

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

J G Rutherford, VS a spl 93

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



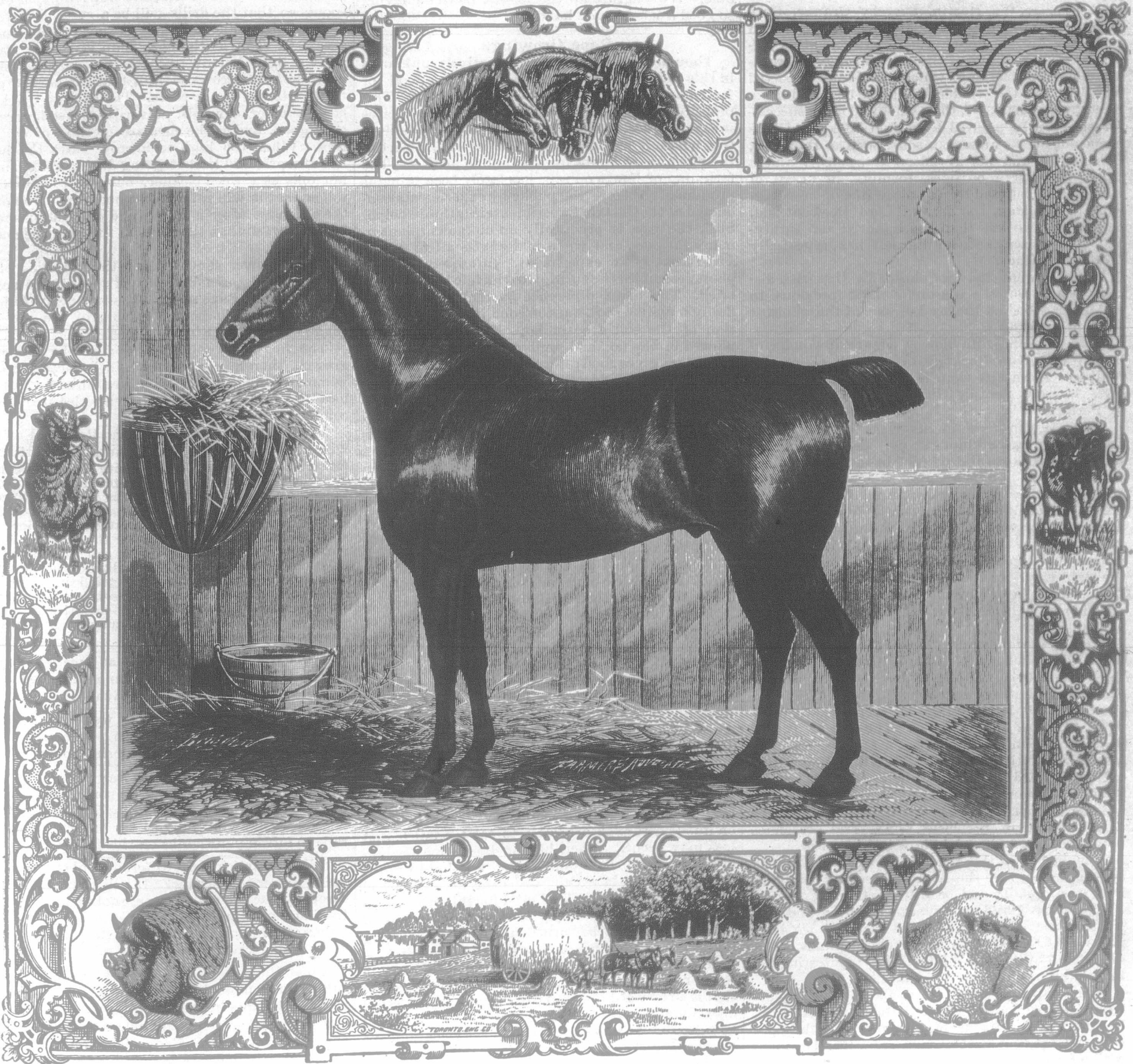
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*

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VOL. IV.

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

No. 45.



THE IMPORTED HACKNEY STALLION, OTTAWA.  
THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. ROBT. BEITH & CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

### Messrs. Robt. Beith & Co.'s Stud of Hackneys.

Now that high stepping street and park horses are in such demand to horse the many fashionable vehicles by which men of pleasure about town seek to show their taste for display, more attention has to be paid to the breeding of the horse required for luxury. It is not surprising that in this race for the fittest, the Hackney has come in for a greater share of attention than at any previous time. As a proof of this, at the late London Show there were no less than two hundred and thirty-five entries of stallions and one hundred and forty-eight mares.

The demand for Hackneys from the continent of Europe, together with their increasing popularity since their introduction within the last few years in the United States, has stimulated breeding operations throughout Yorkshire and Norfolk, as well as other parts of England. The prices that are now paid quite eclipse anything ever heard of, except among the choicest strains of racing blood, and Hackney breeding has, therefore, become a leading industry in horse production.

Among those who were first identified with the introduction of this valuable breed were Messrs. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., and the stallions which they first brought over, together with their proved excellence for crossing with the mares of this country, have not only added to their popularity among horse breeders, but induced the firm to invest in a choice stud of the most fashionable breeding. In our front page illustration for this issue is portrayed the Hackney stallion Ottawa. He was bred by Mr. W. Martin, Scoreby Grange, Gate Hemsley, Yorkshire, England; sired by Lord Derwent 2nd, a horse much used in this excellent stud, and one of the most successful breeding horses of the day, which should be expected when we take the trouble to analyze his blood lines. Sired by Denmark 177, than whom no more successful sire can be pointed to in stud book, which is borne out by his numerous sons, such as Danegelt, Connaught, and his grandson Ganymede; and a score of other good ones, forming an array of winners not eclipsed by any other line of breeding, while Lady May, the dam of Lord Derwent 2nd, herself won no less than one hundred and eighty-one first prizes, and he himself has repeatedly carried winnings.

Lord Derwent 2nd was chosen by the Irish district board for the season of 1892, previous to which he stood at the head of one of the choicest studs in Yorkshire.

Ottawa's dam is Mayflower, a mare of wonderful beauty and true Hackney type, with which she combines more size than is usually found in this sort. She was sired by Highflyer 1648; dam Maid, by Performer.

Ottawa won first in his class at the recent Toronto Spring Stallion Show, also beating his stable companion Jubilee Chief in the sweepstakes, which he won. He is a colt of wonderful promise, and is doubtless as likely for future honors as any horse we know of. Imported in his dam, Mayflower, he was considered backward in development until the last few months, but has made a remarkable improvement, and is evidently growing the right way. In action he moves with free elastic step, with a brilliancy at the knee, and with the addition of a little education he will go equally well all round.

Among the many good ones in the Messrs. Beith's stud is Jubilee Chief 2122, which has been at the head of their stud of very excellent mares since these were first got together. Jubilee Chief was sired by Pilot 1323, by Lord Derwent, another son of the famous Denmark 177. The dam of Jubilee Chief is Queen of the Forest, a famous Hackney mare by Triffith's Fireaway 249, a line of breeding extremely hard to excel. Jubilee Chief is a horse of great substance, and has well nigh perfect action at knee and hock. He has distinguished himself by winning first in his class on several occasions, notably at the Industrial Show in 1891.

The mares in this stud are of truest Hackney type, and comprise the highest breeding combined with great quality and beautiful action.

The mare Mayflower, whose breeding and description are both given in the mention we have made of her son Ottawa, is one of the plums of the stud, but a number of others closely contesting her in point of merit are to be found here.

The beautiful mare Lizette also deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. She is doubtless one of the handsomest mares ever brought over the water; her true Hackney form and brilliant action form a combination that is sought after by the leading breeders of the day.

Monas Queen is a young mare also out of Mayflower, the dam of Ottawa. She is promising, and last year produced the colt South Park Jean, by Jubilee Chief, a weanling that already shows more than ordinary merit. Monas Queen won second in a class of five aged mares in her three-year-old form at the last Industrial Show. She was sired by Dictator 1471, he by Lord Derwent 2nd, described above, and bred by Mr. Wm. Martin, Scoreby Grange.

Another good breeding mare is Florence, a bay mare by Randolph 1123, also bred by Mr. Martin.

A handsome pair of fillies, rising three, are Lady Aberdeen and Winnifred. The former is a brown of great beauty, with all the freedom and brilliancy in action that is the marked feature of the breed, and although she is in our opinion a better mare than her mate Winnifred, still the latter beat her at the Industrial Show last autumn, which shows that she is also a good one.

Lady Aberdeen was sired by Lord Derwent 2nd, and is therefore half brother to Ottawa, while Winnifred was sired by Wildfire, one of the best sires of the day, he by Phenomenon; dam by Triffith's Fireaway.

It will therefore be observed that the best strains of blood have been drawn upon in breeding up the individuals which comprised this stud of Hackneys, and we must hope to hear of the production of a lot of winners at our future shows from the admirable mares of which this stud is composed.

At present the mares are all in foal to Jubilee Chief, and are in the most profitable shape imaginable. We congratulate the Messrs. Beith on having so good a selection on hand.

### Rape Growing.

Though until recently comparatively unknown in this country, rape has been grown as a food for fattening lambs in England for many years. This practice has been introduced in a number of places in Ontario, and especially in the county of Wellington, where it has long played an important part in the finishing of lambs for the Buffalo market. The fattening of lambs on rape has lately been brought prominently before the public by experiments conducted at the Ontario Experimental Station, Guelph. Still, the rape is practically an unknown plant to many farmers, and we would advise all to sow a small area as an experiment. In appearance the plant resembles the turnip, to which it is closely related. The main difference is that rape has no fleshy bulb-like root, but the condition and preparation of the soil are similar. The soil should be plowed in the fall and well worked in the spring. This plant gives good returns for all manure applied, and as it is considered one of the best cleaning crops, it will take the place of a summerfallow. The more work and cultivation given the land before sowing, the less will be required to keep the weeds down after the plants are up. Sow from the twelfth of June to the middle of July in drills as for turnips, twenty-seven or thirty inches apart, with about one and a-half to two pounds of seed per acre. Use a common turnip drill. The most satisfactory results are obtained from slightly raised drills, but one disadvantage in this system, which will not be found in flat cultivation, is that the lambs require careful watching, or they will be liable to get on their backs between the rows.

Do not leave the plants too thick in the row, as they require plenty of room. Start the scuffler as soon as the plants appear, and keep it going, not only to kill the weeds, but also to keep the surface loose and prevent evaporation. The rape should be ready for pasturing by the first of August, if sown about the middle of June, or before the 25th. An acre should carry ten to fifteen lambs from that date to the end of the season. Rape is acknowledged by all to be the best late fattening feed for sheep and lambs. Cattle can also be profitably fed on it, but they require more attention. Always feed stock well before turning on rape. If turned on hungry, animals are liable to eat too much, and loss may occur. When buying lambs for feeding always get the best obtainable, well-bred ones if possible; poor, late culls are dear at any price. If at all possible, plow land used for this crop in the fall, for after the tramping of lambs in all kinds of weather it should be turned up to the mellowing influence of the winter's frosts. Great care is necessary when buying the seed; obtain it from some reliable seedsmen, and have him guarantee that it is the right kind. If this is done, and the seed does not turn out to be as represented, damages can be collected from the seedsmen. Last year, the rape on the Experimental Farm, Guelph, and also on the farms in that and other parts, was of an inferior variety, supposed to be a hybrid much larger than

bird rape; but like it, ripens seed the first year, and thus was practically worthless for pasture. A variety called the Dwarf Essex, which does not seed the year it is sown, has given general satisfaction. Much seed resembling rape has been palmed off on farmers; among others a German rape, which is grown for bird food, and as it produces enormous quantities of seed, it can be sold much cheaper than the true rape for feeding. The true rape is known when the second leaf appears, it being smooth and glossy like the Swedish turnip, while the other varieties have a course, rough leaf like wild mustard. Test your seed before you sow; buy early, and sow a little in boxes.

### Corn Culture.

The great increase in the number of silos in Ontario during the last two or three years has increased the acreage of corn, and in each succeeding year farmers who have never grown corn for fodder before try it, to a greater or less extent, and those who have grown it for years are increasing their acreage. Corn requires a dry, warm, thoroughly prepared soil, and plenty of sunlight; for this reason it is better to plant in rows running north and south. A clover sod makes a good seed-bed for corn, but it must be thoroughly worked up.

If the land is stubble plow it deep in the fall, manure and either plow or cultivate thoroughly in the spring. Sow about the 24th of May, either earlier or later according to the location and season. It is not well to plant too soon. The seed is better in the barn than rotting in a cold, wet soil. In sowing use the common seed drill, and stop a number of the spouts so that the drills will be a suitable distance apart. Allow about half a bushel of seed to the acre. As soon as the corn is up give it a stroke with a light harrow; repeat two or three times until the plant grows so high that the harrow pulls the plants out by the roots. The harrow will kill a large number of weeds, pulverize the soil, does the corn good, and is the cheapest method of cultivation. When too high to harrow start the horse hoe at work, and keep it going during the summer, not only as a weed cleaner, but also to loosen the soil so that it will retain the moisture. Do not let the soil crust after a rain. The cultivation should be shallow, so that the roots of the plant be not injured.

Each grower should plant the varieties which mature in his own district. If the corn is nearly ripe these will have no unnecessary delay in waiting for it to wilt before putting in the silo—the silage will be better in every respect.

The further north the shorter the season of growth, therefore a variety will be needed which will mature in less time than is required for warmer localities; as a rule, the large varieties are later in coming to maturity.

Mammoth Southern Sweet and Red Cob Ensilage will do well for the more southern portions of Ontario. Thoroughbred White Flint, Pearce's Prolific, Angel of Midnight, Smutnose and Longfellow are all favorites, requiring less time to complete the growth than the first named varieties. For farther north it is likely that a still earlier corn, such as Mammoth Cuban or Crompton's Early, would give better satisfaction. But the best advice to each grower is, sow the bulk of your crop of some variety which has been tried in your own neighborhood, either by yourself or some good farmer; also test the different varieties of newer sorts in small plots. In this way each farmer is always sure of what he is doing.

Don't stop the grain feed all at once and depend on the pasture to keep the animals in good order. Get them used to the grass gradually.

Be sure and tag your sheep well before letting them out to grass. It will save you many pounds of wool, and perhaps prevent losing some of them.

Seeding will be well under way before this number reaches our readers, and in some places nearly over. Farmers will be thinking of roots, corn and potatoes. Are you going to try an acre or more of rape to fatten your lambs on this fall?

What varieties of the different root crops are you going to sow this spring? It will pay you to study carefully the letters on corn, roots and potatoes in the issue of March 6th. These notes are written by practical farmers from all parts of the province, and are short, pithy, and to the point.

Chief Buchanan, of the World's Fair, will consult as far as possible the wishes of the exhibitors as regards the appointment of judges. Some associations have asked for single judges, others prefer the three judge system. Requests will all be honored as far as possible. If associations have judges to recommend, it will be well to send their names to Mr. Buchanan as soon as possible.

**The World's Fair Staff, Canadian Division.**

The following are the names of the Canadian World's Fair officials, who will be under the direction of Mr. Larke, World's Fair Commissioner for Canada:—

Mr. W. D. Dimock, of Truro, N. S., is the secretary and accountant to the commissioner; Mr. T. G. Bell, Ottawa, press agent; L. H. Lafleur, Montreal, clerk; J. H. Tracey, Ottawa, secretary to the executive commissioner; Peter Hughes, Ottawa, George Parsons, Halifax, and S. Stanton, Bongards Corners, Ont., clerks; J. B. Samson, Ottawa, messenger.

In the department of manufactures, Mr. James Lobb, of Toronto, is superintendent; E. A. Charters, Sussex, N. B., assistant superintendent; Miss Barrett, Ottawa, in charge of ladies' work department.

Of the liberal arts department, Mr. Wilson Morton, Toronto, is superintendent.

In the agricultural department, R. S. Hodgins, of Lucan, Ont., is superintendent; O. Turcotte, Quebec, assistant superintendent; J. P. Redmond, Ganaoquo, dairy assistant.

J. Lloyd Jones, of Brantford, is superintendent of the live stock department; J. Riecheldt, of Haldimand County, assistant in forestry; James Clarke, of Dundas, superintendent of the machinery department.

J. A. G. Goulet, of St. Eustache, is superintendent of agricultural machinery.

W. N. Andrews, of Montreal, superintendent of transportation; Roger Marion, St. Boniface, assistant superintendent.

L. Woolverton, of Grimsby, superintendent of horticulture, and M. Swanson, of Goderich, assistant superintendent.

Mr. J. S. Larke has at last been appointed executive commissioner for Canada at the World's Columbian Exhibition. He has been doing the work for some months—ever since Professor Saunders was compelled by ill-health to abandon it. It is but just that Mr. Larke should have the title since he is performing the duties of the office. With so excellent an administrator as Mr. Carling, with Mr. Larke as executive, and with Mr. Awrey to look after the affairs of Ontario, Canada's interests will certainly be in good hands.

Breeders will be surprised to learn that a monopoly of printing and selling the official catalogue of the World's Fair has been granted to a Chicago firm, and the agreement with the Exposition authorities require only that the name and number of the animal and the name of the exhibitor be given, and also provides that *no other* catalogue of any department of the exhibition can be sold or given away on the grounds. No detailed description will be given in this catalogue. Compare this with the official catalogue of the Toronto Industrial, where the color, number in class, number in the different herd books, date of birth, name of sire and dam, with the names of breeder and present owner, are all given. Such a catalogue adds much to the interest taken in the live stock, and also to the pleasure of visitors who are inspecting the same, for as soon as an animal is seen its pedigree can at once be turned up and all particulars learned. But the most outrageous piece of red tapeism is the rule that no circular, catalogue, or advertising cards, in which the exhibits are particularly described, will be allowed to be sold or given away. Chief Buchanan and his associates have done all in their power to oppose this resolution, and are bringing pressure to bear upon the authorities to allow a fuller description of stock to appear in the official catalogue. He has also authorized the statement that properly worded catalogues of all stock owned by the exhibitor may be given away at will. Doubtless many breeders are taking in the exhibition largely for the purpose of advertising their stock, and properly arranged catalogues will add much to their success in this particular. To be on the safe side, it will be necessary to send proofs of catalogues to Chief Buchanan for his approval. This matter should receive immediate attention, for it would be, to say the least, decidedly aggravating after having prepared a special catalogue for the purpose of advertising stock at the World's Fair, to learn, when too late, that just because some animal on exhibition is particularly described or identified, that the powers that rule forbid the distribution of this circular within the gates of the exhibition.

**Dogs.**

The following list of World's Fair judges has been announced:—St. Bernards and Newfoundland, Miss Anna H. Whitney. Mastiffs, Dr. R. H. Derby. Great Danes and Dachshunds, G. Muss-Arnolt. Deerhounds, Greyhounds, Russian Wolfhounds and Foxhounds, Mr. Roger D. Williams. Beagles and Basset Hounds, Mr. Pottinger Dorsey. Pointers, Mr. James L. Anthony. English Setters and Chesapeake Bay Dogs, Major J. M. Taylor. Irish Setters, Dr. Wm. Jarvis. Gordon Setters, Dr. H. Clay Glover. Field, Cocker and Clumber Spaniels, Mr. A. C. Wilmerding. Collies, Mr. Henry Jarrett. Fox and Bull Terriers, Mr. T. E. Bellin. Bull Dogs, Mr. John E. Thayer. Pugs, Toy Spaniels and Italian Greyhounds, Dr. M. H. Cryer. Bloodhounds, Poodles, Schipperkes, Harriers, all other Terriers and miscellaneous, Mr. R. F. Mayhew.

**Tariff Reform.**

We learn from the latest reports that the Honorable Mr. Foster has prosecuted his tariff investigations in Montreal. He issued orders to the various interested bodies to appoint delegations to meet him and discuss the reconstruction of the tariff; thus we see importers consulted on all sides, but no apparent interest taken in the case of the agriculturists, nor will there be any, unless the farmers as a class raise their voices and let their wants be known in an unmistakable manner.

Many of the members who represent county constituencies have done the farmer's cause harm by asserting that "farmers are prosperous, that only Liberals are complaining, and that they have no cause to lament their condition."

The yeomanry will find no relief in speaking through their representatives on the floor of the House. If the views farmers express to the men they have helped to elect are in accordance with the party's views to which the said members belong, they (the members) proclaim them from the housetop. If not, such members qualify themselves, if possible, to oppose or refute the farmers' arguments. The advancement of the party and *personal* aggrandizement is the chief object for which nine-tenths of the members who sit at Ottawa strive; so we judge from the speeches made last session.

Farmers' Associations throughout Canada should meet, draw up and pass well-considered resolutions, and forward the same to Mr. Foster and insist that he shall consider their interests as well as those of others. In fact, agriculture should be the first considered; it directly supports seven-tenths of our people, and is the foundation on which the prosperity of all other classes depends.

Unless the farmers bestir themselves, they will continue to be as they are now—burdened, that a few manufacturers may be enriched.

Why should the mass of our people be taxed that a very few be made wealthy?

The Executive of the Central Farmers' Institute in Ontario and Manitoba should at once consider these questions, so also should the leaders of the Grange and the Patrons.

Now is the time for action. If farmers and dairymen wish their markets extended and their burdens lightened, the present is their opportunity to gain the ear of the governing body. Mr. Foster asked the members of the Conservative party to allow the Government time to investigate, and next session of Parliament would be devoted to a reconstruction of the tariff. If the leaders among the farmers do not take action now, when Parliament next meets it will be too late for them to wield any influence.

Not only should farmers discuss the tariff, but also the trade relationship existing between Canada and the U. S. A. If this can be improved to benefit the farmers, it should be done; the agriculturists have a right to demand that it shall. Heretofore the manufacturers have controlled Canada, legislation has been enacted for their benefit, members of the Government have sought their counsel; but when did they ever seek counsel from the farmers?

This state of affairs will not be improved until the farmers assert their rights. In Ontario and Manitoba a similar condition existed until representative farmers were elected to the Cabinets of these Provinces as Ministers of Agriculture. What Mr. Dryden and Mr. Greenway have done to advance agriculture in their respective Provinces a thoroughly practical man could do for Canada, if he conducted the portfolio of agriculture at Ottawa. Were the farmers of Canada consulted when Mr. Angers was appointed? Certainly not, or he never would have occupied his present position. We believe he has no interests in agriculture—does not know the requirements of the class he is supposed to represent in the Cabinet! What a farce to appoint such a man—what an insult to the farming population of Canada! As well appoint a farmer Minister of Justice. Practically Sir John Thompson told the farmers of Canada that among them there was no man able to fill the position as head of their own peculiar department. It was the farmers who demanded the appointment of the Hon. John Dryden in Ontario. He is a practical man, who knows their needs, understands their difficulties, and will not sacrifice them to serve party ends. Such a man we need at Ottawa.

Farmers cannot expect more from the one party than from the other; each is bidding for the popular support. The course for the yeomanry to pursue is to arise, unite, and demand their rights both by petition and delegation, and above all be prepared to vote as they talk.

**Errata.**

In our last issue we announced that Arbor Day would be observed May 11th. The date given should have been May 12th.

**Timely Notes for May—No. 1.**

**THE LATE SPRING.**

In spite of the prophecies of "old-timers" and "natives," the cautious eastern farmer in Manitoba will feel reluctant about sowing so extensively of wheat, even though he is reminded that we shall have "no frost this year whatever, boy." The ground is so cold and wet in many places that there will be very little wheat sowing till nearly May, and where a man has one hundred acres to plow and sow with, say two teams, he will be wise to put in only oats and barley after 15th May. Of course, we hear a great deal about there being no frost in the old days, but, then, how much grain did they sow? Comparatively small fields situated along the banks of the rivers. They could always get it in about 1st of May, and plow the ground in the spring, etc. No, the only rational system, now that we have so much to put in, is to plow as much as possible in fall, and sow all of our wheat as soon as the ground gets warm in the spring, and not depend on too late sowing.

**POTATO SOWING.**

This year I am going to follow entirely the "trench" system of sowing potatoes, plowing in manure that has been hauled during the winter direct from the stables. I have had excellent results from putting perfectly "raw" manure to potatoes and roots. My method is simple, and is done with an ordinary American cross-plow. I spread the manure thickly all over the piece, then plow it in about eight inches deep; harrow fine and roll down solid. Then strike out furrows three feet apart, and about six to eight inches deep—six I prefer. Go up and then down each furrow again before striking the next one, this leaves the sides of the furrow crumbly, and also at an equal angle. Now, drop your potatoes (I don't believe in cut potatoes, as I find I get too many small ones, and too many blanks therefrom) say from twelve to fifteen inches apart, according to size; then harrow once obliquely across your piece, and you will find the potatoes covered about two inches deep. As soon as weeds appear harrow lengthways, as soon as potatoes are high enough harrow across again, and so on until the trenches are all filled up level, then keep the cultivator going as long as necessary. As soon as potatoes are fully ripe plow out and store away or sell, as may be most advantageous. I prefer to sell in fall if a decent price is obtainable, and so save extra handling. Ground treated in this way will grow a fine crop of clean wheat the following year without plowing.

**THE ROADSTER VS. THE TROTTER.**

I am sorry to see so many farmers near me breeding their really useful mares to undersized, weak-chested and slab-sided trotting stallions, many of them of mongrel breeding, simply because their owners declare they can trot in "2.30" or "2.20." Suppose they can, and it is very doubtful, what good would such a weak horse be to the farmer? Does he ever want to go a mile in 2.30? Isn't his trip oftener a ten-mile one? These weak though fast brutes couldn't pull an ordinary buggy with two heavy men in it for twenty miles at a good rate of speed. They would be useless in the cutter in the deep snow, and for how long would they last at plowing in a hot sun? No, my friends, if you want a speedy horse, go for something strong as well as fast, a horse with a thoroughly good constitution which can be relied on to get useful horses. I know of no better sires to use for this purpose than the "Thoroughbred" and the "Hackney," but they should be 1,200 pounds or so in weight, with plenty of vigor, and don't begrudge \$20 as a service fee. Such a sire should beget colts that, if well-fed, can be sold anywhere and at any time.

**FARM MACHINERY NOT COMMONLY USED.**

Most of us have a binder, mower, rake, plows, seeder, etc., but how many of us have a straw-cutter or a root-pulper? Do many cultivators find a sale in Manitoba? and which of us owns a garden seed drill or hand-cultivator? As to tread-powers and windmills for pumping and churning—the exceptions prove the rule. Still, I consider they pay far better than any binder, both in saving and in proportion to first cost. If you want to buy a new machine, buy a cultivator or "cutting-box."

**GENERAL.**

Learn all you can from others—our own experience is always limited.

Better pay-off that mortgage than buy new land.

Have you got your just share of this world's goods, or have you got more than you deserve?

Sack the hired man who swears at the cows; you will lose more cream in the milk than the cost of a better man.

If you can't afford to keep your cows well-fed, you certainly can't afford to keep them in a starving condition.

Don't over-feed. The golden mean is the golden rule in this matter. I lost some hens this spring through over-feeding with wheat.

Keep up the feed with those fat cattle and pigs. You should soon be able to realize good prices for both, as there is a scarcity of good, well-fattened stock this spring.

"INVICTA."

### The Farmer's Garden.

BY ROBT. BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

It is always gratifying to know that most people in every nationality are admirers of music and nature, and that the want of love for song and flower is the exception. Wherever one's lot may be cast, if there are blooming plants around and warbled notes inside the dwelling, even if it be only a log shanty or turf cabin, it partakes of something like a home; whereas, without such it has the appearance of the desert drear, and makes life irksome and tiresome. Allow me to give our flower-loving folks a few hints as to growing and cultivating house plants. I notice a number of seedsmen and nurserymen's catalogues contain great and glowing accounts of many varieties that are difficult to grow anywhere except in their native clime, and when indulged in by amateurs or fanciers in this northern sphere require far more time and trouble than the ordinary farmer or citizen has to spare; besides, the material for making the compost necessary for bringing these plants to a successful issue is not easily found, and after all they do not repay the expense. The following are only a few of the varieties which, by the remarks made in these catalogues, would lead the unthinking, or people not well acquainted with floriculture, to believe that they would be easily cultivated and afford the greatest satisfaction. Now, I most emphatically say to the florist farmers and others in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, have nothing to do with them, as they have neither seasons, climate nor time to fool away upon them without incurring loss and dissatisfaction. Now, these are the sorts, viz.:—Gloxinias, which, to bring along properly, require an extra well-regulated forcing, or what is generally termed stove house, as the atmosphere of the house or ordinary conservatory is too dry. Hydrangea is one of the most difficult to treat with as a house plant; for everyone grown satisfactorily there are thousands utter failures, and, in fact, it is only useful for well-sheltered lawns and shrubberies. Lily of the Valley requires too much moisture and shade to succeed under the air of any well-ventilated domicile. Heliotrope is difficult to regulate with water; while it is one of the most desirable for greenhouse or conservatory, is generally disappointing as a house plant, as it is subject to damp off just as it is coming into bloom. As the principal portion of the population in this country are not overburdened with too much room or an excess of light in their mansions, I would recommend everyone to confine themselves to a few hardy, well-grown plants, rather than a whole regiment of feeble, nondescript, ill-shaped and ragged-looking ones. One can have a nice and beautiful collection by adopting the undernoted:—  
Double Fuschia—Storm King or Mrs. E. G. Hill; Single Fuschia—Heron or Mons. Thibaut, Double Geranium—Scarlet, Gen. Grant or Bruantii; White, Le Favorite; Single Geranium—White, Queen of Belgians; Scarlet or Pink, Alfred Mame or Queen Olga; Scented Geranium—Your own choice, the broad-leaved are hardiest. Coleus—A couple differently shaded in foliage; Spirea Japonica and Cyclamen Persicum.

Where there is not room or money enough for so many the last mentioned may be omitted, as it is a little awkward to manage, requires a cool room, and is easily touched by frost.

Where a larger number is desired add Primula, Cineraria, Calla Lillies, Pelargonium and Chrysanthemum. The last-named four are very subject to green fly, and have to be watched closely against the inroads of these pests, or they will eventually die from the effects; and the latter two of the lot go wrong with little drought, and at the same time are easily injured by an over-supply of water. Oleanders are nice flowers, but I consider them too large a plant for the house, and they are not safe to be where anyone sleeps, as the blooms throw off a poisonous vapor or aroma.

Now is the season for all lovers of the beautiful to get to work and be busy about it, especially those who have a stock of plants, however small, and to help such I purpose giving a few useful and helpful instructions. So soon as the ground is thawed out sufficiently take ordinary garden soil, turf loam (old), or, better still, well-rotted leaf mould, and river or silver sand, and mix together in the following proportions, viz.:—Garden soil, three-sixths; turf loam or leaf mould, two-sixths; and sand, one-sixth. If silver sand is used half the quantity will be sufficient. Turn your plants out of the pots and clean away all dead earth, and if there are any long, hardened roots or any small, decayed ones round the sides of the ball of soil you leave, cut the long ones back and remove the others, which will cause many new fibres to spring forth, and produce the multitude of fresh arteries through which the plant will receive its food, and thereby redouble its strength; then start your repotting by first putting in plenty of drainage, consisting of small stones, gravel or broken pots, followed by a little of the compost; after which place the plant in the middle of the pot and fill up with soil, and press it tightly to within half an inch of the top, and drench well with water from a rose watering can. The earth around soft wooded varieties, such as Geraniums and the like, should simply be pressed down firmly, while with hard wooded ones, like Fuschias, it should be packed in.

Remove all dead wood at time of transplanting, and about three weeks later prune or cut back all unnecessary branches and rank growths (which may be utilized as cuttings). Pinch back the new

wood during the early part of the season until you get your plant into good shape or habit, then press down the soil the more firmly, and continue to do so from time to time for a week or two, so as to pot bind, and thereby force the plants into blooming. If you wish healthy plants, with fine foliage and large trusses of brilliantly colored flowers, use a little rusty iron or ammonia water once every three weeks. When watering, do it regularly and thoroughly, and never allow the plants to stand in saucers containing water; (this is what I notice many people do) as this damages the plants by damping off, souring and killing the small fibres or feeders, and rots the main roots. This is the sort of treatment which accounts for many people having such poor success with house plants. Fork the surface of the soil slightly now and then, so as to admit of the air going into the soil, as all the plants just as surely breathe with their roots and fibres as through their bark or skin and leaves, hence the superiority of the clay or earthen pots, which are porous, over these abominable tin cans.

### Farmers' Institutes.

During the past winter the institute work has been carried on vigorously, and under the auspices of the Central Institute, assisted by the government, nearly all local institutes have been supplied once by outside speakers. Owing to the heavy snow fall and the bad roads a few outlying districts have not been visited, but we understand it is the intention to have these supplied as far as possible during May and June. Upon the whole the institutes have accomplished much good work during the winter, and farmers are taking greater interest than previously. At least half a dozen new institutes will have been formed before the end of the institute year. The Central Institute is arranging for a big convention at Brandon during the last week of June, particulars of which will be announced in our next issue.

### BELMONT INSTITUTE.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, together with the bad state of the roads, quite a large number of farmers turned out on April the 4th for the purpose of organizing a farmers' institute to be known as the Belmont Farmers' Institute. The chair was taken by Mr. R. E. A. Leech, Sec.-Treas. of the M. C. F. Institute, of Brandon, after which the election of permanent officers took place, Mr. J. L. Smith, of Craigilea being chosen as President, with Mr. Walter Moscrop as Vice-President, and Wm. Glass as Sec.-Treas. Directors—Messrs. S. Farney, W. Spring, S. Pridham, F. Burnett, J. Weir, F. Sparks. Upon the business being concluded, Mr. Haugh delivered a very instructive lecture upon smut and manuring, and gave satisfactory replies to questions put to him by members who were seeking information. Mr. F. Thring then gave his experience in manuring, proving that in a wet season manuring paid the farmer well, but during dry seasons it did not appear to rot and do as much good to the crop until the second season after being spread. The discussion lasted till after six o'clock, touching on the different modes of farming, and proved very interesting as well as instructive. The next meeting will be held on Monday 22nd May, at 2 p. m., sharp, at which the membership roll is expected to reach fifty instead of thirty-four as at present. It is also expected that some of the members will have papers prepared, so that in case Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, should be unable to be present and deliver his lecture, there will be men ready to take the platform.

### Roots and the Place they Should Occupy on the Farm.

BY CHAS. F. FORD.

Roots are a cheap and wholesome food for all kinds of stock. Sheep, pigs, cattle and horses do well if fed a few daily as a part of their ration; they tone up the system, and keep the animal in good health. Many farmers overlook this fact, because they do not know their value. I have fed roots (turnips and carrots principally), for many years, and they have always given the best satisfaction. Give horses a few carrots twice a day, and see how sleek and clean they will become. Give a milk cow half a bushel, say twice a day, and note the increase in the flow of milk. Give ewes about lambing time, and until grass comes, carrots regularly, and you will see a change in both lambs and ewes. I would advise stock breeders who have never given roots a trial to do so, and I will venture to say that they will be pleased with the experiment. I believe that roots are the cheapest feed. Silos are a great expense to begin with, and it takes a large piece of ground in corn to fill a medium-sized silo; and if the season be wet or cold there will not be sufficient corn to feed through the winter, while a smaller piece of land in roots will with the same care and attention yield a larger crop. I believe that stock fed on roots are better prepared to turn out on pasture in the spring. I have fattened cattle every year, and have had three-year-old steers fed on turnips, carrots, and a small amount of grain about three or four weeks previous to shipping, weigh 1450 lbs. Roots leave the ground in a good condition for the following crop, and the necessary cultivation will kill all obnoxious weeds, while the growth of the turnip plant is so rapid that the ground is soon covered and the weeds and thistles are smothered.

[Those who have had experience with ensilage are invited to give their experience through our columns.—Ed.]

### Statute Labor and Road Making.

I am rather pleased that an Oak Lake correspondent has undertaken to criticise my article on Statute Labor. Because 1st. It attracts public attention to the principle advocated. 2nd. It strengthens our faith in the principle (a) because it has almost become an evidence of a reform being good that it has been opposed at first, and (b) The criticisms of your correspondent show how very little can be said against the principle I advocate.

The only argument he uses is the assertion that in his district there are none who try to escape an honest full day's work. Now my answer to him upon this point is the fact that the general shamism of statute labor has for the last fifty years been the subject of comment. For instance, we often term it statute laziness, etc. If indeed, as he implies, there is not a man in his district who comes late, or tries to get along with a less day's work than he would do upon a contract job, then his must be a very exceptional district.

Your correspondent suggests a remedy to be applied to the parties referred to, but everyone knows how unpleasant it is to practise the remedy among one's own neighbors, and rather than practice it, the pathmaster often allows them to escape, thus doing a gross injustice to the energetic and honourable ones, and to relieve the pathmaster of this unpleasant duty is one of the objects to be attained by the adoption of the proposed change.

As to there being some who prefer to do the work, rather than to pay the cash, it is on the same principle that some would rather pay \$15 taxes indirectly on the goods they buy than to pay \$10 in direct cash. Because for the reasons I gave in my article, he is really giving a day's work which is worth \$3 on his farm, for an amount of road improvement which could be bought with \$2 in cash. It would be only waste of space for me to repeat those reasons here.

I am glad to see that the Brandon Farmers' Institute has been discussing this question, and I wrote with much satisfaction the style of men who take my view of the question, and also the fact that a majority of the members favoured its adoption.

The fact that the question is being discussed is encouraging, for we believe that the system only requires ventilation in order to its ultimate adoption, believing as we do that it is the business-like way of doing business.

I see that some of our Brandon friends advocate the wheeled scraper in preference to the road plow. Well, I took the same view till I saw the road plow working. I am now of the opinion that we require the both—the road plow to form the road bed, and the scraper to fill up the sloughs.

Others I notice advocate tile pipes in preference to the lumber culvert. Upon this point I would say, that if the proposal is to put these tiles down below the surface, unless they are put down below the frost limit, they will not accomplish anything till the frost has gone from the soil around them. Whatever water reaches them before that will simply be frozen into a solid cake of ice by contact with the frozen soil. This we found by experience in making a private road.

I hope this discussion will continue, and thus awaken an interest in the improvement of our roads. Let us discuss it in a friendly spirit with a desire to arrive at the best system, both of securing and applying the work. Yours truly, JAMES ELDER.

### Some Data for Those Who Keep Bees.

BY G. W. FERGUSON, LAMBETH.

The aim of the apiarist at this season will be to build up his colonies as rapidly as possible, so as to have an abundance of busy workers in readiness to take advantage of the honey harvest when it arrives; in order to accomplish this, two things are necessary—warmth and plenty of stores. If bees have been wintered out of doors, do not be in a hurry unpacking them; there may still be frosty nights that will chill the brood and discourage the bees, especially if colonies are weak. Even when bees are wintered in the cellar they are better to be in double-walled hives, otherwise they are liable to suffer when taken out in the spring; but if they are in single-walled hives, then contract the brood chamber, removing some of the frames, leaving only as many as the bees can cover. With weak colonies, two brood frames, with two containing honey, one on each side of them, will be sufficient, then outside of these place two closely-fitting division boards, one on each side, with chaff cushion on top, and they will be snug. But if you contract, be sure you don't forget to add combs as they grow stronger, or loss will result. Examine all colonies; the strongest may be on the point of starvation. If short of stores they must be fed; if you have surplus combs containing honey and pollen, this is undoubtedly the best; if not, then a syrup made from granulated sugar may be used. For winter stores, this is made in the proportion of one pint of water to two pounds of sugar, but in spring, when bees are flying, it may be made much thinner. The trouble with feeding liquid food is, that it stimulates the bees to flying, and this is the cause of spring dwindling. It is natural for bees to gather their food from the flowers, and when they find the stores coming into the hive in this form, they think there must be flowers somewhere, and off they go in search of them, flying long distances, wearing themselves out, and perishing from cold and fatigue. It is true it stimulates the queen to laying, but if there are no bees to hatch the eggs or nurse the brood, her laying will not amount to much.

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

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month.
2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance: \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
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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.
- See section 11 and four following in publisher's announcement above.
- A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on Summer-fallowing, or the best method by which Manitoba and Northwest farms may be kept free from weeds and their fertility retained. Essay to be in this office by May 20th.
- [In a new country like this we consider no apology necessary for repeating this as a subject for prize essay this year, as much light is being thrown on this most important subject every year.]

**Brandon City Institute.**

A regular meeting of this institute was held on April 1st. Papers were read by J. C. Sinclair, W. Postlethwaite, and J. M. Roddick, the subject being "Immigration." Mr. Postlethwaite's paper is as follows:—

THE SUBJECT IMMIGRATION

is one of such vast range as well as being one of such universal importance, not only to Manitoba but to the whole of the Dominion, that it is out of the question to do justice to it in one paper, or do more than very briefly point out some of the advantages and disadvantages of the present system, and possible draw some conclusions as to whether we are not paying too high a price for what we receive in the quantity or quality of our immigrants. Before commencing to deal with the subject, let me say that I shall be unable to go into detailed statistics, as I have not the official information to hand needed. So I propose to treat it more as to ultimate results, leaving out figures altogether.

It will be necessary to divide the subject under different heads, and in doing so I shall have cause, probably, to deal with not only our own position in this matter, but also the position of our Provincial and Dominion Governments respectively. I will try to do so on as broad a basis as possible.

But if anything I say should grate on any person's feeling, I want you to clearly understand that such is not my desire. I only state facts so far as I know, together with some of my own ideas, and I willingly give to everyone the same privileges, but it is a subject that, without being a partisan one, is an extremely live one in our political life, as no government, either Dominion or Provincial, I may almost say municipal, would be complete without an immigration policy.

It is a subject that has had the attention of eminent statesmen and many others, and is yet a very debatable subject and one well worthy of our most careful consideration.

First of all, it will be admitted that if ever Manitoba is to attain the position in the world we all expect her to do, it will be absolutely necessary for her to largely increase her population so as to develop the natural wealth that surrounds us, and the same may be said of the Dominion as a whole, and the only channels open for such increase of population is by a well-devised scheme of immigration, outside of the natural increase, which, without saying anything derogatory, is a process far too slow for our progressive nature.

This will bring me to examine the various methods adopted in securing that tide of immigration we so much desire, as well as afterwards probably to point out some of what may be considered defects in the present systems.

I propose briefly for the sake of definition to divide it under several heads, taking first the large corporations interested, such as the C. P. R., M. N. W. Railway Co., N. W. Land Co., &c., and others who having either by bonus or purchase become possessed of large tracts of land, of course, use just what policy of immigration they deem in their own interests; and in cases where those lands have been secured either by purchase or for other valuable consideration, I hold that we have no ground of complaint against them—their immigration policy is based on business lines, and so far as they are concerned it is self interest all through, and while they exercise their franchise in a lawful manner we may respect them as citizens, while we may or may not agree with their policy. If powers of oppression or any undue advantages have been given to such corporations, we have only ourselves or our predecessors to blame. And if there are faults in connection with such, it is our duty and privilege to try and bring about remedial legislation.

Next comes our Dominion Government immigration policy, and this is, of course, designed, as it ought to be, for the benefit of the whole of Canada. How far it fills the bill is open to criticism, but certain it is that either from some defect or other, our natural advantages and attractions are not sufficient; our fiscal laws, like our immigration policy, are individually or collectively at fault: because statistics clearly prove that we are not advancing at all commensurate with the fabulous sums of money that are being annually spent on immigration, and it behoves our government to call a halt and see whether they can not invent some scheme that would give us better ultimate results.

Our Provincial Government policy is one that has been spoken of with praise by not only its own friends, but by many of its political opponents, and all the large landed corporations are loud in their praise of the progressive policy adopted by it. Yet, notwithstanding all such commendation, it behoves us here in Manitoba to decide whether we can afford the large expenditure from year to year for such poor results as have been attained up to the present. It must be in taking this into account be remembered that a large portion of this expenditure is used only to induce migration from one portion of the Dominion

to another, namely, from the Eastern provinces to the Western, and much of this migratory population being previously state-aided immigrants to the country, makes such in many cases rather costly acquisitions from a national point of view.

Now, are we ourselves not to blame for some of the trouble of the various immigration policies; do we not assist our governments in the belief that they are carrying out our wishes? I think we do. And it would be unfair for us to blame either of them, without first making known to them our feelings and wishes on this almost all important subject.

There are no doubt some gross anomalies in the carrying out of various systems; possibly the best men are not always placed in most responsible positions, as I regret to say in Canada merit is not the only recommendation, other reasons having great weight. And while this may appear only a small matter, it may have a very serious effect on the ultimate result. Having briefly outlined the different immigration agencies, I would respectfully suggest some of the causes of failure.

You will notice that the different agencies have different objects in view. Land corporations direct their efforts to their own point, irrespective of any other agency; Provincial Government takes up an entirely provincial policy, thus furthering their own interests, the Dominion acting as a general for the whole country, and it does almost seem that if the different forces could be in some way amalgamated we should get better results.

I do not intend to speak on the general tactics adopted by any, but they are all open to abuses, and I think some broader and less selfish policy might be adopted.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to point out for your consideration some step that might be adopted, that would materially assist us in augmenting the numbers of desirable immigrants this country so much stands in need of.

The first step in the promotion of immigration, I hold, should be to make the present population a happy and prosperous people, and that accomplished they would make better agents than all the other agencies put together.

If we are not prosperous and contented ourselves, we are not at all likely to invite our friends out here to share our troubles, while on the other hand, if prosperous, we should invite them to join us in our prosperities.

How to bring about this is open only to conjecture, but one thing farmers will admit, and the before-named corporations and government might consider, whether instead of spending so much of our hard earned money in the way they have been doing, if they would appropriate those vast sums: First, the Railway Co., by reductions on freight rates, next the governments in reductions on tariff on all raw material needed in the manufacture of our products especially connected with agriculture, and so enable us to carry on our several occupations with profit. I believe they would do more in the direction of stimulating a healthy immigration than has ever yet taken place, and get a better class of citizens. It is admitted that it is the flower of our population who are continually leaving us for other lands, but we do not get in return the flower of other countries to replace them. We get mostly those who are crowded out of European countries by the survival of the fittest. The present agencies clutch at any class of immigrant, irrespective of whether they are likely to be of any mature advantage or not. Large numbers are brought here from refuge homes and other kindred institutions, and we appear, from reports, to be expecting a still larger percentage of this class, now that our neighbours are placing restrictions on immigration. This structure possibly applies more to the Dominion Government than the Provincial. Their efforts seem to be directed more to the English rural districts, and in inducing the farming class to migrate from Eastern provinces.

A great deal more care should be taken to place nothing but reliable information before intending immigrants. Few things have done us more harm than those exaggerated statements made by the immigration agents. Farmers should be vastly more careful in what they say to delegates and interviewers—give actual facts, not imaginary ones. Don't quote exceptionally large yields and high prices. Drop this, what for a better phrase I call local booming, which is done annually by way of crop reports and yields, and the one hundred and one immigration advantages of each district, which, of course are, as we know to our sorrow, seldom realized. Why not let us be honest. This Manitoba of ours has many natural claims in her virgin soil and enervating climate. She has also her disadvantages, which ought to be set forth equally with her better claims. If we have artificial disadvantages we need to set about and remedy them, and in that we shall be doing not only a real service to Manitoba, but to our country in the long run.

I feel, gentlemen, that I have made this paper too long, but the subject is one that might well take half a dozen papers to do it justice, but if I have even vaguely thrown out any matter to open up discussion, I have attained the object aimed at.

Alex. Smith, the general agent in charge of the Local Government Immigration office in Winnipeg, has had a busy time looking after the 4,700 immigrants who have arrived already this spring. They are scattering to all parts of the province. They have brought many car-loads of stock and effects in with them.

### The Cultivation of Field Roots.

BY ELMER LICK.

By field roots I wish to be understood as meaning turnips (swedes), mangels and carrots. The first thought in connection with the subject should be, What position shall these hold in the rotation of crops? In nearly all cases it will be found the best practice for turnips to be the last crop previous to seeding to clover and timothy. Such a course may lead to more work in cleaning the land than if the crop was placed earlier in the rotation, but even this will depend on the length of the rotation. In the older settled portions of the province a four or five years' rotation will soon become a necessity in order that success may be the lot of the farmer—a rotation somewhat like this: clover followed by peas or oats, then a hoe crop (roots or corn) followed by barley or wheat, seeded to clover with timothy added, so that in case clover should fail then previous year's seeding could remain another year. Such a rotation as the above would clean the land, give a minimum amount of work on the hoe crop, increase the fertility of the soil, especially in nitrogen, and ensure a good "catch" of clover. Someone will say, That is all right, but I have very dirty land full of foul weeds; I cannot secure a "catch" of seeds except in favorable seasons. To such the best advice is, put on the hoe crop, manure liberally and cultivate thoroughly, then by following some such course as above indicated ultimate success is reasonably sure. It is a better practice in this section to grow hoe crop than to summerfallow, which is probably true in nearly all sections. A good crop of roots is an expensive one to raise, nevertheless a very valuable one considering its feeding value. There are several things to consider when deciding which to grow—mangels, turnips or carrots.

The first would be, For what purpose is the crop to be used? For making butter turnips, except white and greystone varieties, are very objectionable, whereas mangels and carrots do not injure the quality of the product.

For beefing cattle, sheep and young cattle turnips are generally accepted as being superior in quality for feeding purposes. Many contend that they can feed turnips successfully without noticing the taste in milk or butter. Where one can do it ninety-nine fail. Another consideration that would have an influence in guiding us is the quality of the soil. Turnips do not do well on heavy clay, but are fond of a loamy soil, while mangels do very well on clay except in wet or dry seasons. Climatic influences also vary the prospect of success in various localities. The carrot is not adapted to growth on a large scale, owing to work of thinning plants and also labor in harvesting. The mangel will not stand heavy frosts and requires early harvesting—scarcely safe to leave them out after October 10th to 15th. A mangel crop will usually produce more to the acre than turnips. Carrots should be placed on soil free from weeds. The preparation of the soil should begin in the fall as soon as the previous crop is removed. The usual practice is to plow thoroughly once and leave until spring. If possible, and particularly if weeds are abundant, one plowing early and another late would be preferable. This is not always possible, owing to pressure of fall work. I find particular difficulty in securing the late plowing, owing to apple picking coming in October. If the field should be infested with Canada thistles, this fall work will be found of very great advantage, in at least weakening the plants and thus making their destruction more readily accomplished and more certain. Under favorable circumstances many weeds will sprout during the fall cultivation.

Root crops have a short season of growth, and require a thoroughly manured soil, and one well prepared in every possible way. Farmyard manure liberally used, say 20 to 25 loads per acre, would furnish plant food, provided such manure were from well-fed cattle, horses or pigs. It must not be too strawy, otherwise difficulty will be found in working the soil. As corn likes strawy manure, all such had better be kept for that crop, and only well-rotted manure used. The quantity of manure required will vary according to the fertility of the soil. If a person has manure left over from spring, have it applied in the fall and plowed under for carrots and mangels, as these crops require early sowing. For carrots and mangels I have tried for some years to have the land manured and ridged in the fall, but so far have failed to find time for the work, my intention being to simply split the drills in spring and thus sow very early. Having the land plowed in the fall, when spring comes cultivate with spring-tooth cultivator or similar implement, harrow, and if time permits roll as early as other work will allow. The object of this is to encourage the germination of as many weeds as possible. About two weeks later apply the manure, unless such has been done in the fall, plow under, harrow thoroughly, and roll. If this has been done by the 20th of May or 1st of June, about two weeks later a light gang-plowing or thorough cultivating will bring more weed seed near the surface and encourage sprouting. Every possible means should be used to destroy weeds, as it makes the subsequent hoeing easier, and also the freeing of the land from weeds more complete. For mangels and carrots, unless the land has been manured and prepared as previously indicated, apply the manure and plow under

as early as possible. Mangels and carrots should be sown early in May—the earlier the better. Often good crops will be secured even if they are not sown until May 20th; however, the prospects of success are not as good as when sown earlier. Turnips are sown usually from June 15th to 25th, the object being to escape the turnip fly, or more properly beetle. The land for either of these crops, when prepared, should be ridged in drills from 25 to 30 inches apart, depending somewhat on the freedom of the soil from weeds, a wider space between the rows making weed destruction easier. To drill the land use a double-mouldboard plow; if you have none, the single plow will answer the purpose, only makes more work in marking out lands. Sow the seed with a drill, using in the case of mangels from 2 to 6 lbs. per acre; carrots, 1 to 3 lbs.; and turnips, 1 to 3 lbs. per acre. On clean soil, with good seed, the lesser quantities are sufficient, but if the conditions are otherwise larger quantities should be used. Too much seed makes more work in thinning; too little causes skips, and the plants do not start as readily and thrifty as where more seed is used. Cultivate with a good scuffler as soon as plants can be seen in the row, and as closely as possible. As soon as plants are easily seen, in the case of mangels, hoe and thin to about 6 or 8 inches apart, and keep thoroughly clean by use of hand hoe and cultivator. With carrots trim the sides off with the hoe, leaving a row of plants in the centre of row; and when these get about the size of a pen stock, either thin with a carrot hoe to 4 inches apart or thin on hands and knees, straddling row, using old bags tied about knees. I find it easier to keep the carrot standing when about size indicated than when thinned smaller. After the turnips have come through, in case the beetles attack them, use a mixture of ashes, plaster and salt, scattered over the plants; this is about the best cure I have tried or seen tried. I expect, however, that in the near future we shall find it profitable to spray the young plants with Paris green. After the plants have attained the rough leaf they should be closely cultivated and hand-hoed to from 10 to 15 inches in the row, and kept clean by use of hand hoe and cultivator; usually only two hand-hoings are required in case of turnips. The more the cultivator is used judiciously the better for either of the above crops. I have not mentioned commercial fertilizers in connection with root crops, having very little practical experience with them, but am satisfied that it will pay better to use such on root crops than on any other crop which the farmer grows. Salt, especially on mangels, applied at the rate of two or three hundred pounds per acre, gives good results.

As to varieties, I use Mammoth Long Red Mangel, Short White Carrot, and Bangholm and Jumbo Turnips.

### Grey Faces in Cotswold Sheep.

BY JAMES RIDDLE.

At the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, held in Winnipeg, there was shown a superior flock of Cotswold sheep from Regina, a number of them having grey faces. Amongst breeders and others present a difference of opinion was expressed whether the grey face was a mark of impurity or not. The majority seemed to favor the former. I also had the idea that it was a cross at some time or another from the Shropshire, or some of the other black-faced breeds. Being desirous of deciding this point in the pure Cotswold breed, I have since been corresponding with acknowledged judges who have bred and raised some of the most valuable Cotswolds in England. It might be of interest to your readers to have the correspondence, so I give it for publication.

Mr. Brown, of Norfolkshire, writes as follows:—When I began to breed Cotswold sheep, upwards of thirty years ago, I (like you now) was inclined to think that grey faces were a sign of impurity, but Messrs. R. & W. Garne, R. & W. Lane, and all the leading breeders, agreed in that there had been grey faces in almost every pure-bred flock for time immemorial.

In 1862 I bought a grey-faced shearing ram at Mr. Lane's sale for 101 guineas. The first year he did not get a grey-faced lamb; the next year all grey faces. In 1867 I gained (amongst other prizes) first prize at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England with a grey-faced shearing ram, and could give many other instances, but will only further observe on that point that the highest price given last season for a Cotswold ram was a grey face, and that at my annual letting last July the highest price made was for a grey-faced shearing ram hired by Mr. R. Garne.

The only cross of which there is any record is "a judicious infusion during the latter part of the last and beginning of the present centuries of blood from the Leicester breed, for which Mr. Bakewell did so much about a hundred years ago." Certainly there has been no cross of Oxford or Hampshire Downs, or of any other short-wooled breed, and it is a well-known fact that the Oxford-Down originated (in the memory of very many now living) from a crop of Cotswold rams with Hampshire-Down ewes. I myself recollect the principal breeders of Oxford-Downs using Cotswold rams. I have not thought it necessary to get another authority, because I have merely stated undoubted and undisputed facts.

Mr. W. S. Harmer, of Cirencester, writes as follows:—I have delayed in answering your letter on the subject of grey faces in Cotswold sheep until I could consult Mr. Robt. Garne, of Aldworth, in this county (Gloucestershire), the first president of the

Cotswold Sheep Society, a foremost and most successful breeder, and a frequent judge at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and of the Bath and West of England Society, etc. You will therefore please take the following as having the sanction of Mr. Garne's authority:—

There is some grey in all the old Cotswold flocks, but it is difficult to define by letter to what extent grey should be allowed. A five minutes' object lesson would be much more satisfactory. There are sheep which some people call grey, but which are really black, and these should decidedly be objected to; sheep, for instance, which have speckled or mottled faces and legs—that is, their faces and perhaps their legs are marked with patches of black hair of a greater or less size, say from half a score of black hairs to patches to the size of a shilling, and also with black hairs in the hollows above the eyebrows, or on the top of the heads. The grey which is not considered objectionable is when pale grey hairs are intermixed with the white above the nostrils and up the front of the face. But after all white faces greatly predominate in the Cotswold breed, and it would be safer to exclude greys altogether than admit such "greys" or rather "blacks" as are sometimes called Cotswold sheep in England.

I fear that this somewhat vague communication will not help you much, but you will see that the nature of the case forbids the laying down of a definite rule in precise language.

### Chatty Letter from the States.

Chicago, April 22, 1893.

There is considerable speculation regarding the future prices for hogs, some dealers talking that they will have to go to \$6, while others are positive they will sell above \$8, and a few even talk \$9 before the end of next summer. Best porkers sold today at \$7.75, or \$1 higher than the low time this month, and \$1 below the high time this year.

Among the recent visitors at the Chicago Stock Yards was F. D. Fearman, son of F. W. Fearman, the Hamilton, Ont., pork packer. He reports that the Canadian hog crop is only about 40 per cent. of what it was last year. He said the packers were lately forced to quit on account of high prices, and that latterly prices have gone down. The order of the British Government preventing Canadian packers from slaughtering American hogs in bond was working a hardship to the Dominion packers, as Canadian hog raisers do not produce an all-the-year-round supply. It seems that Canadian packers will be required to slaughter American hogs in special houses, and Messrs. Wm. Davies & Co., and possibly other packers, contemplate building for that purpose.

John Moran, of St. Joseph, Missouri, says:—"After we get the run of hogs which follows the cattle, which will be next month, I should not be surprised to see hogs advance to 9c. So far as I can find, the hogs are not in the country."

Light bacon hogs, averaging 160 to 190 lbs., closed to-day at \$7.60@7.70, while 250 to 350-lb. hogs closed at \$7.50@7.65. It has been almost a year since light weights have commanded a premium over heavy weights, but at present there is an unusually active demand for hogs averaging less than 200 lbs., and it is expected the range will widen still more in favor of light weights.

The past week Chicago received the largest week's receipts of sheep ever recorded here, the number being 58,800. The immensity of the sheep receipts, and the upward course of values, has been a surprise to the trade. Receipts for April will reach about 230,000, the largest month's receipts on record. During the past two months about 450,000 were received, but present prices, even in the face of such receipts, show an advance of 30c. to 40c. compared with the first of the present month, and 60c. to 90c. advance compared with prices current two months ago. Best lambs are now selling at \$6.70@6.90, best sheep at \$6.00@6.30, and the bulk of muttons at \$5.25@5.60.

Receipts of cattle throughout the west this week were comparatively small—103,500 at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, and the tendency of values was upward. Desirable beef cattle, averaging 1,000 to 1,400 lbs., advanced 10c. to 30c., the handy steers showing the greatest amount of strength. Native cows and other grades of butcher's stock also ruled higher. Steers sold largely at \$4.50@5.25, and cows principally at \$2.75@3.50. The outlook for cattle during the next month or two is generally considered good; in fact, most of the trade confidently expect higher prices. Some choice beefs sold this week at \$6.

Monday, April 25th, 1892, just a year ago, Chicago received the largest day's receipts of cattle on record—32,677, and prices that day declined 20c. to 45c., top beefs selling at \$4.00, or \$1.40 below present prices. This year seems to be different, as far as receipts are concerned. Receipts for next Monday, (April 24) are estimated at 17,000, or half as many as arrived a year ago.

Chicago thus far this month received 163,200 cattle, 272,300 hogs, and 172,700 sheep, showing a decrease of 6,200 cattle and 130,000 hogs, and an increase of 41,000 sheep, compared with the corresponding period of April, 1892. Receipts from January 1 to date, 931,500 cattle, 1,671,800 hogs, and 820,600 sheep, showing a decrease of 63,000 cattle, and 1,017,000 hogs, and an increase of 174,000 sheep, compared with the same period of 1892, and an increase of 43,000 cattle and 79,000 sheep, and a decrease of 1,533,000 hogs, compared with the corresponding period of 1891.

### Poland-China.

The Poland-China is a distinctively American hog, having originated in the rich valley of the Miami, in the counties of Butler and Warren, in the south-western part of Ohio. The question is often heard, What is the origin of this large breed of hogs which have of late years become so popular in the Western States? but nothing very definite or satisfactory can be given in answer. Little is known regarding their formation, and that little is involved in obscurity.

It is altogether certain that a number of breeds have been used in this work, as Butler and Warren counties were early noted for their different breeds of hogs. The great uncertainty as to their origin is shown by the following different names under which they have been known:—Butler County, Warren County, Dick's Creek, Gregory Creek, Magie, Miami Valley, Great Western, Shaker, Union Village, Moore, Poland, Poland and China. The name finally adopted in 1872 by the Swine Breeders' Convention for this many-named breed was the Poland-China, and thus put an end to the discussion.

Hon. J. M. Millikin, of Butler county, Ohio, in a prize essay upon this breed, says:—

"No counties of the United States have produced so many hogs of a superior quality as the counties of Butler and Warren. The first information of a reliable character gives us to understand that as early as 1820 improved breeds were obtained for use upon the common hog of the county; among others the Poland and Byefield, which were exceedingly large hogs of great length, coarse bone and deficient in fattening qualities. Afterwards more desirable qualities were sought, and this strain of hogs underwent valuable modification by being bred with a more esteemed breed, the Big China; they possessed many important qualities which were lacking in the other breeds. Afterwards the Irish Grazer was used, which gave them firmness of bone and good fattening qualities. The Berkshires were also used about the same time. The result of these crosses was highly advantageous in the formation of a hog which combined in itself all the most desirable qualities. They have been bred so long with good judgment that they may be confidently relied upon as possessing such an identity and fixity of character as a distinct breed, that, although of recent origin, they may be regarded as thoroughly and permanently established."

The foundation appears to have been the Poland or, as some say, the Russian and the Byefield, both large, whitish pigs, which were used on the common stock about 1820. Little is known about the above two breeds. Some authorities say that the Poland or Podolian was imported from Poland by emigrants; others that they were so called from a man of that name, and therefore were no new breed.

The Byefields were a large, white pig with sandy spots, supposed to have come from Africa, but were first heard of at Newbury, Mass.

The Big China was a strain of the Chinese, and this cross was useful in reducing the size of the bone and for imparting a readiness to fatten and quietness of disposition. Later the Irish Grazer and also the Bedford cross was introduced. The Berkshires were used about 1835. They were useful in giving strength to the limbs, improved symmetry, and the dark color. It is known that for some years previous, breeders in Butler and Warren counties put upon their advertising cards that the Poland-China were a composition of Poland, Big China, Byefield and Irish Grazer, and this was generally accepted as an undisputed fact by the breeders of the Miami Valley.

The following is taken from the report of the committee of 1872, which has been already quoted:

"We have a breed, thoroughly established, of fixed characteristics, of fine style, and of unquestioned good qualities and character. The best specimens have good length, short legs, deep sides, flanking down well on the leg, very broad, full, square hams and shoulders; are hardy, vigorous and prolific, and, when fat, are perfect models all over, pre-eminently combining the excellence of both large and small breeds."

There are five associations guarding the interests of this breed:—The Central Poland-China Association, organized in 1880, at Indianapolis; the Ohio Poland-China Record Co., established at Dayton, Ohio, in 1878; also the National, North Western and the Standard.

They are perhaps the most popular breed in the United States, and this is especially true of the central and western corn states. They are a large breed, docile, easily fattened, as a corn-eater and fat-producer are unexcelled, their flesh is of good quality, and they give a good return for the food fed to them.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

Head short, broad between the eyes; face slightly disked; ear small, thin, soft, pointing forward, the forward half drooping; wide, deep, short neck; jowl large and firm, carrying fullness well back; long, strong, well sprung ribs; back broad, even, slightly arched, medium length; sides full, firm and deep; ham broad, full, long and running well down to the back; coat fine, straight, smooth, laying close to body; color black, with a very few small, clean, white spots. Vigorous and graceful action, quiet and gentle in disposition.

### How Shall We Select Sires for Dairy Herds to Produce Uniform Results?

BY A. BROWN, BETHEL.

Ayrshires have been bred in Scotland for over a century, and the three principal objects kept in view have been the production of veal, beef and dairy products. The calves were fed in considerable numbers for veal, the males were fed as steers up to three or four years old for beef, and the choicest heifers were retained for the dairy. This system has many advantages, and, perhaps, to it we are most indebted for the excellent dairy qualities of the Ayrshires of the present day. They are a prolific race of cattle, and endure hardship and short pastures as well as, or better than, any of the other pure breeds.

Since the dairy interests have been increasing in volume from year to year on both sides of the Atlantic, large numbers of this breed have been imported into Canada, and these animals and their descendants have been in good demand; in fact, the supply has not been equal to the demand, especially during the last decade. The consequence has been that animals have been used for breeding that were deficient in constitution or other dairy qualities; the introduction of one of these inferior specimens has done as much damage to the reputation of the breed in any locality as ten good animals can regain. While this is true of the Ayrshires, it is equally true of the other dairy breeds, and it is the object of this paper to offer a suggestion to remedy the evil, and the importance of which none should question.

Of course discussion on the subject should be argued only with a view of doing the most good to the greatest number of dairymen, and thereby establish a more rigid system of selection, which would create an unlimited demand for animals bred in these lines.

A bull is admitted to be one-half the herd, and if he is a descendant of high milking stock we might reasonably expect him to have more than half the influence on the progeny. Again, if his dams have for several generations been noted as milkers we could safely count on uniform results. The power of animals to impress upon their progeny certain characteristics depends upon the number of generations in which these qualities have been prominent. How very few animals of any breed can be traced through each ancestor for four generations. The absence of a uniform yield and quality of milk production may be the result of a variety of causes, the principal ones in the dairy breeds being either a weak constitution or a tendency to lay flesh on their own carcasses instead of converting the food into a good quality and quantity of milk.

I do not think it too much for our registry association to assist in improving the breed, and thus add to their value and usefulness.

In connection with the herd book established in Quebec, the "Race Bovine Canadienne," there was formed a so-called "Book of Gold." The names of cows were admitted to that book only when they showed a record of milk yield equal to, I think, 6,000 pounds per annum. This must be admitted by all progressive people to be a step in the right direction.

A milk record or reliable test record, attached to the pedigree of all pure-bred cows and published in the herd book, would be of great value. Some of our best dairymen are keeping private records, but this does not cover all the ground. The herd book should tell the whole story, then we could make our selections without any trouble; and to the novice or unexperienced dairymen a convenience would thus be offered by which animals could be purchased on their merits by consulting the herd book.

Let us illustrate by taking a calf when dropped to be worth \$40, when the dam and sire's dam were good performers, and \$10 extra for each cross for animals having satisfactory milk records back for eight generations or crosses would show the value to be \$120.

Let us take the opposite side of this basis and deduct \$10 for each cross with animals that were not satisfactory milkers, and a bull might in this way be shown to be worth considerably less than nothing for breeding purposes, and by the above means a reliable estimate of the actual value of an animal could easily be obtained from the herd book.

It is doubtful if it would avail anything for any person to trace the blood of their herd by private records, unless the herd book adopted the same system; especially would this be the case when necessary to get an infusion of new blood from other herds. This system would be alike beneficial to all dairymen. Every pound added to each milking per cow for the province of Ontario means 480,000,000 pounds more milk from 800,000 cows in three hundred days, or a distribution of \$3,600,000 at 75 cents per hundred, and assists to lessen the cost of production and increase the value of the herd, and could be used by giving on all pedigrees the dam's and sire's dams' record, which could be entered at time of registering in case of a heifer's first calf, or a separate record inserted in the herd book, and be made optional or compulsory, as may be determined by the association.

In regard to living cows of a' ages their owners could have their records placed in a future edition of the herd book, if thought desirable.

An argument may be advanced that this would make a lengthy pedigree, but all that is necessary to be placed on them will be the dam with record,

sire and sire's dam with record. Any further history of the individual could be found in the herd book.

Canada is admitted to be one of the best and healthiest breeding grounds for live stock known to the civilized world, and with these natural advantages we should spare no pains to bring our stock to the highest point of excellence, and develop a reputation that can be excelled by no other country.

### How to Grow [Roots and Vegetables Successfully.

The following paper was read by Mr. John Sanderson before the "South Brandon Farmers' Institute No. 1," at Souris, some weeks ago:—

In order to get the best results in the cultivation of roots and vegetables, we must take a great many things into consideration. One of the first things to be considered is the kind of soil that will likely give the best results. Experience has proven that neither a light sandy soil nor a very tenacious clay are very suitable for their growth. A rich clay loam seems to be the most conducive to the successful growth of all kinds of roots and vegetables. If there is a natural dampness in the soil, so much the better, but springiness in the soil is to be avoided. Having selected the ground for their cultivation, let us see what kind of work will promote their growth the best and quickest. I may say that I think it advisable in almost every case to apply manure, as it is nearly impossible to get too rank a growth. If you do not get good tops the chances are against you with regard to a good crop of roots.

Now, different kinds of stuff require different cultivation, but there is one fact that is applicable to all, and that is: You cannot cultivate too much. You need not think that if you keep all the weeds cleaned out you have filled the bill. There is drought to be guarded against, and the best way to guard against it is to stir the soil to the depth of about four inches. This should be done with a horse-hoe or scuffer. This stirring of the soil is to check the penetrating rays of the sun, and by this means stop the evaporation of the moisture out of the soil and at the same time let the air circulate through the ground. There is another mistake very often made, and that is crowding. In order to grow anything successfully you must give it room to breathe, and in order to do this the leaves of the plants must not touch much together. There is one thing that I have adopted for this country, and that is flat cultivation of all kinds of roots and vegetables. Now there may be some who will dispute that this is the best mode of cultivation. I have tried both drill and flat cultivation, and from experience I have adopted the latter as the way to achieve the best results, and usually experience is the best teacher.

I will give a short synopsis of the mode of culture that I have adopted for a few of the roots and vegetables that should be found in every farmer's field and garden. I will place potatoes first, as I consider them one of the most important roots that are under cultivation at the present day. My mode of raising them is about as follows: Having covered the ground with a light coat of rather long manure and got the seed ready, I am in a position to start planting. A few words of explanation with regard to the seed might not be amiss. If I had my choice of the kind of seed to plant, without regard to the amount used, I would select large whole potatoes. My next choice would be large potatoes split down the centre, with a little lime sprinkled over them to dry up the cuts. When ready to plant, which should be about the 10th of May, start the plough; plough about three inches deep. Open two furrows, either in the centre of the piece or at the outside, then drop the seed about two feet apart, as close to the edge of the land as possible, then plough three furrows more one foot each and then drop again, and so on till the piece is finished. When finished plowing, harrow well down, and in about another week harrow again. When the first plants appear, harrow, and when about two inches high harrow for the last time. After this very few weeds will appear. When about three inches high, run the scuffer through them, and, in a few days afterwards, go through with a hoe and cut what weeds may be in the rows. Repeat the scuffing every week as long as the tops will allow. If these directions are followed you can invariably depend on a crop of good, large, dry potatoes. The next in importance in the root line is the turnip. In the preparation of the soil use well-rotted manure, and don't be afraid of spoiling the crop by applying too much. Plough the ground as early as possible in the spring, and about the middle of May plow again and sow in drills about two feet apart. When up with second leaf, thin till 18 inches apart. When about three inches high run the scuffer through them, and twice afterwards or more, if the weather is dry. The same line of cultivation holds good in carrots and mangolds, except the former want to be left 1 foot apart in the row and the latter 2 feet or more. With regard to vegetables the same mode of cultivation will apply to the most of them as for turnips. Onions are an exception, as they may be sown in drills about 16 inches apart and fairly thick in the row. They do not need thinning, but they want to be kept clean of weeds. The proper distance apart for cabbage is about 3 feet, and they should be kept thoroughly cultivated in order to get satisfactory results. In conclusion, I do not think it necessary for me to go more fully into this subject, as papers are not given exactly for the amount of information that they contain, but for the amount that they draw out.

**Spring Stallion Shows.****ROCKWOOD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

Held their annual spring show on April 7th, at Stonewall. It was a success, there being a fine display of horses, heavy draughts being well represented, the following being the chief exhibitors:—Mr. Donal, of Rosser, A. Mollard, of Balmoral, Wm. Hand, Ouatt, and Morton Bros, the Rosser horse taking first place, and the Balmoral horse second.

In registered roadsters, Bell Brothers won a well-merited first, with Great Bend. In general purpose, Mr. Jones, of Meadow Lee, won first, and Mr. Patrick, of Rockwood, second.

Messrs. Longstreet and Lindsay showed a remarkably fine two-year-old roadster.

**HOLLAND SPRING SHOW.**

A very successful show was held at Holland, on April 19th, the classes for stallions being fairly well filled; there were, however, very few cattle taken out, as the roads were in an almost impassable condition. Wm. Risk, of Winnipeg, acted as judge in the various classes of horses. Following is a list of the prize winners:—

Heavy draught (other than Clydesdale)—1st, D. McLachin, Blacksmith, a Shire; 2nd, John Thompson, Gland Due, a Belgium.

Clydesdale—1st, Donald Ross, Pressgang; 2nd, J. Thompson, Prince Dreghorn.

General Purpose—1st, Wm. McLeod, Parry Robb; 2nd, Wm. Holland, Better Times.

Roadsters—D. Hawes, Royal Grit; 2nd, A. Sinclair, Gold Dust.

Diploma for the best stallion in the exhibition awarded to McLachin's Blacksmith.

The well-known Shire horse, imported by J. D. McGregor & Co., Brandon, and recently purchased from them by Mr. McLachin, has thickened up wonderfully, and is in grand good shape. Doubtless he will repeat his former victories by heading the list this summer at the Winnipeg Industrial.

**PILOT MOUND SPRING FAIR.**

The severe snow-storm of the 12th April interfered greatly with the success of the spring show at Pilot Mound. Quite a number of horses and bulls had, however, arrived, and these were exhibited on the following day. Following is a list of the prize winners:—

Horses—Heavy draft stallions—Aged, 1st, Graham and Stephenson, Garnet Prince; 2nd, Oughten Bros., Prince of Wales; three years old, 1st, Jas. Outhbert.

Agricultural stallions—Aged, 1st, James Morrow, McAlpin; 2nd, J. R. Wilson, Farmer's Fancy.

Carriage stallions—Aged, 1st, R. Rollins, Standard-bred stallions—Aged, 1st, Thos. Corrigan; 2nd, Major Bros.

Roadster stallions—Aged, 1st, Oughten Bros.; 2nd, A. R. White.

Cattle—Shorthorn bull—Aged, 1st, and sweepstakes, Jas. Laidlaw.

Shorthorn bull—Two years old, 1st, Major Bros.; 2nd, Major Bros.

A magnificent lot of fat cattle were also on hand, but owing to the bad roads many intending exhibitors were unable to be present. Some thirty head of 1,400 lbs. cattle were stalled in Baird Bros.' stables. It is expected there will be upwards of three hundred fat cattle exhibited at the fat cattle show, to be held on May 3rd. One buyer says he has two hundred head coming in for shipment on May 3rd.

**BIRTLE SPRING SHOW.**

Birtle Spring Show was held on April 18th. The entries, though not numerous, were of good quality. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

Heavy draught—1st, T. Young's Broughton Prince; 2nd, Gen. Wilkinson's Forest Prince.

General Purpose—1st, Alex. Preston's Young Scotchman; 2nd, G. McLaren's Duke of Normandy.

**Questions Answered.**

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I should esteem it a favor if in your next issue you would tell me the exact size to make a box which would contain one bushel of lime; also the standard weight of the same? Yours truly,

G. A. E. HYDE, Hyde, Assa.

Make the box 12 inches deep, 12 inches wide and 14½ inches long, and it will hold a bushel of lime. I suppose you wish to know the standard weight of a bushel of lime, not of the box. A bushel of stone lime weighs 70 lbs.

SIR,—Could you inform me if lime that was run off last fall for plastering, and got frozen up solid this winter, is fit to plaster with? PLASTERER.

Age or frost cannot injure thoroughly mixed plaster. Many plasterers are in too great a hurry and are apt to make the plaster before the lime is properly slacked; then they, too, are often inclined not to mix the mortar enough. It would probably be advisable to add some fresh-made mortar and re-work thoroughly.

In a letter from Mr. W. H. Stewart, Arrowton, to this office, he strongly urges the necessity of killing the gophers by every and all means in our power, and, besides recommending Fleming's gopher killer, states that he saw a weasel kill five gophers in about thirty-five minutes. Therefore, he claims that the weasels should be protected, as they are one of the greatest natural enemies of the gopher.

**Some Notes on the Babcock Test.**

BY W. J. PALMER, O. A. C., GUELPH.

As the Babcock Test is becoming very generally used in cheese and butter factories in Canada, a few points relating to its management may prove of value to those who are at present using it, or who intend to do so in the near future.

It must certainly be encouraging to those who are interested in the progress of dairying in Ontario, to see the great change for the better that has taken place since this test was introduced. In only two or three cheese factories last season was milk paid for according to its quality, but this season at least fifty factories will be operated under this plan. Several of the students who attended the dairy school in February and March signified their intention of conducting the business in this way in the future. When the milk is paid for according to the amount of fat contained, patrons of factories will have their eyes opened to many facts that have hitherto escaped their notice. They will find it to their advantage to weed out the poor cows, keeping only those that produce the largest quantity of fat in the year at the smallest cost; also to air and stir the milk well before taking to the factory, so that a representative sample can be taken.

In order to fully understand this test it will be necessary to refer briefly to all the points in connection with it.

1. *The Machine.*—All of the modern machines on the market have swinging pockets. These are much preferable to the old style in which the pockets were fixed stationary, as it is much easier to add the hot water, and the fat stands straighter in the neck of the bottles. The number of revolutions per minute depends, of course, on the size of the machine. With one having a revolving table less than 12 inches in diameter, it is well to whirl the bottles at least 6,000 times to obtain the best results. If this can be revolved 1,000 times to the minute, the work can be accomplished in 6 minutes, by whirling for 4 minutes the first time, and for 2 minutes after adding the hot water.

In large machines, such as those holding twenty bottles and over, the separating force exerted will be greater, and hence a fewer number of revolutions will suffice.

The steam tester recently introduced is one of the best machines for use in factories that have yet been put on the market. The power is obtained by means of a steam jet, which causes the table to revolve and at the same time keeps the bottles hot and the fat liquid. An eighteen-bottle steam tester in use at the Experimental Dairy at the present time gives very satisfactory results. In a machine of this kind, the handle should be left on, or there should be some speed indicator, so that the number of revolutions per minute can be determined.

Of the machines worked by hand, those with cog wheels are the best, as those geared to run by friction are either very heavy to turn or are apt to slip. Belt power is not as good as steam, because of the danger of slipping and the lack of heat.

The cheapest tester in the market at the present time costs about \$9.00, with one gallon acid and all the necessary appliances. For factory use, one holding twenty bottles or more is the best, as a large one saves time and labor. Canadian manufacturers now make this tester fully as good as those made in the United States, and as a rule they sell them cheaper.

*Test Bottles.*—These should be obtained from a reliable firm, for if made carelessly the graduated part of the necks may vary, and hence the results will not be accurate. The bottles sold by the leading Canadian firms, so far as I have tested them, are accurate enough for all practical purposes. In purchasing bottles, the buyer should always be careful to order only such as have been tested before sending out.

The graduated necks of these test bottles should hold 2 c. c. of fat, which, at a temperature of 150°, weighs 1.8 grams. The amount of milk taken is 17.5 c. c. (capacity), or 18 grams (weight). So if the graduated part of the neck is full of fat, its weight is just 1-10 of the weight of milk taken, or 10 lbs. fat to the 100 lbs. milk.

*The Measures.*—A 17.6 c. c. pipette is used, but owing to the milk sticking to the inside, it only delivers 17.44 c. c., or 18 grams by weight, of milk. When using acid of the right strength, 17.5 c. c. are taken.

*Acid.*—Commercial sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol is used with the test. It should be about 90% pure. The most important facts relating to this acid are as follows:—

Weight—18.2 lbs. to the gallon; cost (by the carboy)—3 cts. per pound (plus the freight); cost per gallon—54½ cts. Number tests to one gallon—250.

Taking above figures, it will be found that the acid for one test cost about 1-5 of a cent. In smaller quantities it is more expensive.

The acid should be kept from exposure to the air, as it absorbs moisture very rapidly and loses strength. It is never wise to dilute it with water, or an explosion may result.

A bottle of ammonia should always be kept at hand, for if applied immediately it prevents the acid, if dropped on the clothes, from eating the cloth.

If any is spilt on the fingers, water applied at once will prevent injury. If by chance any acid gets into the mouth, milk, cream or any oily liquid is the best thing to use.

*Handling the Test.*—All the bottles should be filled with acid, then shaken and whirled im-

mediately. It is never wise to allow them to stand long after shaking before whirling, as the mixture should be over 200° when whirled.

When the acid is shaken up with the milk it has a threefold effect:—1. Churns or burns the milk sugar. 2. Dissolves the curd. 3. Sets the fat free. If it be too strong, black curdy matter will come up with the fat and spoil the reading, or the fat itself may be blackened. If this happens, less acid should be used the next time. If there is much black curdy matter mixed with the fat, the bottles should be set in a cold place until the fat has hardened, then set in hot water; by this means a comparatively clear reading can be obtained. If it be too weak, white curdy matter will be mixed with the fat. In this case use more acid the second time. The fat should be read when at a temperature of 150° to 170°. It is always advisable when a large number of tests are made to stand the bottles in water at above temperature before reading. Have the water high enough in the necks to cover the fat and keep it liquid. To aid in reading accurately, a fine pair of compasses or calipers are very useful. They should always be changed, however, to suit the graduations in each bottle.

The bottles should be kept clean, or the readings will not be clear. It will generally be found sufficient to rinse twice with hot water, using a small brush in the necks at the same time. An occasional washing with strong soda water will keep the glass clear. A large wooden pail, with a loose perforated cover, is a very convenient affair to empty bottles into.

*The "Composite Test."*—It is not desirable in any case to test each patron's milk every day. By using the composite test, this can be avoided, and still the result will be just as reliable. This test can be managed in three ways:—

1. By taking ¼ of required amount of milk every morning and testing at end of 6 days. The most convenient way to accomplish this is to use a 2.95 c. c. pipette and the ordinary Babcock test bottles. Place a row of test bottles on a rack, one for each patron. Every morning a sample should be taken from each patron's milk, (after it has been well mixed,) with this small pipette, and transferred to the test bottles in the rack. At the end of the week there will be a full measure of milk in each bottle and the test can be made in the usual way, but a little less acid should be used, or the fat will be blackened, owing to the evaporation of water from the samples. No preservative is needed to keep the milk sweet in this case, nor is it necessary to keep the test bottles corked. The main objection to this method is, that it is very difficult to take an accurate sample at the weigh can, especially with such a small pipette. Unless managed by an experienced hand, it would not be reliable. In accuracy, however, we found, at the Dairy School, that it was just as reliable as the other methods mentioned below.

2. By taking ¼ of required amount of milk every morning and testing every three days, or twice a week. This is operated in substantially the same way as in (1), except that a 5.9 c. c. pipette is used to measure out the milk. It is also open to the same objection.

3. By using sealer jars or wide-necked bottles, one for each patron, and putting a certain measure of milk in each morning, a sample is then taken from each jar at the end of one or two weeks, and the test made in the usual way. This is the most convenient and practical method of any of the three. It also gives just the same results as if daily tests were made. Pint sealer jars will be found quite large enough to hold the samples, if a small amount of milk be taken each morning. A small tin cup, holding one ounce (2 inches high by 1½ inches in diameter), with a long handle, makes a convenient measure. It would be better, perhaps, to take a measure of milk each morning proportionate to the amount delivered by each patron; but it is a difficult matter to manage this, and it is not found necessary in practical work.

Bichromate of potash, as recommended by Prof. Shutt, is an excellent preservative to keep the composite samples from souring. If from ten to twenty grains of this chemical be put in each jar on Monday morning, and if the jars be shaken a little every time fresh milk is added, the milk will be quite thin at the end of the week, and on being shaken a sample can be taken from each jar and tested as usual. The milk is allowed to thicken in some cases, and then concentrated potash lye is added at the rate of about half a teaspoonful to each jar, in small quantities at a time, until the mixture has the consistency of cream; it can then be readily drawn into the pipette. The bichromate of potash is preferable to this, however. The jars should always be kept tightly covered, to prevent evaporation of water from the milk. The samples each morning can either be taken from the weigh can, or by having a small hole in the conductor pipe and catching the thin stream as the milk runs into the vat.

It would certainly pay the dairy farmer to invest in a small tester and make a careful test of all his cows, using the scales at the same time to ascertain the quantity of milk given by each cow. By this means he can get an idea of the producing power of the different cows he keeps. He can then gradually weed the poor ones out of the herd, and knowing the best cows he can keep only the calves from them, using, of course, a thoroughbred sire of a milking strain. It is thus by a careful system of selection that all improvement has been made in our domestic animals, and the sooner the owners of dairy cattle realize this the better for their own pockets. As the years go by we may expect to see a very great improvement in this direction.



**Importance of Good, Pure Milk for Cheese Factories and Creameries.**

BY PROF. H. H. DEAN, O. A. C., GUELPH.

New competitors from Australia, New Zealand and Africa, to which latter place a travelling dairy has recently been sent from Great Britain, will make it all the more difficult to sell Canadian dairy goods at a profit. Australian grass-fed butter comes into direct competition with Canadian fodder butter, and as a result large quantities of creamery make have been returned from British ports and sold in Halifax and Montreal. A large exporter told me yesterday that about 4000 packages of Canadian butter had been returned this season. This butter, he said, if sold in the foreign market would not have netted more than 16 or 17 cents per pound, while it brought from 19 to 21 cents in the Canadian market. What does this teach? Two things, at least. First, that we have been seeking a market a long way off, while we have a better one at home, and will continue to have, for fresh creamery, for some years yet to come. Canadian people want good butter, and are willing and able to pay for it. Butter has brought from 25 to 30 cents per pound most of the winter in our larger towns and cities. Second lesson—All export butter should be of the finest quality; none other should be sent across the water.

At the present time where do we need to direct the improvement forces, that fine cheese and fine butter may be made in Ontario, both for the home and export trade? I say, without hesitation, towards the place where the milk is produced, and at the persons who are responsible for the milk sent to be manufactured. Our cheese and butter makers, as a class, are well up in their professions. As a rule they are live, energetic men and women, and were every other class who have to do with the dairy industry as well posted and practised, there would be a marked improvement before long. Do not understand me to consider them perfect (for who is so?), but the means now in use, and which are being brought into use, are quite sufficient to educate this class. Why not educate the producer, and have the procession all move together?

**WHAT THEN NEEDS TO BE DONE?**

1. The dairymen of this country need to be impressed with the fact that a cow which produces less than 6,000 pounds of milk or 250 pounds of butter in a year is not worth wasting food and labor on her carcass.
2. Every feeder of cattle should know what foods are cheapest and best for milk production. For summer feeding nothing will equal good grass, with as great a variety as possible. Too many pasture fields lack a variety, and consequently we do not get those fine flavors produced on natural pastures. In addition to this the following might be fed:—Bran, cottonseed meal (not over two pounds a day to a cow), green peas and oats, tares and oats, and clovers, and in early autumn green corn. Winter feed should be cheap and succulent. During the past winter we have fed ground wheat with good results. Bran, the oil meals, peas and oats, corn, clover hay, corn ensilage, mangels, sugar beets and carrots may be profitably fed. It will be noticed that turnips and rape are left out of the list. While not willing to condemn these last two without further trial, I am almost ready to say that turnips must not be fed if we wish to produce fine butter. Various schemes for avoiding turnip flavor have been suggested, but my impression is that with the average feeder, no matter how the milk or cream is treated, an expert judge will be able to detect it. I hope to be able to retract this harsh judgment, but speaking from this winter's experience with milk from farmers in different parts, we are all led to exclaim, What can be done to this milk, that buyers will not say, "rooty"? The probabilities are that next year we shall have to refuse all milk from parties who will feed turnips.
3. It will pay every owner of a factory to send some one around to the patrons at the beginning, the middle and the end of the season, and instruct them how to care for milk. We had to do this, and it would possibly have made us several dollars, have added to our reputation, and saved a great deal of worry and trouble, if we had done this sooner. A marked improvement in the quality of the milk, cream, butter and cheese was noticed after this was done. There are plenty of people who have a very faint idea of how to care for milk properly, and are willing to learn from those who do know. There are some, however, who will not be taught anything in reference to this, and they and their milk should be let alone. Let every owner of a factory send some one to instruct the patrons how to care for milk. (Greater care should be exercised in the selection of this person than in selecting a cow.) Failing this, have a copy of "Hints on the care of milk for cheese factories," which is being published by the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, along with other matter prepared by the dairy students of the O. A. C., sent to each patron of the factory at least twice during the season. It will not cost more than two or three dollars to get these printed, and it may be worth several dollars before the season is over. In the meantime it would be well to emphasize the need of:—

1. Food for the cows that has no bad flavor.
  2. Water that is pure enough for your hifed men to drink.
  3. Straining and aerating the milk as soon as drawn from the cows. A simple pouring or dipping of the milk will effectually aerate it if continued long enough. If a patent aerator is used, be sure that it is kept absolutely clean. Look around the cracks and odd crevices to see that nothing lurks there. Morning's milk needs aerating as well as the evening's.
  4. Keeping the milk where there are no bad smells.
  5. Leaving the milk at the temperature of the atmosphere, except in very hot weather; then it may be cooled slightly.
  6. Emptying and washing the can as soon as it returns home. Drivers should put a pail of cold water in each can before leaving the factory. This is better than whey.
  7. Of rinsing pails, cans and all milk utensils, first with cold or lukewarm water; second, wash with hot water, and finally scald, allowing the utensils to dry themselves in a pure atmosphere. Never wipe a can or pail. It gives a dish-cloth flavor.
- If patrons of factories would observe these few rules during the year 1893, there would be better cheese and butter made this year than during any year since the industry started.

**Poultry on the Farm.**

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON.

March and April chicks lay early the following winter, when eggs command holiday high prices. Those hatched in June begin at January, and continue through spring and summer. May is a good hatching month for farmers. Grass, upon which chicks half live, is still tender, our weather is generally quite settled, and such birds, if well tended, will, as I know by experience, oftentimes lay in December. Raise your own fowls, unless you can buy of an experienced person. Last year I purchased some large, fat Plymouth Rock pullets of an amateur. At the same time and price, from a veteran poultry woman, I obtained other less plump or showy birds. Every month has emphasized their difference. The first lot were corn-fed, hence soft, easily run down. They were used to roosting in trees, where summer's thunder showers had dropped seeds of chills and bowel complaint, which I must constantly meet and destroy by care in feeding. The second lot, more muscular, laid early, and have continued right on merrily as everyday, working, business hens. A greenhorn is defined by Webster as a raw youth. But greenhorns are really of any age under a hundred; and found in every pursuit, poultry culture included; therefore, beware of them. If experimenting must be, you can do it for yourself cheaper.

I always have a few extra or substitute cluckers, so if I find a setter like the "Heathen Chinese," with "tricks that are dark and ways that are vain," I can, by my system of movable nest boxes, transfer the whole "plant." Generally speaking, however, my biddies are faithful to me if I am to them. Even when a separate sitting-room was used I superintended the daily exercise of its inmates, because some showed short memories, and would fight for or occupy another's nest. Now that my cluckers are set in the hen-house itself, I must, when they come off, and until the very moment of their return, keep their nests closed from the investigation of my numerous White Leghorns—mischievous like all non-setting birds and idle persons. Excited by a nest full of eggs, the whereabouts of which they always discover, these spry Leghorns will, in a jiffy, kick eggs around, probably break one, scratch the nests to pieces, and scud off out of punishment's reach, singing, "I knew it, they're my own eggs." Some setters instead of stepping into their nests fly upon them, and may thus crush an egg. These suggest ways in which hens learn to break and eat eggs. If a clucker is disposed to exercise twice a day I encourage her, because she thus keeps in better order, and it really makes little or no difference with her eggs, as her stays are shorter than when she comes off but once. If eggs were fresh when set they will be hatching the twentieth day. Our fingers do ache to feel under biddy and find how many chicks she has, but all experienced poulterers agree in a "vigorous letting alone." Biddy has her own way of working chicks to the centre, and likewise shells to the edges. If these accumulated shells are in sight or nearly so, I remove them. The hen may be offered a little food by hand or dish, but do not provide chicks anything for at least twenty-four hours. The very last part of an egg to become chicken is the yolk absorbed into the little creatures' bowels, thus constructed by Providence, and insured against want of food till strong enough for foraging. Newly hatched chicks can digest nothing additional. Don't be in a hurry to see them eat. The chicks will "see you later," and fully satisfy you about their eating capacity before half grown. Two broods hatching April fifth this year were actually left undisturbed till noon, April seventh, when the

weather was still cold and rainy, but off they must come then; actions said as loud as words could. Their coops were put in a warm stable. Fine, dry June grass for bedding was taken in a basket to the house and warmed by the fire. The little flat-bottomed, hay-lined basket in which these chicks would be moved was also warmed, and a woolen cloth to lay over them while on their way. Being hurried, I actually took off my own cape for their covering, which equals what a Scotchman, in an old song, pledges his sweetheart:

"O, wert thou in the cauld, cauld wind,  
On yonder sea,  
My plaidie fra the angry blast  
I'd shelter thee."

And really one must love his animals as truly as his friends, if he would see and keep their best qualities. In taking off a hen I reach over her, grasp the upper portion of each leg, and swing her to a safe position under my left arm, which pinions both wings, so I can then hold her by my left hand alone. She is placed in her destined coop, the basket of chicks gently turned on its side before her, so the little creatures can themselves answer their anxious mother's invitation, and run under her protecting wings.

Feed as early and late as possible; breakfast in the middle of the forenoon and supper middle of afternoon make such short days that chickie has hardly time to grow. Feed little and often, say five times a day for a month. If the chicks leave some food, brush it away before soured and a cause of sickness. One woman, talking with me, declared she neither could nor would feed her little chicks over three times a day, which must do them. In a short time I learned forty of them got along without any meals at all, since they were dead and buried. I wastelling another woman how difficult it was to get my poultry articles done, when hens and chicks themselves take so much of my time, and she innocently replied, "Why not throw out something, and let them go while you are writing?" But I informed her I would soon have on that plan no chickens to write about. The toughening process so often recommended for both children and animals kills off all but the very hardiest. It is a modern "survival of the fittest." I have lately heard of a poulterer who cannot feed his little chicks bread and milk; but I think their diarrhoea may have come from chills, or he has found some peculiar kind of milk. I often see boiled milk recommended, but no feeder has thought to state how long he boils it. Any one who raises pigs or calves soon learns scalded milk is a sort of liquid leather or young cheese very constipating and dangerous. Milk simmered twenty minutes or more, and really cooked, as in custards and puddings, is wholesome for people, and such dishes are good for chicks. I give them sweet skim-milk to drink, or reduce new milk with a little warm water, and find either is safe without heating.

**How Many Eggs to the Pound.**

I see you invite criticisms on your publications, and what I have to say is more of a correction than a criticism. Ida Tilson, in her article on poultry for February 15th, says that "it takes a dozen large eggs to make a pound, some kinds would fall below." Such a statement is misleading, to say the least, as we always calculate eight ordinary eggs to the pound, but, on reading the article, we tried our eggs. Seven of our ordinary Plymouth Rock eggs exactly weighed a pound, and twelve eggs weighed one pound eleven and a-half ounces. One is apt to discredit people's statements after finding one error.

CECIL SWALE.

**To Prevent Hens Eating Eggs.**

Dear Editor,—I noticed in the ADVOCATE several enquiries re prevention of hens eating their eggs. I have found that boiling a little lime in feed for a few weeks is a good plan. My plan to prevent hens eating their eggs is to save all the shells during the summer and feed them to hens in winter. I know there are some who will say that it teaches the hens to eat the eggs, but I do not believe it. When my hens get all the shells they want to eat, they never bother the eggs.

PRACTICAL.

To stop hens from egg eating, get three or four china eggs, place one in the nest, and put the others on the floor for the hens to pick; they soon tire and give up in disgust. This is also sure. I have had occasion to use them more than once, and always proved successful.

Yours respectfully,  
R. W. CASWELL.

**The "Advocate" is Appreciated.**

I think my subscription ran out a few months ago; enclosed you will find another year's subscription. I have been a subscriber to the ADVOCATE for about twenty years. I have a pile of ADVOCATES, some dated 1872, up to the present time. I am very sorry I did not get them bound. I like to look over them yet, and compare times then and now. What a difference in prices for grain and thoroughbred stock; just a short time ago, I came across the sale of Senator Cohen and Mr. Craig, in Toronto, where cattle went up into the thousands; one heifer, twenty-three thousand. Our children growing up like to look over the old papers and make enquiries, and think they would like such times to come again. I am pleased to see you are publishing twice a month. Hoping you may still keep it as an independent journal, in the interest of the farmers and country at large.

ARNOLD DUNN, Mount Albert P. O., Ont.

## Veterinary Questions.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V.S., PRESIDENT OF THE MANITOBA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, WINNIPEG.

I have a colt which has started to knuckle over on one front foot. When I first noticed it I thought it was going over on the knees. It has been well fed all winter. It seems as if it was a little tender on the front feet.

SUBSCRIBER, Shoal Lake.

Probably the colt has been standing on a plank floor all winter, and it is just possible that it has been too well fed, and has not had sufficient exercise. If the feet are feverish (which you can find out from the abnormal heat and hardness of the hoofs), apply linseed meal or bran poultices for four or five days, changing the poultice twice a day. If there is a weakness about the fetlock joint or apparent shortening of the back tendon, apply the following liniment once a day, by rubbing it well in with the hand:—tincture of cantharides and tincture of camphor, of each one and a-half ounces; turpentine and liquid ammonia, of each one ounce; olive oil three ounces. As soon as the skin becomes quite sore, stop applying the liniment; but as soon as the scab, which will form, becomes dry and easily rubbed off, repeat the application of the liniment if necessary.

1. I have a registered Shire Stallion rising three years old. When tied up anywhere or when spoken to in the stable, will lift his right foot outward and slightly backward and then set it down again; at the same time he stiffens his tail and raises it for a second, as if in pain. He repeats these movements every few minutes; he occasionally rests left leg right on the toe. Can see nothing wrong when walking or trotting, except he breaks a little heavy on this foot. He is nervous, will rush in and out of stable door, and will shake all over when led near ice hole or strange place to drink; passes a few small worms occasionally. Is slightly drawn up in the belly, skin is tight and is in fair condition only. Eats well, is fed 3 quarts oats three times a day, 1/2 a pail potatoes, and hay and straw. Have only had him two months.

2. Also, what are the conditions necessary for the successful castrating of a full-grown horse?

"KATEPWA."

1. The motions which you describe are indicative of irritation or pain, but from the symptoms you have mentioned I am not able to determine the seat of the trouble; there is, however, considerable constitutional disturbance, and I would advise the following general treatment:—Raw linseed oil, one pint; turpentine, one ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, two drachms; mix, and give on an empty stomach. Feed exclusively on bran mash until the above dose has operated, and then give morning and night for a week: bicarbonate of potash, two drachms; gentian pulv., one drachm; nux vomica, half a drachm. The above may be given in the morning in usual food, but should be given at night in a bran mash, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran; give moderate and regular outdoor exercise.

2. A full-grown horse when castrated should be in fair condition as regards flesh, and in the best of health; if the animal is in a plethoric state, it will be necessary to feed exclusively on a laxative and cooling diet for at least ten days before this operation, and a dose of purgative medicine is sometimes advisable. Regular work or exercise should also constitute part of the necessary preparation. The animal should not be given much food or water for twelve hours before he is castrated. One very important condition is the proper performance of the operation.

We have a five-year-old mare; there is a lump growing on her shoulder, started last fall, but of late it seems to be enlarging considerably; at present it is larger than a goose egg; the outer end of it is close to windpipe, the inner end seems to be attached to or imbedded in the flesh between shoulder and windpipe; does not seem to be painful, as she does not flinch when handling it. What would you recommend to effect a cure?

JAS. H. DUNLOP, Langvale.

The lump is probably a tumor of a fibrous nature, and, if so, the best treatment will be to have it cut out by a qualified person. If there is no veterinary surgeon within your reach you may try the following:—Binioidide of mercury and cantharides pulv., of each one drachm; vaseline or lard, one ounce; mix well. After removing the hair from the part, rub the above ointment well in with fingers; at the end of forty-eight hours wash off and apply lard or vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat three or four times, allowing two weeks to elapse between each application.

An aged mare that has had no foal for three or four years is troubled with a discharge of "whites," a thick, white liquid, which is continually discharging. She ran in pasture last fall with an entire colt, and after service made bag, and after this went back; the discharge of white matter became worse and she has become weaker, although her appetite is good; her feed consists of whole oats, hay and boiled feed. Please give me a cure for this case.

ENQUIRER, Killarney, Man.

Your mare's ailment is *leucorrhœa*—"whites," and consists of a chronic inflammation of the mucous coat of the vagina, and probably that of the womb. The animal being aged, the disease is likely to be of an obstinate nature, if not incurable. The treatment to be pursued is both local and constitutional. The womb or vagina, (passage from external opening to womb) or both, if affected, should be thoroughly washed out morning and evening with tepid soft water, which should be injected with a suitable syringe of pump until it is discharged quite clear. The following solution should then be injected:—Sulphate of zinc, three drachms; carbolic acid, two drachms; tincture of opium, four drachms; water, one pint. Give internally:—Iodide of iron, one drachm, morning and night for ten days, and then reduce to one drachm once a day, which may be continued, if necessary, for two or three weeks. The medicine may be given in mash, or dissolved in one pint of water and administered as a drench. The local treatment should be continued twice a day until the white discharge becomes less copious and less frequent, and then once a day until it ceases.

I brought a four-year-old mare twenty miles about four weeks ago; the road being high, she kept sliding off. Ever since, when she moves she trembles at shoulders and thighs. Do you think the bad roads were the cause, and what would be best to do? Kindly advise through ADVOCATE.

GEORGE WEST, Blake, Man.

The over-exertion of muscular power consequent upon the journey was, no doubt, the cause of the subsequent trembling. Feed your mare exclusively on bran mash for sixteen hours, and then give purgative: barbadoes aloes, six drachms; calomel, one drachm; ginger pulv., two drachms; syrup on soap, sufficient to form a ball. Keep on mash diet until the purgative has ceased to operate, and then give morning and evening in usual food, for one week: sulphate of iron, one drachm; nitrate of potash, one drachm; nux vomica, one drachm. If the mare is pregnant, do not give purgative, but may give other medicine as directed.

SIR,—I have lots of lambs coming this spring, with large lumps in their throats; and they die nearly as soon as born. Please give cause and remedy.

WM. RINGROSE, Pleasant Forks, Assa.

This pre-natal disease has been ascribed to various causes, such as the feeding of swamp grass or hay to the dams during pregnancy, a lack of salt, and drinking of water too strongly impregnated with alkali. A scrofulous condition of the ram has also been adduced as a cause of this disease. Nothing can be done in the way of a cure, but avoidance of the causes mentioned may prevent it.

ANSWERED BY DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO, ONT.

LYMPHANGITIS OR WEED.

We have a mare five years old, can you advise us as to treatment? She has a swollen leg twice its normal size. We have also a valuable brood mare, with contracted front feet, the outside is very brittle and breaks off around the bottom. What treatment would you advise? JOS. N. REID, Brisbane P. O., Ont.

We fear it is entirely beyond our power to advise a cure for the state that your mare is in from chronic lymphangitis, as the leg is no doubt in that form known as elephantitis. Try the following treatment and report progress:—Take resin powdered, four ounces; nitrate of potash, two ounces; colchicine powder, two ounces; gentian powder, two ounces; ginger powder, two ounces; aniseed powder, four ounces. Mix and give a tablespoonful twice a day. For the discharge, apply charcoal and boracic acid mixed, equal parts, dust on and bandage until swelling subsides. For the mare's contracted feet, poultice with bran and flaxseed meal, pare off loose portions of horn, apply a smart blister to coronets, say one part of binioidide of mercury to eight parts of lard.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Will you kindly inform me through the ADVOCATE the cause of a disease that has started amongst the sheep here. They first cough, and then in a short time refuse food, and die in about three days. I opened one or two and found the lungs mortified, and its gall very large.

T. H. THOMPSON, Gore Bay, Manatoulin.

From the description we are inclined to think the disease must be due to parasites or worms gaining access to the bronchial tubes and intestines by the nostrils, as we find that most of these parasites are due to water infection. In your next communication please notice on post mortem whether there is not some dirty brown liquid in the fourth or true stomach, as this would confirm the diagnosis and account for the derangement of the digestive system. The treatment should consist of:—Oil of turpentine, one ounce; milk, warmed, one pint. Give a full-grown sheep two tablespoonfuls, and the following powders to the whole of the flock: Common salt, two drachms; sulphate of iron, one scruple; arca nut, one drachm; resin powder, one drachm

(dose for one sheep.) Mix and give with a little oatmeal in their food. A top dressing of salt to the land is to be recommended as a preventative.

UMBILICAL HERNIA OR NAVEL RUPTURE.

Can you inform me through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the best way to remove a navel rupture, and a remedy for frogs of horses' feet affected with thrush?

A SUBSCRIBER, Malton.

Regarding the umbilical hernia, it will greatly depend on the size as to the method of removal. If the size of a pigeon's egg, a ligature will be all that is necessary; if larger, a pair of clams. It may be due to any severe muscular exertion, as when the foal or calf runs or jumps very actively, or being kept isolated from its parent, rushes about and cries energetically. After returning the bowel pass a ligature tightly around the part, and then pass one or two pins through the sack to retain the ligature in position, which should be tightened every other day, and in about eight to ten days the parts will slough off; then bandage the parts until sealed; dress with carbolic oil, one part to ten.

THRUSH IN HORSES' FEET.

A good domestic remedy is air-slacked lime dusted on every day, or use the liniment of sulphate of copper, made by taking one part of sulphate of copper and four parts treacle; boil until the mass assumes a brown color. Apply every day.

Thornton's Circular.

From the last number of this well-known periodical we take the following notes of the Shorthorn trade in Great Britain. During the past year some forty sales were held, and some 1,850 animals disposed of, the average price being a little over \$100—the top price of the season being \$5,000, paid for the bull "New Year's Gift" at the Queen's sale. The Queen's sale made the highest average for the year, thirty-six animals averaging over \$300.

Among the encouraging signs of the times, Mr. Thornton says:—"Breeding, which twenty years ago was sustained chiefly by line breeding, has of late years been carried on more by what may be called individual merit. In fact, the animal has been considered as well as the pedigree, with the result that Shorthorns have generally somewhat increased in size, and become stronger in constitution, and have also developed better milking and feeding properties. Our principal shows have borne evidence of this, and at those sales where breeders have combined the later system of breeding with a careful regard to pedigree the enhanced prices have proved the appreciation of the public.

Wheat and Oats Together.

In many parts of the States oats and wheat are sown together for feed, it being claimed that the yield is heavier than if only one kind of grain is sown, that the wheat straw helps to prevent the oats lodging, and that the mixed grain makes a capital feed ration.

We quote the following from an Iowa writer in the Breeder's Gazette:—"Sowing oats and wheat together is a practice more of the farmers should follow. It gives excellent results. A good proportion to sow is one-half bushel of wheat to two bushels of oats. This, with proper attention, will give excellent results. The objects in sowing wheat with oats are many. First, the wheat straw being stronger than oat straw, keeps the grain erect and greatly lessens the tendency to lodge. It also increases the yield by increasing the weight, as you are using a bushel weighing sixty pounds to make one weigh thirty-two pounds. Again, we have found by experience it makes No. 1 feed for stock. Wheat and oats sowed in the proportion given will not rob each other of that particular element held by the soil that each one requires to maintain life and continue growth. In this locality especially this method of sowing is followed by many, and all will join me in saying that by this way you obtain your wheat gratis—very acceptable, indeed. An average yield is eight to ten bushels of wheat, and thirty-five to forty bushels of oats. Suppose those interested sow five acres as an experiment and carefully note the results. It will pay."

Fencing.

BY JAMES MILLIKEN.

I think the best and most durable fencing is barbed wire. I have tried the plain wire, but consider it of no use, as sheep and pigs go through it easily. Where the fence is to be run I take a plow and gee round four times, put in the posts not more than twelve feet apart; if further apart the wires will spread, and sheep or pigs can creep through; and I find cedar posts are by far the cheapest. Cut them four feet eight inches long. Then I throw two inside and outside furrows against the fence, which keeps the stock from rubbing against the fence; then I stretch the wire with a pair of sleighs and a pair of steady horses or oxen, stretching about forty yards at a time, the man driving the team stepping on the heel of the runner, which helps the sleigh to hold fast while the staples are being put in. I put the first strand six inches above the sods, the second nine inches above the first strand, and third fifteen inches above the second. This I have found makes a very good fence for both sheep and cattle, after a four years' trial.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

There's Company Coming to Tea.

There's company coming to tea!  
Oh, what shall we have? Let's see,  
There's sauce and cold meat,  
And plenty to eat,  
And custards enough for three.

The cellar you'll have to unlock,  
The butter is there in the crock,  
I'll get that myself,  
And from the swing shelf,  
Cider and nuts from our stock.

There's company coming to tea!  
These biscuits are light as can be,  
Be neat with the table,  
And spry as you're able,  
We will honor our company.

Come, Lisa, set over the tea,  
Then open this can for me,  
Get pickles and cheese,  
And cake if you please,  
We'll have a variety.

Now run and get on a clean frock  
'Tis half after five by the clock,  
The biscuits are done;  
I wish they would come,  
What's that? Did I hear a knock?

Now won't you all walk out to tea,  
We're little you plainly can see,  
But I tell Lisie Ann  
We'll do what we can,  
For our company come to tea.

-R. N. YAWGER.

THE STORY.

Aunt Grim.

BY MARY A. DENISON.

I am an author by profession, and forgetful. It is rather humiliating on occasions when asked about the title of my last book to be obliged to reply, "Really, madam, I have forgotten," but what can one do when one's memory is so imperfect, so treacherous!

It might be imagined that in consequence of this infirmity, a great many unpleasant things would naturally occur, and so it does happen now and then. There is one instance, however, in which my utter loss of memory served me admirably, and enabled me to aid those I love, besides giving me a competence for life.

I had a distant relative whose character was a singular compound of lofty virtues and minor faults, and whom I esteemed very highly. Aunt Grim, we all called her, though she was not really an aunt, but she had known the family since mother was a child and by marriage was related to my father.

Our family had narrowed down to three, Sue, Dickey and myself. I was the oldest and on me devolved the duties of protector, guide and bread-winner. Sue was the beauty of the family and still went to school. Dickey took care of the house, superintended the cooking and did the family sewing, while I sat at my desk and worked with my pen from morning till night. We seldom had visitors. Sometimes Aunt Grim came in with a new poem—she wrote very creditable poems, some of which were set to music and had become deservedly popular. I was her critic on many occasions and generally found but little fault, for her taste and ear were unusually correct.

Perhaps I might as well say here that I was at the time engaged to a young man who was slowly making his way in the world. Aunt Grim was no friend to Lawrence Harris. She and his mother had once been friends, but they quarrelled years before and her dislike extended even to the children when they came. Lawrence had for years been the bone of contention between us, till finally I begged her never to mention his name.

"You needn't tell me that, Miss," she said, tartly. "I have always hated his name and it's a consolation that you can't marry him for some time yet. Sue will be on your hands for two years, at least, and when she is finished it may be a year or more before she gets a school, and Dickey is very delicate, as her poor mamma was before her. You're not going to work the way you do forever, either; you'll give out. You write altogether too much; your name appears quite too often. I can see a falling off in your stories. You are writing merely for money. When I think how it might be, I lose my patience entirely. Who do you think has bought that splendid new house on the square?"

"O, I know," I said, trying to speak carelessly, "of course it is Doctor Bellair. I hear of nothing else now-a-days. It's very thoughtful of him, for you know his sister will keep house for him; she will never marry."

"Clara Bellew, I'm out of all patience with you," said Aunt Grim, with a frown. "When I look at that place, with its lovely grounds, conservatory, speaking tubes, electric bells, stationary tubs and a hundred and one conveniences, it makes me wild to think that you might be mistress there, and won't I tell you you are throwing away a chance that few girls ever get, a lifetime of ease and a husband devoted to you. It seems to me you can't think much of the girls' interests. You know they both would be welcome there."

"They don't want to go, Aunt Grim; at least, I know Dickey doesn't," I said. "Sue is not old enough to judge of things yet."

"Sue is going to be very handsome, very handsome," said Aunt Grim, impressively. "I don't see what you are going to do about her. She dresses well enough to go to school, now, but bye-and-bye—why you've no idea what a handsome girl needs!"

"Sue will have to work like the rest of us," I said shortly. "I don't believe she thinks of anything else."

"Don't you?" said Aunt Grim, with a queer smile, "well, you may find yourself mistaken. Wait till she begins to blame you for denying her the things a girl of her sort needs. Why it was only the other day she said she wished you would marry the doctor, for she hated such a poky life. O, Sue has her ambitions already, I can tell you."

"Did Sue say that?" I asked, half inclined to be angry. "Yes, and I don't blame her. Like all pretty girls she sees a future before her, if she has a fair opportunity. She doesn't like hard work, she never will. School teaching will be to her a weariness to the flesh. She is gay and bright and beautiful, just the girl to build castles and be miserable if a burdensome task is forced upon her. Such girls are not made for toil and drudgery, you and I know that. They can't help their tastes and inclination and longings."

"Sue likes her violin," I said, "and she is sure to excel in that, her master says. She could get a very nice living with that, perhaps a great deal more, and fame in the bargain."

"Yes, and suppose sickness came and you had to give up work?"

"Why then," I said, and a chill crept through my veins "the lessons must stop."

"That's just what might happen. Now the doctor would take such pride in Sue's progress. She might have whatever she wanted, a thousand dollar instrument, I suppose, if she just said the word."

"She never will say it," I made warm reply, "not if she waits for me to marry the doctor. I won't have him and he knows it."

"If Lawrence Harris was out of the way," began Aunt Grim. "But he is not out of the way, and if he went ten thousand miles instead of three, I should still marry him when the time came."

"Of course," said Aunt Grim, "you're as obstinate as girls generally are in such cases. You would a little rather be a poverty-stricken heroine than not, I imagine. O dear, how I pity you!" and with that Aunt Grim pulled her shawl over her thin shoulders and took her departure.

When Sue came home that day I studied her with a new interest, noting how exquisitely beautiful she was growing, in features, complexion, everything that went toward the making of a lovely woman, from the liquid, long-fringed eyes, to the dainty foot under her snowy skirts that it cost so much to keep white and trim.

Did you know, sis, that Dr. Bellair has bought the house on the square, or rather facing the square, I suppose I should say?" was the first question Sue asked.

"Aunt Grim told me," I made reply.

"It's just the loveliest thing I ever saw! Jane Bennet took me through there yesterday."

"Sue! you shouldn't have gone," I said, feeling myself flush.

"Why not? Jane is his cousin; the house was open. I never saw such a beautiful place. There's a ball-room there, the whole length of the house, and oh! such a conservatory! How delightful it would be to live there!"

"Plenty of mirrors set in the walls, I suppose," said Dickey, "how they will multiply those red locks of his."

"I think his hair is positively beautiful!" said Sue. "He is the handsomest man I have ever seen."

"Go and practice your violin lesson," said Dickey, "it's quite too foolish of you to be talking about handsome men after that fashion."

"All right," said Sue, rising, "but I shan't take back one word, and oh! I do wish—" she cast a backward glance at me and disappeared.

"I only wish we could keep her a child," half sighed Dickey. That night came a letter from Lawrence. He was still pushing, delving, digging, finding pockets in the bowels of the earth, hoping to be rewarded by a rich find, but all the while it was costing good money—so much of his salary went into this hungry, yawning mine every day, and I couldn't help thinking there was a heartache in every line, brave as he tried to be. I was a little disheartened. To be all the time expectant of good news and yet never to get beyond the same minute particulars of ordinary and discouraging work, did not tend to my comfort after a hard day's toil. And then I pictured the dear fellow in his lonely cabin with nothing but my letters to look forward to, no home-ties, no church, no amusements, save such as were afforded by the rude miners with whom he could not affiliate, toiling like a slave from day to day, and I am free to say that the prospect looked anything but encouraging.

I was twenty-five and felt myself years older. I had so long taken the ordering of the household upon me. Dr. Bellair called very often, sometimes to bring a book, or flowers, or some new music for Sue, for which I thought she thanked him too extravagantly. He evidently looked upon her as a child, and he would not be discouraged by that. Sue was done with, for I had never spoke to me of love, that was done with, for I had told him frankly that she had not yet lost hope, and this something warned me that he had not yet lost hope, and this embarrassed me and made me shy. The old frankness between us was gone, and if he looked at me my cheeks burned painfully.

Meantime the house was furnished and the doctor's maiden sister moved in. I was reminded with every visit that Aunt Grim made of what I had lost, that my youth was departing, that the mining business was precarious and ruined every one who made a venture in it with the exception of those who had money to begin with, till I flatly told Aunt Grim one day to let me alone, that I was perfectly capable of managing my own affairs, and that I was tired of hearing about Dr. Bellair. In all this I was careful to say nothing disrespectful, but Aunt Grim chose to think otherwise. She declared I had insulted her, that she had never taken so much interest in any of her friends, as she had in me, but that I need never look to her for anything. After indulging in some few feminine epithets not at all complimentary to me, she took her leave with the final remark that she should never darken my doors to the latest day of her life, all of which I was sorry for, but I felt that I had done my duty.

Strangely enough, a day or two afterward came discouraging news from Lawrence. A flood had come and the mines were full of water. The rainy weather had brought on an attack of rheumatism, and there was no doctor nearer than twenty miles in that lonesome wilderness. Sick and discouraged, he had lost all hope and was thinking of coming back to his old business, at which he could at least make a living. Then Sue was taken sick, and though her illness was neither severe nor long, it cost time to nurse her and money to pay the doctor's bills, though the latter were not large. Sue had scarcely left her bed before I was taken down with a fever and kept my room for over a month, during which time my income was stopped. Sue was kept from school and the violin practice had to be given up.

Of course the doctor came daily, sometimes twice a day. How kind and thoughtful and patient he was! Lovely dishes filled with delicate flavors found their way to my sick couch. Beautiful flowers, for which I have a great passion, stood on maid, often came in during the days of my convalescence and read to me. The doctor himself prepared my medicines and contrived to remain in my room as long as possible, sometimes talking to Sue and sometimes giving orders to Dickey.

"I just love him!" Sue would exclaim, her cheeks flushed and her eyes shining, "there never was such a man! And his sister says he is always so kind and considerate. O Clara, why can't you marry him? We should have everything we want."

"Get out of my sight," said selfish little kitten, "I said, trying to laugh, and when she had gone I cried bitterly. I was so weak yet and things were going behind hand, and only Lawrence's letters gave me any comfort, for he had found business in a far Western city, and in time—oh, that dreadful word! I might be able to make a competence if all went well. How I longed to be at my old desk again, whose folded papers, inked-even pen-rack and books, I could see from my sick chair. I stand, coaxed Dickey to bring me pen and ink and a sketch that only wanted finishing. So the doctor found me writing, and took the pen out of my fingers with a masterful touch and carried the table and manuscript to the back of the room."

"Do you want to ruin your eyes?" he asked, as I sank back, utterly weary. "An hour's exertion like that might send you to bed again with a relapse of fever."

"But doctor—I must—" I said, and I felt the tears forcing themselves hotly through my closed eyelids. "There is no must about it," he said gently. I looked up at him, wondering vaguely what he meant, fearful, too, that he would say something which it would be neither right nor pleasant for me to hear, but he only stood there, smiling, but with a look in his face which I could not help interpreting. How I did thank him for his silence, for in that terribly weak state, mind and body enervated by disease, I was in no fit condition either to listen to or combat whatever arguments he might have seen fit to use in pleading his cause.

"Doctor says you must go away," said Dickey, when she came upstairs that same day.

"The idea is just ridiculous," I said, my heart beating rapidly at the very thought. "He must know I can't go away."

"But it's all planned," said Dickey "and Sue is to go with you."

I gazed at my sister in speechless astonishment. "You are to go up in the mountains where we all went the last year poor papa was alive. You remember the old, rambling house and the verandah overlooking the great, grand hills. What a sight it was!"

Did I not remember? Then a hot flush came over me. "But who will pay for it all?" I asked.

"I will," and Dickey's sweet face beamed with smiles. "See here," she put a roll of bills in my hand, all twenties. "There are five hundred dollars, there," she said, and kissed me.

"Where in the world did it come from?" I asked.

"If you look at me in that way I won't tell you," she said, bringing the eau de cologne. "Now listen while I bathe your head, for you are positively feverish again. Do you remember that once with some money, part of which I saved and part papa gave me, I bought some shares in a mine? That was five years ago."

Yes, I remembered, and that we all laughed at her, papa declaring they would never be worth the paper they were printed upon.

I showed them to Dr. Bellair, noticing that something about those same mines was mentioned in the papers, and he told me he thought money could be raised on them. You can't blame me for taking his offer, dear, and we in such need of money. I gave them to him at once and to-day he brought me five hundred dollars, five times as much as I dreamed they were worth. What do you think of that?"

I could not think; I sat there astonished—dazed.

"So you are to go to dear old Oakview and pay your expenses, every cent of them, out of this money, and the longer you stay the better I shall like it."

For some moments I could not speak, I was so overcome with astonishment and gratitude. Then a thought struck me. "Perhaps the doctor bought them, thinking we needed the money. They really may not be worth anything, after all, and though it would be so kind of him, it is your money and you ought to keep it. No, I won't use it."

"Why don't you tell her just how it is?" said Sue, who had just come in time to hear our conversation, violin case in hand.

"If you don't I will. I do think Doctor Bellair is an angel, positively I do. He said the shares were worth a good deal of money, and he would advise her not to put them on the market yet, but that he would let her have five hundred dollars on them and welcome—then he would find out just how valuable they were and she could redeem them—there, that's just how it stands and I pride myself upon telling the truth, I do."

Dickey's face was very red, but Sue's arms were round her neck in a moment.

"It's such a card for the doctor I couldn't help telling it, indeed I couldn't," she said.

Well, all my protestations did no good, so I must and go I did, but both Dickey and Sue went with me and we stayed three months, during which I had several letters from Lawrence, all hopeful and encouraging.

Back again in our old home, the roses in Sue's cheeks and mine, I was ready to commence work again, and went at it with a will. The doctor called as usual, complimented me on my restored health, and listened to my rather effusive thanks for his kindness and liberality, like the gentleman he was, taking no credit to himself. I did find myself thinking if I could have loved him, what a grand husband he would have made! But there was the cold, bare fact, I did not love him. I did not even like him as much as Dickey and Sue did, for they were untrusting in their praises of him.

One day after we had been home for a week, I took some manuscript to the post-office. I was in a street car, and just as we passed the steps of a hotel I saw Aunt Grim coming up the street. At once I pulled the strap and sprang from the car just as Aunt Grim entered the hotel. Eagerly I followed, caught the corner of her shawl, and as she turned delivered myself of the following transports:

"Aunt Grim! dear Aunt Grim, where have you been all this time? It certainly is an age! If you only know how delighted I am to see you! There! I'm kissing you right through your veil, but no matter. Did you know I'd been sick! Dr. Bellair was so kind, and we've all been up in the mountains and had such a jolly time."

"O, you have!" said Aunt Grim, who had to say something, as she told me afterwards. "Well, I've been away, too."

"I thought so," I said, utterly oblivious of the past. I knew you wouldn't desert us if you were here. Now do come and see us, we're in the same old house. When will you come—tomorrow, next day? say Thursday and we'll have the dinner you like so well."

There was a queer look in her eyes at this, and still recollection came not back to me.

"I'm going down to the post-office, now with one of my best stories, and I've got to walk all the way, for I couldn't resist the inclination to see you." I went on hurriedly, fearing I was keeping her, and in spite of that inquisitorial stare which said, "Can you possibly mean this? Are you sincere?"—so we will expect you Thursday, and I have some nice news to tell you and lots to talk about."

At this she seemed to thaw a little, so I took it for granted it was all right and she would come. Giving her another kiss on the veil, I left her with a smile and went on my way, wondering what made her so strange.

Aunt Grim coming here on Thursday! and to dinner! exclaimed Dickey, almost shrieking. "You can't mean it! Why don't you know how emphatically she declared that she would never put her foot in this house to her dying day? Don't you remember what a battle you had?"

I sank down in a chair quite helpless.

"O my patience!" cried Sue, dancing about and clapping her hands, "she had actually forgotten the whole thing—and fancy! O, I wish I had been there! Clara, if that isn't the most ridiculous exploit of your whole life. If I don't tell Doctor Bellair!"

It all came back to me and I actually gasped at the remembrance. I laughed till I cried, then I cried till I laughed again.

Once, long before, Aunt Grim had told me that my name was down in her will for something handsome—she was very rich—and would she think now that I was trying to get in her good graces for mercenary reasons? Very likely she had crossed my name out, and now, I hid my burning face in my hands. How could I have been so forgetful, and what would she think of me!

Next day came a note from Aunt Grim. She very sweetly declined my invitation, but insisted that I should come and dine with her that evening.

"Go," said Dickey.

"I wouldn't," said Sue, with a little scorn in her voice. After all, I had been quite sincere, so why shouldn't I? I went. The tide was turned, I found as soon as I saw her, and in my favor.

You can't think how odd it seemed to have you come up to me in that way," she said, "when I thought I had angered you beyond forgiveness. It kept me awake last night thinking it out. I knew you had been sick and longed, during your illness, to see you, but I had said rash words and my miserable pride kept me away. Now I can only say I am too glad you broke the ice as you did yesterday. You certainly are a forgiving creature."

"I certainly am a forgetting one, dear Aunt Grim," I said, laughing. "It never occurred to me when I saw you yesterday that we had quarrelled, and I'm as glad as you can be that it didn't. I've never forgotten that I liked you though."

To cut a long story short, our amicable relations were resumed. Poor Aunt Grim lived only a year after that, and I was with her during the greater part of her illness. She left me a comfortable little fortune. Two years ago, I had been married a year then, Doctor Bellair led my sister Sue to the altar. Sue had always been in love with him, so she confessed to me, even when a school girl, and I am quite sure he is very much in love with her.

Dickey lives with me, superintending my house in the good old fashion, and so we are all very happy.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

There is a poetic strand braided in with our make-up in most of us, and perhaps there is no time like May to bring the fact to remembrance. The icy chains are breaking, and "the rills and rivers sing with pride the anthem of the free." After being ice-bound so long all nature takes a sudden bound, and lo, everything is changed and changing. Poets of all time have felt the inspiring influences of these balmy spring days, and even as old a writer as Aristotle found out that "one swallow does not make spring, nor yet one fine day."

Longfellow says in Hiawatha:—

"Came the spring with all its splendor,  
All its birds and all its blossoms,  
All its flowers and leaves and grasses."

and Mrs. Hemans has put her thoughts in words as follows:

"I come, I come! ye have called me long,  
I come o'er the mountain with light and song;  
Ye may trace my step o'er the waking earth,  
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,  
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass,  
By the green leaves, opening as I pass."

while many young lovers and more dejected ones know Tennyson's words:

"In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast;  
In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;  
In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove;  
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

We might quote much more, as each poetic nature has given us his or her thoughts, and even you, my young nephews and nieces, are not devoid of it, and I am sure the sparkling, dancing waters in the swollen mill-race, the freshness and beauty of spring at this May time, are calling forth such thoughts as the long winter did not arouse, and so it is that different circumstances of life call out the different parts of our character, and it is well to rub against others in the battle of life. It is begun now, it began even before that first day at school when you met so many boys and girls whose faces were strange to you. It will go on till life is done. A true story may show you what I mean. A young man fond of poetry, beauty and art, and possessing a strong character, chose as his profession that of a physician. He enjoyed his work and excelled in it. An unlooked-for turn of affairs caused him to become a banker, and although he had previously no love of business he found there was lying in him, dormant till then, great business capacity.

Although I started out by quoting poetry, it was fully my intention to give some of my young friends a talk about more practical things. It is very right, and I rejoice to see you take such an interest in your Christian Endeavor Society and your Band of Hope. I am glad to see you fill your place there so creditably, but I wonder sometimes if that coal you put on before leaving home burnt up, or did you dump it in on the ashes in answer to mother's request, deeming it too much trouble for you to see that it burnt well. Was the baby cold and crying from its absence when father came in? You must know Uncle Tom expects an active member in either society to put in his or her work. Is the dusting left undone or carelessly done, causing somebody ruffled feelings? Are the books and toys left lying around for somebody else to pick up? Does thoughtfulness to see what there is to be done around the house or barn, or in the garden, characterize you? "O, Uncle Tom!" I hear you say, "You're too hard on us; we don't think yet about these things." Well, it's time you did; "I forgot" may almost always be rendered "I don't care", and "I didn't think" as a bad form of selfishness, for somebody has to think and do, and too often young folk leave that for others.

Brains have been given you to use, and thinking thus will not wear them out, but will serve to make them of better quality by accustoming them to constant use. A great secret of life success lies in this; the thoughtful person is wanted everywhere, the thoughtless one but seldom. By it you make yourself so useful you cannot be done without, and in that way are soon able and wanted to fill positions of trust and honor.

Arbor Day comes this month, and I hope each of you will use it to plant a tree somewhere, at home, or school, or on the road—ornamental, or fruit, or from the woods. When you are far away, or laid quietly to rest, that tree may prove a cool resting-place for the tired traveller, may help to stay the wind, it may gladden with its verdure weary eyes, be a thing of beauty, a resting-place for singing birds, it may scent the air in spring-time with its blossoms, and call to it the bee in search of sweets, or the delicate, dainty humming-bird. One tree each Arbor Day, and in a long life how many marks that we have lived will remain—tributes of thoughtfulness for others. UNCLE TOM.

POETS' CORNER.

Prize for Selected Poetry.

F. COLLIER, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

Rev. Charles Kingsley was born in 1819, and died in 1875. He was an eminent English clergyman, Rector of Eversley, and Canon of Westminster. For some time he was Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. He has written many essays, novels and poems; all valuable contributions to his country's literature. His novels are very instructive, dealing largely with social problems, and evincing the man's deep sympathy with the laborer. Among his finest novels are Westward Ho and Hypatia, both excellent books. His poems are beautiful and original, his metaphors especially expressive and fresh; even his subjects are individual, and a clear purity of thought and lofty principle permeates his verses. His lines "Showers soft and steaming," "Crisp the lazy dyke," "Shattering down the snow-flakes off the curdled sky," I think especially striking, and original in thought and expression.

Ode to the North-East Wind.

Welcome, wild North-Easter!  
Shame it is to see  
Odes to every zephyr;  
Ne'er a verse to thee.

Welcome, black North-Easter!  
O'er the German foam;  
O'er the Danish moorlands,  
From thy frozen home.

Tired we are of summer,  
Tired of gaudy glare,  
Showers soft and steaming,  
Hot and breathless air.

Tired of listless dreaming  
Through the lazy day:  
Jovial wind of winter  
Turns us out to play!

Sweep the golden reed-beds;  
Crisp the lazy dyke;  
Hunger into madness  
Every plunging pike.

Fill the lake with wild-fowl;  
Fill the marsh with snipe;  
While on dreary moorlands  
Lonely curlew pipe.

Through the black fir forest  
Thunder harsh and dry,  
Shattering down the snow-flakes  
Off the curdled sky.

Hark! the brave North-Easter!  
Breast-high lies the scent,  
On-byholt and headland  
Over heath and pent.

Chime, ye dappled darlings  
Through the sleet and snow,  
Who can over-ride you?  
Let the horses go!

Chime, ye dappled darlings,  
Down the roaring blast;  
You shall see a fox die  
Ere an hour be past.

Go! and rest to-morrow,  
Hunting in your dreams,  
While our skates are ringing  
O'er the frozen streams.

Let the luscious South-wind  
Breathe in lover's sighs,  
While the lazy gallants  
Bask in ladies' eyes.

What does he but soften  
Heart alike and pen?  
'Tis the hard grey weather  
Breeds hard Englishmen.

What's the soft South-Wester?  
'Tis the ladies' breeze  
Bringing home their true loves  
Out of all the seas.

But the black North-Easter  
Through the snowstorm hurled  
Drives our English hearts of oak  
Seaward round the world.

Come, as came our fathers,  
Heralded by thee,  
Conquering from the Eastward,  
Lords by land and sea.

Come and strong within us  
Stir the Viking's blood  
Bracing brain and sinew;  
Blow, thou wind of God!

Song of the River.

Clear and cool, clear and cool,  
By laughing, shallow and dreaming pool;  
Cool and clear, cool and clear,  
By shining shingle and foaming weir;  
Under the crag where the osiel sings,  
And the wild wall where the church bell rings,  
Undeified for the undeified:  
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

Dank and foul, dank and foul,  
By the smoky town in its murky cowl;  
Foul and dank, foul and dank,  
By wharf, and sewer, and shiny bank;  
Darker and darker the farther I go,  
Baser and baser the richer I grow,  
Who dare sport with the sin-defiled?  
Shrink from me, turn from me, mother and child.

Strong and free, strong and free,  
The flood-gates are open away to the sea;  
Free and strong, free and strong,  
Cleansing my streams as I hurry along  
To the golden sands and the leaping bar,  
And the taintless tide that awaits me afar,  
As I lose myself in the infinite main,  
Like a soul that has sinned and is pardoned again,  
Undeified for the undeified:  
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.

We hail with joy another puzzler,  
A TOTAL helps to form the chain  
That shall weigh the anchor when we reach  
Our destination o'er the main.

We must not FIRST our important stations  
In the canoe so great and strong,  
But Fair Brother's place must too be there,  
Else we couldn't get along.

And he must have the power to choose  
What station he'd like best;  
Whatever then his choice may be  
Is free from all contest.

A SECOND, too, we ought to have  
Lest anything give way,  
A similar fate might perhaps be ours,  
To the THIRD of a ship too gay.

So while our ocean voyage lasts,  
We must have a pleasant time;  
Friend Devitt must be on our programme too  
And we'll have lots of rhyme.

LILY DAY

2-ANAGRAM.

Among the merry "puzzlers"  
Who are in your happy band,  
I have made bold to enter,  
And to all extend my hand.  
Among the pleasures near us  
Which often we have sought,  
There lies a seeming paradox  
Beneath "Rob, I came not."  
As "Longfellows" and "Tennysons"  
Among us are but few,  
Don't wonder at my verses  
From one evidently "new."

ADA SMITHSON.

3-CHARADE.

Lieutenant Charles Edwards is back again,  
May he never leave the "Dom" any more;  
But ever be SECOND and willing to help  
By sending FIRST puzzles more and more.

Amos Hawkins is in the race,  
I'm sure TOTAL he'll not be;  
And Miss Edith F. is a good puzzler,  
May we hear her name often, quite often see.

'Tis thus our ship goes sailing along,  
Increasing its crew day by day;  
And when once you get to know our crew,  
You'll find it impossible to keep away.

H. REEVE.

4-CHARADE.

Dear old home, 'mid all its pleasure,  
In Ontario I left behind;  
For to seek a western treasure,  
For "Twas the ideal of my mind."  
Yes, I left my native village,  
Oh, the day, 'twas sad to part;  
Father, mother, sisters, brother,  
Sweetest memories of my heart.

'Mongst the rocks, the hills and valleys,  
In a first-class railway car,  
For three days and nights they took me  
O'er the world-famed C. P. R.  
Oh, the scenery was delightful,  
All along Superior's shore;  
Yes, the views were most transcendent  
In their beauty, o'er and o'er.

When at last my journey ended,  
The prairies met my gaze;  
Ah, the sight was most enchanting,  
And it did my spirits raise.  
'Twas the "Land of milk and honey,"  
Ah, alas! I wish 'twere so;  
But I found I was deluded,  
And destined to meet with woe.

For I'm seeking, seeking, seeking,  
Not "the ideal of my mind";  
For I've found that priceless treasure,  
'Tis a spirit true and kind.  
But I'm seeking for a mansion,  
Where in future LAST to come;  
I may take my bride, this spirit,  
And with God may dwell as one.

Still I think of home and mother,  
Father, sisters, brother, too;  
And PRIME day I hope to meet them,  
If not in this world, in the new.  
Now, kind friends, you've heard my story  
Just a word and then I'm done;  
ENTIRE you may be transported,  
To this land of the setting sun.

FAIR BROTHER.

5-ENIGMA.

My first is admired and aimed at  
By old, young, rich and poor;  
My second a word of two letters,  
If you're smart you'll see it here sure;  
My third always comes with winter,  
Much fun it affords us too;  
Total is skill which puzzlers need  
If good work they mean to do.

ADA ARMAND.

6-RIDDLE.

My first is to provide food for a party large or small;  
My second oft adorns a church and sometimes, too, a hall;  
The two combined may oft be seen crawling on a wall.

ADA ARMAND.

7-METAGRAM.

I am the fruit of the "great palm tree,"  
Change my head and I am "destiny."  
Now change again "a kind of door" you see,  
Again "to dislike greatly" this will be,  
Change once more and I am "tardy slow";  
Again, and I "a companion" show.  
Once more and "the top of the head" I veen,  
Again, and "a settled allowance" is seen.

EDITH FAIR BROTHER.

8-STAR.

1-A consonant. 2-At. 3-A crown. 4-A beginner. 5-A Jewish month. 6-A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, usually with thorns and pinnate leaves, and of an airy, elegant appearance. 7-An emollient. 8-An article. 9-A consonant.

FAIR BROTHER.

Answers to 1st April Puzzles.

O	1-Easter Sunday.
A	2-Innocent.
C	3-Nothing, sea.
T	4-There, here, ere.
I	5-Upon.
G	6-Felony.
E	7-Lily Day.
R	
N	

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

Henry Reeve, I. Irvine Devitt, Oliver Snider, Addison Snider, Fred. Hall, Henry Bobber, Lizze Miller, Ed. A. Fair Brother, "Gipsey Queen," A. R. Borowman, Josie Sheehan, Lily Day, Edith Fair Brother, Agatha Prudhomme, Geo. W. Blyth, Ada Smithson, Mary Morrison.

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HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.—One Suffolk Punch Stallion, rising 3, pure-bred; one Suffolk Punch Stallion, 6 years, imported; one Suffolk Punch Stallion, 3 years, pure-bred; one Suffolk Punch Mare, rising 5, pure-bred; one Suffolk Punch Mare, rising 4, pure-bred; three Suffolk Punch Fillies, rising 2, pure-bred; three Percheron Fillies, rising 4, pure-bred; one Clydesdale Stallion, rising 4, pure-bred; one Clydesdale Stallion, rising 3, pure-bred; three Clydesdale Mares, pure-bred; one Clydesdale Mare, rising two, pure-bred.

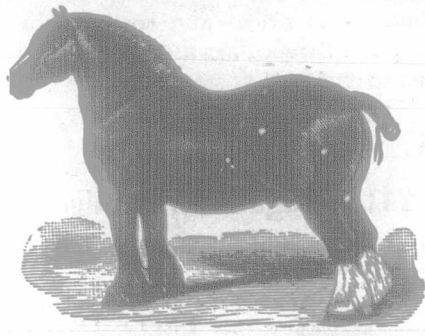
The above horses will be on view for trial and inspection at the Repository, Monday previous to sale. Sale sharp at 10.30. 333-a-om

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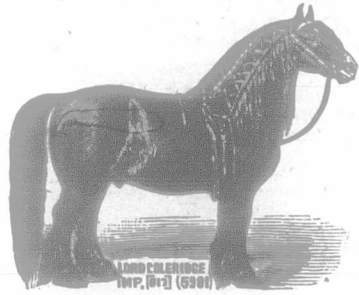
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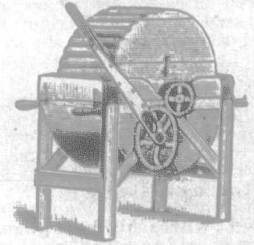
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In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

Galloway cattle are receiving more attention now than formerly, and according to the North British Agriculturist, prices for them have averaged nearly \$25.00 higher than last year.

Notice the change in the advertisement of W. J. Young, Emerson. He offers his prize-winning Holstein bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, to the highest bidder over \$100, as he cannot use him longer on his own herd.

T. W. Evans, Yelverton, Ont., breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, recently brought into Winnipeg a car load of heavy horses and Shorthorn cattle, including several registered Clyde stallions and mares; and he reports having met a ready sale for all he brought in. He intends returning again with a car of Shorthorns.

J. B. Powell, of Virden, says:—That two of the Jersey bulls he is offering for sale are from stock bred by Mrs. Jones; one is a two-year-old and one a yearling. Regarding Rieter's Lassie, he says:—She is making me 1 lb. 13 oz. of butter a day; if there is another two-year-old heifer in the country fed on dry feed that can do better, I would like to know it.

R. J. Stewart, Poplar Grove Farm, Camille, Man., writes us that we made a slight error in reporting that he had been four years in the hog business, whereas he has only been breeding pure-bred hogs for two years; but in that time he has sold 17 of his English Berkshires, and has still about 50 to sell. He says it pays to advertise in the ADVOCATE if you have anything to sell.

McMillan Bros., of Union Point, Man., recently purchased from T. W. Evans, of Yelverton, Ont., the very promising Clydesdale stallion Hatton's Prince (2044), out of an imported mare tracing to Prince of Wales (673), and by an imported sire tracing to Darnley (222). This horse should prove a decided acquisition to the neighborhood where he has gone. Messrs. McMillan have sold the stallion they had last year, Rising Sun (657), to D. Penner, Steinbach.

Greig Bros. report that their Shorthorns have come through the winter in good shape. Among recent sales of bulls are the following:—Storm King—15790—, to T. Murray, Stone-wall; Lord Bates 2nd—17291—, Jas. Black, Harperville; Kirkdovington Prince, to J. Harrison, Niverville. Already this year 8 of their cows have calved, all the service of Duke of Lyndale. They are offering their entire herd for sale at reasonable prices. See their advertisement in another column.

J. S. Robson, Thorndale Stock Farm, Manitoba, writes us that the Shorthorn bull he purchased from Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, Duke of Manitou, got by Duke of Colonus, has turned out well, and is getting first-rate calves, which is the proof of excellence in any bull. Mr. Robson sold the bull that won 1st prize at Manitou summer fair to Andrew Rutherford, of Roden, Man. He has sold bulls to the following:—James Connors, Manitou; Robert Stewart, Manitou; Nelson & Sons, Morden; Mutch & Lyons, Pilot Mound.

As yet no regular spring stallion show is held in Winnipeg. However, an impromptu show was held on April 6th. Mr. Wm. Risk, who is always to the fore in exhibition matters, interested himself in the matter, and a very creditable and representative show was held on the market square. There were out on parade, Clydes, Shires, Percherons, Thoroughbreds, Carriage Horses and Shetland Ponies. We hope by next year a regular stallion and fat stock show will be organized, something worthy of the capital of the Prairie Province.

Messrs. Robt. & John A. Turner, the proprietors of Clydesdale Ranch, Calgary, have recently made a selection of choice Clydesdale stallion colts, which should prove a great acquisition to their already extensive stud. We had the pleasure of inspecting this shipment just as they were leaving Guelph, the point that Mr. John A. Turner chose to collect them at and ship from, and we were most favorably impressed with the highly meritorious specimens of each breed that he had selected. These consisted of the following horses:—Prince Oliver, bred by Mr. Hendias, Yelverton, which was sired by that capital breeding horse, Oliver Twist, his dam being Boydston Belle, by Boydston Boy. Prince Oliver is a real good colt, with capital clean, hard bone; he is well coupled and remarkably stylish, and moves exceedingly well. He was placed second in his class for colts foaled in 1890 at the late Toronto Spring Stallion Show, in the best ring for Canadian-bred colts yet shown. His own brother, Oliver Jet, won first in his class last season. The next is Golden Hero [2006], foaled in 1891; he was sired by the Darnley horse Goldenbury (2828), dam Maggie of Fairview, by Garrald (3629). Golden Hero is a handsome colt, of choice quality and breeding, and has been very successful in the show ring, having won first in Orillia, first at Barrie in 1892, and second as colt foaled subsequent to January, 1891, at Toronto Spring Stallion Show in March, 1893. Golden Hero's dam was a celebrated prize-winning mare that won over twenty first prizes. Bold Hero, bred by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, was also foaled in 1891; he was sired by their celebrated horse Bold Boy, and out of a capital imported mare of their importing. Bold Hero is a handsome colt; he has clean, hard bone and flashy hair, together with immense style and action, and is decidedly one of the most promising youngsters we have seen for a length of time. Sir Roderick [1452], foaled 1890, was purchased from Messrs. White-side Bros., Innerkip; he was sired by the Lord Erskine horse, Lord Fitzerskine, dam by Modern Type. Sir Roderick is a neat, handsome colt, one of the light built, good wearing sort that are now in demand. Mr. Turner also took out the Hackney mare, Lady Mabel, which the Messrs. Sorby imported in 1891. A colt from this mare was purchased by Mr. Turner last season, which, we understand, has done remarkably well. Lady Mabel is a capital pattern of the Hackney; she is a beautifully formed mare of cobby build, has splendid all-round action, and a fine driver. She was sired by The Gem (344), her dam being by Little Model (407). Altogether the shipment is a good one, which is to be expected, as Mr. Turner is a live judge and good buyer, and those of his customers in Alberta will have the benefit of the capital selection he has made.

\$2,700.--A SPLENDID FARM OF 240 ACRES,

two miles from Stonewall Station. The improvements are, a frame dwelling house (which has never been occupied), prettily situated near a grove of poplar. The size of the house is 18x24, with lean to addition 12x18; good stout foundation and cellar; a good artesian well—excellent water; frame stable. Fifty acres fenced and about thirty acres cultivated ready for seeding. TERMS:—\$700 cash balance on time, with interest at 7 per cent.

Apply to A. J. BANNERMAN, Agent, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

JOHN E. SMITH,

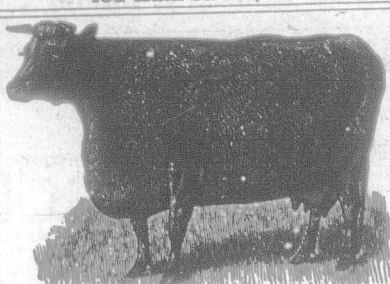
Beresford Stock Farm, Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium,

SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS of BOTH BREEDS.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies

Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire.

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN



Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks

My yards are full of prize winners from Provincial Exhibition and Chicago and Buffalo shows. First and second prize Bronze Turkeys at Provincial. Eleven prize winners in Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock yards. No culls kept or sold at any price. Wyandottes and Rocks are best adapted to Manitoba climate. Very hardy, quick to mature, large, delicious table fowls, and great winter layers. My Pekin drake weighs ten pounds. Ducks to match. Eggs now ready, and guaranteed to arrive safely and to be fertile.

M. MAW, Main Street North, Winnipeg.

'TORONTO ADVANCE'--MANITOBA SPECIAL

ALWAYS IN FRONT!

6422 BUSHELS OF OATS threshed in TEN HOURS by my "TORONTO ADVANCE" SEPARATOR.

Send for a Catalogue giving description of my

Portable Engines, Traction Engines, Straw-Burning Engines, "Toronto Advance" Separators, Tread-Power Threshing Outfits, and various other manufactures, with clear cuts of the same.

JOHN ABELL, ENGINE & MACHINE WORKS

TORONTO, CANADA.

ORDERS FOR MANITOBA taken by FROST & WOOD, WINNIPEG, and in the BRANDON DISTRICT by GEO. H. SMITH, BRANDON.

Send to any of the above addresses for a catalogue, and please mention this paper.

IF YOU INTEND BUILDING

CALL AT

ASHLEY'S : LUMBER : YARD

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Hair, Brick, Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Frames, Etc., and Get His Prices.

His expenses are low, and he is therefore in a position to quote close figures. Liberal discounts for cash. OFFICE AND YARD:—Corner 8th Street and Pacific Avenue. For information write to

L. J. ASHLEY,

Box 97, Brandon, Man.

W. W. GREEN & GUNS,

WINCHESTER RIFLES, MARLIN RIFLES, CRICKET,

LAWN TENNIS, POLO, BASE BALL, and all Field and Forest supplies.

Catalogue on Application.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG.

(Mention this paper.)

THOMAS ORGAN CO.

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REED ORGANS

Of High Grade and Standard Quality.

THE LEADING ORGAN OF THE DAY.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

333-tf-om

FACTS BEYOND CONTRADICTION!

As some advertiser appears to be in error with regard to my business and business dealings, I feel necessitated to state:

1. That I have three plots of ground at the present time on which I grow and test my seeds. This ground is not my customers, but belongs to me, and is used exclusively for seed-testing purposes.

2. My establishment is the largest and most complete of any one of its nature in Winnipeg, and more than four times the size of that of the shameless advertiser, whose egotism makes one blush.

3. That we throw more plants on the rubbish pile than the same advertiser grows or knows how to grow.

4. That we are at least modest enough to confine ourselves to the truth, and not deliberately prevaricate every time we advertise.

5. That we are willing to allow any competent person to judge between the two catalogues as to which is the most comprehensive, and who can supply the goods he has got listed in said catalogues. We do not demean ourselves by instituting comparisons between the two establishments.

6. As regards the quality of seeds we send out, and the reliability of which had been questioned by the same advertiser, I state that as we carry no old seeds over from last year we cannot sell below wholesale price, as this egotistical advertiser does, and who evidently forgets the fact that some varieties had risen in price this year. The moral is easy to see. Send your address for my catalogue of Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, Flowers, Canary Birds and Bird Novelties. (See January 20th issue, page 40.)

Address, RICHARD ALSTON,

ROYAL GREENHOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Seeds. THE RIGHT SORTS. Fresh & Reliable.

Onion Seed 10 to 20 per cent. lower than others. Other seeds lower in like proportion. Compare our Catalogue with others as to prices and sorts. Look at our list of Sweet Peas and Pansies. Then send to

A. BOWERMAN,

241 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

P. O. BOX 958.

FORT ROUCE GREENHOUSES WINNIPEG.

Braxton & Bowyer, Props.

All kinds of bedding outplants, choice table plants, and all kinds of cut flowers. Funeral designs at short notice. Country orders promptly attended to. Well-grown vegetable plants a specialty. Awarded several first prizes at Winnipeg exhibition. Send address for our FREE Catalogue.

SEEDS FRESH FOR 1893.

SEND TO KEITH & CO., SEEDSMEN, WINNIPEG, MAN.,

For complete catalogue of FLOWER, GARDEN, FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS. Best assortment in the market. Box 333.

FREE GRANT LAND near Gainsboro, Carnduff, Oxbow, Estevan.

Having resided for ten years in the Souris district, and being thoroughly acquainted therewith as a practical farmer, I am in a position to locate farms for parties who wish to take up homesteads, and will furnish full instructions of how they may be obtained and save all travelling expenses. Improved and unimproved farms also for sale.—J. W. Connell, Carnduff, Man.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

OF DESMOINES, IOWA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

Its policies protect the owners of valuable animals against loss from death from any cause, including the hazard of campaigning and transportation or otherwise.

G. L. IRWIN,

General Agent Manitoba, P. O. Box 518, WINNIPEG.

3 Count from letter "A" as  
1 No. 1, and these figures will  
19 give you a motto. It will pay  
you to think it over.

8 PEIRCE'S  
15 HARNESS MANUFACTORY  
14 278 James St., Winn. eg.  
12 Cheapest House in Manitoba.  
25 39-y-m

ARE YOU BUILDING?

If so, economy in fuel, comfort, convenience and fire protection are important considerations. The McRobie Soot Door Ventilator and Check Draft is approved of by architects and recommended by contractors as the most useful combination for the purpose in the market.

It should be in every building. For full particulars, prices, etc., see your local merchant, or address

CAPT. W. O. McROBIE,  
42-f-m 44 Dagmar St., Winnipeg, Man.

PRINTING!

Stock Catalogues, :: Thirty  
Horse Bills, :: five hands  
Letterheads, : busy at this  
Business : work. Write for  
Cards, estimates for good  
Etc. work.

R. D. RICHARDSON,  
Cor. opposite Post Office, WINNIPEG.  
42-f-m

LOOK AT THIS OFFER.

Teas at Wholesale Prices:  
J. E. ACTON  
Black Teas from 25c. to 50c. per lb.  
Japan Teas from 25c. to 45c. per lb.  
Choice Indian and Ceylon. 30c., 40c., 45c., and 50c. per lb.

Our whole attention is given to the tea business, therefore can give best values obtainable.

FREIGHT PAID on all orders of 25 lbs. Send for free sample and test for yourself.

J. E. ACTON,  
33-y-m 220 McDermot-St., WINNIPEG.

W. G. WILLIAMS,  
604 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg,  
BUTCHER. Always want FAT STOCK, POULTRY,  
And all kinds of  
FARM PRODUCTS  
In my line.  
327 BEST PRICES IN CASH 44-y-m

ROSE'S



ROSE'S



(TRADE MARK)

GOPHER-KILLER  
took Diploma at Brandon Show, 1890. Endorsed by all who use it. A. H. KILFOYLE, 16, 11, 19, collected \$7.96 bounty; after using three bottles says he killed three times as many. This is one of a number of letters we have. ROSE & CO., Rosser Ave., Brandon. Sent by mail, 50c. 42-d-m

DRINK THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" TEA

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

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

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

Why Don't You Buy A SEPARATOR?

AND SAVE 25 PER CENT. OF YOUR CREAM INSTEAD OF FEEDING IT TO PIGS.

We are the Western Agents for the  
ALEXANDRA AND BURMEISTER & WAIN  
DANISH SEPARATORS  
of all sizes and description.

We also deal in  
DAIRY MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, --  
Rennet Extracts, Coloring, Butter Tub, Cheese Box Material, etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS

DOMINION DAIRY SUPPLY CO'Y  
S. M. BARRE, Agent.  
Stovel Block, 256 Portage Avenue  
45-c-m WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

IT'S A SIN

regular fact, but nevertheless a true one, that by purchasing your

MACHINERY

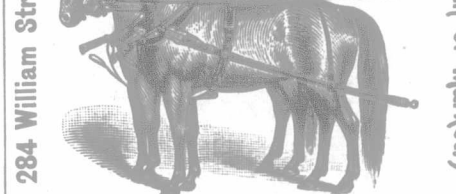
from us you can effect a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent.

— FULL LINES OF —  
Walking, Sulky and Gang Plows,  
Drills, Harrows, Rollers, Etc., in Stock.

Write us for prices.  
WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA. 38-y-m

WRIGHT & CO.

Winnipeg, Man.



IF YOU REQUIRE FARM HARNESS

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

EMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS

secured for the unemployed at TREHERNE'S : EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

All who require male or female help will find it advantageous to correspond with this agency.  
GEORGE A. TREHERNE,  
P. O. Box 71. OFFICE:—9th Street, BRANDON, MAN. 39-p-m

W. H. HOOPER,

Auctioneer, Real Estate and Commission Agent  
Cor. Rosser Ave. & 12th St., Brandon,  
Buys and sells Real Estate. Liberal advances made on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs. Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as to values in Real Estate. Animals taken for sale and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates. 36-1-y-m

FARMERS, Now is your chance to see

The World's Fair FOR NOTHING.

FLEMING & SONS, Chemists, - Brandon, are giving as a premium to the individual killing the greatest number of gophers with Fleming's Gopher Poison a Free Ticket to the World's Fair.

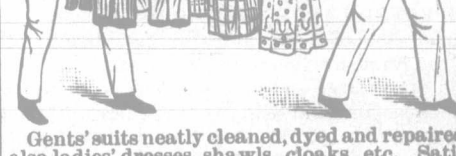
If your dealer does not keep it in stock send 50c. for one bottle of \$2.50 for six bottles, and we will send, post-paid, the quantity ordered and full particulars of the competition.  
Address FLEMING & SONS, Brandon. P. O. Box 7. 39-y-m

W. H. SHILLINGLAW, ARCHITECT.

Plans & Specifications Prepared for all kinds of buildings. Schools and Churches a Specialty.  
Brandon, 41-f-m Man.

GOING TO THE STAR DYE WORKS

9th Street, BRANDON, - MAN.



Gents' suits neatly cleaned, dyed and repaired; also ladies' dresses, shawls, cloaks, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Goods by express promptly attended to. If no agent in your town, write us direct. We want a reliable party in every locality as agent. Correspond with us. CRITTENDEN & CO., Box 128, BRANDON, MAN. 44-f-m

TALLAGALLA

Send for samples of this famous tea when you tire of pedlar's trash. Always PURE AND FRESH from the gardens of SERENDIB.

MAGEE & CO. Grocers, BRANDON. 34-1-y-m

F. A. WILCOCKS. R. W. CURRIE.

WILCOCKS & CURRIE, AUCTIONEERS, Valuers, Appraisers, Collectors, Bailiffs, Etc. OFFICE:—Lapoint Block. Telephone 215. We do the largest Auction Sale Business in Western Manitoba. We make a specialty of live stock sales in any part of Manitoba. P. O. Box 56. (39-1-y-m) BRANDON, MAN.

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL

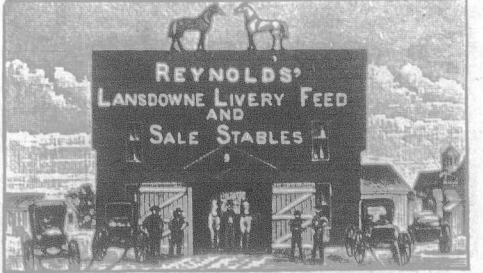
JOHN C. MCKAY, Proprietor. NEEPAWA, - MANITOBA Convenient to Railway Station. 31-1-y-m TERMS, \$1.00 PER DAY.

TO FARMERS! Valuable Manitoba Farm TO RENT OR FOR SALE

A splendid, well improved farm, comprising 1600 acres, on the Assiniboine River, about twenty miles from Winnipeg, and two and one-half (2 1/2) miles from White Plains station, would be rented for a fixed sum or on shares, either with or without the stock and machinery necessary to work it. 1400 acres fenced, about 350 acres cultivated, 200 acres of timber, good house, ample stabling for 150 head of cattle and forty horses; also other buildings.

From its superior situation, quality of land, valuable buildings and proximity to Winnipeg, this makes one of the best farms in Manitoba. The place is at present in good running order, and is well stocked with horses, cattle, pigs, etc. Immediate possession can be given. If desired the farm would be sold on easy terms. For full information apply to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg, Man. 33-1-y-m

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REYNOLDS' LANSLOWNE LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLES  
The best of Rigs for commercial and other travellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oak Lake, Man. 37-1-y-m



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HALL'S LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.



Depot St., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Manitoba. TEL.—GILL, 10. Good Rigs, - Fine Horses, - Right Prices. Give us a call. 30-1-y-m

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Bell & Robertson, Props. Our stables, connected with the Rossin House and Albion Hotel, are well stocked and comfortably finished. Special attention to FARMERS' TEAMS AND BOARDERS. First-Class Horses and Good Rigs. Give us a call. 30-1-y-m

MOOSOMIN HARNESS EMPORIUM.

the Pioneer Harness and Saddlery Establishment of Moosomin. Team, Single and Ox Harness, Frunks, Valises, Whips, Saddles, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc., etc. Team, Single and Ox Harness cheaper and better than ever before. We make a special feature of Collars, and guarantee to cure any kind of sore neck caused by a collar or to remit our charges. Doing business for cash only, we are enabled to give the best prices. SMITHERS & CO., Proprietors, opposite Inglis's Stable, Main Street, Moosomin. 32-1-y-m

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Real Estate and Commission Agent, SACK AVENUE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. Farms and town property bought, sold or exchanged, rents collected, money to loan, money invested, land inspected and appraised, letters of enquiry promptly attended to in every detail. Portage Plains Farms - Good water, convenient to wood, no failures. Improved farms for sale from \$10 to \$75 per acre; unimproved from \$2.50 to \$12. Easy terms of payment. Information cheerfully given by calling on or writing 34-1-y-m W. H. TRELEAVEN.


ROSSIN HOUSE,

Portage la Prairie, Man., ADAMS & JACKSON, PROPRIETORS. Best Tables in the City. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

LIVERY IN CONNECTION. Terms, \$1 per day. Telephone, No. 32. 39-1-y-m

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**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.**



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


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

**Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm, NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.**  
 Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.  
 Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. **GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 316-1-y**

**HILL HOME STOCK FARM SHROPSHIRE.**  
 The highest type of imported and Canadian bred Shropshires. Special attention paid to character and quality. Choice young stock for sale.  
 Telegrams:—Burford; R.R. Station, Brantford; P. O., Mount Vernon.  
**327-1-y-om D. G. HANMER & SONS.**




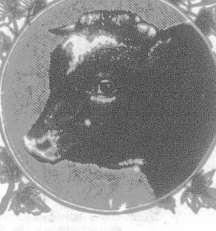
**THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!**



I have on hand the best young Clydesdale Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Knight Errant and other celebrities.  
 Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.  
 My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
 Terms reasonable.  
**322-1-y-om**

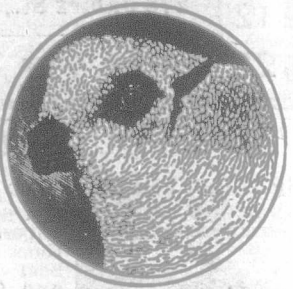
**SHROPSHIRE.**  
 Orders can now be booked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.

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

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

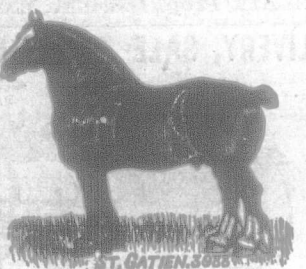
**SHROPSHIRE.**  
 A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis. 170 head to select from.  
 Address—  
**J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont. 331-y-om**



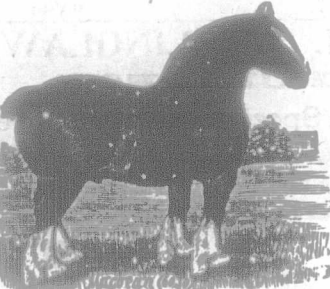
**SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.**  
 Imported and Home-bred Ewes, Lambs —AND— SHEARLING EWES of best quality and lowest prices.  
 ALSO  
**YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS**  
 Come and see me before buying elsewhere.  
**T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta P. O., Ont. Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas. 321-1-y-om**





**Hackneys and Clydesdales**  
 The choicest stud of Hackneys and Clydesdales will be found at the stables of **R. BEITH & CO., Bowmanville**, including the 1st prize and sweepstakes Hackney stallion, Ottawa, and 1st prize winner in Aged Class, Jubilee Chief. The Stud also includes a number of prize-winning Clydesdale horses and mares.  
**R. BEITH & CO., Bowmanville. 330-f-om**



The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by  
**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.**  
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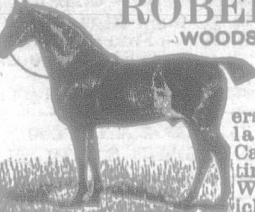
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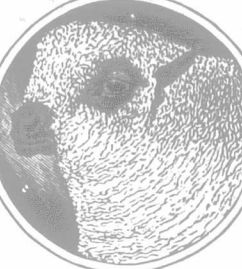
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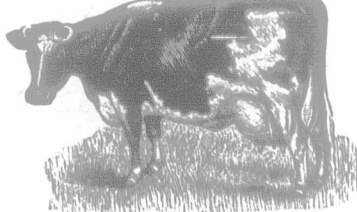
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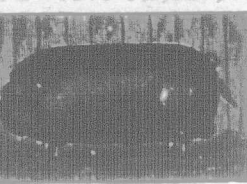
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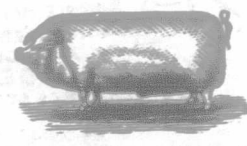
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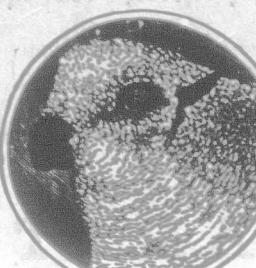
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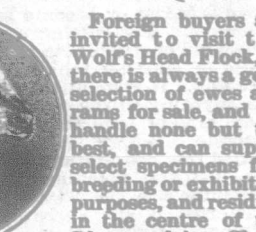
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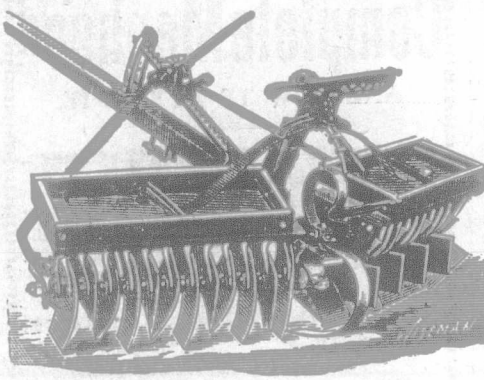
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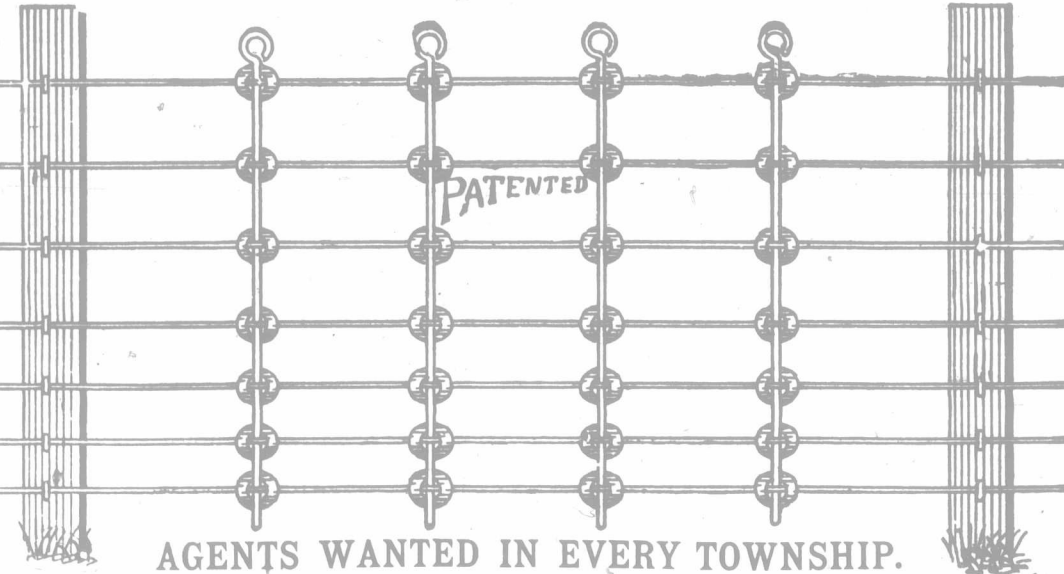
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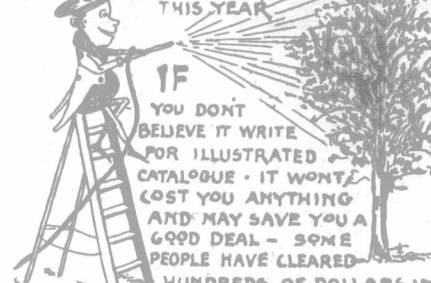
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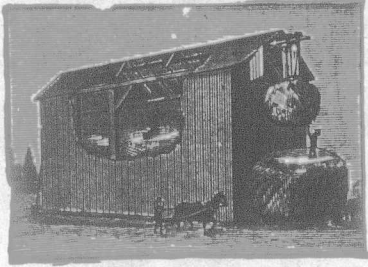
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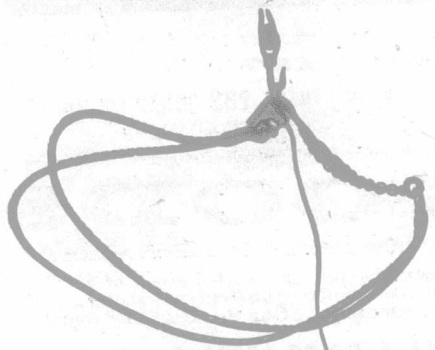
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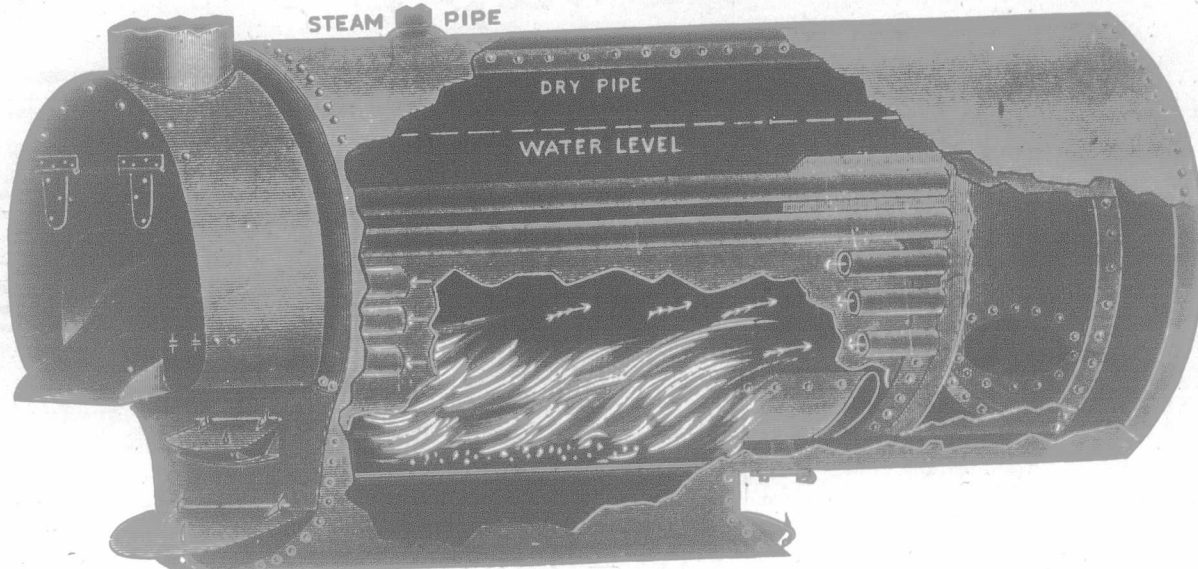
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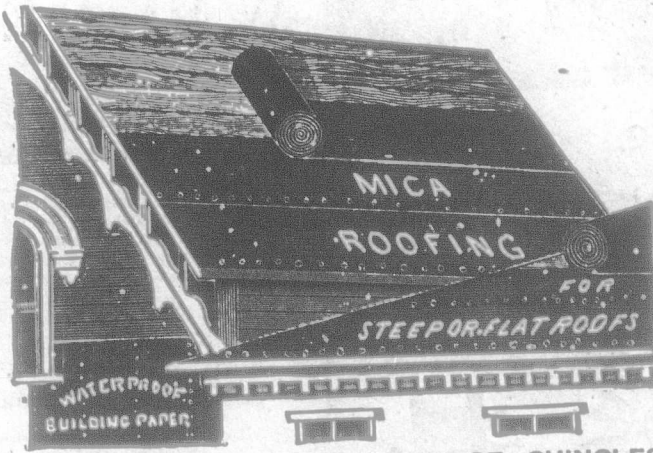
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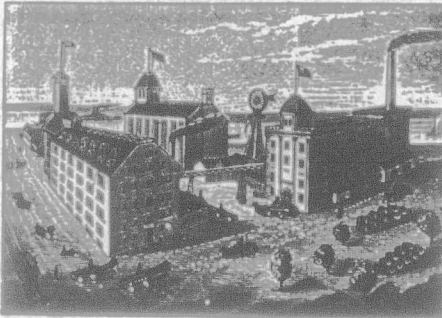
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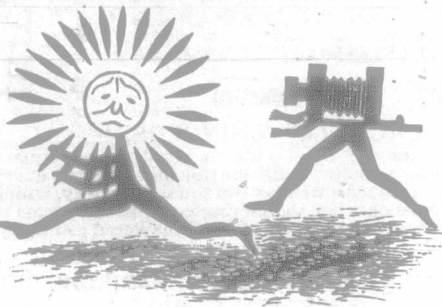


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