and the glands, while in an active state of secretion, that the production of heat takes place.

When we say that an animal is overheated or chilled, we mean that the loss of heat in cold weather is greater than its production. The heating of the body, which accompanies muscular activity in the horse, or by taking hot drinks in the human subject, produces the acceleration in the superficial circulation of the blood, and throws out this excess of heat to the surface by means of the sensible

perspiration or sweat. By this means we are able to understand the manufacture and distribution of heat in the animal organism.

Motion is the most apparent of the characteristics of life, and the very essence of several organisms, and we see the blood circulating the body; how the atmosphere penetrates the lungs, and escapes alternately; how the intestines move, and the glands constantly afflicted by slow and prolonged contraction. All of these motions may be classed as involuntary; that is, without the exercise of the will. Frequently the individual in which they occur is unconscious of these taking place. We can also see that even voluntary motion depends on some mechanical law. The young colt shows by the awkwardness of his infantile movement that he is not in full possession of his muscular functions. He seems to have to study the simplest acts, and performs them badly, whilst the aged animal gauges with precision the exact spot to jump and alight without any apparent effort of the will proportionate to the result. That this is not a method of development few will argue, and it will be our endeavor to show it is always produced as a matter of tuition, and that hereditary descent transplants part of the modification; then we say that development has commenced.

Anyone who for the first time examines the skeleton of an animal, and holds in his hand one of its osseous parts as hard as stone, will naturally look upon the skeleton as the unchangeable part of the organism. The observer, however little he may have a knowledge of anatomy, must perceive on the surface of the bone a number of details that have some use,—little holes or channels for the passage of blood vessels, roughened spaces for the attachment of muscles, and smooth, glistening surfaces for tendons to run through, or muscles to play over. Have these any particular use? The question at once answers itself: Nothing in the animal is superfluous; every point, prominence, projection, depression, cavity or channel, is designed for some especial purpose, either to give attachment to muscle, tendon, ligaments, or blood vessel, it matters not. Yet, under diseased conditions parts may be rapidly absorbed, or disappear entirely under pressure, or developed as a result of necessity; so that we may say development goes on even in the living body, as the result of work or constant use.

As an instance of what constant use or practice will do, let us use a familiar illustration. We have all seen the practiced gymnast at our country fairs, and a common observation is heard: Why, he cannot have any bones in his body! The movements are so varied. One has only to think a moment when they can, by aid of the explanation of development, follow it out in detail. Whilst young, the gymnast is practiced every day week after week and month after month, to stretch and lengthen the inter-osseous ligaments, so as not to allow them to become set, to use a familiar term, and by this means allow of more free movement between the bones that are usually restricted in use in the adult animal. To demonstrate this fact, place two men on a chair or table two or three feet above the ground, one aged twenty and the other sixty; ask both to jump down. Notice the very gingerly way in which the old animal will alight, and with what care he will pitch on a soft spot. The young one does not care; he will feel no jar in his limbs, or any pain as a result of bruised tissue. The inter-osseous ligaments and cartilages are soft and springy, and have not yet been fully developed or changed into osseous growth, so that we can say that the process of tuition for speed in the horse should be a matter of development. The power of doing work may be termed energy. We call all animals who possess much muscular or other power energetic, and we estimate their energy by the obstacles they overcome; in other words, by the work they do. The process of development is by slow, easy stages, and ought at all times to be thoroughly kept in mind to produce energetic, muscular development.

The subject of breeding cannot be ignored. Still, very little will be said on the subject. The most skilful trainer cannot make a slow horse go fast. Within a certain limit he can improve the pace, be it slow or fast, but this limit is inelastic. The observant man is the one who succeeds. Ignorance of the horse's anatomy is unpardonable in a trainer, and is of as much importance as to our engine driver, who always receives his tuition in the machine shop before he is allowed the control of such a valuable piece of mechanism as a locomotive engine.

With respect to breeding, we hold the opinion that in the higher animals inheritance does take place, although it does seem difficult at first sight to be able to explain all the phenomenon as presented in animal life. Let us first take a familiar observation to prove the statement. We all see the young fledgling bird taught by its mother to fly, and they have to practice for some little time, even when full fledged, before they can sustain themselves in the air for any length of time. If such birds were never allowed to use their wings at all for several generations, would they not gradually lose the faculty of flight altogether? The answer is given by our domestic ducks and fowls, whilst, although not altogether prevented from using their wings, they have almost lost the power of flight from want of development or necessity for use. Thus, in the cultivation of domestic animals, no degree of skill or patience in selection will produce improvement in a race, or even maintain its valuable qualities, unless favorable conditions are provided. We can see on some farms conditions that are unfavorable, where

animals cannot be produced in perfection; or, the management is so bad that the stock will depreciate, or, as we say, revert to the original stock, losing their form and mental character in a very few years, and then there is another farm to let and sale of live stock. The buying or selling of horses and live stock is a rare art, and a few minutes at a sale ring will often give a man a life-long experience, especially when he buys a duffer. The horse is always invested with the attributes of a Maud S, and on both sides he traces his pedigree to an imported Ormonde, or legs, some celebrity of the turf; a trifle straight on his but, then, you must remember that some of the best and speediest trotters are a trifle that way, and what a horse he turned out. If he has bad action, don't show too much of it; if he has good, he cannot display it too much. A grand yearling, or two-year-old, steps into the ring head and tail up, eye flashing the fire of courage, scanning the crowd with intelligence. The auctioneer says: "Now, gentlemen, how much for this colt? Shall I say a thousand dollars? Five hundred. Thank you." He wants no selling; there are a dozen men who want him, and think they have a bargain at the price. Yet, how few good judges exist. Excellence is rare in this respect, as in any other profession. The qualities of eye and judgment to make a successful buyer, are as rare, if not rarer, than those of any other art. Lay down all the rules you like as a guide to a buyer or trainer, and yet one man will buy better, or a trainer see more defects than another.

Veterinary Questions,

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

In the spring of 1892 I had a two-year-old bull castrated, intending to beef him early this winter. I stall fed him. On killing him yesterday I found there was something wrong, and would like if you could tell me what the disease was, and if the beef is fit to use.

Before killing he was apparently in the best of health and spirits. After killing, the heart and liver appeared healthy, but the liver was attached to the inside near kidneys, and other end to diaphragm; the gall large and well filled, and hung by one end like a sack; the lungs had small pieces of inflamed tissue attached to them, and dark clots of blood in centre of each lobe.

Lungs appeared to be attached to the carcass by pieces of inflamed tissue, and similar pieces, varying in size, were attached to carcass all over the front quarter on one side, and hind quarter on other side, and the inner membrane of belly was spotted over with small greyish lumps, about size of flax seeds, under the membrane, and also the web enclosing the intestines was spotted over with them. On cutting open the scrotum, one side was filled with pus. None of us have any recollection of hearing him cough.

ENQUIRER, Langvale.

On carefully reading your elaborate description of the case, I have formed the opinion that your stag was suffering from tuberculosis. I have arrived at this conclusion chiefly from the presence which you mentioned of small greyish lumps on the inner side of the belly and outer side of the paunch. These are evidently miliary tubercles. Several of the other lesions which you noted are also confirmatory of its being the disease named. The attachments of the liver to the right kidney and diaphragm are normal. The flesh of the animal is unfit food for man or beast, except it is well boiled or otherwise thoroughly cooked, so as to destroy the tubercle bacilli which it no doubt contains, and I would not even then esteem it very desirable rations.

I shall be glad if through your Veterinary column you would tell me the best means to adopt to prevent anthrax or black leg amongst cattle.

ENQUIRER, Baldur.

The most reliable preventative of anthrax has not yet been introduced to this country, viz.: inoculation with the attenuated virus of the disease. A preventive measure of the utmost importance is the proper disposal of the carcasses of animals that die, or are supposed to die, of that disease. These should be burned to ashes, and not only should the carcass be cremated, but everything else that had been in contact with the animal when sick and after death, including all discharges. If from scarcity of fuel burning is impracticable, the next best way to dispose of a carcass is to bury it, at least six feet deep, and, before covering it up, a very strong solution of corrosive sublimate (one pound to four gallons of water) should be poured over it. The burning or burial of all carcasses, from whatever cause death occurred, should be strictly observed. There are several medicinal agents that are said to be preventive of anthrax and black leg, chief among which is hyposulphite of soda. This may be given to adult cattle in either mash or water, in one-ounce doses once a day, for the period of two weeks. For one year old, give half the quantity. A seton inserted in the dewlap is also recommended, and from its draining and depleting effects, it probably tends to ward off the disease.

Grazing on high land is a prevention:

The better the breed the better the feed, and the better will be the results secured. Each is dependent to a more or less extent upon the other.

Feed no animal that is not thrifty by nature. There is much difference in this respect. One animal may make double the gain from a given allowance of food that another will. Study the individual characteristics of your flocks and herds, and aim to know each head separately.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Coming.

"At even, or at midnight, or at cockcrow, or in the morning."

"It may be in the evening,
When the work of the day is done,
And you have time to sit in the twilight
And watch the sinking sun;
While the long, bright day dies slowly
Over the sea,
And the hour grows quiet and holy
With thoughts of Me;
While you hear the village children
Passing along the street,
Among those thronging footsteps
May come the sound of My feet:
Therefore I tell you, Watch
By the light of the evening star,
When the room is growing dusky
As the clouds afar;
Let the door be on the latch
In your home,
For it may be through the gloaming
I will come.

"It may be when the midnight
Is heavy upon the land,
And the black waves lying dumbly
Along the sand;
When the moonless night draws close,
And the lights are out in the house,
When the fires burn low and red,
And the watch is ticking loudly
Beside the bed:
Though you sleep, tired out, on your couch,
Still your heart must wake and watch
In the dark room,
For it may be that at midnight
I will come.

"It may be at the cockcrow,
When the night is dying slowly
In the sky,
And the sea looks calm and holy,
Waiting for the dawn
Of the golden sun,
Which draweth nigh:
When the mists are in the valleys, shading
The rivers chill,
And My morning star is fading, fading
Over the hill:
Behold I say unto you, Watch!
Let the door be on the latch
In your home;
In the chill before the dawning,
Between the night and morning,
I may come.

"It may be in the morning,
When the sun is bright and strong,
And the dew is glittering sharply
Over the little lawn;
When the waves are laughing loudly
Along the shore,
And the little birds are singing sweetly
About the door:
With the long day's work before you,
You rise up with the sun,
And the neighbors come in to talk a little
Of all that must be done;
But remember that I may be the next
To come in at the door,
To call you from all your busy work
For evermore:
As you work your heart must watch,
For the door is on the latch
In your room,
And it may be in the morning
I will come."

As He passed down my cottage garden
By the path that leads to the sea,
Till He came to the turn of the little road
Where the birch and laburnum tree
Lean over and arch the way:
There I saw Him a moment stay,
And turn once more to me
As I wept at the cottage door,
And lift up His hands in blessing—
Then I saw His face no more.
And I stood still in the doorway,
Leaning against the wall,
Not heeding the fair, white roses,
Though I crushed them and let them fall:
Only looking down the pathway
And looking towards the sea,
And wondering and wondering
When He would come back for me—
Till I was aware of an angel
Who was going swiftly by,
With the gladness of one who goeth
In the light of God Most High.
He passed the end of the cottage
Towards the garden gate—
(I suppose he was come down
To comfort some one in the village
Whose dwelling was desolate)—
And he paused before the door
Beside my place,
And the likeness of a smile
Was on his face:
"Weep not," he said, "for unto you is given
To watch for the coming of His feet
Who is the glory of our blessed heaven;
The work and watching will be very sweet
Even in an earthly home,
And in such an hour as you think not
He will come."

So I am watching quietly
Every day;
Whenever the sun shines brightly
I rise and say,
"Surely it is the shining of His face,"
And look into the gates of His high place,
Beyond the sea.
For I know He is coming shortly
To summon me,
And when a shadow falls across the window
Of my room,
Where I am working my appointed task,
I lift my head to watch the door, and ask
If He is come:
And the angel answers sweetly
In my home—
"Only a few more shadows,
And he will come."

What will happen to-day I know not, but I hope.
The ignorance of coming happiness constitutes its
charm. This is so true, that God has made a mys-
tery of Paradise. Those who would know all, know
not how to be happy.—*Mlle. Eugenie De Guerin.*

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Without doing a gross injustice to ourselves and family, we cannot wholly ignore the claims of social life. Fitting associates go a long way towards equipping our growing sons and daughters to do battle with the world, into which they must go sooner or later. It should never be a woman's excuse that she is too busy to enjoy social life or cultivate friends, for it is simply an acknowledgment that she prefers the monotonous routine of domestic drudgery to bright and happy hours with her friends. Indeed, parents are hardly free agents in this matter, for they owe it to their children to make a social standing for them which shall lead to friendship, pleasure and profit. No mother should wholly ignore her social duties, nor allow herself to be bound so entirely to her domestic obligations as to become dull, listless and indifferent; but she can be bright, well dressed and refined, and it will cost her nothing either to be these, and still mingle with her fellow creatures, as it was intended she should do; for to live without an interchange of ideas with others tends to make us narrow, cranky, and self-opinionated. A little planning and a little setting aside of the household routine will secure the necessary leisure; and what a delight to plan and prepare for our friends; what pleasant anticipations to indulge in, and how it lightens the hearts of all the family at the prospect of giving others this pleasure; then what bright memories it leaves, renews your faith in humanity, and convinces you there is pleasure to be had outside of your own family circle. Above all, do not copy other people's festive gatherings; be original, for something novel either in decorations or amusement goes far towards the success of it. Mothers should observe a good appearance regarding their apparel, for children are very sensitive to appearances in those they love, and they present their friends to "mother" with pride at her neat and handsome dress, and the family finances need not be seriously embarrassed either. Keep within your means, and provide just what you feel you can afford. A gracious manner, bright and cheerful surroundings, and a special interest in every and all your guests will leave a pleasant reflection in the minds of all, which will last longer than lavish expenditure. MINNIE MAY.

Self-Sacrifice—A Talk with Mothers.

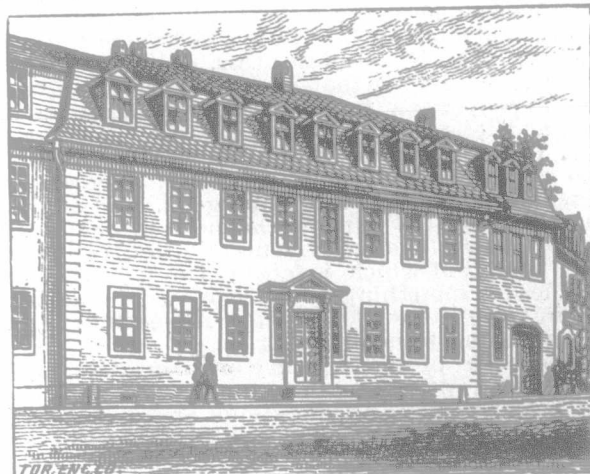
BY A. M. C.

Self-sacrifice has been extolled by orator, preacher and writer till it verily seems they would have us believe that the continuous laying of our rights, our privileges and enjoyments at the feet of others, was the noblest action on earth. True, self-sacrifice is the manifestation of a generous, obliging spirit; but it may be carried too far. There is, as Arnold says, "A borderland dim 'twixt vice and virtue"—a limit, beyond which generosity becomes prodigality; justice is frozen into severity; economy degenerates into stinginess, and self-sacrifice passes into blind indulgence. This is peculiarly the case with mothers. For instance, one woman of my acquaintance had five daughters, three of which were grown up. The mother allowed those girls to idle their time in the parlor, playing, singing, reading novels, riding around the country with men, visiting through the village, while she cooked, washed, sewed and scrubbed for a family of ten. Some of these girls have gone to homes of their own, without knowing the first thing about housekeeping. Did not that gentle, patient mother do her family a palpable injury?

Another country couple slaved and pinched to leave a grand farm, provided with good buildings, stock and implements to their son. They succeeded, though the effort cut years from their lives. The son was an ignorant, lazy fellow, who allowed the farm to slip through his fingers. He was granted abundance of pocket-money, left to choose his own companions, permitted to attend every place of amusement, allowed to spend his leisure hours and also his cash in the tavern, while his parents toiled and saved at home. That son to-day is almost penniless—a common laborer. It was the old, old story of throwing away with a shovel what the parents gathered with a rake. The same reckless indulgence is bearing like fruit with one of my rich neighbors here. But how often do the sons of the poor make such failures of life? There are countless parents who dress shabbily themselves that the young folks may wear luxurious clothes; who stay at home from places of amusement that the children may attend; who frequently deny themselves of dainty food that the youngsters may have a double share. Yes, unwise self-sacrificing fosters laziness, selfishness, greed. There are so many people whose motto is, "Grab all you can, and hold fast all you get," that it is cheering to meet with one of a different spirit. But be careful, lest when you give an inch someone takes a span. Self-sacrifice is a praiseworthy virtue—an imperative duty, so long as it is necessary to the well-being of others; but when it retards the physical, mental or moral development of the recipient, it should be withdrawn.

Weimar.

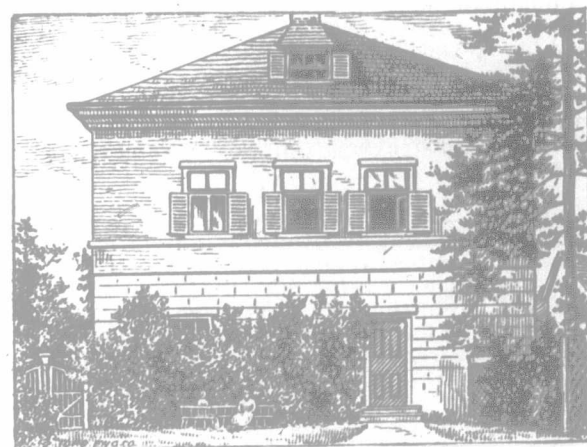
The small but interesting town of Weimar, in Germany, stands in a pleasant valley on the left bank of the Ilm. The town itself is irregularly built, but is chiefly of interest from its historical associations. The town church, dating from the year 1400, has an altar piece by Cransch, and contains a number of memorable tombs, among which are those of the brilliant soldier, Bernard of Weimar, and of Herder, the philosopher and critic. The ducal palace is a handsome building, some of the apartments of which are decorated by frescoes illustrating the works of Goethe, Schiller, Herder and Wieland. The public library contains busts of these men of genius, and a number of relics, as the gown worn by Luther when a monk, and Gustavus Adolphus's leather belt pierced by the bullet that caused his death at Lutzen.



GOETHE'S HOUSE.

The first view of Weimar is very pretty, and one is prepared for a repetition of something of the feeling one experiences on first visiting Stratford-on-Avon, the birth-place and home of Shakespeare. But this is not realized. Weimar is a very cultivated and beautiful town. A great many people seem to have settled here who live in a quiet way upon their income. But it is not permeated with Goethe as Stratford is with Shakespeare. Goethe's house is cut up into little bits for money-making purposes. Each person is charged a mark (twenty-five cents) on entering, and then the by-no-means large house is divided and one man shows one half and another the other, in order to make two fees instead of one. The house itself is exceedingly interesting from its plainness, its simple furnishings, its lovely shaded and flower-laden garden, and the work shop, which exhibits so marvellously the many-sidedness of Goethe's interests and genius in its scientific (chemical) apparatus, its books, manuscripts and plans. It stands in a near street to the house of Schiller.

In 1849 the great pianist, Franz Liszt, settled at Weimar, and, giving up his career as virtuoso, accepted the post of conductor at the Court Theatre. Here many works were produced that were unable to obtain a hearing elsewhere, and Weimar became the Mecca to which flocked musicians from all quarters of the globe. Poets and philosophers, as well as musicians, found inspiration in the genial sunshine of this noble man's presence. Liszt's influence upon music has been very great, not so much through his compositions as through his personality. There is probably not a great, or even mediocre pianist living, who has not studied with Liszt. He never received a cent for lessons. His instructions was given through the determination to inspire musicians with high aims and devotion to this most beautiful and elevating of all the arts.



LISZT'S HOUSE.

Some idea of his wonderful playing may be gathered from a newspaper account of his first appearance at the age of twelve:—"He is a true artist, and what an artist he is! And only twelve. They do not lead him to the piano; he flies to it. His eyes are bright and vivacious, gleaming with playfulness and joy. His little arms can scarcely stretch to both ends of the keyboard; his little feet can scarcely touch the pedals. It is impossible to comprehend how ten little fingers, which cannot span an octave, are able to multiply themselves in so varied a manner, and bring forth such difficult chords, and so skillfully moderate or accelerate all the masses of harmony. He is the first pianist in Europe, and Moscheles himself would not feel offended at this affirmation. He executes an exceedingly difficult piece of music with such precision, assurance, calmness, with such bold elegance, and feeling that he drives to despair the most skillful artists, who have studied and practised the piano all their lives."

PRIZE ESSAY.

What Constitutes Happiness? Does it Depend on Ourselves or Our Surroundings?

BY MISS A. BERYL COULTER, PINE VIEW, ISLINGTON, ONT.

"But foolish mortals still pursue
False happiness in place of true;
A happiness we toil to find,
Which still pursues us like the wind."

Writers of every age have endeavored to show that pleasure is in us, and not in the object offered for our amusement. If the soul be happily disposed, everything becomes capable of affording entertainment, and distress will almost want a name. The fountain of content must spring-up in the mind, and he who seeks happiness by changing anything but his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove. Man is, in all respects, constituted to be happy; hence it is that he sees goodness around him in proportion to the goodness that is within him, and it is also for this reason: That when he calls the evil that is within him outside of him it also appears so. If man, therefore, chooses that which does not seem to him good, he can in a measure enjoy it. One of the most evident differences between the enjoyment of what is good and true, and that which is false and evil, is that the first leaves something to be rejoyed in memory and in after life, while the latter leaves only regret, disappointment and suffering.

Great part of the infelicity of man arises, not so much from situations and circumstances, as from his pride, vanity and ambitious expectations. In order to be happy these dispositions must be subdued. We must always keep before our eyes such views of the world as shall prevent our expecting more from it than it is designed to afford, we destroy our joys by devouring them beforehand with too eager expectations, we ruin the happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high. Menedemus being told one day that it was a great felicity to have whatever we desire, replied: "Yes, but it is much greater to desire nothing but what we have."

The idea has been transmitted from generation to generation that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone—a single gem, so rare that all search after it is all vain efforts, for it is fruitless and hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a mosaic, composed of many smaller stones; each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value, but when all are grouped together and judiciously combined and set, they form a pleasant and graceful whole—a costly jewel.

Trample not under foot the little pleasures which a gracious Providence scatters in the daily path while in eager search after some great and exciting joy. We are so apt to overlook little things and our own mind, and look for happiness in large external matters, but not find it.

How closely allied to happiness is cheerfulness, that social trait which stands over and above every other. What the sun is to nature, what the stars are to night, what God is to the stricken heart who knows how to lean on Him, are cheerful persons in the home and by the wayside. Man recognizes the magic of a cheerful influence in woman more quickly and more willingly than the potency of dazzling genius of commanding worth, or even of enslaving beauty.

If we are cheerful and contented all nature smiles with us, the air seems more balmy, the skies more clear, the ground wears a brighter green, the trees have a richer foliage, the flowers are more fragrant, the birds sing more sweetly, and the sun, moon and stars all appear more useful. There are a few noble natures with whose very presence comes sunshine wherever they go; a sunshine which means pity for the poor, sympathy for the suffering, help for the unfortunate, and benignity toward all. How such a face enlivens every other face it meets, and carries into every company vivacity, joy and gladness.

Look at the bright side, keep the sunshine of a living faith in the heart, don't let the shadow of discouragement and despondency fall on your path. However weary you may be, the promises of God will never cease to shine like the stars of night to cheer and strengthen. Let us learn to wait as well as labor. How far borrowing of trouble tends toward unhappiness we cannot tell. But we know this looking into the future and foreseeing calamity, predicting ill which in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred never comes, and doubting and despairing of what to-morrow may bring—all this burden-bearing is a sin, and most sinful in its results. A hopeful spirit will discern the silver lining in the darkest cloud, for back of all planning and doing, with its attending discouragements and hindrances, shines the light of silver promise and help. Be cheerful, for it is the only way to be happy. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that makes the flower. The sky is blue ten times while it is black once. You have troubles, you say; so have others. Perhaps it is well that none are free of them. They give sinew and tone to life, fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill, where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the waters. It is the duty of every one to expect all the happiness and enjoyment he can without and within him, and above all he should look on the bright side. Half of our trouble is not real trouble at all. It is only a whim harbored and petted in the heart until it assumes astonishing proportions. There is more virtue in one sunbeam

than in a whole hemisphere of cloud and gloom. Cultivate what is warm and genial, and not the cold and repulsive, dark and morose. Don't neglect your duty, live down prejudice.

The cheerful are the busy; when trouble knocks at your door or rings your bell, he will generally retire if you send him word, "engaged," and a busy life cannot be otherwise than happy. Frogs do not croak in running water, and active minds are seldom troubled with gloomy forebodings. They come up only from the stagnant depths of a spirit unstirred by generous impulses or the blessed necessities of honest toil.

If you go to the creature to make you happy, the earth will tell you that happiness is not found in the furrows of the field; the sea that is not in the treasures of the deep. Crowns will say: "It is too precious a gem to be found with us; we can adorn the head, but we cannot satisfy the heart." Happiness is in us, not in things about us.

If happiness consisted in things only, there is no end to the numberless kinds of it. It was in this point of view the erudite Roman writer, Barro, enumerated seven hundred kinds of happiness. So also the learned Turkish doctor, Ebn Abbas, maintained that the number of grievous sins is about seven hundred, thus balancing the accounts between good and ill. Le Droz, who wrote a treatise on happiness, describes the conditions necessary for it as consisting of the greatest fortitude to resist and endure the pains and ills of life, united with the keenest sensibility to enjoy its pleasures and delights.

"Health, peace and competence" is a popular definition of happiness. Yet thousands and tens of thousands possess these great blessings, and are not happy. Many will not allow that they have the means to be happy. Madame de Stael, in her "Delphire," defines happiness to consist in absence of misery. How many human beings are without any real evil, and yet complain of their fate?

There is so little real happiness on earth, because we seek it not aright—seek it where it is not, in outward circumstances and external good, and neglect to seek it where alone it dwells, in the close chambers of the bosom. We would have a happiness in time, independent of eternity; we would have it independent of the Being whose it is to give, and so we go forth each one as best we may to search out the rich possession for ourselves. But disappointment attends every step in the pursuit of happiness until we seek it where alone it can be found. The cherubims with flaming swords still guard the gates of paradise, and no man enters therein.

If you would be happy, if you would enjoy the deepest depth of happiness, live to make others happy. Selfish happiness is a sin. There is no joy so sweet as that which comes from the kindly deed to make others happy, by casting a ray of sunshine in their pathway, and reflecting the divine light in soul mirrors, which light will change others into the "same image."

Patience Pays.

If you want a good appetite, don't worry. If you want a healthy body, don't worry. If you want things to go right in your homes or business, don't worry. Nervousness is the bane of the race. It is not confined to the women by any means, but extends to the men as well. What good does fretting do? It only increases with indulgence, like anger, or appetite, or love, or any other human impulse. It deranges one's temper, excites unpleasant feelings towards everybody, and confuses the mind. It affects the whole person, unfits one for the proper completion of the work whose trifling interruption or disturbance started the fretful fit. Suppose these things go wrong to-day, the to-morrows are coming in which to try again, and the thing is not worth clouding your own spirit and those around you, injuring yourself and them physically for such a trifle. Strive to cultivate a spirit of patience, both for your own good and the good of those about you. You will never regret the step, for it will not only add to your own happiness, but the example of your conduct will affect those with whom you associate, and in whom you are interested. Suppose somebody makes a mistake, suppose you are crossed, or a trifling accident occurs; to fly into a fretful mood will not mend matters, but help to hinder the attainment of what you wish. Then, when a thing is beyond repair, waste no useless regrets over it, and no idle fretting. Strive for that serenity of spirit that will enable you to make the best of all things. That means contentment in its best sense, and contentment is the only true happiness of life. A pleasant disposition and good work will make the whole surroundings ring with cheerfulness.

Plain.

Said James Whitcomb Riley the other day to a group of reporters: "I wish you newspaper men wouldn't be quite so careless in your remarks about my looks. I was served with a notice several years ago that I wasn't very handsome, but the reporters take a kind of delight in reminding me of it. It seems to me that you might at least be as considerate as the old auntie who went to the menagerie and saw the hippopotamus. She was staggered for a moment, but her breeding got the better of her impulses. She didn't want to say the animal was ugly, so she turned to one of her friends with the exclamation, 'Sakes a massy, but aint' he plain!'"
—New York Tribune.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

The Child Musician.

He had played for his lordship's levee,
He had played for her ladyship's whim,
Till the poor little head was heavy,
And the poor little brain would swim.
And the face grew peaked and eerie,
And the large eyes strange and bright;
And they said—too late—"He is weary;
He shall rest for at least to-night!"
But at dawn when the birds were waking,
As they watched in the silent room:
With the sound of a strained cord breaking,
A something snapped in the gloom.
'Twas a string of his violincello,
And they heard him stir in his bed:
'Make room for a tired little fellow,
Kind God—!" was the last he said.
AUSTIN DOBSON.

H. St. Clair, Jellett.

A Morning Grievance.

I like to dust, and I like to sew,
And I like to water the fishes;
I like to weed, and I like to hoe;
But, oh, how I hate to wash dishes!
I wish a dish had never been made!
But what's the good of wishes?
Mamma is calling, and—I'm afraid
I must do those breakfast dishes!
—Youth's Companion.



DEAR FATHER,—I have found work at last— even sooner than I expected, and with a friend that sticks to me always, and with whom I spend many hours.

My work is a little confining, but I have my evenings to myself. You will be pleased to hear that I am thrown with men who have been in the custom of handling money and valuables, and also that my presence was earnestly sought after. Your loving SON.

P. S.—My friend has a well-rounded character. —[Brooklyn Life.

His Curiosity Gratified.

"Travel on this road purty often?" inquired the passenger with the long, slender, pointed nose.
"Yes," replied the sleepy-looking passenger on the same seat.
"Come to town most every day, I reckon?"
"Yes."
"In business of some kind, like as not?"
"No. I work for another man."
"Dry goods business?"
"No. Wet goods."
"Saloon?"

The inquisitive passenger was quiet a moment. Then he came at him again.

"Find it cheaper to live out o' the city?"
"No; dearer."
"Rent's are cheaper, ain't they?"
"Yes."

"Groceries and things don't cost any more, do they?"
"No; cost less."
"Have to pay out too much for railroad fare?"
"Railroad fare don't cost me \$75 a year."
"Then what makes it dearer?"
"Running for trains. Wear and tear of shoe leather."

The long-nosed man ruminated on this a few moments, and then said:—
"They pay bigger wages in the city than they do in the suburbs, don't they?"
"Yes."

"What might it be worth, now, to hold a job like yours?"
"The man I'm working for pays me \$20.99 a week."
"Always makes the exact change?"
"Always."

"What's the idea of makin' it just \$20.99?"
"He pays me \$20 for my work, and the ninety-nine cents for minding my own business."
And the sharp-nosed man went to the other end of the car and took a seat on the coal box. —[Chicago Tribune.

TWO MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.

"You and Jack sit next to each other in school, don't you, Wallie?"
"Part of the time."
"Only a part?"
"Yes, sir. Jack's standing in the corner most of the time."
"And what do you do then?"
"Oh, I generally stand in the other corner." —Harper's Young People.

Going to Leave Home.

BY DOROTHEA HODGES.

In the big, comfortable kitchen, John Grey, his wife, and her sister, Ruth Bates, were sitting around the table. The children, with the exception of the eldest son, who had gone to the village, were in bed. The farmer was reading the paper, his wife was putting a patch on the knee of Eddie's knickerbockers, and Ruth was knitting a stocking for one of the little ones. There was silence in the room save for the snapping of the fire, the ticking of the clock, and the rustle of the newspaper; and when Mrs. Gray sighed deeply, both her husband and sister looked up in surprise.

"What's the matter, Mary?" asked her husband. "Has anything gone wrong? You look troubled." "I am," answered his wife. "There is great trouble in store for us. Will is going to leave home."

The paper fell to the floor, and for a moment Mr. Gray looked at his wife, too much surprised to utter a word.

"Going to leave home!" he repeated at last. "Mary, you must be dreaming."

Mrs. Gray shook her head sadly. "I wish I were," she said. "No John, it is true. Will has made up his mind to leave us. I've noticed for months past that he seemed dissatisfied and restless, and since you sold Bess he has grumbled a great deal about the work, and the dullness of his life; and to-day I heard him tell George Wood that he would not be here a month from now; that he had had enough of farm life, and if we would not consent to his leaving that he would run away and take his chances."

"I'll see about that," said Mr. Gray, angrily. "Consent to it! I rather think not! I won't consider it for a moment. He'd fall in with all sorts of rascals in the city, and get us into trouble. Besides, I need him here. It'll be nine years at least before Eddie can take his place, and he's got to stay; that's all there is about it."

"Why don't you make him wish to stay, John?" asked the gentle voice of his sister-in-law.

"If he's got the city fever on him, all the talking in the world wouldn't do any good," rejoined the farmer. "He wouldn't listen to a word."

"Don't talk. Don't let him ever suspect that you are aware of his desire to leave you. Try my plan, John."

"The best plan I know of is to tell him my mind freely, without any beating about the bush; and the sooner it's done the better."

"Now, John, don't be above taking a woman's advice. Let me tell you how to deal with Will. I have been here six months, and have taken a deep interest in the boy. I have seen his dissatisfaction, and recognized the cause. I have overheard him talking to George Wood more than once, and only yesterday I heard him say that if he went to the city what he earned would be his own, but that here he worked from dawn to dark, and was no better off at the end of the year than at the beginning. He said that Jim Howard, who clerks in a shoe store in N., gets ten dollars a week and is only seventeen."

"If you want Will to stay on the farm, give him an interest in it. He is eighteen years old, and has worked faithfully for you ever since he was large enough. He has had his food, lodging, and clothes, to be sure, but all he actually owns is his little dog, which is always at his heels. You even sold the only horse you had that was fit for the saddle; and Will was very fond of Bess."

"It seemed a pity to keep a horse just for Will to ride," said Mr. Gray, "and she was too light for work. I could not afford to keep her."

"You can better afford to keep an extra horse than to have your son leave you, John. Whom could you get that would take the interest in the work that Will has? You have thought it only right that he should do his share toward running the farm, and have considered your duty done in giving him a home. You are disposed to think him ungrateful, because he wants to leave you now that every year makes his services more valuable; but the boy is ambitious and wants to get something for himself, and it is only natural."

Mr. Gray leaned his head on his hand, a look of deep thought on his grave face. Ruth's plain speaking had given rise to thoughts which had never before entered his mind.

"I believe you're about right, Ruth," he said, at last. "I'll think it all over to-night, and make up my mind what it is best to do."

Just at daybreak, Ruth was awakened from a sound sleep by the noise of horse's hoofs in the yard. Looking out, she was surprised to see John trotting away on old Fan. "Where can he be going at this hour?" she thought. When she went downstairs at six o'clock, Will was standing by the kitchen table, having just come in with two pails of milk. A few minutes later, his father entered.

"You were out early, John," said Ruth. "I heard you ride away this morning."

"Yes, I went to Mr. Scott's on a matter of business."

"That's the man you sold Bess to, isn't it, papa?" asked little Eddie.

"Yes, my son." Then turning to Will, he said, "Will, you'll find Bess out there, hitched at the gate; she belongs to you now."

"Bess, mine! Oh, father, thank you! thank you! I'd rather have little Bess than anything else in the world." Out he went and patted and caressed her, until called in to breakfast by his mother.

"You've been a good son, Will, and now you are getting old enough to begin to lay aside something for yourself. I wish I could give you a good start, but you know I am not a rich man, and I have your mother and the four little ones to provide for. This is the plan I have thought of; you may have the use of that west forty-acre field; it is every part good land, as you know, and the team of young bays that I bought of Smith to farm it with. All you raise will be your own. If you make good use of this, I intend giving you the team and a deed to the land when you are twenty-one."

"This—this seems too much," stammered Will. "I don't know how to thank you."

"I am glad you are pleased," said his father. "I can better afford to do this than to let you work for someone else, as many young men have to. Your own work won't require near all your time and I need your help very much, and could get no one who would fill your place. I'll board and clothe you, of course, just as I have always done."

That ended Will's desire to leave home. He was never again heard to mention the subject, and he grumbled no more about the hard work, and the monotony of his life, but in every way tried to show his appreciation of his father's kindness.

It Was Mean.

THE PART A BULL CALF PLAYED IN ONE MAN'S LIFE.

"The meanest adventure I ever had happened down in Arizona a couple of weeks ago," said Dr. S. O. Young, who was setting the pace for a coterie of commercial pilgrims in the Lindell corridors.

"My best girl lives a couple of miles from town, and I had written her that I would help her hold down the old arm-chair Saturday night. The train was delayed, and by the time I got supper at the hotel, shaved and had my mustache curled, it was pretty late. All the livery rigs were out, but I was determined to keep my engagement. I set out afoot, and was within half a mile of the house when I saw an animal come tearing down the side of the mountain at a Nancy Hanks gait. It was too dark to see it clearly, but I got a crank in my head that it was a mountain lion, and that it would like a nice, fat drummer for supper. I lit out for the house, but the animal gained on me rapidly. Suddenly it lifted up its voice in the most unearthly roar that ever caused goose pimples to bud and blossom on the backbone of mortal man. It echoed through those canyon like the cry of a lost soul. I knew then that it was a lion, and a mighty hungry one. Right ahead of me was a shellbark hickory, and up that I shinned in a hurry, spoiling a \$60 suit of clothes and rubbing off about a square mile of cuticle. I didn't know whether mountain lions could climb trees or not, but I thought in any event I might delay the obsequies a trifle. The animal came up to the tree, stopped, and emitted another heart-breaking bellow that nearly caused me to fall off my perch. Then it walked around the tree a few times, shuffled about and lay down. It seemed to think it had a sure thing of it and could afford to wait. I staid up there all night in the frosty air, chilled half to death. Along toward morning I fell into a doze, from which I was aroused by the voice of my own prospective father-in-law. I looked down and there was the whole family in the old red wagon, en route to town! On the other side of the tree lay a red bull calf, complacently chewing his cud."

Some Easily-Made Bits of Furniture.

Here is something for your sitting-room. It is called an ottoman, but will answer for a wood-box. Make a box three and a-half feet square, three feet high, or less; put hinges on the lid; now for the covering. For the top, strong canvas should be cut five inches wider than the lid all around; tack three sides down at the edges, then fill in with wool, hair, feathers, or corn husks, then close the edge. This stuffed top should slightly project. A cover of chintz, heavy sateen, worsted, plush, or velvet must cover the whole box. The seams following the lines and angles should be corded. Tasseled fringe is often added.

A convenient receptacle for madamoise'le's starched dresses, or other wear, is made in the following way:—Make a box about 5 feet long, 2½ wide, and about 2 feet high. It must have a hinged lid. Make a cushion out of ticking about 2½x5 feet; stuff it with wool, horse hair, feathers, or corn husks. Cover the top with chintz, sateen, or velvet, and make a curtain to go around three sides of the box and reaching the floor; have it gathered full. This, with a few cushions, answers the double purpose of a lounge and trunk. It's well worth its room anywhere.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

While hovering round the winter's fire,
One cold and blustering day,
And setting in a rocking chair,
My thoughts took shape this way.

Methought as how in olden time,
(Not many years ago),
The ADVOCATE I chanced to spy,
PRIME puzzles in, Ho! Ho!!

Now I, a poser from my youth,
(Comes natural, so they say)
Thought how as I a con. would send,
So bid it haste away.

That con., Ha! Ha!! appeared at once,
It gave me courage new;
I tried again, this time I failed—
No, it was published too.

From this time forth, Dear "Uncle Tom,"
(Who's always at the helm),
Found me a constant visitor,
COMPLETE his puzzling realm.

Now let us for a moment see,
Who did comprise the crew:
"Miss Armand" down at "Pakenham,"
And "Harry Albro" too.

We had two "Reeves" from "Highland Creek,"
"E. Manning" from "Bond Head";
"Miss Dennie" oft would come from "Bath,"
But now, alas! she's—dead.

From "Chesterfield" came "R. J. Risk,"
From "Athol" "Russell Boss";
"Miss Redmond" came from "London, Ont.,"
And "Snow Bird" quite a loss.

"A. Howkins" was a "Lorneville" lad,
"Miss Rilance," where is she?
And then we had "A. Shaver" too,
And "Arthur H. Mabee."

Let's see, there was "Mabel," "Amy" and "Jess,"
"Flora" "Eulalie," too;
"Angus" and "Mary" and "Anna K. Fox,"
With "Elinor" formed the crew.

Where are they all? not many, I think,
Are left who manned the yacht;
LAST days gone by, 'cept "Ada" and "I":
And we—are competing not.

FAIR BROTHER.

2-CHARADE.

Am I TOTAL, Uncle Tom,
To a place within the Dom?
Now I LAST, let me see
How FIRST received I will be.

EDITH FAIR BROTHER.

3-CHARADE.

While walking FIRST the street one day,
I spied a ragged, homeless boy;
I gave him work—to SECOND it well,
Was what I told him; he said he would try.

Some clothes he bought with money LAST,
Then ran away and ne'er came back;
He left undone my little task,
This TOTAL boy was named Jack.

LILY DAY.

4-DECAPITATION.

Dear cousins, I've given up puzzling,
I have really got to go,
Because I have other work to do
That takes up my time, you know.

I have worked just FIRST year at puzzling
And found I had great success;
But now, as I have no time to spare,
My puzzling is WHOLE, I guess.

The department will never miss me—
You won't know that I'm away,
Because of the other good puzzlers,
Geo. Blyth and Lily Day.

Perhaps I may write again,
So none of you need cry;
I hate to leave you all now,
But I must say "good bye."

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

5-DECAPITATION.

Our friend, Henry Reeve,
I'm pleased to perceive,
Intends in our ranks to remain;
And I think it but meet
(Since he now can compete),
That friend Woodworth should join us again.

Does our old Uncle Tom
Think to shut from the "dom"
Cousin Ed. A. Fairbrother and me?
He may, perhaps, try,
But he'll need to be sly,
For we'll get FIRST all right, you shall see.

To our circle so gay,
Master Hall called one day:
He's welcome SECOND, yet I would crave—
When next he feels merry,
And tries proverbs to bury,
He'll not find such a deep hidden grave.

LAST I close, Mr. Reeve,
Like you, I believe,
That puzzling cannot be called treason;
The absence of rhyme,
Of course, is no crime,
But pray let our puzzles have reason.

ADA ARMAND.

6-ENIGMA.

I'm used of various forms and size,
And in me mostly comfort lies;
I may be high, I may be low—
By cart or van or tram can go.

I'm seen with women and with men—
When good, remarked on; ay, and then
The soldier you at once discern
In every gesture, every turn.

ADA SMITHSON.

7-PUZZLE.

I sent 20 cents for 20 pencils, the prices being 4 cents each, for a cent and 4 for a cent. How many of each kind will the shop man send me?

HENRY BECK.

8-ENIGMA.

I pass along the street
Around, around with varied sounds;
But if beheld I am found
To run along the ground
At every body's feet.

FRED. HALL.

9-PUZZLE.

Two men have an eight (8) quart vessel of water, and want to divide the water equally between them, but have only a three (3) quart vessel and a five (5) quart vessel to measure with. How can they do it?

HENRY BOBIE.

Answers to January Fifteenth Puzzles.

- 1-Sensationalism. 3-Surprise. 5-Withdraw.
- 2-Useful. 4-Treason, Reason. 6-Ada Armand.
- 7-The letter E. 8-Nothing venture, nothing have.

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to January 15th Puzzles.

Henry Reeve, Josie Sheehan, A. Howkins, Geo. W. Blyth, A. R. Borrowman, Lily Day, Addison and Oliver Snider, I. Irvine Devitt, Ada Smithson, Emma Brown, Henry Beck, Edith Fair Brother.

ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC SALE
OF
HIGH CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE
AT MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM,
— ON —
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

On the above date we will sell by public auction 18 CHOICE SHORTHORNS, consisting of 12 cows and heifers and 6 young bulls. A very superior lot. Fourteen of the number were got by Conqueror - 8227 =, a grand Cruickshank bull and wonderfully uniform sire. Several show animals are in the offering, and most of them from our best milking strains. Bates and Cruickshank and other Scotch families represented.

TERMS:—Nine months' credit, or eight per cent. per annum off for cash.
TRAINS:—The morning and evening trains from both ways on G. T. Railway, and also on L. H. and B. Railway, will stop at Lucan Crossing Station, one mile east of our stables. The one o'clock mail train from the east on G.T.Ry. will stop at our farm on day of sale to let passengers off.
Send for a catalogue and come to our sale.
JAS. M. SMITH,
327-b-om Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

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Auction
Sale
AT HOPE FARM,
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE,
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will expose for sale (positively without reserve) the whole of his valuable stock

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Fifteen Mares in foal to the well-known prize horse "McNabby's Heir," all young and of superior quality, some of them being Pure-bred Registered Clydes, and most of the others having three or four crosses of the Clydesdale blood, making the produce eligible for registration; also six young mares not in foal, and ten geldings. None of the horses are over eight years old, and there are several very choice young geldings and fillies.

Seventeen head of Grade Horned Cattle, consisting of cows calved and to calve, also some young Steers and Heifers of choice quality.

TWENTY-ONE PIGS, consisting of a pure-bred Berkshire Boar, and several well-bred Berkshire Sows and young pigs.

The Implements consist of a full line of Farm Implements as required in working a large farm of a thousand acres (they are all in good repair, many of them almost new), comprising breaking and stubble plows, also gang plows, drill seeders, disc cultivators, harrows, binders, waggons, mowers, turnip drills and cultivators, steam threshing outfit, etc., etc.

Full catalogues of the entire stock will soon be ready, and will be sent to any one on application.

Special arrangements can be made for the accommodation of parties coming from a distance and desiring to stay at the farm either the night before or after the sale, on writing to the manager, Mr. J. G. Brown, at Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over 20 and up to \$100, payable on October 15th, 1893; over \$100, half payable on October 15th, 1893, and balance on January 2nd, 1894, on furnishing approved security, bearing 8 per cent. interest. Discount of 5 per cent. allowed on cash payments over \$20.

Hope Farm is 4 1/2 miles from St. Jean Baptiste station on the N.P., 6 miles from Rosenfeldt on the C.P.R., and 11 miles from Morris on the C.P.R.

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Correspondents will receive prompt attention by addressing

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The Clydesdale
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(1866)

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1 " " " No. 1518
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20 Grade Clydesdale Mares, In Foal to Imp. Sire.
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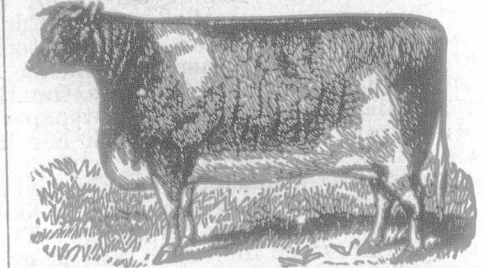
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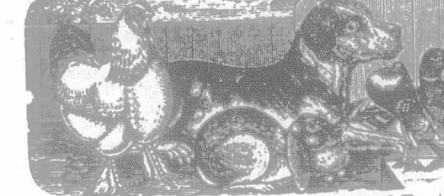
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Silver, Gold Laced, Black and White Wyandottes; Barred P. Rocks; L. Brahmas; Black Cochins; Langshans; Black Hamburgs; M. B. Turkeys. Eggs ready now to ship. Write S. LING, Fort Rouge Poultry Yards, 30-2-y-m A few choice fowls for sale.

FOR THIS MONTH ONLY!

I will sell four Cornish Indian Game Cockerels, \$2.50 each; six pullets, \$1.50 each; one trio of Brown Leghorns, \$3; one trio of Black Minorcas, \$4.50. This is a bargain for anyone. Send stamp for reply. H. K. ZAVITZ, Lock Box 143, 33-2-y-m CARBERRY.

H. A. CHADWICK, St. James Man.



Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guinea Fowls and Black African Bantams, Silver Grey Dorkings and Pekin Ducks. A few fowls for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 16 entries in 1891, and 10 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third in 1892, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Send stamp for catalogue and price list. 34-2-y-m

EXHIBITION GAMES. BLACK-BREADED RED AND INDIAN GAMES that won first and special premiums at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1891 and 1892. Eggs carefully packed at \$3 per setting. Old and young prize-winning stock for sale. Also a few pair of superior Homing Pigeons, bred from the best imported Belgium stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. 30-2-y-m J. LEMON, Winnipeg, Man.

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S. A. COXE, Veterinarian, DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES. Office and Infirmary: 34-2-y-m BEAUBIEN STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.

W. A. DUNBAR VETERINARY SURGEON, 15 1/2 Jemima St., - - Winnipeg. Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to. TELEPHONE 56. 25-2-y-m

W. S. HENDERSON, V.S. VETERINARIAN DISTRICT NO. 9, CARBERRY, 27-2-y-m MANITOBA.

W. J. HINMAN, Veterinarian. OFFICE, 277 James. RESIDENCE, 420 4th Ave. N. Telephone 262. Telephone 42. WINNIPEG - MANITOBA Wallace's Register complete. Dentistry a specialty. 27-2-y-m

CHARLES LITTLE, V.S., DISTRICT VETERINARIAN. Office and Infirmary, 175 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST. 27-2-y-m

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S., Dominion Government Quarantine Officer, 28-2-y-m EMERSON, - - - MAN.

D. McNAUGHT, VETERINARY SURGEON, Rapid City.

J. S. ROE, V.S., NEEPAWA. DISTRICT VETERINARIAN FOR NEEPAWA AND DAUPHIN DISTRICT. Treats all Diseases of Domesticated Animals. 36-2-y-m Office: HARRISON'S DRUG STORE.

DR. W. R. TAYLOR, VETERINARY SURGEON. Special Attention to Dentistry. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, - MANITOBA. 27-2-y-m Sasse Ave., near Rosin House.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Sections 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Cap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:

- Alton, Wm. W. Glenboro. Atkinson, John C. Carman. Barr, John W. Neepawa. Coxe, Samuel A. Brandon. Dunbar, W. A. Winnipeg. Dann, Joseph. Delorane. Fisher, John Frederick. Brandon. Fisher, Peter M. Brandon. Green, Enoch. Birtle. Henderson, Walter Scott. Carberry. Hinman, Willet J. Winnipeg. Hopkins, Arthur George. Hartney. Irwin, John James. Stonewall. Karn, Leslie C. Gladstone. Little, Charles. Winnipeg. Little, William. Pilot Mound. Little, Michael. Pilot Mound. Livingston, Archibald M. Melita. McFadden, D. H. Emerson. McMillan, Adam. Oak Lake. McNaught, David. Rapid City. Morrison, Wm. McLeod. Glenboro. Murray, George P. Morden. Poole, John Wesley. Carman. Riddell, William. Morden. Roe, James S. Neepawa. Rutherford, John Gunion. Portage la Prairie. Shoults, Wm. A. Winnipeg. Smith, Henry D. Virden. Spiers, William Ralph. Portage la Prairie. Thompson, S. J. Carberry. Torrance, Frederick. Brandon. Walker, J. St. Clair. Boissevain. Young, Matthew. Manitou. The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable to prosecution. J. G. RUTHERFORD, REGISTRAR. 34-2-f-m

White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. At Provincial Exhibition I won 1 and 2 old pair, 2 and 3 young pair Wyandottes; 1 and 2 Bronze Turkeys. Birds exhibited from my stock won numerous prizes. Wyandottes are the best adapted to our climate (193 eggs from 100 pullets in January), being hardy, quick to mature, good winter layers, and a large, delicately flavored table fowl. A grand lot of each variety now ready for sale. Write for what you want. M. MAW, 32-2-y-m Main St. North, Winnipeg.

SHAMROCK -- AVENUE -- CLYDESDALES. The choicest collection of young Clydesdale Stallions, fit for service the coming season, to be found in Canada; good breeding and high-class quality considered; prize winners, and sons of prize winners, including the first prize three-year-old and second prize two-year-old (imported) class, and winner of gold medal as best Dominion-bred Clydesdale stallion any age at Ottawa last year. Prices reasonable. THOS. GOOD, Richmond P.O., Ont. Stittsville Station, C. P. R. 329-d-om

W. J. GUEST, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in: Fresh and Salt Water Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc. Cash Paid for FARMERS' PRODUCE. 602 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. 40-2-m

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HARNESSES! WRITE FOR PRICES TO PEIRCE'S, - 278 James-St., Winnipeg. Cheapest House in Manitoba. 40-2-f-m

ESTABLISHED 1860. KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON, Commission Merchants, - Montreal. GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER, ETC. Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental Markets. 30-2-y-m

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. OPENING OF LAKE ROUTE. Manitoba, Alberta, Athabasca The largest and best equipped Boats on the Lakes, leave FORT WILLIAM EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY for Owen Sound, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and all points East. Connecting train leaves Winnipeg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 17.45 o'clock. LOWEST RATES. QUICKEST TIME. Passengers ticketed through to all points in the East and the Old Country. Direct Route to St. Paul, Chicago and all Southern Points. Rates to Pacific Coast \$10 and \$5 lower than by any other route. For full particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to W. M. McLEOD, City Ticket Agent, 471 Main Street, Winnipeg. J. S. CARTER, Depot Agent, or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Winnipeg. 26-2-y-m

FOR SALE - Three Stallions on easy terms, part payment taken in trade for Merchandise, Horses or Stock.

The young Thoroughbred Clydesdale Stallion HONEST JOCK. Registered No. 1719. Foaled May 23, 1890. Honest Jock is a beautiful dapple bay horse, 16 hands high, with fine style and unexcelled action and finish. Exceptionally well made; short ribbed; flat bone. A fine draught stallion. Sire, Dumbarton Jock (Imp.) (730) (5728); dam, Grey Nell (1004). Sire of dam, Lord Seafield (Imp.) (34) (496); 2nd sire, Polly, by Young Broomfield (Imp.) (231) (73); 3rd sire, Jim, by Grey Clyde (Imp.) (170) (78). RED RIVER VOLUNTEER. - Golden bay, foaled on the 10th day of July, 1887, 16 hands high; large, open gaited; fine head and neck; best of legs and feet, and promises good speeding qualities. He is by Chicago Volunteer 2611; he by Volunteer 55; he by Hambletonian 10. His first dam was by the great sire Clear Grit 859, the sire of a large number in the 30 list; he by the imported thoroughbred horse, Lapidist. Second dam by Old St. Lawrence, the founder of Royal George and Toronto Chief strains. Chicago Volunteer is the sire of a large number in the 30 list, and the sire was by the greatest horse of his age, while his grandsire was the founder of the trotting horse of America. His descendants far outnumber all other families together. SYON, 9 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high; dark bay; very heavy black mane and tail. Exceptionally handsome fellow in conformation and style, and has proved himself a sure foal getter, and has got the best stock of any horse in his class in Manitoba, which can be seen. He is by an imported Clydesdale stallion and a French mare. All these horses are imported from Ontario, and are acclimated to the country and ready for the season's business; not like horses coming to the province now, liable to sickness and disease of all sorts. For further particulars, address JOSEPH DAVIS, Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg. 40-f-m

FOR SALE. The Fine, Roan Shorthorn Bull ECLIPSE No. 10225. Calved October 19th, 1886. Address-- Geo. Rankin, HAMIOTA, MAN. 37-f-m

NOTICES. The Breeder's Gazette for Feb. 15th to hand, and is, as usual, replete with valuable information for the stock breeder and farmer. The frontispiece illustration represents a fine out of a prize-winning group of Cotswolds. A number of timely articles are given on the feeding of stock, as well as notes on conventions, the lamb crop of 1893, sheep, swine, breeding and training of horses, echoes from the turf, etc. Also a complete review of the markets for the past week. The Gazette being one of the best five stock journals, we cheerfully recommend it to all stockmen. It is issued at the low price of \$2.00 per annum, by the J. H. Saunders Publishing Co., Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

STOCK GOSSIP. Mr. H. A. Mullins, of Binscarth Farm, strongly recommends dehorning all beef cattle intended for shipment, claiming that they feed better even on pasture, and can be fed in loose boxes or sheds during winter with less expense and labor than if tied up in stalls. He kindly offers to instruct any one of our readers how to dehorn without any trouble, if they write him. James A. Mullen, "Stonesfield Farm," Cypress River, writes us: "That he considers large-sized French Canadian horses the best for general purposes; and he claims that his stallion, Lofly John, sired by an English thoroughbred, is the getter of horses good either on the plow or on the road, and that he has given great satisfaction to all who have used him." Dr. Rutherford, V.S., Portage la Prairie, recently purchased Hilburn, vol. 16, p. 450, E. S. B. sire Napbury, dam Samaria, by Syrian. Hilburn is a good bay in color, standing 15-3 hands high; has plenty of large flat bone and good feet, and a remarkably well set shoulder. His breeding is extremely good, a speedy half brother to him making fourth in the St. Leger handicap held in England. The doctor intends to let his new purchase stand at his stables in P. la P. during the coming season. We would call attention to the advertisement in this issue of the sale of Mr. Martin's stock, to be held on March 21st, at 10 a. m., at "Hope Farm," St. Jean Baptiste. There will be offered a number of well-bred Clyde mares, in foal to the pure-bred stallion, McNabb's Heir, and also a number of young mares and geldings; also a complete set of farm machinery suitable to a 1,000-acre farm, including a steam threshing outfit. Liberal terms of payment. Everything will be sold without reserve. Send for catalogues. Mr. John Thonger, of Wolf's Head Farm, Nesseliff, Baschurch, Salop, writes: "I am pleased to say that I have a good number of enquiries after sheep, and that our flock is looking promising for a good crop of lambs this next season, and we should have some first-class lambs, considering the sires we have been using, especially those sired by Count Arundel (8952), purchased at Mr. Richard Thomas' sale for the sum of 45 guineas, and also those sired by Doctor the Fourth (this sheep was bred by R. Thomas), and Portsmouth Attractor (6345), hired from J. Bowen Jones, Esq., in 1891, for the sum of 25 guineas, to serve thirty ewes, and hired again this year at a similar figure to serve twenty ewes. Each of the above sires have been exhibited at our leading shows, and been well up in the prize list, obtaining several first and second prizes, as well as commendations. We have some very good shearlings sired by Portsmouth Attractor, which look like making a good lot for the coming season. We made several good sales this last season, shipping in all about 350 Shropshires to Canada and the United States, a good number of which were show sheep selected by us from some of the leading flocks. I am pleased to say that our yearling sheep are doing well, and trust that the weather will keep as mild for the lambing season as it is at present."

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3, 1892, (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND.	
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Express, Daily.		St. Paul Ex. Express, Daily.	Brandon Ex. Wed., Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0 Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	3.0 Portage Junc.	11.54a	1.10p
2.35p	3.45p	9.3 St. Norbert	12.00p	1.24p
2.17p	3.21p	15.8 Carleton	12.03p	1.37p
1.59p	2.51p	23.5 St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p
1.50p	2.04p	27.4 Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.51p	32.5 Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p
1.30p	2.33p	40.4 Morris	1.20p	2.30p
	2.18p	46.8 St. Jean	1.35p	
	1.57p	56.0 Letellier	1.57p	
	1.25p	65.0 Emerson	2.15p	
	1.15p	68.1 Pembina	2.25p	
	9.35a	168 Grand Forks	6.00p	
	5.35a	223 Winnipeg Junc.	6.55p	
	8.35p	470 Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481 St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	683 Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday	Passenger Tu., Thu. & Saturday		Passenger Mon. Wed. and Friday	Freight Tu., Thu. & Saturday
11.40a	2.55p	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.50p	10. Lowe Farm	3.03p	8.15a
5.40p	12.37p	21.2 Myrtle	3.31p	9.05a
5.20p	12.15p	25.9 Roland	3.43p	9.25a
4.45p	11.57a	33.5 Rosebank	4.02p	9.58a
4.10p	11.43a	39.6 Miami	4.15p	10.25a
3.25p	11.30a	49.0 Deerwood	4.38p	11.15a
2.58p	11.08a	54.1 Altamont	4.50p	11.45a
2.18p	10.49a	62.1 Somerset	5.10p	12.25p
1.43p	10.33a	68.4 Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74.6 Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p
12.50p	10.07a	79.4 Marleauville	5.50p	1.55p
12.22p	9.55a	85.1 Greenway	6.05p	2.25p
11.04a	9.35a	92.3 Balder	6.21p	3.00p
10.28a	9.12a	102.0 Belmont	6.45p	3.50p
9.40a	8.55a	109.7 Hilton	7.21p	4.25p
9.35a	8.40a	117.1 Ashdown	7.37p	5.03p
8.48a	8.30a	120.0 Wawanessa	7.47p	5.16p
8.10a	8.06a	129.5 Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.09p
7.30a	7.48a	137.2 Martinville	8.35p	6.43p
	7.30a	145.1 Brandon	8.55p	7.30p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Mixed Daily, ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Mixed Daily, ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.
12.10p	0	Winnipeg	3.40p	
11.50a	3	Portage Junction	3.55p	
11.18a	11.5	St. Charles	4.26p	
11.08a	14.7	Headingley	4.35p	
10.40a	21	White Plains	5.00p	
9.45a	35.2	Eustace	5.49p	
9.18a	42.1	Oakville	6.13p	
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.00p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

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

CRADLE CHURN



B. R. HAMILTON & CO., Patents & Sole Proprietors. 21-2-y-m NEPEAWA, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

SPECIAL NOTICE!

J. E. SMITH, Beresford Stock Farm, has now in the City of Brandon, at his new stock emporium, TWELVE SHORTHORN BULLS, TWO GALLOWAY BULLS, TWO HEREFORD BULLS, a number of SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS, THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS (rising three years old); also CLYDESDALE MARES and FILLIES. All stock first-class and all registered. Can be seen at any time in Brandon, having just completed a large sale barn for the convenience of parties visiting the city. As heretofore, a large stock will be kept at the Beresford Farm, and the products will be on exhibition in Brandon. Prices and terms easy.

Write or wire J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon P. O., Manitoba. P. S.—A number of Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent. 40-a-m



SHORTHORNS

..... TO BE
SOLD AT AUCTION IN MARCH.

(Date given next issue.)

14 Females and 3 Young Bulls of Rare & Choice Breeding

The sires in the pedigree are bred by such notable breeders as Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Mr. Pawlett, the noted Booth breeder, and Mr. Linton, of Sheriff-Hutton, from whose herd the later crosses have come, making a pedigree rarely met with, viz., several choice Booth crosses on several as choice Cruickshank. Few have it, and all need it. A bona fide sale, as we have too many females for our farm. Catalogues will be ready soon.

N.B.—We never have bulls left on our hands. Two of the young bulls to be sold are good enough to head any herd. For Catalogue address D. ALEXANDER, Bridgen, Ontario. 328-

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST

ARE KEPT AT ISALEIGH GRANGE.

This is what we claim and our customers endorse. GUERNSEYS, SHROPSHIRE AND IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES. Seventy-five beautiful ewes in lamb to our imported rams, winners at England's greatest shows. In Yorkshires we imported last year the cream of the English winners at the Royal, the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Royal Cornwall and other large shows, including the first-prize boar at the Royal. Do not forget that like produces like, and send in your orders for young pigs early. Address, 322-2-y-om J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK DEALERS!

HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR

..... TO BE HELD AT

Gretna, Man., Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 22nd and 23rd, '93.

700 HORSES, A NUMBER OF WORKING CATTLE AND FRESH MILCH COWS
..... WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

Before going East to buy, see the Home Market and the Stock offered for Sale.

Provincial-bred Horses and Cattle far Superior to the Inacclimated Stock Imported from the East. All Stock Dealers will find it to their interest to attend.

E. WINKLER. JACOB HEPNER. P. R. FRIESEN.
38-b-m

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14-y-m

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ROBT. KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent C. P. R., WINNIPEG 27-y-M

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Toronto.

Send for Catalogue. 33-2-y-m

SEND YOUR POULTRY, ETC.,

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for a general purpose

Farm Fence

—AND— DEFIES COMPETITION.

It is adapted for the field, garden, yard, stack, corrals, or for any purpose where a fence is required. It can be opened as a gate at any post. It is adapted to hilly or level land. It remains upright if placed along a side hill. It can be opened at any post and swing to either side as a gate, so that exit or entrance may be very readily effected at any point without having to go to a certain point for a gate, or take the fence apart for the purpose. It cannot become detached in any way. It is safe and cheap. It may be made of boards or filled in with wire netting or straight wire as desired. It is a labor-saver on the farm. Only one-third as much fence required, and more crop can be raised by using it. It can be rapidly set up or taken down and moved from place to place as desired. Cross fences may be coupled into it at any post. It can be moved by one man a few feet at a time without uncoupling it. It has no equal for efficiency on the farm. It is admirably adapted as a labor-saver to those farmers feeding green feed to cows, as it can be kept close to the standing feed, and after cutting it can be thrown over the fence. This does away with the use of horses and wagon for this purpose, and is much speedier. The fence can be made any desired height and the sections any desired length up to 18 or 20 feet. It is a beautifier of the farm. It will pay for itself in two seasons. It is easily made and operated. It can be made in the workshop or barn in the winter or during slack times in the summer by any one handy with tools. It solves the problem of snow-drifts by fences, as it can be taken apart and quickly removed and piled up till spring, when it can be quickly reset. Carefully consider these questions:—Of what use is a fence between two crops? How much land have you occupied by stationary cross fences? What are your returns per annum for the same? Is it dirt or dollars? If the land were in crop, what would be your increase? The best is always the cheapest.

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Full and clear directions given with each right sold. It is what it is represented to be. County or State rights for sale. 328-a-om

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WANTED.

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

PEDIGREED BARLEY FOR SALE.

I have 500 bushels of Pedigreed Duckbill Barley for sale. The stock from which my grain was grown has been carefully selected each year for the last twenty years. It is a heavy yielder; should average from 45 to 60 bushels per acre on soil suitable for barley growing; have known even larger yields. The grains are large and plump, straw abundant, stiff and bright. No more apt to lodge than any other variety. It is an upright grower; will outyield six-rowed or any other variety of two-rowed barley on same land from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. Is far superior to any other variety of two-rowed or six-rowed barley in both straw and grain, also for feeding purposes. English experts have reported it an excellent malting variety. Single bushels, 80c. per bushel. In ten bushel lots, 70c. per bushel. Twenty-five bushels and over, 65c. per bushel. Bags 20c. each. All grain put free on board C.P.R. or G.T.R. Cash must accompany all orders. Address H. H. SPENCER, Brooklin P.O., Ontario Co., Ont. 328-c-om

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SAVES LABOR, HEALTH, TIME, MONEY.

Washes without injury - THE FINEST AND HEAVIEST FABRICS.

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PEERLESS MANUFACTURING CO'Y, HAMILTON, CANADA. 24-2-y-m



Standard-Bred Stallions

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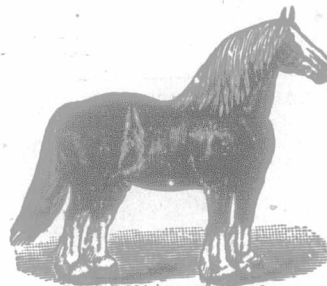
FOR SALE. Imp. CLYDESDALE Stallion, by McCammon. HUGH THOMSON, Drawer D, St. Marys. 328-2-b-om

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FOR SALE. ONE HACKNEY STALLION, Dereham Goldfinder 3742, Vol. 9, E. H. S. B., stands 6 1/2 hands, five years old, dark bay, splendid action. Also some Choice Clydesdale Colts and Fillies. Prices obtained by writing to 25-4-om S. J. PROUSE, Box 145, Ingersoll, Ont.

THOROUGHbred STALLION, 'INSPECTOR,' FOR SALE.

Twice Winner of 1st Prize and Diploma at Western Fair, London. Warranted sound and a sure foal getter. 327-a-om ROBT. McEWEN, Byron P. O.

SHIRE HORSES. - A grand young imp. stallion for sale at a low figure.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. - Young stock of all ages at farmers' prices.

WHITE HOLLAND and BRONZE TURKEYS. - Orders booked for young birds for fall delivery. Correspondence solicited. Prices on application. 318-2-y-om WM. MULLEN, Hillsburg, 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, Rockwood, Ont. 317-2-y-om



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. 318-2-y-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 roan. Also some grand Shropshire ewes in lamb to (imp.) Bradbourne (6). 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, 320-2-j-om Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, Ont.

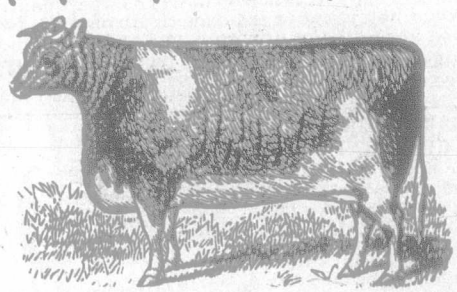
MAPLE SHADE Stock Farm.

I now offer superior young **SHORTHORN BULLS** at reasonable prices. For full particulars address,

JOHN DRYDEN, 314-2-y-om Brooklin, Ont

New Importation!

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.



Reports his recently imported Cruickshank-bred safely at home, - seven young bulls and six females, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. I have also exceedingly good young bulls and heifers of my own breeding for sale. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 323-2-y-om

Shorthorns & Berkshires.

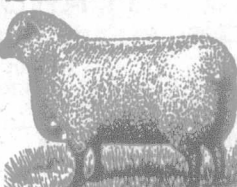
Some good, thrifty young stock of both sexes on hand for sale. Write for prices. 321-2-y-om JNO. RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, P.Q.

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. 306-2-y

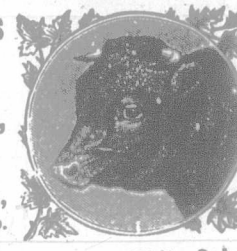


DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

WM. GRAINGER, Lakeshore, 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. 319-2-y-om

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls And the Imported Cruickshank Bull **ABERDEEN HERO,** Their sire. Also some nice **Young Heifers.** From one year old up. Prices to suit times. 322-2-y-om **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**



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. 324-2-e-om

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires.

Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief-13674-, he by the famous Indian Chief-11108-, 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. SEAW, Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 318-2-y-om

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,

Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. E. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 321-2-y-om

Bow Park Herd OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN HOPE, Manager, 303-2-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

ABERDEENSHIRE SHORTHORNS! (The Imported Kinellar Bull) TOPTHILLS, and cows of similar breeding.

Young Stock from the above For Sale. **S. J. PIERSON & SON,** 321-2-f-om Meadowvale, Ont.

Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls for Sale A few animals of first-class quality & breeding. Address, **W. J. Biggins,** Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont. One mile south of G. T. R. Station. 319-2-y-om

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Six good, thick, fleshy fellows, colors red and dark roan; ready for biz. Write for prices. We invite inspection.

E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens. 325-2-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,** Birchton P. O., P. Q. 321-2-y-om

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, 226-tf-om Isaleigh Grange, Danville, P. Q.

SHORTHORNS

Improved Large Yorkshires.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Several choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service.

WM. COWAN, V. S. GALT. 313-2-y-om

A. & G. RICE, CURRIES P.O., Oxford Co., Ont.

Have for sale HOLSTEINS of any age, both sexes. Young stock bred from the best milk and butter strains, viz. "Jewel," record, 100 lbs. milk in one day and 31 lbs. butter in seven days, and Pietertje 2nd, record, 30,318 lbs. milk in one year. SPECIAL OFFERING. - Yearling Bulls, viz. "Sir Jewel Pietertje," "Jay Jewel" and "Duke Pietertje"; also two-year-old, "Combination Pietertje," first prize winner at Montreal and Ottawa. Prices right. Write. 327-

ONLY--HOLSTEINS--ONLY

We are making a specialty of breeding Holsteins of the following strains: - Aaggies, Barringtons and Mercedes. Our last importation comprised nineteen head from one of the leading herds in the United States. Our herd now numbers close to 30 head. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Prices right and terms reasonable. **E. M. S. & C. S. MOTT, The Gore Farm,** Box 95, Norwich, Ont. 318-2-y-om

Holstein-Friesians.

I have several choice young Bulls of the Aaggie and Barrington strains, which I will sell cheap to quick purchasers. Also several choice Cows and Heifers, of Bonnie Queen and Aaggie breeding, will be sold at greatly reduced prices, if taken soon. Write for prices and breeding. **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.** 318-2-y-om

Holstein-Friesians.

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 Medal and First Prize-winning stock. See us at once. **New Dundee P.O., Waterloo Co.,** 318-y-om Ontario.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

Read This!

I have over 50 Holstein cows 50 due to calve in February and March, I will sell the bull calves at TEN DOLLARS each if taken before two weeks old. If desired, will register the calves, purchaser paying the registration fee. These cows are all good individuals, many of them with records back of them.

F. A. FOLGER

PROPRIETOR, Box 577, 328-a-om KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

Holstein-Friesians

OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS. Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

J. W. JOHNSON, 313-2-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 in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 319-2-y-om

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers' best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. 316-2-y-om

For sale, Jersey Cow

four years old. Calves in April. Registered in A. J. C. C. Sire Otelle. Wm. Lewis, Mount Forest, Ontario. 329-b-om

Jersey Bull.

First prize and first-class; two years in December last; sire 1st prize Toronto Exhibition; dam an imported cow and an extra good one. Come and see, or address **J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.** 326-a-om

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, Ont.

ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otelle 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for 320-2-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!

WM. ROLPH, 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. 321-2-y-om

INGLEDALE FARM, WINONA, ONT.

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. 319-2-y-om

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 323-2-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.

JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, 315-2-y-om PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.



Maple Cliff Stock Farm
Three Ayrshire Bulls for sale, including the grand stock bull, Robbie Dick 127, bred by the late Thomas Brown, and two young bulls fit for service; also Bronze Turkeys. Stock winning at both Montreal and Ottawa.

R. REID & CO.,
Hintonburg, near Ottawa.

324-4-y-om

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRE FOR SALE.



GURTA 4th
(1181)
Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

THOMAS GUY,
Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

HEREFORDS, STANDARD-BREDS AND YORKSHIRES.—Headquarters for the famous Tushingham blood. Tushingham (19450) sold for \$5,000. Also standard-bred colts and fillies and pedigreed Yorkshires.

321-2-y-om J. W. N. VERNON, Waterville, P.Q.

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

First-class young stock for sale at moderate prices. **DAN REED,** The Spruces, Glanford P. O., Ont.

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Ingleside :-: Herefords.

Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada. Young Tushingham 2nd (32398). All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of

HORACE ANXIETY
THE GROVE 3rd,
BRADWARDINE.

Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Prince of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle horses and stylish drivers for sale.

Station, **H. D. SMITH,**
Ingleside Farm,
two miles, G.T.R. COMPTON, Que.
321-2-y-om

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, also Improved Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties.

C. W. NEVILLE,
NEWBURG, ONT.
322-2-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM.

Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires. Choice young registered stock for sale. Telephone office, Innerkip. Farm 2 mile from Innerkip Station on C.P.R., and 6 miles from Woodstock, G.T.R. **WHITESIDE BROS.,** Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont.

316-2-y-om

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE

My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.

C. W. GURNEY,
Paris, - Ontario.
327-y-om

SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND POLLED-ANGUS CATTLE.

Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty choice Shropshire rams and ewes of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick. All registered. **JAS. McFARLANE & SON,** 319-2-y-om CLINTON, ONT. G.T.R. Station 1/2 mile.

1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881

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 Bradburn Bros. and H. Parker.

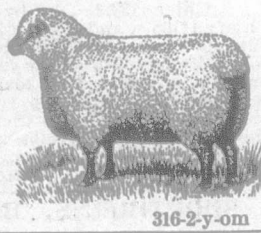
Write for prices. **JAS. COOPER,**
319-2-y-om KIPPEN, ONT.

Having reduced my flock by recent sales I intend visiting Great Britain early in the spring to bring out my annual importation, when I shall endeavor to select the best, size and quality combined

W. S. HAWKSHAW,
Glanworth Post Office.
326-y-om

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Astwood Hill SHROPSHIRE
the most famous flock in England. Weled in the show ring at the Royal and the Bath and West of England in 1891.



T. & S. BRADBURN,
Astwood Hill, Redditch, England. 316-2-y-om

Shropshires, Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Yorkshires

The Ruyton-11-Towns flock always winning at R. A. S. E. and other shows. Last win:—The Champion Cup at the Royal Liverpool, Manchester and North Lancashire Show for the best ram, all ages and all breeds. Shorthorns:—Winning at R. A. S. E., etc., etc. Herd established over 50 years. Yorkshire Pigs of good pedigrees. Easy distance from Liverpool. Meet trains at Baschurch, G. W. R., by appointment. Address

Telegrams: RICHARD BROWN,
Ruyton-11-Towns, Shropshire, Eng.
RICHARD BROWN,
Ruyton-of-the-11-Towns. 322-2-y-om

DORSET HORN SHEEP!

CULVERWELL BROS., Durlough Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng., Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record. For price, etc., in Canada and U. S. A., apply to **JOHN TAZEWELL,** Uxbridge, Ont., G.T.R. 315-2-y-om

LINCOLN SHEEP

I always have for inspection and sale a large flock of pure Lincoln Longwool Sheep, including many prize-winners, having taken 50 prizes the last two years at the Royal and other shows, for both rams and ewes; also the first for the best collection of Lincoln fleeces of wool at the Royal Windsor show last year, which proves the character of this flock, which is most famous for their great size and 120 year's good breeding. Also breeder of White Yorkshire Pigs. Address,

HENRY DUDDING,
Ribly Grove, Gt. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng.
319-2-y-om

BLAIRTUMMOCK CLYDESDALES.

Prof. McCall invites inspection of his Stud of Clydesdales by American and Canadian buyers. Among the many good ones bred at Blairtummock may be mentioned Col. Holloway's renowned Cedric, acknowledged the greatest breeding horse in America.

Address—**PROF. McCALL,**
The Veterinary College,
Glasgow, Scotland.
317-2-y-om

CLYDESDALES & AYRSHIRE

WALTER PARK, Halton, Bishopton, Scotland, the breeder of the world-renowned "Lord Erskine," has always for sale a choice lot of Clydesdale Colts and Fillies; also pure-bred Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Visitors welcome. 317-2-y-om

THE HOME OF SPRINGHILL DARNLEY.

Clydesdale dealers when in Scotland should not fail to visit Messrs. R. & J. Findlay's Stud, Breeders and owners, amongst others, of the famous H.A.S. winner, Chrystal 5387. Address—Springhill, Baillieston, Glasgow. 317-2-y-om

THE HOME OF SIR EVERARD

Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, Scotland, calls the attention of American and Canadian buyers to the fact that his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys is one of the best in Scotland. Inspection solicited. No trouble to show horses. 317-2-y-om

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRE.

Parties visiting Scotland to purchase the above should call on the undersigned, who always has a choice selection bred from the best strains of blood. **ROBT. WILSON,** Manswraes, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. 317-2-y-om

W. G. BUTCHER,

The Chestnuts, Needingworth, Hunts, England, offers for sale a grand selection of **HACKNEY and SHIRE-BRED COLTS and FILLIES** of the choicest breeding, and good individually. All registered. Visitors welcome. Station: St. Ives, Hunts. 317-2-y-om

LARGEST SHEEP EXPORTER.

1,272 Pedigreed Sheep, including many winners of all breeds, landed at Quebec without loss, July 26th, 1892, by

E. GOODWIN PREECE,
Live Stock Exporter, Shrewsbury, Eng.

who has thorough personal knowledge of all the best British flocks, herds and studs, great experience in shipping and the privilege of obtaining choicest specimens of any breed for show or breeding. American buyers supplied with selected stock at lowest rates. Those visiting England conducted to inspect the leading stocks, to compare merits and prices before buying, also assisted in selecting and shipping **FREE OF CHARGE.** (5% commission paid by seller.) Flock-book certificates and all documents supplied, as required by U. S. Government. Highest references from leading Canadian and American importers supplied 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892. All buyers should communicate. Information free. 318-2-y-om

To Stockmen & Breeders.

LITTLE'S PATENT: FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc. Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.
BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to **ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 315-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS for sale at reasonable prices. A choice lot of ram lambs and yearlings sired by my imp. Thomas ram from imp. and home-bred ewes; also 5 young bulls, from 6 to 18 months old. **W. G. PETTIT,** Freeman P.O., Ont., Burlington Stn., G.T.R. 318-2-y-om

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHOWNS.

Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 321-2-y-om

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division, G.T.R., importer and Breeder of **DORSET HORN SHEEP.**

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

ALL THOROUGH-BRED.
JOSEPH STRATFORD,
335-2-y-om G. T. R., Brantford, Ont.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP

T. W. HECTOR, Importer and Breeder of the oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin. **T. W. HECTOR,** The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont. Stations, Springfield and Cooksville on the C.P.R., Port Credit on G.T.R. 314-2-y-om

COTSWOLD SHEEP!

W.M. 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. 315-2-y-om

THE MARKHAM HERD, LOCUST HILL, ONT.
(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C.P.R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE,** Locust Hill, Ont. 328-y-om

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

Berkshires. Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imported stock. Sows in farrow

and young stock for sale at all times. Spring pigs now ready to ship. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction. Com. and sec. or write.

Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves; registered; pure-bred unregistered and high grades, bred from rich butter stock.

J. C. SNELL,
315-2-y-om Edmonton, Ont

TAMWORTH SWINE, SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.

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

Breeding Sows due to farrow during spring. Shropshires bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham; R. Caullcott, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent—The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of Stud; also Shorthorns of choice breeding. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Milliken Station (Midland Division), G.T.R. 325-y-om

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

Breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 323-tf-om

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young Berkshire Pigs, from two to three months old, from imp. and prize-winning stock; also a few choice boars fit for show purposes, boars and sows from six weeks to six months old. Prices reasonable. Address **H. J. DAVIS,** Breeder of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Shorthorns, box 290, Woodstock. 318-2-y-om

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

Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. Stock won at leading shows in 1892—18 first, 11 second, 7 third, including Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 316-2-y-om

- FIRST SWEEPSTAKES HERD -

OF

IMPROVED: YORKSHIRES

IN CANADA,

selected from the well-known herds of the Earl of Ellesmere, Prescott Union, and C. E. Duckering, England, by James Main, who is considered one of the best judges of pigs in America; also one imported sow and several other Canadian-bred sows and boars of the well-known herds of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker-Jones, England.

REGISTERED SOWS AND BOARS MATED NOT AKIN.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE,
P.O. and Telegraph. PINE GROVE FARM
321-2-1-om STREETSVILLE.

Improved PEDIGREED LARGE YORKSHIRES

I am booking orders for spring pigs from imported and home-bred sows at reasonable prices. **J. H. S. BARBOUR,** King P. O., Ont. 318-2-y-om

J. M. HURLEY & SON

Offer for sale pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs of both sexes. Herd founded in 1887. OUR AIM is to make our pigs advertise us. 321-2-y-om

Kingston Road
Stock Farm,
Belleville, - Ont.

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. BRETHER,** Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 327-y-om

R. H. HARDING,

Mapleview Farm, - THORNDALE, ONTARIO,
Importer and breeder of Ohio Imp. Chester White Swine and Dorset Horned Sheep. Breeding stock recorded. Young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write for particulars. 322-2-y-om

E. D. GEORGE

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

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 317-2-y-om

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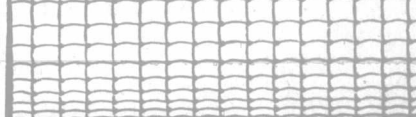
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