

1894

URED
Blood
son's
dines
ous re-
have
y after
di a n
all ind-
d. It
appe-
el like
cular
mpure
feel
Emol-
and
to not
twice
medi-
eds of
esome
Blood
dollar
heum
son's
ent is
le, or
N SON,

ish to
manas
ontain
on all-
es, but

ILL
ain
ight
shun-
s, or
on th
oe's
ar for
ead,
y and
the
a the
und
s per
very
ity,
lage,
one
class
Aer-
arket
\$100
earns
t hay
mill,
Proof
ulars
Mill,
60-

TE

privi-

Y,

west
y-m

ON I

B

at
ave
oye
out
hen
dle
out.

rd's
ans
t of
s, of
ash,
m

0.

AL

ps,
s,

CS

IE.
TE

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

J.C. Rutheford, V.S. Jan 95

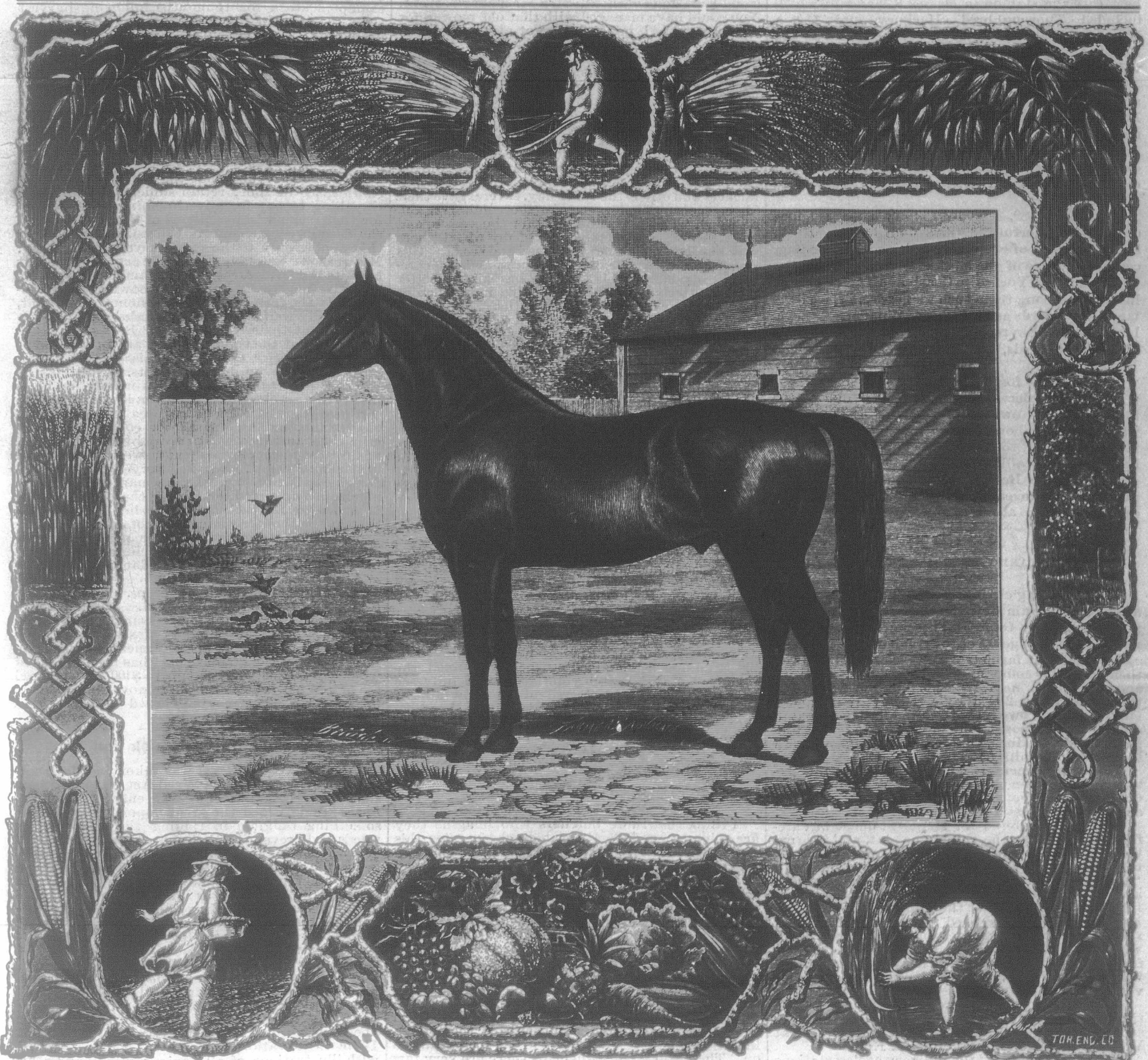
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXIX. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 20, 1894. No. 354.



THE 'CARRIAGE STALLION, KNIGHT OF THE VALE.
THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. KNETTEL, BOISSEVAIN, MANITOBA.

Knight of the Vale.

Our frontispiece engraving is a representation of that superb carriage stallion, Knight of the Vale, the property of Messrs. Knettel, Boissevain, Manitoba. Knight of the Vale (1799) is registered in Volume V. of the Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain, also recorded in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book, (999), Volume III., and No. 17 in the Horse Breeders' Lien Act of Manitoba. He was bred by Wm. Codling, Eskdalside, Slights, Whitby, England, afterwards passing into the hands of John White, "The Grange," Appleton, Roebuck, Bolton, Percy, Yorkshire, from whom he was purchased by his importers, Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., Brandon, Manitoba, subsequently being purchased by his present owners.

Before leaving England he made for himself a remarkable showyard record, winning second place at the great Yorkshire Show in a strong and representative class, and third at the Royal at Warwick in 1892; these are the largest and most important shows of Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Coach Horses held in the United Kingdom.

Since coming to this side of the "pond" his successes in the show ring have been numerous, always heading the lists wherever shown. At the Winnipeg Industrial in 1893 he stood first in the four-year-old class, and took the sweepstakes (silver medal) for all ages; he also captured the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" special (a very handsome marble clock and bronze ornament), given for the best carriage stallion in classes 8, 9 and 10, which included Thoroughbred, Hackney and Coach Horses. He also won first and silver medal at the Boissevain Spring Stallion Show, and at the Boissevain Agricultural Societies' Show in the autumn.

Knight of the Vale is a beautiful bay in color, stands 16½ hands high, and at present weighs about 1,600 pounds. He has the clean blood-like head and neck of the Thoroughbred, well-laid shoulders and grand top, good feet and large, flat, hard bone so essential to the roadster. He moves with that elegant and forceful action characteristic of the Cleveland Bay.

Foaled in 1889, sired by County King 110, first dam by Wonderful 533, third dam by Bass Rock, S. B., etc., etc., of extremely fashionable breeding, combining some of the most celebrated sires in the Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach and Thoroughbred history. Among them such names from the Cleveland Bay records as Statesman, Wonderful, Cleveland Lad and Skyrocket; and from the stud book of Thoroughbreds, Necromancer, Bass Rock and Darley Arabian.

Manitoba is fortunate to have such a horse within her borders, and great credit is due to the importers and owners of such horses, and now when ordinary horses are so low in value it is the more important to breed only good mares to the best available stallions.

The Knittle Bros. can accommodate a limited number of approved mares during the season, with care and pasture at reasonable rates.

Seed Grain.

HALF RATE TARIFF ISSUED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The following circular regarding the transportation of seed grain over the C. P. R. was issued on first of March by General Passenger Agent Kerr, and sent to the agents of the company:—

In order that farmers may be enabled to change their seed, this company will, between 5th of March and 15th April next, transport at one-half tariff rates, Nos. 1 and 2 Red Fyfe wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, and two and six-rowed barley (equal to sample in the possession of station agents, prepared by Mr. D. Horn, Dominion Government Grain Inspector, Winnipeg.)

This arrangement is confined to shipments between stations on the main line, Whitemouth to Calgary inclusive, and branch lines in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Seed grain offered for shipment must be carefully examined by the shipping agent, and if equal to the official sample will bill the shipment at tariff rate, charges to collect, and endorse on waybill "for seed." On arrival at destination the receiving agent will, upon execution of a satisfactory bond from the consignee that the grain will be sown by him on his farm and used for no other purpose, reduce the freight charges one-half. This bond, when properly executed with consignee's receipt for delivery on the form prescribed by the accounting department, will be authority for clearance voucher.

Carload lots passing through Winnipeg to destination to be subject to inspection; waybills for such shipments to be endorsed "to be inspected at Winnipeg, and held to order Robt. Kerr."

Shipments intended for delivery at flag stations must be covered by special order from the undersigned.

ROBERT KERR.

Timely Notes for March—No. 2.

"RECONSTRUCTION."

That's the term the bankers use when they break down and compound with their creditors. Well, let us see whether we Manitoba farmers cannot adopt a reconstruction scheme, without the help of the bankruptcy court. It is generally admitted that we have, most of us, come to the end of our rope—not all, but most of the farmers in Manitoba are anything but prosperous, while many are in a desperate condition financially. To those who see no possible "way out" of their incumbrances, I would recommend compounding with their creditors, if possible; if not, it is really better to throw up the game, and go out to work for others. It is better in every way; you may, in the latter case, again get a clear start, while by staying on the old place, and fighting against the fearful odds of compound interest, mortgage and chattel mortgage, etc., you will only ruin your life and probably kill your wife, and make slaves of your unfortunate children. Better to have only one cow of your own and work for another man, than to spend your time looking after a whole herd of chattel-mortgaged cattle that you can hardly ever hope to redeem.

To that more numerous class who are simply "hard up"—short of cash, but not hopelessly in debt, it is better to look the matter firmly in the face, and "reconstruct." Dispense with the hired man, or keep fewer men; don't pay such extravagant wages as have been in vogue; dispose of some of those unprofitable horses, even if you sell them cheap; reduce your expenses; don't buy any new implement, or organ, or carpet until you have cleared off your old debts. It is surprising to see what we could have done without, after our money is spent. You could have managed with that old mower for another year, I might have got along very well without that new waggon, and Jones acknowledges now that he could have done without that press drill, while Bishop can't for the life of him see what he wanted with a hay press. There is, however, a smaller class, who even in these hard times have made ends meet, and in some cases the ends have lapped over—they have even saved money, and are better off than last year. These fortunate folks will need even more than their usual good sense and caution to keep their heads above water during the coming year. In an informal gathering of farmers and others the other day, several gave their ideas on economizing, etc., for the coming season. Said one, "I paid my man \$160 for the season, and when the wages were taken out of my wheat, there was hardly enough left for bread and seed." This man farms about one hundred acres, and is a careful, steady man. This year he has hired a better man for twelve months for a trifle more than he paid last year for some eight months.

My own wages account was bigger than all my grocery and flour bills came to, and we are going to reconstruct. We want more for ourselves. The farmer wants wages as well as his men, and his wife wants wages too, for who works harder than the farmer's wife? A third farmer has paid the same man good wages for three years, now he has the satisfaction of knowing that the hired man is comfortably off, while he is on his beam ends. There is no doubt the laborer is worthy of his hire, but the contention is that the wages should rise or fall in proportion to the price of produce, for it is manifest that wheat at sixty-five cents will allow a larger outlay for wages than the same grain at forty cents will permit. There is a great scarcity of money now; what will it be before the next harvest is gathered in? What little came in to pay for grain appears to have all returned to the east in settlement of debts of various kinds, and there will be very little more come in till this year's crop moves. So let us economize in every way possible.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN FEEDING.

The feeding season is not yet over; we may have an earlier spring than usual, but it is better to be prepared for a long feeding spell yet—until the middle of May. Watch your feeders carefully, see they don't have hay scattered on the snow all the way from the stack to the stable; that they give the cows the exact amount of feed ordered—not too much once, and then a skimpy allowance the following time. Use up as far as possible the produce of the farm, and less mill feed; buy whatever mill stuff you are likely to require, and have it stored away before the roads break up.

FATTENING CATTLE.

I think that those butchers who imagine they are going to get fat cattle at as cheap rates this spring as last are living in a fool's paradise, for, from all reports, farmers are not feeding so many animals this winter as usual. On comparing notes with several others, we found that we had all lost money feeding for the spring market last winter, owing to the low price obtained for the cattle in the spring. One of my neighbors fed two steers \$28.00 worth of grain, besides hay, and they returned him fifty cents for his hay and the labor of feeding, etc. Another fed \$25.00 worth of barley to three steers, besides refuse wheat, etc., and all the good hay they wanted, and he was offered such a small price for them that he would not sell, but let them run on the grass till fall, and then sold them for a little more than he was offered in the spring, and so on. The natural consequence is there are very few being fed in this district, and I hear it is the same in most parts of the province.

GENERAL.

Where can I procure a "New Era" Disc churn? Has any one of the ADVOCATE readers used one, and is it as easy to turn as claimed?

Why don't market gardeners grow cabbage, cauliflowers, celery, etc., plants in large quantities to sell to farmers at living prices. \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred, the usual price, is too high; twenty-five cents a hundred I find pays me well, and it would pay a professional gardener better, as he has more frames, and better ones.

Make yourself a forcing-bed, and if you have a hundred or two plants more than you want, you will be able to sell them for more than the seed cost.

Going to try the Robertson mixture this year? Get any doubtful seed grain tested at Ottawa Experimental Farm, if you are not sure of it, or test it yourself.

Keep your cattle stabled every night; though it is mild, it may snow before morning, and then you would regret it. "INVICTA."

Legislation for the Farmer.

For the benefit of those of our readers who have not followed the proceedings of the recently prorogued session of the Manitoba Legislature, we will endeavor briefly to indicate those acts which relate more especially to farmers:—

Exemption Act.—A bill was introduced providing for the extension of exemptions as follows: The amount of seed grain increased from sufficient for 30 to 70 acres, at 2 bushels per acre; the number of cows increased from 2 to 6; sheep, from 4 to 10; pigs, 2 to 10; fowls, 10 to 50; and feed for debtor and his exempted stock for 11 months following harvest time. The rest of the exemption act has been left untouched.

A year ago the registration of lien notes was prohibited; to this has now been added the registration of lien notes or orders often given by purchasers of threshing machines, which have in many cases been registered against their farms. An act to provide for giving threshers a lien in certain cases is explained by Mr. Graham, member for South Brandon, who was an ardent supporter of this motion, as follows, in the Free Press:—

"The act provides that the thresher can, for a short space of time, retain sufficient grain after threshing to pay for any threshing done by him for the farmer within a period of thirty days from the date of retention. As will be observed then, this applies only to the current year's threshing. My reasons for endorsing this act are that it benefits the farmer, the thresher and the thresher's gang, in this way: It is well known that threshing costs the farmers too much money at present, and equally well known that threshers are not getting rich at their work. Why? Because a large percentage of the threshing bills are never paid at all, and the price of threshing is kept at a high mark to make up for bad debts. Now, if the thresher is secure of getting his money, as he is under this act, he can thresh at a lower figure, he can hire labor at a less price, because the gang is also secure, and he will not be compelled to discriminate, as he has had to do in his own interest, against the farmers whose crops were known to be chattel mortgaged. For it is very evident that a thresher will not do work for a man whose crop is mortgaged to a creditor having the power to step in and seize all the wheat threshed, leaving the thresher without a chance to obtain any recompense. Such farmers would be passed by, and either threshed by an inferior machine or compelled to wait until their stacks were damaged by snow and bad weather."

The chattel mortgaging of crops, except for seed grain, has been made unlawful. Municipalities are empowered to grant farmers small loans to the extent of \$75 for the purchase of seed grain, with interest payable at six per cent. per annum. The jurisdiction of the county court has been extended from cases involving \$250 up to \$400, and counsel fee of ten per cent. has been removed on all sums up to \$100. The noxious weed act has been amended, as noted below.

Noxious Weed Legislation.

A very lively interest was taken in the Legislature when the Noxious Weed Act was under consideration. Dr. Rutherford, the energetic member for Lakeside, urged the great importance of doing something tangible in ridding the Province of weeds and preventing their spread into the newer districts. He would have preferred to have the grant for this purpose increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The grant was, however, allowed to stand at \$1,000, but the Act was amended so as to make it quite clear that the Inspectors could not be sued nor held responsible for crops damaged in the fulfillment of their duties of having weeds cut down.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Central Farmers Institute, the Russian thistle and the Tumble weed (*Sisymbrium Smaristrum*), which is so plentiful around Indian Head, N. W. T., were added to the list of noxious weeds. It has also been decided by the Minister of Agriculture to offer very liberal prizes for the best essay on "Weeds and Their Eradication," several of which, together with illustrations of all noxious weeds and other important information, will be distributed in bulletin form.

Our Scottish Letter.

The topic of conversation amongst farmers at present, and for the past few weeks, has been the weather. You have a climate in Canada, but we have none here. The vagaries of the season have been wonderful, and show no signs of abatement. For example, on Monday morning we had all arrangements made to start for the north to view some herds and studs; but while the previous day was one of the most boisterous and wet experienced this year, on Monday morning the earth was iron-bound with frost, and so we remained at home. On Tuesday the wind blew a gale from the south-west, and, in spite of Job's view, we had bitter cold and a heavy snow fall. Next we had a delightful variety on Wednesday, from snow by way of frost and sleet to rain, and now for two days, Thursday and Friday, it has rained and no mistake.

The average agricultural scribe is doleful in these circumstances. He sets out with a discourse on the fluctuations of the weather as we have done, he deprecates the state of the markets, the price of potatoes, the prospect of the turnips being wasted by the sudden alterations of frost and snow, and even the fact that wheat straw can be sold for 80s. per ton of 2,240 pounds does not improve matters, but he keeps on grumbling, so that he is anything but a pleasant companion. On the whole the local correspondent of the agricultural press in this country is disposed to be a pessimist and a confirmed grumbler. But in this he to some extent reflects the spirit of the farmer, who has a bad reputation as a grumbler. Sometimes he has cause. It is hard lines to have to keep your straw at home and consume it on the farm, where it may be worth about ten shillings per ton to you, when you might be realizing eight times that amount. This arises from the absurd clauses still to be found in some farm leases. These bind the farmer to consume certain of the products of the farm on the farm—irrespective altogether of the condition of the markets. No greater hardship than this can, under present circumstances, be conceived, and farmers are not unnaturally rebelling against such conditions. The Agricultural Holdings Act was one of the first indications that the people had come to rule in this country. Formerly landlords made the laws, and, being human, they made them to suit themselves; but the tenant, when foreign competition began to make the shoe pinch, thought of looking into matters, and, although little good came of his proposals at first, in the end he will likely come to his kingdom.

There is no use in blaming the landlord too much. He simply did what the farmer would very likely have done had he been making the laws—he would have made them to suit himself. Scottish leases contain many absurd clauses, and this which treats the farmer as though he were a child is about as absurd as any. Fortunately the pressure of the times is compelling the landlord to think less about how the tenant farms, and more about the solid fact that he does farm, and that to such good purpose that he is able to pay his rent. This is the chief recommendation which a farmer has in these times. The immense quantities of wheat sent here by Canadians and Americans have rendered the growing of this valuable cereal ruinous. The heavy clay lands where it was formerly grown are going out of cultivation, and such subjects as clay pastures have actually been discussed at farmers' club meetings. These pastures are costly to lay down, and do not come to their maturity until the third year. They are better adapted for the production of dairy produce than for feeding, and there is a strong disposition on the part of farmers who have been accustomed to high farming to revert to grazing. Something, however, will require to be done, for the conditions which formerly prevailed will not now be of any use.

The rain, it raineth every day, and the man who can be happy under such depressing circumstances must be a veritable Mark Tapley. All kinds of farm work are at a standstill, and everything is soaked. Trade generally indicates some improvement here. Ship-building, which is the great industry in the Clyde Valley, offers to revive and a better future may be in store for us. The effect of a revival in trade will of course be generally beneficial, but agriculture will be the last department affected. When all is said and done, horses remain a remunerative branch of farm stock, and attract a vast amount of enthusiasm to themselves. Both Clydesdales and Shires are selling well, and phenomenal prices were recorded at recent sales of Shires. One mare, Dunsmore Gloaming, the champion of last year, was sold at Mr. Murtry's sale a fortnight ago for 1010 gs., and Lord Wantage had a really good sale last week. Shires, like Clydesdales, run on specific lives, and Harold and Premier are the Darnley and Prince of Wales of the Shire breed. There is a circle of Shire fanciers, who are at present booming the Shire as the Shorthorn was boomed from fifteen to twenty years ago. One member of the ring buys from another, and they thus help each other's sales.

We have comparatively few wealthy men in the Clydesdale ranks, still those who continue with us are enthusiastic, and whether they breed or buy they always do well for the breed. The most enthusiastic of these is Mr. John Gilmour, of Montrave, who is one of the most liberal-minded gentlemen in Scotland. His magnificent stud comprises both the redoubtable, Prince of Albion and Moss Rose, and last week the whole was inspected by the students attending the Edinburgh classes.

Next week the famous Hatton studs, owned by Mr. Walter S. Park, will be inspected by the students attending the Glasgow classes, under Professor Wright.

This is the season in which stud books appear. Four have lately come into our hands—the Record of the Hunter Improvement Society, the Hackney Stud Book, the Shire Stud Book and the Clydesdale Stud Book. The first is rather an unique record. It is made up of particulars of horses and mares qualified according to certain standards to breed hunters. A thoroughbred stallion is generally regarded as the best sire of a hunter, provided he has strength enough. His stock, out of three-parts-bred mares, are good hunting stock as a rule, but many experiments have been tried to get heavy weight hunters, and the Hunters' Improvement Society was formed to carry out some ideas on the subject. It has done excellent work, and in union with the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding will this year hold a show in London, beginning on Tuesday, 6th March. Hitherto this show has been held in conjunction with the Hackney Show, but the hall became overcrowded, and last year it was resolved to carry on three separate shows during spring. The Shire Show opens first on Tuesday, the 20th February, the Hackney Show on Tuesday, 27th February, and the Thoroughbred Show a week later. The Scottish National Clydesdale Show holds in Glasgow on March 9th, and bids fair to be one of the best ever held. The Cawdor Challenge Cup has given an impetus to this show, and speculation is rife as to the winner of the cup for 1894. At present it is held by Mr. James Kilpatrick with Prince of Kyle 7155, and in 1892 it was held by Mr. Wm. Renwick with Prince Alexander 8900. Whether both of these champions will again face the music is uncertain—one of them, Prince of Kyle, will if all goes well. All of the stud books contain portraits of 1893 champions. The Shire Society has adopted the principles to which the Clydesdale Society has steadfastly clung of giving photographs of the horses and not sketches. The result will be altogether in favor of the formation by foreigners of right opinion on British breeds. Clydesdale men have never shrunk from this ordeal, while fully conscious that sometimes photographs fail to do justice to horses. Still our conviction is that a photograph, however defective, is much to be preferred to the best model, which only shows what one would like a horse to be, but does not represent one as it really is. Rokeby Harold and Rokeby Fuchsia amongst the Shires are superior animals, and Mr. Parnell, Rugby, who had something to do with bringing forward both, is to be congratulated on his work. What will strike most people who look at the portraits in the Clydesdale Stud Book is that the young mare, Queen of the Roses, is very like her dam, the famous Moss Rose. She seems to grow more and more like her every day, and as she appears in the photo, bare foot and heavy in foal, she will not be easily beaten. Prince of Kyle also makes a capital picture.

The horse export traded during 1893, it now appears, was almost wholly confined to Hackneys. They seem to be the only breed which either Americans or Canadians will buy. The continent seems also to be becoming a Hackney market, and trade to various countries in Europe has been fairly good. In Scotland the breeding of nags is becoming more and more popular, and before long the best of the breed will be found in the north. Mr. Alex. Morton, Gowanbank, Darvel, has been the great pioneer Hackney breeder in Scotland, and after somewhat weary waiting he has at length succeeded in enlisting an energetic body of supporters with him. Sketches of several of the studs have been appearing in the Scottish Farmer, and some of the choicest blood in the country will be seen at the sales to take place in the early spring. I had intended saying something about the cattle trade, but the mail goes and I will reserve remarks on that subject until next letter. SCOTLAND YET.

Questions for Factorymen.

We have sent out the following questions to a few cheese factories that paid their patrons last season by the Babcock Test. Not having the addresses, we were unable to send to them all, and therefore take this opportunity of inviting every one who tried the test system to send in the result of the experience gained, whether satisfactory or otherwise. Others will be trying the plan this year, and practical information along this line will be helpful. What we desire is a perfectly frank and impartial discussion of the subject. As active preparations for the season's operations will soon begin, replies should be in at as early a date as possible. The questions are as follows:—

1. Do you find the test an improvement on the "pooling" system, and if so, for what reason?
2. Will you continue it this season, and if not, for what reason?
3. What method do you follow in taking and preserving samples of milk?
4. How often do you test, and what points do you deem needful of special care in making the tests?
5. By whom is the expense borne, and what would you say is a fair estimate of the expenses per patron for materials, extra labor, etc.
6. Do you prefer having the maker do the testing, or would you favor one man doing the testing for a group of factories?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY DR. MOLE, 260 ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

MEGRIMS—STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR WHITE WYANDOTTES.

M. E. MAYBEE, Trenton:—"Will you please tell me what is the name, cause and cure of that disease of hens, where they evince a desire to wring their own necks?"

I have submitted this question to several poultry experts, and they are of opinion that it is Megrims, an affection of the brain, and incurable. Can you send me a bird, dying or dead, and I will make a *post mortem*, and probably be able to tell you something of this disease?

In answer to your second question, I have copied the following from the Standard of Excellence:

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

DISQUALIFICATIONS:—Any feathers on shanks and toes; permanent white or yellow in the ear lobes; comb other than rose; wry tails, deformed beaks, feathers other than white.

STANDARD WEIGHTS:—Cock, 8½ lbs.; Cockerel, 7½ lbs.; Hen, 6½ lbs.; Pullet, 5½ lbs.

MALE:—Head,—Short; Beak,—Well curved; Eyes,—Large, clear and bright; Face,—Bright red; Comb,—Rose, low, firm on top, oval in shape, terminating in a small spike; Wattles,—Medium length; Ear lobes,—Well developed, and bright red short necks; Back,—Short, broad and flat at shoulders; Saddle,—Full, and rising with a concave sweep to tail; Breast,—Full and round; Body,—Short, deep keel bone, straight; Wings,—Medium size and well folded; Tail,—Well developed; Color of plumage,—Pure white throughout.

FEMALE:—Head,—Short; Crown,—Broad; Beak,—Well curved, yellow; Eyes,—Large, clear and bright; Face,—Bright red; Comb,—Rose; Wattles,—Rather short; Ear lobes,—Well developed; Neck,—Short and well arched; Body and Fluff,—Body should be deep and wide at sides, keel bone straight; Fluff,—Full and abundant; Wings,—Medium and well folded; Legs, Toes and Thighs,—Short, stout and well covered with soft feathers; Shanks,—Free from feathers, in color bright yellow; Plumage,—Pure white throughout.

Legal.

WIFE'S POWER TO MORTGAGE.

F. R. G., Carivale, Assa:—"I have advanced \$700.00 to my husband, to go farming, taking no security. An implement firm is about to close down on him, wanting a mortgage on his '94 crop. Can I take a mortgage on the '94 crop and other things sufficient to secure myself?"

Yes. Take your mortgage. You had better get a lawyer to draw it up for you.

LANDLORD'S POWER OF SALE.

J. & O., Portage la Prairie, Man.:—"I. A rents a quarter section of land to B for one year. B fails to pay rent and A comes with the sheriff and seizes all B owns on said place. I understand that A can sell all B owns, but here is the question: B has hired C to work on his place with a team of horses, harness, wagon and plow, all of which belong to C and are fully paid for. Can A sell these articles belonging to C for the rent owing by B? 2. Just before A and sheriff came to B's place, D had driven up with horse and buggy and put his horse in the stable, and while settling some business with B, the sheriff came along and seized D's horse and buggy along with the rest of the stuff. Can A sell these articles belonging to D for the rent owing by B?"

1. A can sell the goods of B and also the goods of C, which are above mentioned, but only for a certain amount of rent, as is provided in our statute respecting distress for rent. 2. The sheriff must release D's horse and buggy.

PAYMENT OF ORDER.

T. H. NESBITT:—"A had a contract with the municipality for a job on the road. B gets into trouble and asks A for an order on the reeve of the municipality to advance some money on this job. It had not yet passed the council nor was it yet begun. B does not see the reeve at all, but signs his name to the order and turns it in to C to collect. The job is then done and passed the council, and then C presents said order to the secretary-treasurer, which he pays to C. Is this order legal when it is only drawn in the reeve's name? Had the secretary-treasurer any right to pay this order to C? What course would you advise A to take to recover said money? B wants to act crooked with A. Can the municipality be compelled to pay A this money?"

No, you cannot compel the municipality to pay you the money again which they have already paid on your order.

PAYMENT OF MORTGAGE.

RILEY:—"Would you please answer the following in your next paper: I bought a half-section syndicate land twelve years ago; three years later I mortgaged the same for \$840. Have renewed the mortgage three times since, the last time being about a year ago. 1. Could I throw up the place to the mortgage company for what they have against the land? 2. And in case the company could not realize the amount out of it, could they come on me for the balance, providing I was good for it?"

1. Yes. 2. Yes, unless the mortgage provided the contrary.

Miscellaneous.

THE SELF-HIVER AND FERTILIZING QUEENS.

F. W. RICHARDSON, Hazeldean:—"In your account of the test of the self-hiver by the Experimental Union, on page twenty-four, Mr. Holtermann is made to report a patent self-hiver to place between the old and new hive, the queen to pass direct from one to the other. When would impregnation take place? Most beekeepers (myself amongst the number) hold that the queen is fertilized on the wing at the time of the swarming, and only then. If such an authority as Mr. Holtermann would deny that as a fact, it would knock our theory higher than a kite."

ANSWERED BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

In answer to the above, would say: Those having to devote a large amount of attention to other matters, yet keeping a few swarms of bees, are often at a loss to know how to prevent the loss of swarms. We know that if the first swarm is lost, as a rule the season's profits have been lost, for this is the swarm which would give us the bulk of increase. The self-hiver is an attachment by means of which the queen is prevented from issuing with the swarm, and is directed, in her attempts to escape with the swarm, to the new hive. She does not fly at all. The swarm returns, and as before explained, finds the queen in the new hive. Now, were this contrivance left between the new and old hive for any length of time, the new queen, which hatches in the old hive, would not be able to fly out and become impregnated on the wing—the only way she will become impregnated. Other difficulties might also arise. Therefore, the lower and new hive should be examined every few days, and if the queen is found therein, the old hive above removed, as also the self-hiver. The same should be done if the swarm is seen to issue by accident. The old queen leaves the hive with the swarm; the young queen, which usually emerges from the cell about nine days after the swarm issues, generally flies out for impregnation four to ten days after emerging from the cell. Perhaps friend Richardson knows more than he claims; in any case he is the means of drawing attention to an important point in connection with the management of self-hivers.

Death of Mr. Wm. Russell.

There died at Springbrook Farm, near Richmond Hill, on Tuesday, 13th inst., one of the best known and most highly respected farmers in the County of York, in the person of William Russell, the father of the celebrated live stock breeders, Jas. and Wm. Russell.

The deceased was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in the year 1801, and was consequently in his 93rd year at the time of his death. Both his parents died when he was quite young. He was married in the year 1835 to Elizabeth Bone, a native of Berwick-on-the-Tweed, and the following year emigrated to Canada, settling in the Township of Vaughan, on lot 8, concession 7, which was at that time in a wilderness. The sturdy Scotchman set to work and cleared the farm, where he lived for twenty-five years; then having accumulated considerable money, and wishing to extend his operations, he sold the farm at Vaughan and purchased the Springbrook Farm of 400 acres, for which he paid \$100 per acre, where he launched out into the improving of stock by breeding Thoroughbreds. The success with which he met in this line is not only known in Canada but to the world, as the stock from the Springbrook Farm obtained the highest honors both at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia and at the World's Fair, Chicago. The cash prizes carried away from the World's Fair alone amounted to about \$2000. He was one of the first farmers in Canada to see the great possibilities in the improvement of stock, and consequently for many years imported the best animals he could obtain, and made considerable money by his foresight and pluck. He was a firm believer in the value of turnips as a stock food. He grew about fourteen acres a year, and never less than 1100 bushels to the acre, winning the county prize for many years in succession. When his sons began to grow to manhood he gave the active operations and largely left the management in their hands, and their success is world-wide. Almost a year ago his faithful life partner, who had been one of the most affectionate of mothers and had ably seconded her husband and sons in all their good works, died. Since that time Mr. Russell failed rapidly until death terminated his long, honorable and useful life.

The deceased left two daughters and five sons. James and William, the two oldest, are living on the homestead; Andrew being a successful farmer in the third concession of Vaughan, who served eight years in the council, being warden of the county last year; Alexander is another farmer and lives in the fifth of Markham, and follows his early inclinations by dealing extensively in horses; John is a successful barrister in Winnipeg, and also the Northwest manager of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company in that city; Mrs. John Lander, North Toronto, is the eldest daughter; Mrs. John Isaacs, of Markham, is another daughter.

Our Prize Essays.

We have received the following letter from Mr. A. Ryde, Guelph, in which he criticises the prize essays in these words: "In your issue of March 1st, we have some prize essays on poultry. Now, it seems to me that an essay to be worth anything should be practical. The writer of the first prize essay declares it to be his intention to 'Draw the farmers' attention to and point out to them the advantages of the poultry industry as a means of furnishing them with remunerative employment during the winter season.' Now, instead of furnishing us with any proof of this, he indulges in a few more generalities, and then gets to the round up, about which he seem to know a good deal. Then he comes to 'the handling of spring eggs,' and no doubt your hat is the best place to put the eggs that you get from under the barn, and the market he mentions the best place to dispose of such eggs, although, if Canada had a war indemnity to pay in poultry products, we might do better with them. Then, after he has pointed out all these advantages, he tells the farmer to build the poultry house near the residence, so the wife can do the work. Although he tries to excuse this by adding, 'and thieves cannot break through and steal,' still it seems, after all, that it is not the farmer that he wants to provide with profitable employment but the wife. Then he informs us that the fowls like shade, advises us to go to somebody with experience, and closes by telling us that we can get hens to lay as well in January as in May, by simply providing the same conditions. If he had only added to his don'ts, don't feed young potato bugs to your hens in winter, I would not have been at a loss to understand why he received the first prize.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I have said before, we want something practical, something as to first costs for fowls, for houses and for runs. Let some of those people who are telling us what a profitable business it is to keep poultry give us some of their experience, not only as to what to feed them, but how much and how many eggs they get in a year, and what they get for them; also what they receive for their poultry.

The second and third prize essayists do a little in this direction, but they do not go far enough. Let us have egg records for the different months of the year, and some statements of the profit, such for example as Mr. Whitton gives for his cows in the March number of the ADVOCATE."

[Our object is to make the ADVOCATE a thoroughly practical paper. With this idea in view, we offered prizes for the best essays on this subject, thinking that essays written by practical men about their daily work would supply just such information as would be needed by practical men who are in the business or are about starting. We recognize the force of some of the remarks made by Mr. Ryde, and hope that our correspondents will answer his letter, fully explaining their methods of conducting the business, also giving the profit that can be obtained from the raising of poultry. What we want and what our readers want are records of practical experience, simply told.—Ed.]

Smaller Farms.

The Scuris Plaindealer has, for some time past, been advocating farming on a smaller scale than is at present in vogue, in the south-western portion of the province, and the following editorial, in their issue of February 1st, is worthy of consideration: "Can a system of farming be found, which if followed, will enable a reasonably industrious and intelligent farmer in Manitoba to make both ends meet in the worst of seasons? That is the question. Probably not one farmer among those who read these lines, if he stops and considers well, but will answer 'Yes,' to this question. Many will reflect upon the past year, and consider it an example of what we have referred to as the worst of seasons. That we would be justified in setting down 1893 as one of the worst of seasons for Manitoba, where farmers have up to the present depended almost altogether upon wheat, no one will gainsay. While wheat may not soon again reach the price paid for it in the autumn of 1891, there are good reasons for believing that farmers, even in Manitoba, will not often be obliged to take 40 cents or less for wheat of the highest grade; nor, though the phenomenal yields of two or three seasons ago may not soon be repeated, will 9 bushels per acre be the average in South Western Manitoba. We often say that the value of the wheat crop last year was only one-fourth of what it should have been—or, at least, of what we expected it to be; and we arrive at this conclusion by estimating the yield one-half the usual yield and the price one-half the usual price. Let us, for the sake of discussing and considering the matter, put the crop of '93 at one-half the average value of our wheat crop in this part of Manitoba. The price during the past year was 40 cents, and the average yield 9 bushels; therefore the average value of an acre of wheat cut, threshed and delivered at the elevator, was \$3.60. If we allow this to be, not one-fourth but one-half of the average, the average value of the wheat from one acre would be \$7.20. One year with another under existing conditions and present system of cultivation, we may expect to realize \$7.20 or say \$7.50 from each acre of land seeded with wheat. Is this average too high or too low? Let us try it another way. In the worst of seasons the value of one acre is \$3.60. In the best of seasons it is not more than \$12.50. The average of \$3.60 and \$12.50 is \$8.05.

This is a trifle more than the last, but near enough to prove that \$7.50 is a pretty correct estimate of the average value. \$7.50 is 15 bushels per acre at 50 cents per bushel; \$8.00 is 16 bushels per acre at 50 cents. Can we reckon on anything more than this? If we can it will be safe to continue farming on a larger scale; if not, the sooner we confine ourselves to a small area and try to increase the productiveness of the soil by careful and thorough cultivation, by a rotation of crops and by manuring, the better. At the meeting of the Farmers' Institute here last Thursday, a farmer told how he made four cows produce sufficient butter to be able to sell 500-lbs. during the year. He explained that he fed them well, gave them a little meal, etc., etc. It struck us at once that here was one man upon the right track. He had not given all his attention to wheat growing, nor do we think had he ever neglected feeding and caring for these cows, even in the busiest wheat season. He had not given up wheat growing, but he had added this small herd to it, and his wheat, we feel certain, did not yield any less per acre because he kept four cows, and, no doubt, although he did not say so, raised some good calves and some profitable pigs.

We intend leaving this subject of "Small Farms" now, but for a last word let us set down what we would consider the ideal farm in Manitoba. One hundred and sixty acres of land, mostly cultivated or fit for cultivation; buildings as you please, so long as they are comfortable for man and beast; crop consisting of not more than 75 acres of wheat, 25 acres of oats, the remainder in hay, pasture, fallow, roots, etc., as found desirable. Stocked with three stout, active work horses, young horses only sufficient to replace workers when worn out; four good-sized, sleek, well-fed cows, half dozen young cattle; pigs sufficient in number to supply two or three carcasses per month; poultry *ad libitum*, chief desideratum in farmer—no desire for more land."

Veitches as a Crop for Ensilage.

Mr. Esdon, of Curry Hill, Glengarry county, writes us that the brightest and sweetest ensilage which he has this year was made from veitches, and asks their feeding value as compared with corn.

Veitches belong to the group of plants called legumes. These plants all contain a large proportion of that most important constituent of feeding stuffs, nitrogen, which they have the power of obtaining from the air through their roots by the action of certain bacilli or microbes.

If Mr. Esdon can successfully grow the veitches as an ensilage crop he has solved the problem which Prof. Robertson has been working at, viz., to obtain a plant which could be successfully grown in this country, and at the same time would supply the nitrogen which is deficient in the corn plant. As the English beans have apparently proved a failure in this province, we would be pleased to hear from Mr. Esdon again in regard to the growth of veitches as a fodder crop, and the amount per acre which they will yield.

We have always been under the impression that the bulk of feed was too small to render them a profitable fodder crop for general use, but it may be that it will pay to grow them in order to mix with the more carbonaceous corn fodder, in order to obtain an ensilage which will contain both albuminoids and carbo-hydrates combined in the right proportions for feeding, and thus form a balanced ensilage.

According to Dr. Wolfe's analysis published in "Stewart's Manual of Cattle Feeding," the digestible nutrients in veitches, timothy, corn and clover are as follows:—

	Water.	Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Nutritive ratio.	Value per 100 lbs.
GREEN.						
Veitch, beginning of blossom.....	82	2.5	6.7	0.3	1-3	0.18
Red clover, full blossom.....	80	1.7	8.7	0.4	1-5.7	0.17
Corn fodder.....	83	1.0	8.4	0.2	1-8.9	0.13
Grass, before bloom.....	75	2.0	18.0	0.4	1-7.	0.22
DRIED.						
Fodder veitch } poor.....	16.7	9.4	32.5	1.5	1-3.5	0.77
} med.....	15.1	15.1	33.1	1.4	1-2.3	0.99
Timothy.....	14.0	5.8	43.4	1.4	1-8	70
Red clover, good.....	16.0	8.5	33.8	1.7	1-5	79
Meadow hay.....	15.	5.4	41.0	1.0	1-8	64

These values must not be taken as the real worth of the above fodders, but only as a comparative valuation when meadow hay is worth \$12.80 per ton.

To ward off disease in the poultry house is a simple matter, and in consequence for some people it is very difficult. If you feed nothing but sound, wholesome food, keep the quarters clean and free from vermin, give warmth and sunlight without foul air, disease will pass by and go to your neighbor who does not take these precautions. Medicine is a thing which should never be needed about a well-regulated poultry establishment. Prevention is vastly better than cure, because a sick fowl is an exceedingly difficult thing to cure.

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 twelfth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, \$3.00 or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. 4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 6. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 7. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once. 11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above. 13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. 14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper. Address—

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

CONTENTS. 101—Illustration. 102—Knight of the Vale; Seed Grain; Timely Notes for March—No. 2; Legislation for the Farmer; Noxious Weed Legislation. 103—Our Scottish Letter; Questions for Factorymen; Questions and Answer—Veterinary; Legal. 104—Miscellaneous; Death of Mr. Wm. Russell; Our Prize Essays; Smaller Farms; Veitches as a Crop for Ensilage. 105—Our Monthly Prize Essays; Crop Reports. 108—Experiments in Feeding Steers; Moose Jaw Agricultural Society. 109—The Experimental Farms. 110—Western Dairymen's Association. 111—Growing Fodder and Killing Weeds in Alberta; A Successful Dry Goods Business. 112—Impressions from a Visit to the Institutes; Intensive Farming; Sterilization of Milk. 113—The Work Done in Ontario by Dr. Barnardo; Mr. Pringle Replies to Mr. Ferguson; Ideas Culled from Sheep Breeders' Annual Report, 1893. 114—Farmers' Institutes; Breeds of Poultry. QUIET HOUR—115. MINNIE MAY—115. UNCLE TOM—116. STOCK GOSSIP—117 and 118. NOTICE—118. ADVERTISEMENTS—117 to 124.

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 "How to Make a Success of Winter Farm Dairying in Manitoba or the Territories." Essays to be in this office not later than April 15th.

Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the authoress, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal), and that of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by two dollars.

Crop Reports.

In answer to circular letters sent out by us some time ago, we have received the following replies, and it will be noticed that from one end of the country to the other Red Fyfe wheat is the popular variety, and in most cases has given best results. Smut has almost disappeared, owing partly no doubt to the season not being favorable to its propagation, but largely to the very general use of bluestone, which is now accepted by all as the surest and easiest applied remedy. Its use should now be extended to oats and barley, as it appears to be equally efficacious in destroying the loose smuts that infest many varieties of these grains.

In oats, the American Banner appears to be the most generally grown, although many others give good satisfaction. Many have tried the two-rowed barleys, and as a rule they have not been very successful. The Duckbills, however, have done well and should be more generally tried. Perhaps the Odessa (six-rowed) will prove as good an all-round barley as any.

Peas and flax are not grown as much as they should be. There is increasing interest in grasses, foddres, roots, &c. Great advances are being made in tree planting, and in the cultivation of small fruits and vegetable and flower gardens.

T. COPELAND, Saskatoon. The farmers around Saskatoon have come to the conclusion that Red Fyfe is by far the best wheat for the district, and little else was grown last season. The crop was very good in amount of yield and extra good as to quality of grain. The variety is not likely to be changed till the experimental farms find a better; though many have been tried, they fall below the standard.

Little barley grown. In oats, Cream Egyptian and Rosedale did well, so did Welcome and Black Tartarian, considering the season was unfavorable for oats. A kind without a name did better than any, but without name it must remain.

In potatoes, Crown Jewel is coming rapidly to the front. Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron are still standards.

Purple-top Swede Turnip, Long Red (Mammoth) Mangold, Improved Short White Carrot (for field), and Guerande or Oxheart carrot (for garden), have proved the best of their respective kinds.

SAMUEL W. BISHOP, Sintaluta, Assa. The beginning of the season was wet, and then it set in very dry, with several hot winds, which reduced our yield somewhat and injured the sample, though two-thirds of the wheat grades No. 1 Hard. Red Fyfe is the wheat, averaging twenty bushels. Colorado, an early bearded wheat, has been tried, but is a poor yielder. Bluestone is a sure preventative of smut.

Egyptian Oats are the principal variety grown. Barley (two-rowed) has not done as well this year as usual.

Potatoes and roots have not done well this year. Forest trees are doing well. I have ash, maple and elm.

AUSTIN CARROthers, "Sunnyside Sheep Ranch," Regina.

Red Fyfe is king of wheats. Mine averaged 35 bushels an acre, and weighed 63 pounds per bushel. Other varieties tried, but none take the place of Red Fyfe. Have bluestoned last two years and have had no smut; one pound to 10 bushels to one pound to 5 bushels, according as the seed is clean or smutty.

Oats yielded 50 bushels per acre. Best paying crop this year; are worth 35 cents per bushel, and will be worth 50 cents by seed time.

Maple (native) grow well from seed. Mixed farming is best. A good herd of cattle or flock of sheep is a good thing on any farm, and nothing will pay better. Small fruits all do remarkably well.

SIDNEY UPPER, Coal Fields, Assa. Red Fyfe Wheat and Early Rose Potatoes are good enough for us.

H. O. AYEART, De Clare, Man. There are only two varieties of wheat sown here, viz., Red Fyfe and White Russian, the former being the favorite, though from my experience I believe the latter to be the best wheat of the two. It ripens earlier, has larger heads, larger grains, and is consequently a better yielder. Bluestone solution is used by every careful farmer. The method I have adopted I have found to be very successful. It is as follows:—I fill a coal oil barrel about half full of the solution. Then I have a large tub (a coal oil barrel cut in two makes an excellent one) at hand, and a box that will hold about five bushels, with one end resting in tub. The end in the tub should be considerably lower than the other, and small holes bored in the bottom close to the end. I then take a coarse sack and put as much wheat in as one man can readily handle. It is then immersed completely, every grain being thus brought into contact with the solution. It is then emptied into the box, and what drains through into the tub can again be used. I have never been troubled with smut.

Barley—The only kind we have here is the common six-rowed. The yield was light this year, and very little of it grown in this locality.

Oats—Bonanza, I think, is the best variety, being very early. They can be sown up to the first of June, and will ripen before any danger from frost.

Potatoes are about the only kind of roots grown. Beauty of Hebron we consider the best.

DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN, Moosomin, Assa. Red Fyfe only variety grown. Bluestone freely used, and was very effective in checking smut. Oats were a poor yield and very light.

Potatoes were generally a failure, although I know of one good crop of Early Rose and Dakota Reds.

Currants, both cultivated and wild, gave fair yields, and some imported Red Grape currants were very large. Small fruits have come to stay.

JAMES H. PEAKER, Yorkton. Red Fyfe is the variety of wheat generally grown in this district, although several farmers of recognized ability prefer White Fyfe, the yield being 25 bushels according to thresher's returns.

Two-rowed barley has been entirely discarded, chiefly on account of rust and late ripening. Ordinary six-rowed barley is grown chiefly for feeding purpose. The gophers made severe inroads in this crop.

The American Banner oat is the favorite of the white class. The Prize Cluster has disappointed the farmers up here. The oat is short, plump and heavy, but the yield per acre averaged about 15 bushels, and for this reason in future will be rejected. The Black Tartarian has proved heavy and prolific.

Peas are only grown from an experimental point of view. No grasses are cultivated; swamp hay of the prairies is still plentiful.

Early Rose is the potato. Nearly every farmer tries a small crop of turnips, mangolds, beets and carrots, the varieties being Purple-tops, Aberdeen Green-tops, Mammoth Long Red, etc. Ladoga wheat has been tried to some extent but is no longer in favor, because of its tendency to smut, small yield and want of a market. In almost every case the farmers use bluestone as a preventative of smut. Until the outcry against smut was raised, only the more advanced farmers used sulphate of copper, consequently on many farms the arable portions are infested with the spores of this fungus, and smut still remains in the wheat. Where bluestone has been employed from the first crop the grain is free from smut.

GEO. A. DAVENPORT, Millwood. In this district Red Fyfe wheat is grown almost exclusively, though I had eight acres of Red Monarch which did better than the Red Fyfe; this seems a strong growing sort, big yielder and a good milling wheat, though not quite so hard as the R.F., but hardening, I think, each year. Some of this kind will be subject to trial at the Brandon Experimental Farm this year.

I tried the Golden Giant Side oat. This did certainly better than the ordinary mixed oat of this neighborhood, though both were nearly failures. Of barley, a small plot of Rennie's Improved (six-rowed) did well.

Potatoes—Burpee's Extra Early is a splendid kind and did well. Burpee's Superior is later and a fine potato. Sutton's Prize Taker, a kidney, is a good yielder, and from 4 pounds of the Freeman I raised 142 pounds. This latter sort is extremely early, and a heavy cropper and a fine eating potato.

Of onions, I have always found the Yellow Globe Danvers the best to raise from seed. Last season many bulbs would go three to the pound. For pickling, the White Barletta, which is also very early. I also tried the Prize Taker, and raised bulbs 3 to 17 ounces, but not as firm as the Danvers.

Carrots—The Oxheart is one of the best. Tomatoes—Early Ruby and Dwarf Champion; have taken two first and one second prizes with above at local agricultural shows.

Peas—Pride of the Market, Telephone, Stratagem, Queen and Rennie's Extra Early.

Beans—Wardwell's Kidney Wax is the best for these short seasons. Last summer ripened seed well. Tried Burpee's Bush, Lima and Lazy Wife's Pole Beans. Neither even showed flower. Too short a season.

Lettuce—All kinds do well. Some of the best are Nonpareil, Salamander and Hanson.

Stachys Affinis—No success. Melons, Squash and Pumpkins only partly successful some seasons.

Corn—Cory generally succeeds. Cabbage—Henderson's Early Summer, All-Seasons and Marblehead Mammoth. The latter have grown to 24 lbs. in weight.

Kohl Rabi—Easily grown and do well. Cucumbers—Long Green sometimes do well. Mango Melon and Garden Lemon no success.

Spinach—Long Standing does best. Parsnips do not do well. Summer Savory easily grown; fine for flavoring. Thyme does fairly. Sage, moderately only.

I have just put down the names of the kinds that I have tried myself. I find that with nearly every kind of vegetables it is necessary to plant the earliest variety in order to succeed in these short seasons so far north. I sow most of my seeds with a Planét Junior Combined Drill, and last year used nitrate of soda, especially on onions, with great success. I believe in deep cultivation and heavy manuring, and keep the cultivator and hoes going all the summer.

Currants seem to do well, but gooseberries and raspberries nearly a failure; I mean cultivated

sorts. I had a dozen of each—twelve currants came through first winter, two gooseberries, and only one raspberry.

I sowed an acre with Mammoth clover last spring, but nearly all of it was dead before the fall; a little alive in the dampest places.

JOHN D. GARNETT, Minniska.

Your letter to hand in reference to seed grain, and in reply I beg to say that a good many different kinds of oats are sown, but Black Tartar oats seem to be liked the best. I had what I call the Potato oat two years ago, that yielded 65 bushels to the acre, still they are not good for feed unless they are chopped. They are too thick in the hull.

Barley—I think nothing but the common six-rowed barley is sown, and not much of that.

Wheat—Nothing but the Red Fyfe is used, although I think if some kind of wheat that would ripen earlier could be got it would suit this part of the country better.

Potatoes—Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, and a few of other kinds.

Turnips—There are very few raised only for table use. We always raise a few hundred bushels for use for cows, and I prefer Purple-top Swede for cattle.

White Belgian carrot does the best for horses, and Early Horn or Yellow Intermediate for table use.

In mangolds, we like the Long Red the best, and we always raise a good many both for hogs and cattle. They seem to me to be a real necessity for milch cows in the fall, and they are just as good for growing hogs.

D. MUNRO, Neepawa, Man.

Red Fyfe wheat is our choice, and most satisfactory.

Barley—Common (six-rowed) and Canadian Thorpe, Banner oats, Mummy peas, Beauty of Hebron and Early Rose potatoes, Swede turnips, native hay. But many are successfully growing oats, barley, corn and timothy for fodder crops, and prefer them to the native hay.

Bluestone for smut is almost universally used, and has nearly banished the troublesome pest.

Several have tried fruit trees without success, excepting crab apples and native plums. Maple, ash, poplar and willow, do well for forest trees.

Much interest is being developed in better breeds of horses—Shires for drafts, and Cleveland bay for coach horses. In cattle, Shorthorns for beef, and Holstein for dairy and beef. Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs, and Plymouth Rock fowls. Farmers here begin to realize the importance of diversified products, especially in good horses, dairying, pork, and poultry; raising more coarse grains and feeding on the farm, getting the benefit of manure, and marketing more produce than wheat. Flax has proven profitable to grow for feed. North Dakota Flint corn gives a very satisfactory fodder crop.

G. A. CAMPBELL, Gilbert Plains.

I will try and give you as correct an account of the capabilities of our district as possible. With regard first to wheat, Red Fyfe stands ahead, though almost any variety after being grown for two or three seasons hardens and is difficult to tell from the Fyfe. As nearly as I can learn, the average yield through the whole Dauphin country, of which this district forms the southwest wing, this past season is about thirty-three bushels to the acre; in some cases from forty-three to fifty bushels being certified to as correct. I myself tried a couple of acres of Ladoga, and was unfortunate in the experiment, the yield being very poor and badly rusted. I can see very little difference in the time of ripening of the Fyfes and Ladoga, as, on close examination, though having the golden appearance of ripe grain, the latter wheat will be found to be in just the same stage of advancement as the former. The farmers almost universally bluestone their seed wheat, using one pound bluestone to five to eight bushels. Very smutty seed I have brined and then dressed with bluestone, with the result that it would have been impossible to find a smutted head in that crop.

Barley this season has averaged between thirty and fifty bushels to the acre, and all of the finest quality and color. The common varieties only sown.

Oats were a very uneven crop this year, quotations being from thirty to one hundred bushels to the acre; in many places being very badly rusted. White Banner and Black Tartarian the only varieties, and mostly mixed seed at that.

Peas grow luxuriously, and have been grown for years by Mr. Neil McDonald, of Gartmore, with great success, and have been used for fall feeding pigs.

I have heard of no grass culture to speak of, and have grown none myself on tilled land. I, however, scattered a few pounds of timothy on the prairie round the house a few years ago, and find it has done well and can be seen in tufts hundreds of yards from where first sown.

As for roots, no part of Manitoba can equal this country, potatoes yielding as high as 700 bushels to the acre, and turnips nearly as much. I sent down to Winnipeg for exhibition samples of our grain and roots and garden stuff, which were much admired, among which were tomatoes, ripened outside without glass, water melons, citrons, musk melons, horse-tooth corn, pop corn, etc., etc.

As to fruit trees, we can know but little of them yet, as they have not been sufficiently tried. For my own part, I bought a few cuttings from a pedlar two years ago, and planted them in the open air, and they are alive yet.

Currants, raspberries and gooseberries do well, and yield enormously under cultivation.

Plums of two varieties are native to the country, and should do well if transplanted under favorable auspices.

We have splendid timber all throughout this region, especially on the rivers, oak, ash and elm growing to a tremendous size, with any quantity of black and white poplar, basswood, spruce, birch and soft maples in localities.

All this country wants is a railroad, and for that we are daily praying; for without it we must nearly starve in this Eden of ours, which at nearest point is sixty odd miles from a railroad. All that saves us so far is mixed farming and the influx of settlers who buy our superfluous grain.

THOS. IREDALE, Jr., Gartmore, Dauphin.

Red and White Fyfe both grown; yield, 30 to 35 bushels per acre; former is general favorite. Bluestone used to prevent smut with entire satisfaction.

Oats—Banner, white, 75 bushels per acre; Egyptian, white, 70 bushels per acre; Black Main, 80 bushels per acre.

Barley—Two-rowed, 60 bushels per acre. Potatoes do extra well. Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron are the principal varieties. All field roots do well.

W. A. DOYLE, Buelah.

In wheat, Red Fyfe and White Russian continue to be the only varieties grown to any extent. Ladoga has been practically abandoned as a light yielder, having weak straw, with doubtful sale when grown. Golden Drop is by far the finest berry, but a bad smutter, and little if any has been grown the past year. The only successful method of treating for smut appears to be the use of bluestone. Personally I have never been troubled with smut during the past fifteen years. I consider the bluestone treatment effectual.

The common six-rowed barley is the only variety grown here, and it gives satisfaction. I have, however, had greater satisfaction in growing Black barley for feed, but cannot obtain the seed now.

In oats the Banner is the favorite, though many value the Welcome quite as highly, and would gladly grow that variety if the seed was obtainable. A few farmers prefer the Black Tartarian as being a better ration for the horse, having a lighter husk, and further because the black oats seem to do better than the white varieties on the lighter soils.

No peas are cultivated here as a field crop. Wheat and barley can be produced so much cheaper, and wheat and barley-fed pork commands the same price as pea-fed. The greater labor involved in saving the pea crop also prevents its cultivation.

Re grasses—A few advanced men have attempted to grow Hungarian, but are discouraged by the fact that it seems impossible to obtain seed free from wild mustard. Timothy only succeeds on low, moist land, and cannot be profitably grown as a staple. The Bromus Inermis, or Brome grass, was boomed last year by a seed firm in Toronto, and the said firm pressed me to give it a trial, but the price, 45 cents per pound and 25 pounds per acre, makes the cost for seed for one acre \$11.25. I pointed out to the firm that this price was prohibitory so far as the Manitoba farmer was concerned. They still pressed me by letter to try a quarter of an acre. I wrote them that they might send me five pounds gratis for trial, if they chose, they to ask Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, to instruct me as to cultivation. I to follow his method implicitly and report results. If a success, I would pay them the exorbitant price; if not successful, the experiment was to be made at their expense, so far as seed was concerned. The seed came to hand, with a letter from Mr. Bedford giving the directions by request of the seed vendors. I sowed the seed as per Mr. Bedford's instructions, and a short time after received a bill for \$2.25 from the seedsmen for the said seed, which was followed by a second dun in a short time, when I paid the amount, pointing out in my letter that this seed was sent gratis for trial, to which I received no reply of any kind. I may add that although the greatest care was observed in sowing the Bromus Inermis, not one blade appeared during the summer, and my experience with this grass and the vendors of the seed is not favorable. A few farmers are cultivating the native rye grass with considerable success, but as yet the seed is too scarce and expensive to admit of general cultivation. As the natural meadows become less productive, our Manitoba farmers are turning their attention to growing green oats for hay, and many claim that it is cheaper to grow hay in this manner than by scouring the prairies for miles in search of wild hay. I am almost alone in the belief that fodder corn is to be our feed of the future, but I am encouraged to continue growing this excellent milk and butter producer. I grew five acres last year, drilling in rows as recommended by Mr. Bedford with press drill. I cultivated twice with the Planet Junior Horse Hoe, and my men went over it following the last cultivation with hoes, cutting out and pulling every weed in the rows. I sowed three kinds—the Minnesota Squaw corn, Steele's Thoroughbred White Flint, and the North Dakota Flint. The two former were failures as fodder corn, while the North Dakota in same plot, sowed several days later with same cultivation, grew from six to seven feet high. I intend to grow several acres in 1894.

and I will plant North Dakota on'y. It is a grand ration for milch cows, and they greedily eat the whole of it. I hold that a crop of this corn is the best possible preparation for wheat. I cut the corn with binder as low as possible; during autumn the cattle picked up every loose stalk. Next spring, I intend giving it a stroke across rows with spring-tooth harrows, following with press drill lengthwise of rows. The dressing of manure for corn last spring will afford excellent plant food for the wheat.

Potatoes—I again took first prizes at Hamiota and Birtle shows with Beauty of Hebron, and first also with Toronto Queen. No better potatoes than those varieties and Pearl of Savoy are grown in this district.

Turnips and mangolds are very little grown. I grow a fine lot of mangolds yearly; my prize roots of last year weighed from 30 to 35 lbs. Mr. Pitt (English delegate) and his colleagues paid our district a high compliment by saying that my mangolds in store were the finest roots they had seen outside of England. This root can be grown to perfection here, and considering the labor and feeding properties, they are a more profitable crop than turnips for milch cows and stall-fed steers.

WALTER LYNCH, "Pioneer Stock Farm," Westbourne.

In answer to your circular letter on the different kinds of grain and grasses grown here, I may almost say there is only one kind of grain grown, and only one variety of that. That variety and kind is Red Fyfe wheat. Wheat is king! Some other varieties have been tried on a small scale, but, so far, none of them has been able to gain a footing. The treatment for smut is the simplest form of dressing with bluestone—that is, by moistening the seed, in a heap, with a solution of one pound of bluestone to eight or ten bushels of wheat; and since this treatment has become general, smut has about ceased to exist.

Very little barley is grown, and so far as I know, the common six-rowed is the only kind.

No oats are grown for market, but a good many varieties, including Egyptian, Banner and Magnet, have been and are still grown; but perhaps no kind has given more general satisfaction than the Black Tartarian.

Potatoes only grown in small quantities, Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron chiefly. No other roots grown.

A good deal of Timothy is being sown and it is fairly successful, giving one or two very good crops of hay or pasture, and is found to be an excellent preparation for wheat.

G. M. YEOMANS, Alexander, Man.

YEOMANS' DEFIANCE.

In answer to your "Wanted, Seed Grain Correspondents," I will give you some of the results of my particular "breeding." Probably I had better say now, we have no seed for sale.

For the past eighteen years I have periodically and against formidable opposition been "trotting" "Yeomans' Defiance spring wheat" to the front. I suppose, to keep up fairly earned reputation, I should try another spurt, or be liable to hear the N. W. farmer and any of my old farmers' union friends say, "Something must be wrong with Yeomans' Defiance." Well, we have only been rejuvenating, and are now as vigorous as ever, especially the wheat.

Three years this coming spring I sowed about half an acre of my best "Defiance" in wide drills, so I could work and pass through it freely to weed out indifferent heads as well as anything and everything objectionable, which I did thoroughly and frequently as well as invigorating—"working in new blood in my own way." But as too often happens, "the best laid schemes [note the quality] of mice and men aft gang," my lovely patch of wheat came to grief. Just when I had got it up to be the one attractive white-headed spot in Whitehead, a sudden squall and downpour pusted that tall, defiant patch of Defiance into the mud flatter than the flattest buckwheat pan-cake, and took all the conceit and ambition out of me at the same time, for my whole crop—a good one—had shared the same fate.

About the time I was feeling my worst about my improved Defiance—for I did grieve about the time and labor I had wasted over it—my youngest son came along and offered to pick up the best of it for me. I right there and then turned him over my right, title, interest and blessing, with the whole lock, stock and barrel of this Defiance wheat business, for I concluded when the elements got down on me as well as the community, I had better, to use forcible prairie English, "get shut of the whole shebang." Well, my son did pick up that wheat, every pound of it, and it was surprising what a lot of pounds there were, and very pretty wheat, too. No one would think it had come through such a deluge while in the milk. This he sowed carefully in 1892, and had a remarkably fine-looking, heavy-headed field, which still further astonished all of us at threshing. From this he had sufficient to sow in the spring of 1893 about 100 acres. His land was a mixture of new land and old stubble, rather more old land than new. This crop fully demonstrated the old adage that "Blood will tell." Unfavorable as our season certainly was, he had an unusually heavy crop. My oldest son, G. A., with all new and superior wheat land and fresh Fyfe seed, had less than ten bushels per acre. My second son, E. H., on the same section, with land in every way equal, had about seven bushels per

acre, or a trifle over 700 bushels from a full 100-acre field, and Mr. Wallace had less than five bushels per acre on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, or best $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3-10-22, while D. A. Yeomans' one hundred acres gave him, machine measure, nearly three thousand bushels. He thinks, to put it reasonably, it will "clean up" about twenty-seven bushels per acre.

Now for the toughest part of this tale, but fortunately the easiest to verify. My oldest son's crop graded fairly about No. 1 hard, my second son had no No. 1 hard, while my youngest son's whole crop of Defiance (every bushel of it) is a good, strong, Manitoba extra No. 1 hard, all up to the sample I send you by this mail. If this part of my statement appears strong, myself or sons will be pleased at any time to show experts or farmers the whole crop before it is shipped out, for nearly the whole three thousand bushels is in the farm granary yet, and will be until late in March. It is well worth looking at. For any season it would be the finest kind of uniform seed, and a credit to any settlement any summer.

My sons, like most of our farmers, have been running after a variety of idols in the wheat world, and neglecting the ones they know. Just now there are a lot of wheat growers trying to get into "my church" cheaply. Well, after this season I hope there will be plenty of room; if there is not, it will not be our fault, for my sons will, one and all, do their best at sowing the seed, and if they succeed, as we hope, I will be pleased at some early date to give your readers my methods of not only preventing wheat from running out, but steadily and certainly improving it. If live stock and root crops can show the marked improvement they do in fifty years, why can't wheat? I know for a fact that wheat is just as susceptible to rationally good treatment as anything else, perhaps more so. Let every farmer remember this. The nearer perfection we get anything, animal, vegetable or mechanical, the more sensitive it becomes to care or neglect.

HENRY NICHOL, Brandon.

In wheat I have been growing the Red Fyfe almost entirely, and have found it on the whole the most profitable. I would like to find a wheat that would ripen ten days earlier, if nearly as good, but have failed so far. I have grown considerable these last few years on stubble land, without plowing, that had been well fallowed for previous crop, and have had the best all-round results, and it has ripened a week or more earlier than fallow or even stubble fall plowed.

It looks like slipshod farming, but has made me more money than any wheat land I have had. I had 80 acres last year, and some of it yielded 22 to 23 bushels per acre. (My average all over was 20 bushels per acre.) If the land was not clean, it would probably be a failure. I grew some 25 acres of White Connell last year. It yielded and ripened about the same as Red Fyfe, and I think it a good wheat, but it is harder to sell. Some years when wheat is touched with frost, White Connell and White Fyfe do not show it so much. They do not seem to blacken so badly.

I intend to sow some White Connell again. I got two bags of Emporium from Mr. Home, south of Oak Lake, and sowed it in '92 and again a few acres last year. It did not ripen any earlier—at least we cut it at the same time as the Fyfe on same land and could not see any difference. It grows a splendid sample and is equally as good quality as the Red Fyfe, which it very much resembles. I grew it in 1887 and 1888. The latter year it was completely ruined with the frost and I dropped it. I go out of it this year. I believe Emporium and Red Fern are the same wheat. I have tried of late years White Russian, White Fyfe, Mars, Kibanka, Saxonka, Ladoga and White Connell, and grow Red Fyfe right along for my main crop. I have dropped out of them all except Red Fyfe and White Connell. However, I always like to try any new kind that is promising.

If farmers would look carefully over our Experimental Farm reports, it would often save a lot of trouble trying useless varieties of grain not suitable for this country. The farm, under the able management of Mr. Bedford, is a great help to us.

Smut—I have never had any to speak of, and have used bluestone for a number of years. I dress the seed very carefully and thoroughly of late years, using a pound of bluestone to about nine bushels, dissolved in enough water to wet each grain nicely, mixing thoroughly, and keep the mixture from draining off (about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gallons it usually takes to do the nine bushels). I have done most of mine before seeding and bag it up ready for sowing. It seems to be all right that way. I cross pile the sacks.

Oats—I have been growing nothing but American Banner for the last few years, and they have done well. I have sold considerable for seed since getting them, and all I have heard from are pleased with them.

Barley—I sow the six-rowed Odessa. It is a strong grower, and stands up well. It is not a fine quality of barley, but for ordinary feeding gives me the most bushels of any I have tried.

Grasses—I have been growing Timothy lately. It seems to be about the only thing available, but is not an unqualified success. I have had a trial plot of grass the last few years. The Austrian Brome grass takes my fancy for what I have seen of it, and I think Canadian Blue grass might make a good pasture. Something of the nature of clover is what we want, if we could get it to stand the climate. It would be a fine rotation for wheat-growers, and if plowed under would be grand.

JOHN S. THOMSON, Waskada.

Red Fyfe wheat is the only kind of wheat sown in this section of the country now. There is nothing to equal it in yield and quality. I have tried Ladoga, White Russian, Calcutta Hard for several years; neither of them came up to Red Fyfe, so I fed them all up to my hogs, which appeared to relish them all right, for I just sold one load of pork for as much as I could get for eight good loads of No. 1 hard. There was very little smut in the wheat wheat here this year; all professed to treat it with bluestone at the rate of 1lb. to 8 or 10 bushels. Those who put enough water and mixed it thoroughly had no smut at all; those who did it in a careless manner had smut. There is no doubt at all but bluestone is the remedy for smut.

Oats were, in general, a poor crop in this section, only running from 10 to 20 bushels per acre. The hot winds which were so universal all over the Northern and Western States did us a great amount of damage in the western part of the province. I have decided to sow nothing but the Banner oat after this. After testing them four years alongside the Black Tartarian, Prize Cluster and Bonanza, I am of the same opinion as S. A. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, that the Banner oat is the best oat grown.

Barley was also a light crop in this section, and there is not much of it grown, as some say they can raise as much Red Fyfe to the acre as barley, and it will answer the same purpose and is much easier sold. My barley, I may say, has been a total failure, I think partly owing to thick sowing and partly to hot winds. It was the California Prolific I sowed, and I believe had I sown 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks to the acre in place of two bushels to the acre, I would have had twice the yield.

Potatoes were a light crop on account of dry season. The Early and Late Rose and Beauty of Hebron are the best here.

I had a deal of alsike clover this fall I sowed in 1890. All the other grasses are doing well. Trees also doing well. Maples, poplars, elms, ash, willows, spruces, birch and all small fruits grow well in this district.

A. P. STEVENSON, Nelson, Man.

Red Fyfe wheat is the variety principally grown in this neighborhood. White Fyfe is grown to a limited extent, but the amount is growing smaller every year. Ladoga has been tried, but with poor results. For the prevention of smut bluestone is principally used, and gives best results.

Two-rowed barley has been tried here, and has given a very good sample and yield, but is open to some objections, as it ripens late—about the middle of the wheat harvest. The straw is very fine and lodges easily, consequently difficult to cut. The six-rowed is still the general favorite and yields best.

Oats are about equally divided between the white and black. Of the latter, Tartarian takes the lead as to yield; of the white, the Banner leads for yield. There are a number of other varieties being tried, with every prospect of success.

The Crown peas are the only variety grown. Timothy is the only cultivated grass that is grown to any extent, and some very fine yields are reported.

Rye grass winter-kills. Blue grass has been fairly successful as pasture, when once a start was got, but it will hardly take the place of timothy for hay.

There are a large number of varieties of potatoes grown. The good old Early Rose are about "played out," and of the numerous aspirants for favor White Star, Snowflake and Beauty of Hebron give the best yields.

Forest trees and shelter belts—This subject does not get the consideration it merits. It seems impossible to induce the majority of farmers to devote a little of their time to tree planting. The objection generally raised is, "Want of time," forgetting the fact that they have all the time there is; but it is gratifying to note during the past season far more interest has been taken in the planting of trees than formerly. A good deal of this interest is due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Experimental Farm in supplying hardy varieties of Russian poplar and forest tree seedlings.

No apple can yet be recommended for general planting in Manitoba. More attention is being paid to the cultivation of small fruits than hitherto. There is no reason why every farmer in Manitoba should not grow all the currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries his family requires.

JAMES STUART, Pilot Mound.

I have found Campbell's White Chaff the best wheat. Have sown it and White Fyfe for last two seasons, and the White Chaff has been a week or ten days earlier each season, though last sown each time. Last year it averaged eighteen bushels per acre, while White Fyfe only averaged fourteen per acre.

JAMES DALE, Grund.

As to different varieties of wheat, Red and White Fyfe have done best. Not much to choose from between them.

Barley—The two-rowed is a good yielder, but too late for our climate. The other barleys do best. A change of seed would be a great benefit to most farmers.

Oats—American Banner came out away ahead; not much rust. Black Tartarian is a good yielder, but rusts badly.

Prevention of smut—Bluestone has proven an almost infallible remedy, and in three cases where smutted grain was sown and not treated the wheat was all rejected.

Peas are not grown to any extent here, but would do well.

Grasses—Some of the native grasses have done well with me, affording No. 1 pasture and standing our winters for the last three years without killing. The seed I obtained from Mr. Bedford, Experimental Farm. Timothy does well, resting the land and leaving it cleaner than any other method of cultivation.

Potatoes have done fairly well, Early Rose doing about as well as any. Change of seed makes a great deal of difference as to yield.

A number of our farmers are going into mixed farming, as they find the risk too great depending nearly all on wheat.

GEORGE STEELE, Glenboro.

Red and White Fyfe are still the principal wheats grown here, Red Fyfe leading. Other sorts have been tried on a small scale, but there are none so far as I am aware that are likely to give as good satisfaction all round as the above. The crop of 1893 is, I think, the freest of smut of any crop marketed here, bluestone proving a reliable preventative.

Barley is grown only by about one-half the farmers (common six-rowed), a few acres for feed.

The white oats are grown by most in preference to the black, although some favor the black. The Banner oats seem to be growing in favor.

No peas grown.

In grasses, timothy is about the only variety yet grown. The grass question is, in my estimation, the most important question of the day for the Manitoba farmers. We have had very good success with timothy, but still, as a pasture grass, we have hopes of finding something better. We consider blue grass superior as a pasture grass, but seems much harder to get a good catch than with timothy.

Potatoes—Early Rose is the principal, although other sorts are being introduced.

Nothing new in turnips. We grow the Purple-top or Yellow Aberdeen in preference to Swedes, as we find them much easier grown.

Hardly any mangolds or carrots grown.

WALTER JAMES, Maple Grove Farm, Rosser.

Wheat—Red Fyfe, yield, 20 bushels per acre.

Oats—Banner and Winter Grey, yield, 40 bushels per acre.

Barley—Canadian six-rowed, yield, 25 bushels per acre.

Peas—None grown.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 80 to 90 bushels per acre.

Timothy—The only variety tried yielded average.

age.

Treatment for smut in wheat—Dissolve one pound bluestone in about two and one-half gallons boiling water and allow to cool. Sprinkle this amount over eight bushels of wheat, turning the wheat thoroughly after about two hours. I then sow. I have never known this remedy for smut in wheat to fail.

Fruit trees have not been a success, but all native firs, viz., jack pine, spruce, etc., if carefully taken up and planted in well-cultivated soil, taking care to mix sand with the soil around their roots, and kept well watered, do well. Through the kindness of Mr. Bedford, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm, cuttings of several varieties were distributed among the farmers, of which I rank first, for quickness of growth, the cottonwood and yellow willow. I planted native maples one year old against cottonwood cuttings about eight inches high. One year after planting I measured both and found that the maples were about five feet high and the cottonwood eight feet, having grown three feet higher in the same time, measuring considerably more in diameter and retaining leaves a month longer than the maple. The yellow willow also made a quick growth, and as a wind-break has, I think, no equal, besides beautifying the homestead.

S. FINNEGAN, Bonnie Doon, Man.

This is not a wheat-growing district. I have for the past three years procured a number of varieties of oats and barley from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and, after testing them all, have settled on the Victoria Prize White oat and Prize Prolific barley. These varieties seem especially suitable to light sandy soil, yielding fine, plump, heavy samples of grain; straw of good length, stiff and bright. Victoria Prize oats were particularly free from rust and smut. The Prize Prolific barley should be sown as early as possible, as it matures slowly.

W. S. LISTER, "Marchmont," Middlechurch.

Wheat has given returns of from 20 to 30 bushels an acre; best crops with Red Fyfe. Earlier varieties failed to ripen any earlier this year, and did not yield as well.

Oats—Generally a good crop, especially on spring ploughing thoroughly done. Banner is one of the most popular varieties, but has thick shell. A yellow Mennonite oat similar to the Early Minnesota is reported to have done best. It is an extra early ripener, and though only a medium size is a great weigher with very thin husk, and is a very popular feed oat on that account. The yield ran from 35 to as high as 80 bushels an acre. Prices have been high, and oats have been the best paying crop this year.

Barley—Only six-rowed grown. Would have been a splendid crop, but suffered from too much rain. Yield, from 25 to 35 bushels an acre on a smaller acreage than last year.

Potatoes have been a fair crop. Early planted were drowned out and nearly a failure; late planted yielded well, and were better and larger potatoes. A very large area in the Winnipeg district was planted this year and met a ready sale; 25c. to 40c. a bushel, with a yield of from 50 to 300 bushels according to when planted.

Turnip—Early planted Purple-tops did well, and in some cases yielded as high as 500 bushels an acre. Mangolds and Carrots did well where not eaten out by the grub.

Fodder corn did fairly well on high land, but in low spots headed about a foot high.

Bluestone generally used for prevention of smut, but is unnecessary; provided the wheat is not run out, and if the berry is kept of good even size by constant change of seed, it will then have too much vitality to be attacked by smut. Free carriage of seed grain did more for the prevention of smut than all the Board of Trade and other circulars.

Hay—A heavy crop, though delayed by wet weather. Great quantities were burnt, but sufficient left for feed. Formerly, Red Top and the fine ridge hay were most popular, but now Scotch grass is better liked, and if cut early a ton of it will go half as far again in feeding and be eaten clean.

ROBERT REID, Brokenhead, Man.

Very little grain is grown in this locality as yet. Oats do very well, however. All garden vegetables do remarkably well. Potatoes are our chief crop, Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron being the most popular varieties, yielding from 400 to 600 bushels per acre. Steele's Earliest of All also promises well.

This being a timbered country, we do not plant any trees, and as we have such a variety of native wild fruits, such as currants, blue berries, plums, saskatoons, low and high bush cranberries, etc., we do not cultivate any small fruits. Hay is very plentiful in the marshes.

ROBERT FISHER, Cook's Creek.

Wheat—Red Fyfe is the variety most generally grown in this district, though White Fyfe, White Russian and Lost Nation are grown by some of our best farmers, who maintain that they mature earlier and yield better than the Red Fyfe, and that the increased yield more than compensates for the slight difference in value. My own experience, though it has not been very extensive with other varieties, leads me to prefer the Red Fyfe, as it has proved to be fully as early and yields as well as any variety I have tried. This year, on a piece of new ground, it produced 30 bushels per acre, though my whole crop only averaged 20 bushels per acre, which would be about the average for this district. Mr. Alex. Scott, of Cook's Creek, secured a few bushels of old Red River wheat two years ago, which, though not coming up to his expectations the first year, this year has done exceedingly well, yielding 40 bushels to the acre. I have seen a sample of it, which compares very favorably with our best Red Fyfe.

Smut—Until the last few years this pest has given us little or no trouble; in fact, though I have been growing wheat here for the past twenty years, I have but seldom treated my seed, never having been troubled with smut. Last spring, however, I purchased my seed wheat from a farmer in the district, and was surprised to find it contained a considerable proportion of smut balls. Not caring to risk sowing only smutty wheat, I procured from the Ogilvie Milling Co. ten bushels of apparently clean seed, which I sowed, without treatment, on five acres of new land. For the smutty seed I dissolved one pound of bluestone in two gallons of warm water and sprinkled it over eight bushels of wheat on the granary floor, turning the wheat over with a shovel until all was saturated with the solution. Upon threshing I found the result to be, that while there was only an odd smut ball in the produce of the wheat treated and sown on the old ground, there was in the produce of that apparently free from smut, untreated and sown on new land, considerable smut.

Barley—The six-rowed is generally grown here, and although it gets but a poor chance, being generally put on the poorest and dirtiest of the land after everything else is sown, it is probably our best paying cereal, as we turn it into pork or beef. It yields anywhere from 10 to 50 bushels, according to the season and the treatment it receives. This year I had 30 bushels to the acre. The English two-rowed has been grown sufficiently to show that this locality could produce an excellent sample, provided there was a demand for it at a price that would warrant us giving it that attention and care that is so essential to successful growth of a good malting barley.

Oats—The white varieties are mostly grown, as they command a better price than the black for milling purposes. There are nearly as many varieties grown as there are farmers here. Some prefer the Banner on account of its yielding qualities, while others object to it as it is not preferred by millers. I have been growing an American variety, the name of which I do not know, which has been very satisfactory as to yield, earliness and stiffness of straw, though rather liable to injury by rust. The Prize Cluster, a very handsome, heavy, good milling oat, is being introduced here, and if it turns out a good yielder I think it is the coming oat in this section, as good, clean white oats are now worth 32 cents.

Peas are not generally grown, as there seem to be no market for them, and they are supposed not to yield very well here, growing too much straw. The samples appearing annually at our fall fair have been always excellent, and I have seen some good fields of the Marrowfat, Early Field and Crown varieties. For a few years I have been growing a "patch," which I have fed to my pigs continuously from the time the peas were formed, with satisfactory results. If grown convenient to the pig pen they furnish a very economical food, as with the addition of waste milk and slop from the kitchen pigs will thrive on it.

Grasses—Not cultivated to any extent, as this locality has abundant natural meadows which as yet furnish us with excellent wild hay in unlimited quantities. Timothy, about the only variety tested, has not proven very satisfactory.

Potatoes—The Early Rose is our standard, though Beauty of Hebron, Snowflake, White Elephant, Early Puritan and several other varieties are grown. I consider the Early Rose, though it is showing signs of "running out," the best potato we have yet, as it is early, yields well, and is the most readily sold in the city. The Early Puritan, a new white variety, is favorably looked upon as a promising early variety, as while young it is firmer than most others. The crop was not up to the average as to yield this season, as the very heavy rainfall in the latter part of June and early part of July injured it very much, though as to quality it could not be beaten. I consider this crop one of our best paying ones, especially for those who are convenient to the city.

Roots—Springfield has established a more than local reputation for its roots, which in our black, loamy, nitrogenous soil grow to immense size, and are of even and firm quality. Want of winter storage facilities has restricted their cultivation as a field crop, and with few exceptions we grow them to be fed in the fall.

Until this year I confined myself to the turnip, for this purpose generally growing either the Purple-top, or Bangholm Swede, or the Grey Stone. I feed them once or twice a day to the stock in the fall, after the grass has become withered and dry, with good results except as regards the butter. I have never been able, notwithstanding all the hints I have received, to hit the exact time to feed them to milking cows, so that the butter would not be flavored by them. This year, I tried mangolds and sugar beets, but they, as well as my turnips, were a failure, either through the seed being inferior or the voraciousness of insects, or both. There can be no doubt but that the want of roots as a winter food is a great hindrance to successful dairying in this country; yet I think that in time we will be able to overcome the difficulty as to the storage, by building suitable root-houses in connection with our stables. Heretofore, we have had, as the pioneers of any country have, so many pressing necessities and conveniences to provide for with limited time and means, that to my mind the wonder is that so much has been done, rather than that we have not solved every problem connected with our profession in this country. In the meantime, a little flaxseed, which every farmer should grow, boiled and mixed with the grain ration, or even sprinkled over the hay, will very satisfactorily take the place of roots as the succulent ration so essential to the health and thriftiness of our stock during our long winter.

DONALD FRASER, Emerson.

Red Fyfe is about the only variety of wheat grown in this locality. I do not know of any other kind of wheat equal to it. Our own crop this year averaged a little over twenty-three bushels to the acre, all No. 1 Hard. We bluestoned the seed last spring. There was no sign of smut in the wheat this year.

Australian and Banner Oats averaged about forty-five bushels to the acre.

Barley (six-rowed), thirty bushels.

Flax, about twenty bushels.

Not much peas grown round here.

Hay, very good crop.

Vegetables, fairly good crop. Turnips, about 700 bushels to the acre.

Forest trees, such as maple, ash, elm, etc., grow very fine, especially such as are raised from the seed.

Experiments in Feeding Steers.

IMPORTANCE OF A BALANCED RATION.

The Maryland Experiment Station has been conducting a series of experiments with the view of showing the value of a balanced ration in feeding steers. In this test eight steers were purchased, and divided into two as even lots as possible. The average weight of the first lot was 988 pounds, and of lot 2, 985; the average cost at the station was \$38.64.

FEED USED

The feeds used were fine crushed corn and cob meal, cottonseed meal, bran, turnips and cut corn fodder. With both lots the fodder was moistened, and the grain mixed with it one feed ahead; the turnips were chopped fine and mixed in just before feeding, and a sprinkling of salt added. The ration fed to lot one was composed as follows: corn and cob meal, 15 parts; cottonseed meal, 4 parts; bran, 2 parts; while lot two received corn

and cob meal alone. Both lots in addition received a small quantity of molasses as a condiment.

RESULTS.

The results show in a very striking manner the great advantage to be reaped by giving more attention to the preparation of a balanced ration, the gain in weight being nearly double in the case of the steers fed the balanced ration, for those in lot one gained 1,002 pounds in 90 days, while lot two, which were fed the corn and cob meal alone, gained but 612 pounds. In order to make this extra gain lot one consumed 800 pounds more grain and 246 pounds more fodder than lot two. The total cost of feed consumed and first cost of steers were, in lot one \$224.85, and lot two \$206.23. The amount of money received was, for lot one \$264.24, and for lot two \$217.37, which will leave a net profit of \$39.39 for lot one, and \$11.14 for lot two.

The above figures are calculated without any account being taken of the manure, which the bulletin states was nearly 50 per cent. greater in quantity, and also better in quality as could be readily understood, when the amount of nitrogenous food in the ration fed to lot No. one is considered.

SUMMARY.

The experimenter sums up the bulletin in the following summary.

1. For fattening steers, a well-balanced ration is very much more profitable than a poorly balanced one.

2. Steers fed a balanced ration made an average daily gain of 2.78 pounds, those given a poorly balanced ration made an average daily gain of 1.70 pounds.

3. The increased profits per steer show a difference of \$7.06 in favor of the well-balanced ration.

4. With a well-balanced ration ninety days is ample time in which to prepare an animal for market.

5. Where nitrogenous food is used, it is believed nearly as good daily gains can be made by mixing the grain with cut corn fodder as though hay were used.

6. The use of cut corn fodder instead of hay in feeding cattle may make the difference of a profit instead of a loss.

7. Fifty per cent. more manure was made from the animals receiving the well-balanced ration than those receiving the poorly-balanced one.

8. The manure is also much richer in plant food.

Moose Jaw Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. E. Brasley; 1st-Vice, H. N. Roeson; 2nd-Vice, B. G. Smith; Sec.-Treas., J. E. Annable. After the usual reports of officers were dealt with, Mr. McKay, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, gave a lengthy report of the experiments and results of the year's work on the farm, which was well and eagerly listened to for about one hour and a-half. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McKay for his able and instructive address, after which the following motion was introduced and passed:—

It was moved, seconded and resolved, That the farmers of the Moose Jaw district assembled on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, express their conviction that these territories have not progressed as it would have been reasonable to expect they would; that one chief factor in retarding their reasonable growth and prosperity has, in their opinion, been the annually recurring prairie fires which have been permitted to sweep over the large unsettled portions of them; that the marked tendency of these extensive prairie fires has been to cause drought, and those hot winds which have almost annually during the latter part of July and the early part of August—last season, for instance—shrivelled up the growing grain, thereby greatly decreasing the quantity raised and oftentimes injuring its quality. In their opinion no adequate effort has in the past been made to keep down these fires. It is their conviction that these fires must be made to cease, however drastic the measures which may have to be resorted to for that purpose, before a proper measure of prosperity may reasonably be looked for in this western country. They therefore request that the Northwest Assembly enact a law greatly increasing the penalty for an infraction of the provisions of the Prairie Fire Ordinance, and make the laws enacted, if possible, better enforceable as against companies and corporations than they would now seem to be; and that the Parliament of Canada require all railway companies operating railways in these territories, under sufficient penalties, to properly fire-guard their lines of railway before the middle of July in each year, in such a manner that no fire can escape beyond these guards; and that the service of the N. W. Mounted Police be utilized throughout the unsettled portions of these territories in keeping down these fires, and bringing to justice those concerned in causing them, by stationing them, while the snow is off the ground in each year, in small detachments at proper distances from each other along the leading trails, and elsewhere, under proper orders given to them for that purpose.

The Experimental Farms.

We recently had the pleasure of visiting our experimental farms at Indian Head and Brandon, and were delighted with the progress being made and the general appearance of neatness and thrift about these establishments.

The native varieties sown in 1890 have yielded better than the cultivated. Sowing alone on fallowed land, late in summer, gives best results, but is expensive, as the land lies idle so long.

Table with columns: Variety, Sown, Cut, Yield per acre dry. Includes varieties like Elmus Americanus, Muhlenbergia Glomerata, etc.

Mr. Bedford favors the Australian Brome as the best all-round grass.

MILLETS.

For millets, corn and all fodders, the past season was most unfavorable, owing to the dry, hot August, so that the yields are small.

CORN.

Sown on May 26th with press drill, three feet apart, nine inches in the rows, cut September 14th, was only about a half crop last year.

SUNFLOWERS.

Two acres of Russian sunflowers; sown on May 8th, 15th and 22nd. The earliest sown was the best throughout the season, and withstood eleven degrees of frost, after it was up, with no apparent injury.

ROOTS.

Owing to the lack of rain only a-half crop; sown on the flat, two and a-half feet apart; sown June 3rd and 19th; earliest the best.

In turnips the list of eleven sorts is headed by Carter's Prize Winner, Selected Purple Top, Selected East Lothian and Sutton's Champion.

The mangolds, sown three feet apart, rest of cultivation same as turnips, of ten kinds: Mammoth Long Red, Champion Yellow Globe, Giant Yellow Intermediate head the list.

Green Top Brabant and Valmorm's Improved Sugar Beet appear to have been most satisfactory.

Of the dozen sorts of carrots the Large Short Vosges, Early Gem and Improved Short White were best.

Forty-eight varieties of potatoes were tested but, owing to the very unfavorable season, the results were anything but satisfactory.

VEGETABLES.

Every year several of the more popular vegetables are tested, many varieties being planted, and account kept of the yield and quality as to the keeping and table use.

Squaw (a native), which Mr. Bedford is improving by selection, fit for table August 15; flavor, poor.

Mitchell's Extra Early, August 19; flavor, improved Squaw.

Early Minnesota, August 19; flavor, fair.

Early Marblehead, August 23; flavor, fair.

Burlington, August 23; flavor, good.

Cauliflowers—Thorburn, Gilt Edge, Steele's Extra Early and Extra Early Paris, in order named.

Rhubarb—A great number of varieties have been tested. The following seedlings are promising:—

Table with columns: Seedling No., ORIGIN, Ready for use, Yield per plant, Quality. Lists varieties like Manitoba, Wyatt's Lineans, etc.

Tomatoes—Steele's Earliest of All, wrinkled, yield 23 lbs. fine fruit from 10 plants. Atlantic Prize, nearly smooth, large, 20 lbs. per 10 plants.

FLOWERS.

The following lists of flowers will be of interest to all who wish to make home more attractive, and especially to our many lady friends:—

Annuals.

Table with columns: VARIETIES, IN BLOOM, REMARKS. Lists varieties like Larkspur, Phlox Drummondii, etc.

The above varieties are all easy of cultivation.

Perennials.

Table with columns: VARIETIES, IN BLOOM, REMARKS. Lists varieties like Tulips, Crocus, Pansies, etc.

INDIAN HEAD.

FODDERS.

A very considerable area was devoted to growing mixed cereal crops for hay and ensilage, and the season at Indian Head was for these crops a very favorable one.

ROOTS.

All field roots, including potatoes, were almost a failure, the season being extremely unfavorable.

VEGETABLES.

Tests were made to find the earliest and best varieties for the Northwest, with no special effort to grow monster specimens or crops.

Beans—Nine varieties: Crystal White Wax, Dwarf German White Wax, White Kidney.

Beets—Seven varieties: Early Blood Turnip, Rennie's Intermediate, Long Dark Red, Edmonds Early.

Cauliflower—Twenty-two varieties: Giant White Pearl, Thorburn's Large Early, Dwarf Erfurt, Early Snowball, Gilt-Edged Snowball.

Cabbage—Twelve varieties, all of which did well: Burpee's All Head, Early Summer, Surehead, Mandergraw, Jersey Wakefield, etc.

Cucumber—New Siberian small but most prolific. White Pearl a poor bearer, but handsome and fine flavor.

Carrots—Henderson's Intermediate and Peer of All.

Kohl Rabi—Purple Goliath and White Vienna. Corn—Native Squaw.

Melons—Early Ripe and Early Canada, both watermelons. They did well.

Onions—Sown April 10th and transplanted May 5th, did magnificently. Mammoth Red Victoria, ripe Oct. 12, 677 bushels per acre.

Red Globe Danvers, ripe Oct. 12, 580 bushels per acre. Giant Prize Taker, ripe Sept. 15, 580 bushels per acre.

Red Globe Danvers, ripe Oct. 12, 580 bushels per acre.

Mammoth Pearl, ripe Oct. 12, 435 bushels per acre. Red Wethersfield, ripe Sept. 15, 411 bushels per acre.

Yellow Globe Danvers, ripe Sept. 15, 399 bushels per acre. Mammoth White Victoria, ripe Sept. 15, 398 bushels per acre.

Onions—Sown in the open and not transplanted did not do nearly so well, except Extra Early Red, which, sown April 19, was ripe Sept 15, and yielded 504 bushels per acre.

Parsnips—Intermediate, Student, Maltese. Peas—McLean's Little Gem, American Wonder, Champion of England.

Rhubarb—Victoria, ready May 31, fair crop all season. Linneaus, ready May 31, fair crop all season. Scott's Mammoth, very large, but dying out.

Tomatoes—Eight varieties: Earliest of All, Extra Early, Atlantic, best shaped fruit, earliest, and of the best quality.

FLOWERS.

Many varieties have been tried; the list, however, not differing materially from that of the Brandon Farm, we will not reproduce it.

CATTLE.

Some very interesting experiments have been conducted in feeding cattle, and Mr. McKay seems to be particularly successful along this line.

RATION No 1. Ensilage 35 lbs.; meal 5 lbs. RATION 2. Hay, 15 lbs.; turnips, 30 lbs.; meal, 5 lbs.

Weight of two cows March 20, 2620 lbs. Gain, 184 lbs. Weight of two cows, March 20, 2346 lbs. Gain, 161 lbs.

FEED CONSUMED IN SIXTY DAYS. 2,100 lbs. ensilage at \$2 per ton. 300 lbs. meal at 60c. per 100 lbs.

300 lbs. hay at \$4 per ton. 300 lbs. meal at 60c. per 100 lbs. 20 bushels turnips at 10c. per bushel.

Cost in favor of ensilage. VALUE OF CATTLE AT START AND CLOSE OF TEST.

Weight at start, 2540 lbs., value 25c. Weight at close, 2804 " " 34c.

Food consumed in preliminary feed, \$2 00. Net gain, \$29 40.

Weight at start, 2272 lbs., value 25c. Food consumed in preliminary feed, \$2 00.

Net gain, \$23 80. Which shows: 1st. That cattle gain more on ensilage and meal than on hay, meal and turnips.

Another test was made with a cereal crop, cut and cured for hay, against native hay.

Two two-year-old heifers in each lot fed preliminarily for one month; test lasted eight weeks.

RATION 1 consisted of Dry fodder, Turnips, Meal. RATION 2 consisted of Native hay, Turnips, Meal.

Gain of No. 1, 103 lbs. Gain of No. 2, 97 lbs.

This shows that mixed grain fodder is equal to the best native hay.

Another test of feeding three grade steers and three grade heifers five months in the stable and six months on the grass.

WINTER RATION.

Table comparing winter rations for Dec. 13th to Jan. 13th, Jan. 13th to April 1, and April 1 to May 15th.

GAIN OF EACH FOR THE FIVE WINTER MONTHS.

Table showing gain for Shorthorn steer, Holstein steer, Polled Angus steer, Shorthorn heifer, Holstein heifer, Polled Angus heifer.

GAIN FOR SIX MONTHS ON PASTURE AND NET GAIN.

Table showing gain for Shorthorn steer, Holstein steer, Polled Angus steer, Shorthorn heifer, Holstein heifer, Polled Angus heifer.

Showing that the Shorthorn gained most both on winter feed and pasture.

Western Dairymen's Association.

Prof. Dean then read an interesting paper on composite milk testing in the factory, to which we have already referred. He outlined the different methods of making the test, and gave many practical hints to cheesemakers.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON A FARM.

"My Experience and Practical Results of Farming 120 Acres of Land for the Past Four Years" was the subject of a thoroughly practical address delivered by Mr. D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont. He set out with the text that farming as a rule does not pay. If the professors who give us our theories could show us how the farm could be made more profitable they would have accomplished much. Farming could be made to pay if those engaged in it went about it properly. He then proceeded to give the results from his own experience. His farm was composed of 120 acres of lightish land, which had been cropped for about sixty years, and for a part of this time had been rented. Four years ago, when he took hold of the place, it was very poor and run out. His first move was to reconstruct the buildings, and to erect silos, so as to render them better fitted for the production of milk, pork and beef.

He then gave the items from his last year's books, which showed a profit of \$1,200 for the year, which had all been obtained by hired help. This help, he said, was worth \$2 per day to him, while he only paid on the average \$1.00 per day. His profits were largely due to a definite plan of work, and owing to lack of system about the laying out of work he thought that the average farmer received less than a dollar per day for his work. Farming could be made to pay, and pay well, even if the farmer had to hire all his help, if he only applied the same business methods to his work that the manufacturer did. The best means of increasing the fertility of the soil is by the purchase of animal foods; he had used both commercial fertilizers and city manure, and had come to the conclusion that they were both too expensive, and would not pay except under special circumstances. Every stable should be looked upon as a fertilizer establishment. He then showed in a very significant manner how when we increase the product of an acre that we decrease the cost in the inverse ratio.

He proposed the establishment of small model farms in different parts of the county, one for each county, or, perhaps, even for each township. These should be object lessons to the farmers in the vicinity, who could thus see scientific methods applied on a paying basis. The Provincial Government were spending large sums of money on dairymen's conventions, agricultural societies and farmers' institutes, while the Federal Government was spending equally large sums upon experimental farms, but there was such a wide gulf between these and the farmer that he would be drowned if he tried to reach them. What the farmers wanted were small farms, where they could see and profit by the application on a paying basis of business principles and scientific methods.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. McPherson stated that he kept all his manure under cover, and drew it out during the winter, putting it in small piles ready to be spread on the corn fields in the spring. What is left over he uses to top dress his pastures in the fall. His best land is kept for what are for him the most paying crops—corn and pasture, and the poorest land for grain. His rotation is two years pasture, two years corn, and one year grain.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Upon the recommendation of the nominating committee, the following officers were elected:—President, Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock; First Vice-President, A. F. McLaren, Windsor; Second Vice-President, John S. Pearce, London.

Mr. Geary, the retiring president, then introduced the president-elect in a neat speech, to which Mr. Pattullo replied in a fitting manner. He considered the position of president of a dairymen's association as the most honorable that a man could be selected to fill. He referred to the retiring president and his work of the past year in the highest terms. A vote of thanks was then moved and carried unanimously to the retiring president.

PROF. ROBERTSON.

Prof. Robertson delivered his address on "The Winter Dairy Movement in Ontario," to which we have referred in a former issue. The audience was intensely interested during the entire address, and at the close an interesting discussion took place, in which a member who had misunderstood Professor Robertson in regard to speaking of the maturing of corn for the silo, asked why you should allow your corn to come to maturity and not your hay crop. The answer given was that they should be both cut about the same period of growth, when the seeds are in the milk stage. Corn can be put in the silo a little later than this period and no loss occur, because the juice of the stalk will keep the cobs and grain soft, so that it will be entirely digested, while, on the other hand, if the hay is allowed to get a little too ripe much of the most valuable part, the seed, will be shaken out, and what is left is encased in such a hard, dry skin that the most of it will go through the animal undigested.

Prof. Robertson had found no trouble from the seeds of sunflowers being undigested, the ensilage keeping them soft and moist, so that they could be crushed between the thumb and finger.

Plant the sunflowers as early as possible in the spring, which will likely be two weeks before the corn, while the beans should not be planted until three weeks afterwards, as his experiments of the past year show that the beans do better when they are planted alone, and later than the corn.

In answer to a question on the effect of freezing upon cream, he said that he had butter made from cream which had been frozen, and experts had pronounced it better than that from unfrozen cream. His opinion was that frozen milk would do no injury to either butter or cheese if the milk was ripened sufficiently afterwards.

In answer to a question on the safety of feeding ensilage, he said that he would feed cows all the ensilage that they would eat, but would feed five pounds of cut straw with every fifty pounds of ensilage.

Mr. Gould fed, as a rule, fifty pounds of ensilage and five pounds cut hay; this winter he was feeding ensilage alone, and his cows were doing as well as when they were fed hay.

As soon as milk is soured or slightly coagulated the butterfat cannot be taken out by the separator. The only way of securing the butter is to churn it. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that no sour or slightly tainted milk should be taken in at the butter factory.

In case of diarrhoea in calves, Mr. Gould advised the giving of two teaspoonfuls of rennet extract in milk.

In answer to a question as to the best method of keeping butter, he said that he would not advise farmers to hold butter for an advance in price, for the reason that fresh butter always commands the highest price, and the risk of loss through deterioration in flavor is very great.

Senator Read, of Belleville, here addressed the meeting for a short time. He gave a review of the dairy industry in his district from its inception in 1865, when his prize of \$100 to the first factory established under the joint stock plan was won, up to the present time.

THE NEW VERSUS THE OLD.

Dr. S. S. Vanslyke, Chemist of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., gave the results of the past season's work in experimenting with the different samples of milk, which proved conclusively the great advantages which the new system of paying for milk had over the old way of pooling it all together. The results given were from two seasons' experiments, in which they had actually handled a million pounds of milk. The common system of pooling all milk for cheese factories assumes that all milk has an equal value for cheese production, but his experiment had shown that the cheese from a hundred pounds of milk will vary from eight to fourteen pounds, which at once disproves this assumption.

Fat and casein are the only constituents of value which enter cheesemaking. We have a practical and simple method of determining the amount of butterfat in milk, but have no reliable way, except by chemical analysis, of determining the proportion of casein in milk.

Is the fat of milk a reliable indication of the value of milk for cheesemaking? This was the great question that was agitating the minds of dairymen at the present day. His experiments at the Geneva Station go to show that the fat and casein are found in practically the same relative proportion in all ordinary factory milk. The proportion was two-thirds pound of casein to every pound of fat. Three per cent. milk contained two per cent. of casein, four per cent. milk would contain 2.67 or $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of casein, while five per cent. milk would hardly keep up this ratio, the percentage being but 3.15 instead of 3.30, which the ratio would call for. Five per cent. milk is above the average milk, and in any case the variation was so small that it need not be taken into account, for the additional butterfat would add to the value of cheese. The amount of cheese made to each increase in the butterfat of milk is given in the following table.

Prof. Vanslyke was satisfied that for all practical purposes the fat and casein go hand in hand.

The second objection urged against the test is that when the fat gets beyond a certain limit a large amount would be lost in the whey. He then referred to the following table, which was the result of his own experiments, and showed that more fat was recovered from rich milk than from the poorer milk:

Per cent. of Fat in Milk.	Loss of Fat.	Fat in Whey.	Cheese from 1,000 lbs. Milk.	Cheese from 1 lb. of Butter fat.
3 to 3½	.32	9.6	9.20	2.73
3½ to 4	.33	8.5	10.30	2.67
4 to 4½	.35	5.5	11.34	2.37
4½ to 5	.28	5.9	13.00	2.72
5 upwards.	.25	6.0	13.62	2.66

Reasons why the old method should be discarded: 1st, Unfair, because it is based on a false assumption; 2nd, The old system offers no inducement for dairymen to improve the quality of their milk; 3rd, It offers a premium for dishonesty.

The new method should be adopted because, 1st, Fat in milk is an accurate test of its value for cheesemaking; 2nd, Pays for what is in the milk that will make cheese and not for water; 3rd, Does away with all dishonesty.

DISCUSSION.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. Vanslyke said that the smaller loss in the case of the rich milk was doubtless due to the smaller amount of

milk used. It was impossible to get a large amount testing a high per cent. He had not found any difference in the loss of fat in different qualities of milk where different amounts of rennet had been used. He did not think, so long as there was a sufficient quality of rennet used, that the amount had anything to do with the loss of fat. The loss of casein in cheesemaking is about one-tenth of one per cent. Dry weather he had found had had a more injurious effect on the casein than it had on the fat. After the fall rains it was noticed that the casein returned to its normal standard.

Mr. Ballantyne thought that this system should be thoroughly ventilated, and that every factory should pay according to the butterfat.

Mr. Parker, Elma factory, said that the Babcock would educate the farmer to take better care of his milk, for if he did not aerate his milk it would not test so high. Where there were complaints about the Babcock from companies, he thought it was more owing to the bad season than the fault of the test. A number here gave their experience in favor of the Babcock test.

Mr. McPherson, who controls about seventy-five factories, did not see how anyone could doubt the good effect of the Babcock. He here gave some examples of where the patrons' milk did not test high, owing to neglect of caring for and aerating the milk. He is using the Babcock in fifteen of his factories.

MR. JOHN GOULD.

Mr. Gould then delivered an address containing an immense amount of information upon the "Natal Life of the Dairy cow."

He gave a laughable description of the evolution of the dairy cow of Ohio. The care of a dairy cow should begin a year before she was born. He then gave a few notes from his own farm. His cows were tied in the stable all day; he did not think that exercise was necessary for cows in the winter months, provided they had plenty of air space. Each cow should not have less than five hundred cubic feet.

He would prefer a clay floor, and had found nothing equal to fresh horse manure as an absorbent. He would have the little calf appear in October. Twenty-six or twenty-eight months of age is early enough for the heifer to come in. He thought that it injured their constitution to breed them before this time.

Put the cows in the stable as soon as the nights begin to get cold. \$5.00 worth of bran is worth \$25.00 worth of dog in coaxing them into the barn.

Put the mouth of the ventilators down to within a couple of feet of the floor. Feed only twice a day. Pump water into a tank in stable, in order to get it up to the same temperature as the stable before watering.

INSPECTOR MILLAR'S REPORT.

Mr. J. B. Millar, instructor and inspector for the Western Dairymen's Association, then delivered his third annual report. During the past season he had visited seventy-eight cheese factories and one cheese and butter factory. In the performance of his duties he had travelled 6040 miles by train and had driven 1575 miles. He had tested 3,000 samples of milk, fifty-seven of which tested less than three per cent., and five less than two per cent. He had laid information against thirty-five patrons for tampering with their milk; thirty-three of these pleaded guilty, and the other two were proven guilty, the fines running from five to fifteen dollars and costs. These fines, in his opinion, were altogether too small, for in some cases the patrons admitted that they had been systematically adding water to the milk for weeks. In one case, the adulteration was so great that for every dollar the patron received for milk he had received a dollar and a-half for water.

There was a Babcock tester in thirty-five of the factories which he visited. He believed that this was the only fair way to pay for milk, for in every case where the system was adopted, the milk they received had a much better flavor than formerly, owing to the additional care given it by the patron; the natural result is that a corresponding improvement in the quality of the cheese was observable. In addition to the above, the Babcock has a tendency to induce the patrons to feed their cows more liberally, and give them better care generally.

In regard to the making of the tests, he would recommend that a number of factories, say ten or twelve, should co-operate and engage some competent person to do the testing. It would not cost as much as it does at present, and would be much more satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Millar closed by urging upon the cheesemakers the more strict attention to details, and especially the more careful boxing of the cheese.

Mr. J. L. Leach complained that he had not been able to obtain the services of Mr. Millar last year, and suggested that, as the work had grown to such an enormous extent, the Association should employ another man, so that no factories should be neglected.

In speaking of the Babcock test, Mr. Scott, Sparta, said that a few of his patrons had kicked, but it was principally because he had not furnished the patrons with full information so that they understood what they were doing. He expected to put the Babcock back in his factory next season.

Mr. Pearce considered that there was no excuse for a cheesemaker not knowing how to run a Babcock tester.

In answer to a question on the cause of variations in the butterfat, Mr. John Robertson said that it might be due to variations in the strength of acid, but it was more likely to be due to the condition of cows. A cow must be in a normal condition to give a reliable test of butterfat. When two or more cows in a herd were running, he had known the milk to drop down greatly in the amount of butterfat.

PROF. FLETCHER ON "BUGS."

This was the comprehensive title of an address, brimful of useful information, delivered by Prof. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist. There was, he said, a tremendous amount of loss sustained by agriculture from injurious insects, fungus diseases and noxious weeds. Two-thirds of this loss could be saved if people would only apply the proper remedies at the right time. Injurious insects, he said, were on the increase, owing to the larger area of cultivation. He showed the necessity of keeping down weeds, for insects which fed on native plants would spread to cultivated plants and thus affect the food supply. He explained the different stages in the life of an insect, and how this knowledge enabled us to apply the remedies at the right moment. Insects were of two great classes—those that sucked the blood or juice from animals or plants, and those which had biting jaws. A mixture of soapsuds and coal oil in the form of an emulsion would kill the suckers, while it would be necessary to apply poison of some kind to destroy the second class. Among preventative methods, the most important were high culture, clean farming and rotation of crops. The active remedies comprised the application of all the well-known insecticides. These he discussed at length, and explained the best methods of preparation and application. Unslaked lime, used in the same proportion as the paris green, has been found to prevent the injuring of tender foliage, such as plums, by the effects of the Paris green.

In speaking of the horn fly, he thought that it would gradually grow less, until it ceased to be considered a pest.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

When the general discussion had concluded, the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, was introduced to the audience, who received him with great enthusiasm. "The first thing I want to say," he began, "is that this is certainly a grand meeting." He was pleased to be present and see that twenty-five years of earnest and incessant work had brought its deserved reward, and to-day Ontario stands first among all competitors as a producer of the finest cheese that the market demands. He congratulated the Association upon its success, and commended the action of the Association in increasing the number of meetings held under its patronage. This action will have the effect of bringing the farmer and cheesemaker nearer together. The cheesemaker is helpless to produce the best product unless he has the hearty co-operation of the farmer, who furnishes the milk; on the other hand, the farmer is equally helpless without the services of the cheesemaker.

He then referred to the returns which were sent in to his department, which showed that there was a falling off of nearly six million pounds of milk per month during the dry summer. This was too much of a reduction and should be guarded against by growing a sufficient quantity of green fodder, and then the cows, like those of the men who lived in Ohio, would never know when there had been a drought. He closed by saying that he was satisfied with the return which the Government money which had been invested in the Western Dairymen's Association was making. It has been well-spent money, and whoever happens to be in the Legislature cannot do better than to continue the grant to the Association.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was held in the Salvation Army Barracks, and, commodious as it was, there was scarcely room for all who were present.

When Mr. C. E. Chadwick, the venerable Honorary Secretary of the Association and father of the organization, rose to address the meeting, he was greeted with an enthusiastic welcome and continuous cheering. He said that it was gratifying to him to find such an assemblage, for, looking back five and twenty years, he could say that this was the most successful convention that he had ever witnessed. He gave a few statistics to show the great improvement which had been made in the wealth of the country; this, he said, was largely due to the efforts of the Ontario dairymen. All credit was due to the resolute and determined men who had contributed to make out of the forest a fertile field. They had heard it said on too many occasions that the country was going to the dogs, and that our people were leaving it to go to a better, but he defied them to find one on the face of the earth. It had been said that our land was depreciating in value, but taking it on the whole, there was not a country in the world where the depreciation had not been greater than it had been in Canada.

Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, and Mr. D. M. McPherson were then called upon to stand a severe cross-questioning in regard to the papers which they had delivered. In the discussion, Mr. McPherson further explained his plan of establishing small model farms throughout the country. A farmer, he said, must have an income greater than his outlay, or he would soon be sold out by the sheriff.

It costs more for a farmer to live now than it did formerly, but he thought that this expensive living had come to stay, and that the successful man must devote his energies to the economy of production.

In regard to dehorning, he said that he would not dehorn until the animals were one or two years old. Mr. Gould was again called to describe his method of filling a silo and the cultivation of the corn to a deeply interested audience.

Prof. Robertson recounted the triumphs which were won at the World's Fair, and impressed upon the audience the lessons which they had taught. Above all, Prof. Robertson appealed to the dairymen not to relax their efforts or to rest upon their laurels, but to strive to accomplish in the future still more glorious victories.

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Association and the hearty appreciation of the dairymen to Mr. A. F. McLaren, who acted as judge at the World's Fair; to the Dairy Commissioner for his services in selecting the cheese, and to the buyers who responded to his invitation and devoted considerable time to the selection of goods for the exhibit; to the town of Ingersoll and the Board of Trade, and to the speakers who have all aided in the success of this the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held by the Dairymen's Association.

Closing speeches were then made by Mr. Pattullo, Senator Read, Mr. Derbyshire and Mr. Ballantyne.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The citizens of Ingersoll entertained the dairymen to a banquet on the last night of the convention, the memories of which will linger long in the hearts of those whose privilege it was to be of the company. After the delectables of the menu had been thoroughly discussed, the toast of "The Queen" was honored in a fitting manner. Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, was called upon to speak on behalf of his fellow-countrymen, in response to the toast, "Our neighbors." Dairymen, he said, were brothers the world over, no matter under what government they might chance to live.

"The Canadian Parliament" was the next toast, and it was replied to by Senator Read, of Belleville, who though over eighty years of age is still hale and hearty, and takes as much interest in dairying as ever. Sir Richard Cartwright, who represents this riding in the Dominion Parliament, was greeted with an outburst of applause on rising to speak to the same toast. He had no intention of discussing politics, for he believed that they had met together for the purpose of discussing something better than politics.

He spoke in high terms of the good which the Dairymen's Association was doing in the country, and referred to the importance of this gigantic industry. He believed that the great success of the past was only a foretaste of what was to come in the future.

HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE.

In response to the toast, "Canadian Dairying," Mr. Ballantyne gave a brief history of the development of the cheesemaking system now in vogue, and which had its birth at Ingersoll. He referred to the pioneers of the business as men whom the country should be proud to honor. Cheesemakers should take full advantage of the dairy school and get the practical lessons necessary for success. It gave him pleasure to hear Inspector Millar say that he failed to find a student of the dairy school but who was making a first-class article of cheese.

Mr. Derbyshire, in speaking to the same toast, said that all credit was due to both the Ontario and Dominion Governments, which had fostered Canadian dairying until it had reached the high position that it occupies to-day. But great as were the things which dairymen had achieved, they were going right ahead, until they made Canada the greatest food-producing country of any in the whole world.

In response to the toast, "The Press and the Dairy," Mr. Pattullo made an excellent after-dinner speech, in which he mingled wit and wisdom to the enjoyment and profit of the company.

MR. DRYDEN.

Hon. Mr. Dryden, in speaking to the toast of "Our Agricultural Interests," said that he had no higher expectation as a farmer than to occupy the position that he did. He had nothing more to crave than to have it said, when he had finished his career, that he had done something to uplift the farming community, and to give inspiration to it in carrying on its work. Agriculture was the foundation of industry of this country, and if any persons had lost faith in the agriculture of this country, he did not belong to that class. If they were to succeed as farmers, they must be educated along the right lines. The Agricultural College, at Guelph, was the best institution of learning to develop them and fit them for their life work.

Mr. W. B. Lanigan delivered a humorous speech which kept the company in roars of laughter. The remaining toasts were:—

"The Dairy Commission," Prof. Robertson; "Canada Our Home," Mr. S. H. Janes; "The Birthplace of Canadian Co-operative Dairying," Mayor Williams; "The Ladies," Dr. Lucas.

The entertainment was a great success, and the banquet committee, under the able management of the chairman, Mr. J. C. Hegler, deserve the thanks of the dairymen for their endeavors to make their stay in Ingersoll pleasant and agreeable.

Growing Fodder and Killing Weeds in Alberta.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

1. What is the best kind of fodder to fatten cattle on that can be grown here?
2. What is the best way to kill weeds without losing a crop, such as "French weed" and "sunflowers"?
3. I wish to build a house 20 x 28, walls 9 feet high, 2 x 4 studding, 2 feet apart, intending to fill in between with lime and gravel. How much will it take? And what proportion of each?

SUBSCRIBER, Mitford, Alberta.

[First two questions answered by Angus Mackay, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head.]

I may say, 1st, if your subscriber means green fodder he should sow rye for the earliest feed, followed at intervals of two or three weeks by sowing oats and barley mixed. The number of cattle to be fed should determine the quantity to be sown. For green feed for feeding late in the fall, white turnips or rape sown broadcast in July will be suitable, if fed with mixed corn fodder cut on the green side. If dry fodder for fall or winter fattening is desired, then there is nothing better or so sure as rye sown by itself and cut as it heads out, or barley and oats sown together and cut by binder when the grain is partially filled, but not nearly ripe. A six-rowed variety of barley and an early white oat should be sown together. To use this fodder to the best advantage, it should be cut by straw cutter and meal mixed with it. To obtain the meal a portion of the crop should be allowed to ripen, and when threshed and ground and mixed with the fodder, no better ration can be obtained in the Northwest.

Respecting the question of killing French weed and sunflowers without losing a crop. So far as sunflowers are concerned, Subscriber should plow his grain in so as to hold the sunflowers in check until the grain crop gets a start, when no harm will be done for that year. Subscriber has either not broken his land properly, or is cropping too often without a fallow, as sunflowers are very easily eradicated. He should lose one crop and fallow land to entirely kill the weed.

French weed is a much more determined and difficult enemy to conquer, and requires different treatment. Plowing without a thorough fallow only increases the pest, and it is not possible to kill it and crop the land at the same time, if the patch of weeds is large or has been there for some years. A small patch should be pulled as the plants come up, and kept from going to seed, but this will be work for several seasons, as the seed, like mustard, will germinate years after it has fallen. Two successive years of good summerfallow will not entirely cure the evil, but it is the only remedy that makes any impression, and if followed by hoed crops or fodder crops cut early may be effectual.

[About 200 bushels of gravel and 20 of lime. See FARMER'S ADVOCATE, May 20th, 1893, for articles on building concrete walls. We are inclined to think that a warmer building would result if an air space were left in the wall (made air-tight by the use of building paper on inner and outer walls) than if the space were filled with plaster as proposed by "Subscriber," as the lumber would absorb some of the water from the plaster and swell, afterwards shrinking and leaving cracks, and besides the dead air is a much better non-conductor of heat and cold than "grout."—Ed.]

A Successful Dry Goods Business.

The success which has attended the dry goods business of Wm. Bell, of Winnipeg, is attributable to a number of causes, of which we shall mention a few. Having been engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company, in what was Old Fort Garry, up to 1879, when he started in his own interests at 228 Main St., where he is still doing business, he had secured the necessary experience. His careful economy and good judgment induced him to give more attention to buying good goods and supplying his numerous customers well than making a big show and going to the expense of a large and expensive store and enormous over-stock, and thus you find him still at the old place. His constantly increasing trade has made it necessary to get in a larger assortment of spring goods for this season than ever before, both in men's furnishings as well as dry goods. It may not be known by all interested that he does a large country trade, and sends goods by mail to all parts, which important part of his trade is also steadily growing, his policy being always to send such good value that further orders are sure to follow, and which he is able to do by keeping down expenses as above mentioned. Another feature is the fact that when he finds a good thing he sticks to it in preference to trying something new and untried, by which he saves many a good dollar, and, although a liberal advertiser, he makes it a careful matter of his business. Farmers, and readers of the ADVOCATE, will find that all orders sent him will be satisfactorily attended to.

As a rule, it is an advantage to purchase goods from a party who understands his business sufficiently to handle it successfully. It is also a satisfaction as well as profitable to buy from those who wish your trade, and do not think it a trouble to let you know it.

Impressions from a Visit to the Institutes.

READ BEFORE THE VIRDEN INSTITUTE BY JAS. ELDER, PRESIDENT OF M. C. F. I.

Having been off on a visit among the institutes north and south, I have thought it not out of place to tell you of some of the impressions made upon my mind. And the first impression I would mention is, "How important that one should keep his record clean!" Manitoba, above all the places of which I have any knowledge, is the last to furnish a hiding place to one who has occasion to visit the towns. I have been over a good part of this province now, and I never yet stopped at a town without meeting some one who knew me. To one who has nothing to be ashamed of this must be very pleasant, but to a refugee it must be appalling.

Upon every repetition of the circumstance, I fancied I could hear a voice intended for the ears of every young man in Manitoba, saying, "Young man, keep your record clean." And yet, my second impression was, How many are heedless of that voice?

I never was so appalled by the horrible influence which the liquor traffic is exercising upon our young men as upon the occasion of my recent trip. After seeing the drunkenness among our young men which I saw night after night, I could not help thinking, "Well, if these are samples of the scenes enacted night after night in the saloons of this province, what is to be the character of the residents of Manitoba in twenty years hence? As I saw what should be the flower of Manitoba spending their hard-earned dollars over the bars, and their time at the billiard tables, I wondered how many of these boys' fathers were anti-prohibitionists, and I wished that I could bring every one of them in and compel them to look for just one hour upon the destruction which the liquor traffic is bringing upon their own boys.

But I may be told that this is not an agricultural question. I say it is. Two weeks ago you discussed the questions of exemptions and chattel mortgages, and I was pleased that you did. But I am convinced that the liquor traffic is a more dangerous foe to our present and future prosperity than all our lawyers, sheriffs, bailiffs and court clerks put together. I would rather secure for my boy exemption from the liquor influence than have 500 cows secured for him by an exemption law. A chattel mortgage upon the growing crop is bad enough, but a liquor mortgage upon the growing man is a thousand times worse.

Yes, it is an agricultural question, and one that which there is none more vital to the agricultural well-being of Manitoba.

It is all very well to talk about our grievances with centres at Winnipeg, Ottawa and Montreal, and heaven knows these are bad enough, but let us at the same time turn our attention to this terrible home grievance, which threatens, not only our financial prosperity, but also our home happiness, and the future and eternal well-being of our sons and daughters.

Yes, it is an agricultural question, because if all the money which has passed from the farmers' hands into the hands of the liquor dealers had been properly spent, and the time worse than wasted had been utilized on the farms, there would have been immensely less want among the farmers of Manitoba to-day.

We are told that prohibition does not prohibit. Well, perhaps it does not absolutely prohibit, but there is *this* I can say: In the liquor towns I visited drunkenness and profanity were rampant, whereas in the no-license towns I failed to see the first indication of drunkenness.

In Neepawa, especially, although I stayed there a day, and put up at the public hotel, I never saw the first symptom of drunkenness, and never heard any oath or an obscene expression. I had the same experience there last winter. *Well done, Neepawa; your sons will rise up and do you honor.*

Another thing which impressed me was the universal depression. The great trouble seems to be that the capital is being drained from the masses and accumulated in the hands of millionaires and strong corporations. This may continue for a time, but certainly the day of retribution is coming when a long-suffering people will become exasperated. We have the first indications of it in the bomb shells of Russia and France, the strikes across the lines, and the rumblings of discontent among ourselves. The growl of Manitoba has reached even across the sea, and the president of our Canadian Juggernaut and our own Daly have found it necessary to misinterpret that growl.

They may say that there are no hard times in Manitoba. They may call truthful men "liars in space," but the fact remains, and the world will not beslow to see to whom the epithet applies. Would that Mr. Van Horn would turn his attention to removing the cause, instead of denying the existence of the disease. Would that Mr. Daly would turn his attention to redeeming his election promises, rather than throwing epithets at his constituents which are applicable only to himself.

Whilst, however, I am quite satisfied that exorbitant freight rates and restricted trade relations are the preponderating causes of depression in Manitoba, at the same time I was impressed with the fact that there was a difference in degree in favor of districts in which mixed farming was practiced, although these were, as a rule, what in the past were looked upon as the less favored districts. The reasons for this strange phenomena

are, I believe, first, that the last-mentioned fact made the people more careful about contracting debts, and second, the people not depending upon wheat alone were not so badly caught by the present low prices.

Another thing which impressed me was the absolute necessity for a Hail Insurance Association which will secure the confidence and consequent patronage of the great mass of farmers of Manitoba. Living as many of us do in districts comparatively free from hail visitations, we fail to realize what a fearful calamity it is.

But my visit to Gladstone, which district was visited by a hail storm last season, convinced me that we are chargeable with criminal negligence in not insuring our growing crops. What a calamity it would be to the Virden district did we have such a visitation as the people of Gladstone had last season. Hail insurance is free from one great objection which exists against fire insurance, viz., carelessness on the part of some of those insured.

It is not my duty here to locate the difficulty, but certainly our existing Hail Insurance Association is not well countenanced by the farmers of Manitoba upon the whole.

Another thing which impressed me was the universal consent to the necessity of curtailment in our expenditure, although with many certainly not much fault can be found in this regard. Well, I think that admission is a healthful sign. But, whilst prunning away the little twigs at our fireside, we must not forget the gigantic suckers which are drawing the life blood direct from the jugular vein of the nation.

Whilst it may be necessary to cut off the ten cent comforts from our families, let us not forget to cut off the \$1000 per year epicurian "ladies" at Ottawa. That antiquated refuge of doted, hackneyed, discarded partizan politicians, known as the Canadian Senate, should be lopped off at once, and forever. The idea of Mr. Foster coming up here and telling us that we do not farm right, and that we are not sufficiently economical, whilst our hard-earned money is being spent in thousands in supporting in idleness a pack of "old ladies" (I hope the real ladies will excuse the slur), whose only plea is that they never cast a vote against their party. Thank Providence the rival population are awakening to the fact that they owe allegiance to something better than the false idol of partyism, and that at least one of the costly shrines of Diana, the Canadian Senate, will soon be a thing of the past.

And now, the last thing which I will mention that impressed me is the evident determination to cast partyism to one side and unite for our common interest. There is no man more opposed than I to what may be called "class legislation," but there comes a time, as come it has to the farmers of Manitoba, when an abused class must rise in their might for their own defence; and when they do, and not till then, will have dawned the day of retribution for monopolists, boodlers and blood-suckers.

Intensive Farming.

Discontent prevails in greater or less degree throughout the agricultural world. Not a grumbling, growling dislike to the profession, but rather a dissatisfaction regarding results, accompanied by an anxious watching and waiting for some welcome break in the rather murky horizon.

Where is the way out of the difficulty? Not simply in the energetic haste to specialize, as some are led to think. Specialties are good, but cannot now be pursued at once. Narrow margins are rigidly pressed upon the farmer to-day. Exceptional minds, exceptional energy, and exceptional natural advantages alone warrant rigid special lines in agriculture, the general tendency of the times being towards mixed farming, which, to the thinking mind, is certainly the best for the majority. And yet a change is needed somewhere. What agriculturists throughout Canada need more than any other thing—yes, infinitely more than all other things combined—is an intensified system of farming. We need more close thinking. Not more labor, but more skilled labor; not more stock, but better; not more feed, but more careful feeding; not a second driving horse, but better care of the first; lastly, but in many cases chiefly, not more land, but less. Hiring unskilled labor and spreading it over large areas is the positive ruin of many to-day.

When barley was eighty cents per bushel, he who runs might read results; but when it is forty cents, true value is more likely to be placed upon discrimination and intelligence in raising it. When fall wheat dropped to sixty cents per bushel, men sooner learned the kind of land most suitable for its production and what it actually cost to produce it. Not till barley and wheat dropped to half their former prices did farmers know what it cost to raise a pound of pork, many declaring that it could not be profitably raised at less than four and a-half cents live weight. That it can be put upon the market at three cents a pound, leaving a fair margin of profit, is now a known fact.

A consideration of these things leads us to see that a pencil and note book are among the indispensables in farming. Rightly and regularly used, they may be made a check upon retrogression, an aid to sure advancement.

One other point—and it is perhaps the foundation of all—is the amount of land under cultivation. Much land and little available, capital is at direct variance with the principles of success. It is undeniable that profit in farming and the intensity of the system are in direct inter-relation.

Thousands of farmers throughout Canada to-day are land poor. If many owners sold half their farms and concentrated their work and intelligence accordingly, they would become richer, would have better farms, more cosy and elegant homesteads, more of the luxuries of life, more of its pleasures, and would themselves and families feel happier. With the tenant it would act in a like manner. He spreads his forces over one hundred, one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres, when fifty would insure infinitely greater pleasure and profits. In the latter case the watchword is "concentration"; in the former, "aimless ambition."

Intensive farming puts all bones in the compost heap, while extensive farming, as carried on to-day, allows them to lay around the dooryard—food for neighbors' dogs.

Intensive farming houses stock before the first cold snap; extensive farming leaves them out till they have hardened a little by such experiences.

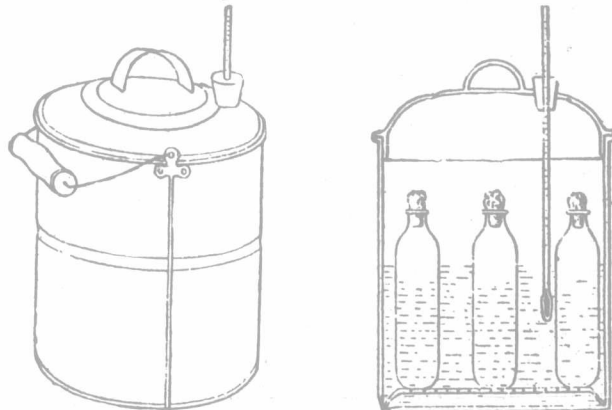
The former finds its best bank within its own borders, in better stock, underdraining, labor-saving devices, books, etc.; the latter says times are too hard for such superfluities, better bank it for emergencies.

Nationally, intensive farming doubles or trebles the amount of profitable labor that may be put upon an acre, and thus makes a greater home market for its products; extensive farming results in a more sparsely peopled country, and hence is less able to have churches, schools, post offices, etc., at its own door. And thus is it throughout the length and breadth of the profession; intensive farming is the basis of all permanent agricultural progress. F. J. S.

Sterilization of Milk.

At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry has furnished the following simple directions for the sterilization of milk:—

The sterilization of milk for children, now quite extensively practiced in order to destroy the injurious germs which it may contain, can be satisfactorily accomplished with very simple apparatus. The vessel containing the milk, which may be the bottle from which it is to be used, or any other suitable vessel, is placed inside of a larger vessel of metal, which contains the water. If a bottle, it is plugged with absorbent cotton, if this is at hand, or in its absence other clean cotton will answer. A small fruit jar, loosely covered, may be used instead of a bottle. The requirements are simply that the interior vessel shall be raised about half an inch above the bottom of the other, and that the water shall reach nearly or quite as high as the milk. The apparatus is then heated on a range or stove until the water reaches a temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit, when it is removed from the heat and kept tightly covered for half an hour. The milk bottles are then taken out and kept in a cool place. The milk may be used any time within twenty-four hours. A temperature of 150 degrees main-



tained for half an hour is sufficient to destroy any germs likely to be present in the milk, and it is found in practice that raising the temperature to 155 degrees and then allowing it to stand in the heated water for half an hour insures the proper temperature for the required time. The temperature should not be raised above 155 degrees, otherwise the taste and quality of the milk will be impaired.

The simplest plan is to take a tin pail and invert a perforated tin pie-plate in the bottom, or have made for it a removable false bottom perforated with holes and having legs half an inch high, to allow circulation of the water. The milk-bottle is set on this false bottom, and sufficient water is put into the pail to reach the level of the surface of the milk in the bottle. A hole may be punched in the cover of the pail, a cork inserted, and a chemical thermometer put through the cork, so that the bulb dips into the water. The temperature can thus be watched without removing the cover. If preferred, an ordinary dairy thermometer may be used and the temperature tested from time to time by removing the lid. This is very easily arranged, and is just as satisfactory as the patented apparatus sold for the same purpose. The accompanying illustrations show the form of apparatus described.

The Work Done in Ontario by Dr. Barnardo.

Mr. Alfred B. Owen, the Superintendent of Dr. Barnardo's Home in Toronto, writes us regarding the work of the institutions:—

"The principal feature of our work during the past season has been the steady growth in the demand throughout the country for our boys of all ages. This is doubtless owing, to a considerable extent, to the large number of farmers' sons and farm hands who have migrated from Ontario to the Canadian Northwest or to the Western States, and left their places to be filled by new-comers, but we flatter ourselves that we may also attribute the increasing demand for our boys to the fact that those already in the country are doing well and establishing a favorable reputation for themselves and the "Homes". The work of child immigration has been going on for over twenty-five years, and probably during that time over 30,000 young people have been absorbed into the population of Ontario through the various agencies employed in the work of distribution. The boys and girls have grown up in the households of the farmers, and the farmers have had the fullest possible experience of them, good, bad and indifferent, and the present result of this experience is the existence of a demand five or six times in excess of the supply. This appears to us a sufficient answer to the absurd and often utterly unfounded attacks made against the work, that we are introducing criminals and paupers into the country, and filling up the jails and penitentiaries. We have just compiled a very careful return for the Dominion Government, shewing the number and full particulars of the boys amongst those under our supervision who have been charged with crime or misdemeanor during the past seven years, and we find that actually *less than one per cent.* of the total number settled in Ontario have brought themselves, in any way, into conflict with the law. When we consider that a great many of our boys are exposed to severe temptations, that they are not always under the wisest and happiest influences in their Canadian homes, and that after all they are only weak and erring mortals, we think the fact that not one per cent. have failed is one of which we have just cause to be proud. We have now considerably over 4,000 boys settled in Ontario, besides a large number in Manitoba and the Northwest, and we claim that the records of these 4,000 boys will compare favorably with the same number of any other class of immigrants. They are none of them free from faults, in many cases grave faults, but with the exception of a very trifling percentage they are honorably maintaining themselves, and leading lives of steady usefulness, while many are giving bright promise of successful careers and steady advancement in the future. Unfortunately the many who do well are but little heard of outside of their own immediate circles, while the few here and there who fail and bring disgrace upon themselves become at once the objects of notoriety, and harsh and sweeping judgments are passed upon thousands for the fault of one or two. We sometimes find it hard to account for the extraordinary and utterly unmerited prejudice that exists in certain quarters against such work as Dr. Barnardo is carrying on, since there are few who deny that the country needs population for the development of its resources, natural and artificial, and no population can serve better to build up the country than healthy, well-trained young people of decent character, carefully selected with the view to their moral and physical suitability for immigration, and kept under responsible and systematic supervision after their arrival in the country until they have reached an age to be able to stand alone. Dr. Barnardo has, from the commencement of his immigration work, laid down certain clearly defined principles, which he has regarded as essential to any successful immigration scheme. They are: First, that only 'the flower of the flock' shall be sent to Canada, that is to say, children who have been trained and tested previous to their leaving the Old Country, and have given reasonable proof of their being honest and decent in character and conduct, physically healthy and mentally sound. Secondly, that in the event of any child proving a total failure, physically or morally, that the country shall be protected from the burden of such child's support by his or her return to England at the expense of the institutions. Thirdly, that continued supervision shall be exercised over the children after their arrival in Canada by systematic visitation and regular correspondence, and that every effort shall be made to keep in touch with them, and to look after their interests until they are well able to care for themselves. If this standard has been in any way departed from in practice, and where an unsuitable boy or girl has been included in one of our immigration parties, it may have been from an error in judgment, but never from an absence of honest desire and effort to fully carry out our principles, and though such mistakes have been made, and from the nature of the circumstances will unavoidably be made again, yet our records, and the results of our work, show that they have been few and far between, and that we have added to the population of the country a great number of healthy, law-abiding, useful citizens.

"Not a few of our older proteges are already established in business for themselves and are farming their own land. Constantly we are applied to for information or advice as to their future course by young fellows who have saved several hundred dollars from hard earned wages and are ready to make a start for themselves. Many of these go up and invest their fortunes into Manitoba or the Northwest, where we can point to quite a number of successful settlers from among those who began life in Canada under Dr. Barnardo's auspices. Others have started on small or rented holdings in Ontario, while, again, others have turned their energies into altogether different channels and are qualifying for the ministry and for professional careers. One of the most gratifying features of our work is the fact that so many who are doing well are ready to assist in giving aid to others who are in the same position of need as they themselves were rescued from. During the past four years, no less a sum than \$12,417.00 has been contributed to the funds of the parent institutions by the offering of former inmates who are now settled in Canada.

"We are hoping within a few weeks to receive our first detachment of boys from the English homes, consisting probably of about 300 of various ages, from eight to seventeen. Already most of the older boys have been applied for, but we shall be glad to receive applications from respectable farmers for the younger boys. In framing the terms and conditions upon which our boys are placed, we make it our object to deal fairly with both parties; on the one hand, taking care to secure for the boys reasonable remuneration for their services, and on the other hand, recognizing the fact that they go out without any experience of farm work, and time and patience is required on the part of their employers to teach them to become useful. In the case of the younger boys, we generally make engagements on their behalf covering a term of several years, so that they can feel settled in their homes and be under permanent care and training, until they are able to 'paddle their own canoe'. The older boys hire for monthly wages, small at first, but increasing as they gain experience in their work and develop in usefulness and capability. In all cases we stipulate that the employers shall promote the regular attendance of the boys at Church and Sabbath School, and we reserve the right to remove any boy who is being unkindly or improperly treated. Happily cases of this kind are extremely rare, and we are glad to know that most of our boys in Canada are growing up amidst kindly and wholesome influences and surroundings."

Mr. Pringle Replies to Mr. Ferguson.

As Mr. Ferguson, in the *ADVOCATE* for Dec. 20th, still persists in misrepresenting me in order to make out that there is a contradiction, I must devote a few more words to this matter which I did not intend to do. I said to "Subscriber" that "it would certainly be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives." Now what is the meaning of that? The obvious meaning to everybody, except Mr. Ferguson, is, that to attempt to keep bees in the old-fashioned way, in old box hives, and use the honey extractor on them from time to time, to get extracted honey from them, would be quite impracticable—"a little difficult," truly! I therefore advised him to transfer his bees from the old box hives to movable frame hives if he wanted to keep bees for extracted honey. Later on I tell him that in the process of transferring his bees from the box hive to the moveable frame hive, he may extract the honey from the combs after they are cut out of the old hive, and that he may do it before he fastens them in the frames of the new hives or afterwards, as he may "find it easier." This is what Mr. Ferguson calls a contradiction, but I fancy that no other reader will construe my language as Mr. Ferguson does. Does everybody except Mr. Ferguson deny either of the above propositions—that it would be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives, and that in transferring, after the combs are once cut out of the box hive, you may extract the honey from them with the honey extractor? Would Mr. F. expect anybody to cut the combs out of his box hives, extract the honey from them, and then put them back in the box hives and prop them up for the bees to fasten them, and keep this up whenever he wanted to extract? But this is not a whit more absurd than the meaning he tries to force upon my language. When I tell "Subscriber" that the honey extractor "can only be used on hives with movable frames," do I mean to say that it cannot be used for once on the combs after they are cut out of the box hive during the operation of transferring? And when I tell him that the extractor may be so used in transferring, does that statement contradict the other that the extractor "can only be used on hives with movable frames"? No other reader will say so; but this is what this Mr. Ferguson says, and sticks to. I tell "Subscriber" that he "must transfer his bees from the old box hives to movable frame hives" before he can "use a honey extractor on them." Yes, that ought to be plain, but Mr. F. sees a contradiction between that and the other statement, that the honey extractor may be used in transferring. What does "using a honey extractor on hives" mean? It means taking the frames of honey out of the hive, extracting them,

and putting them back. Can that be done with the old box hive? I shall direct the reader's attention to one more point. He says: "In his first article on this subject, in issue of May 15th, Mr. P. tells 'Subscriber' that 'it would certainly be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives. You might get strained honey in the manner described in a previous issue of the *ADVOCATE*.' Why strained honey and not extracted, since Mr. P. tells 'Subscriber,' subsequently, that he can perform this operation readily?" Now, just note that, if you please, reader! When and where did I tell "Subscriber" that he could "perform this operation readily," that is the operation of getting extracted honey from box hives? I just told him that it would be a little difficult to do so. I told "Subscriber," subsequently, that he could use the extractor on the cut-out combs merely in transferring; Mr. Ferguson tries again to distort that into meaning that using the extractor on old box hives is an operation he can perform readily. He says that I tell "Subscriber" that "he can perform this operation readily," while I never told him or anyone else anything of the kind.

I suppose I ought to apologize to the reader for occupying so much space to convince just one man that he is wrong, for I cannot think he has the company of even one reader in his absurd position.

[We are pleased to receive practical articles from either Mr. Pringle or Mr. Ferguson, but we must now close the above controversy.—Ed.]

Ideas Culled from Sheep Breeders' Annual Report, 1893.

(Continued from page 7.)

John Jackson, Abingdon, contends that "we could

COPY ENGLISH METHODS WITH PROFIT.

The flockmaster should settle on the type of sheep that suits his fancy, and at once aim to produce it, and with proper care the result will be as has been in England; and whether that fancy be for a long or short wool, a white or black face, I would repeat what has been so often said—to keep some one particular breed year after year, always selecting the best to breed from, and the result will be practically a pure-bred stock, notwithstanding the "whims" of those who talk about trouble after the first cross, and a flock running out if kept on the same farm too long. These are theories that have long ago exploded. Another English practice that would be profitable to follow is to castrate all the ram lambs in a mutton flock at an early age. There is a great loss in the country by neglecting this; it is not only when sold to the butcher, but too often some of these cross-bred lambs find their way into other flocks, are used to breed from, and thus cause still greater and almost irreparable loss.

If it would not pay us to fold our sheep on grass in our hot summer weather, it would pay to put more on our pasture, and supplement the pasture by sowing vetches, which are a most excellent food for sheep. This could be fed off by folding the sheep on the land, cutting and feeding in racks the same as in England—by putting them on in the evening, allowing them to remain till morning, then to run in some shady place with a supply of water for the rest of the day. A separate fold with a 'lamb creep' would be a good way to push the lambs forward for the butcher or the show ring. These vetches, if sown early, would be ready to cut about the 1st of July, a time when pasturage is often dry and scarce; and if well manured this land would make a good preparation for wheat, or for turnips or rape to be again fed off in the fall. By sowing the vetches at different times, as they do in England, they will approach a good crop of corn. It is also a most excellent food for sheep and lambs, especially when run through a cutting-box; it is very easily cut, even with a hand box, and when quite green enough can be taken in at a time to last a week by standing it on end to keep from heating. But it must all be cut before frost, and be allowed to partially cure, and then put inside on end; will make the best of feed for sheep right up till winter sets in.

Again, if we cannot feed our roots on the land, as they do in England in the winter season, we can grow them (and should grow more of them) and feed them inside, where I believe they will do the sheep more good than if fed on the land as they are in England; for even there they are often more or less frozen, at other times in mud to the knees. Another thing I have noticed when travelling through England, that is temporary building at the corners of two or more fields for shade and shelter. This in many cases would pay in this country. Then there is the dipping to destroy ticks. This is regularly attended to in England, and it would pay every owner of sheep in this country to follow their example. Some neglect this, but I hope not any members of the Sheep Breeders' Association."

Farmers' Institutes.

BLYTH.

The inaugural meeting of the above Society was held on February 15th in Blyth school house; about fifty were present. The following gentlemen were elected to office for the balance of the Institute year:—President, S. Thompson; Vice-President, Jno. Bain; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. Kneeshaw. Directors—D. McIntyre, T. Elder, W. Foster, T. Dunseith, J. S. Charleson, P. Elder. Auditors—D. R. Noble, D. C. McNab.

After the election of officers the programme was proceeded with. Mr. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, addressed the Institute on "What Have We Learned of Mixed Farming during 1893." The speaker said that the term "mixed farming" was often misunderstood, and regarded as opposed to wheat growing, whereas mixed farming proper means raising wheat, coarse grains and stock. After referring to the scarcity of rain during the past year, and the prevalence of hot winds, Mr. Bedford gave the results of experiments pursued at the farm under his direction with various grains. In wheat, Red Fyfe still maintained its pre-eminence. In oats, the Banner gave the best results, with Black Tartarian a close second, while in barley the Odessa, six-rowed, gave the best results. The process of hybridizing or cross-fertilizing was then minutely described, the speaker saying that, as the result of this line of experiment, he hoped to ultimately produce a new kind of wheat, combining the milling qualities of Red Fyfe with the earliness of the soft varieties. He then spoke of stock feeding, pointing out that by burning and wasting straw a great loss was sustained. A ton of straw, with eight pounds of frozen wheat daily, would thriftily winter a beast. In the province enough straw was grown to winter from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 cattle. Of fodder plants he recommended peas and oats mixed, and particularly recommended fodder corn, concerning the planting of which he gave minute directions.

R. E. A. Leech, Secretary of the Central Farmers' Institute, then addressed the meeting on institute work, and outlined the advantages the Central hoped to secure the local institutes.

The President, Jno. Bain, D. R. Noble and others asked questions on points of interest, and a general discussion ensued.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded both speakers. The meeting then adjourned till March 3rd, when Mr. Bedford will deliver an address on stock feeding, and the Vice-President will also read a paper.

MELITA.

At the meeting of this Institute held on February 16th, the following resolution was moved by G. L. Dodds, seconded by Ed. Dobbyn, and unanimously carried:—

That whereas the present system of public schools tends to divert the brightest pupils to other callings than agriculture.

And whereas the mover, as well as the Central Farmers' Institute, have urged upon the Department of Education the advisability of introducing one or more text books on the science of agriculture into our public schools, and the proper training of the teachers of the province, more than a year ago. And whereas the Department has taken no action in the matter, be it resolved that the attention of the Minister of Agriculture be drawn to this matter, and that he be asked to take such steps as will cause our wishes to be carried out.

In support of the resolution the following from the pen of G. D. Shortreed, high school teacher here, was read:

Sirs,—Having been asked my opinion regarding the introduction of agriculture as a subject of study in our public schools, I would give the following reasons why I think it should find a place on our course of study:

1. The success of every business depends on the success of the farmer, and his success depends largely upon his instruction in the scientific methods of farming.

2. Every subject of study should connect rather than divorce the home and school life of the pupils.

3. Agriculture as a science will afford as much discipline for the mind as Botany, Chemistry or Zoology, and probably more, in that it embraces the fundamental principles of all these.

4. The farmer is a heavy tax payer and deserves special instruction in his line.

5. Its practical utility to the farmer as a subject of study is as great, if not greater, than that of any other subject on the programme.

6. It should generate a love for an occupation which has hitherto been much despised by young people, and will thereby tend to keep more on the farm.

In view of these reasons I think it right that agriculture should find a place in the schools outside our large cities, and that in order that the subject may be taught scientifically it should be placed on the examination for teachers' certificates, both professional and non-professional.

G. D. SHORTREED.

J. B. Clapp read a letter from Supt. Whyte, of the C. P. R., in which he offers free site for a creamery here, and also promises to see what can be done about cheap railway rates for hauling cream.

Mr. J. L. Campbell was present and gave an outline of the efforts of the Provincial Retail Lumbermen's Association towards lowering the freight rates on lumber.

Rev. John Stewart read a paper on the "The Rural Home," and J. Dobbyn on "Agriculture."

WOODLANDS INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the above Institute was held in the Lincoln School, Posen, on February 16th, H. J. Taylor, president, in the chair. After ordinary business was disposed of, a paper was read by Mr. A. T. Small (who is, by the way, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College) on "The Best Method of Caring For and Feeding Our Dairy Cattle during Winter." He recommended the raising of corn and roots for feed, recommending North Dakota Flint corn as the most suitable variety for this district. A discussion followed as to the best way of building a root house. Mr. John Scaife then read a paper on "Marketing Farm Produce." He advocated strongly the necessity of improving the cattle, so that steers fit for shipping to Montreal could be sent out in carload lots independent of the Winnipeg markets. He also thought that farmers should make their pork in to bacon, as they could thus get more for it, and save in carriage to market.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturers, and many considered these the best papers read at our Institute.

Our Institute is flourishing, having an agricultural library of forty volumes, a Babcock milk tester, and two pure-bred boar pigs, for the use of which \$1.50 on a young pig is made to members, 50 cents more to non-members. We are now procuring a stock of drugs for use by members only.

BRANDON.

A meeting of this institute was held on Saturday, Feb. 24th, the President, S. E. Doran, in the chair.

Mr. Lambert read report of the committee on the Insolvency Act:—

"There is a great deal of thought being given just now as to the best means of overcoming the embarrassed financial position of a large number of farmers. The causes it is unnecessary to deal with here, as our business was to try and see if there was any relief.

"Your committee found this a difficult question. The aim we had in view was to recommend some course which would be beneficial to creditor and debtor alike, namely, to retain the debtor his earning power and keep him as a wealth producer, and still place him in such a position that he would avoid the high interests, law costs and judgments, and which are not placed against him in a great many cases out of spite by his creditors, but merely as a means of self-defence.

"Your committee fail to see that it would be of any benefit for either debtor or creditor for him to assign under our Provincial Act, as what we want is not for farmers to quit business, or their debts never will be paid. The creditors do not want the security on horses, etc. thrown on their hands in a time of depression like this, which would end in no one being paid say 25%. Your committee has received from Hon. Daly a draft of the Insolvency Act brought in by Toronto and Montreal Boards of Trade.

"This Act excludes farmers and graziers from taking advantage—why, we are unable to learn. This Act, we consider, if extended to farmers would be of great advantage, as under it, if we understand it, if an estate would pay 25% of unsecured debts together with the privileged claims, a debtor could claim his discharge on reasonable conditions, which to us appears the most workable and satisfactory of any law on the question, although perhaps in our peculiar position just now on account of our depreciation in value of almost all securities, it would afford us but partial relief; but as a measure for the future (and Manitoba is not always going to be under a financial cloud) your committee would recommend its adoption.

"Perhaps we might do worse than take the middle course in this question and adopt a course something like this: Let a debtor call a private meeting of his creditors, place a clear statement of his position before them, and make a deed of compoundage, offering 50, 60, 70 cents on the dollar, or whatever his position and prospects will reasonably warrant, and I have not the least doubt that in the majority of cases the creditors themselves would be willing to compromise, on security being given, of course.

"Your committee make this as a suggestion which may probably fall in with the views of some one, and will not put it as a resolution; but, with respect to the Insolvency Act, would move the following resolution:—

"That this Brandon Farmers' Institute is of the opinion that the Insolvency Act of 1894, as introduced by Toronto and Montreal Boards of Trade, be extended to farmers; and that the Dominion Government be requested to use all means in their power to bring such act into force.

"Copies of this resolution to be forwarded to Hon. T. M. Daly, and Toronto and Montreal Boards of Trade."

Mr. F. Smith thought that this act ought to apply to the farmer as well as to those of other vocations.

Mr. Middleton was of the same opinion, and said farmers had assets as well as other men.

Mr. Percival said such an act would not make any difference to secured creditors.

Mr. Lambert said that under the present depression there was no hope for the farmer but to make the best terms he could with his creditors, but an insolvency act would be a benefit later on.

The report was adopted.

D. F. Wilson then read report of committee re action of the Brandon City Council in asking the local government that section 609 of the Municipal Act be repealed.

Mr. F. Smith followed with a paper entitled, "Should Farmers Pay Market Fees?" which we hope to reproduce in a future issue.

H. Nicol read extracts from a letter, which gave an account of the making of a most successful market in a small place in Ontario.

Mr. Middleton was very much against the repealing of the clause, as fees were sure to follow.

Mr. Boles could get rid of all his butter without having to go to a market; he was very much against having to stand on a market and said farmers wanted to bring out their stuff whenever it was convenient.

Motion, D. F. Wilson, Mr. Middleton—That in the opinion of this Institute, the time has not yet arrived when it would be advisable to repeal clause 609 of the Municipal Act, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the local government.

Motion, H. Nicol, F. Smith—That this Institute desire a free public market established here, but are opposed to clause 609 being struck out of the Municipal Act, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the City Council with a view to establishing a market.

BIRDSHILL INSTITUTE.

An institute has been formed at Birdshill, with Mr. Geo. Chudley as secretary *pro tem*. The organization meeting is gazetted for April 3rd. There is plenty of good material in the locality, and a good strong institute is assured.

ROSSER.

There is considerable talk among the farmers around Rosser station of forming an institute; we hope the "talk" will materialize.

Another institute is likely to be formed in the municipality of Rosser, with headquarters at Little Stoney Mountain.

Messrs. Leech and Bedford are organizing new institutes and lecturing this month at the following places: Deloraine, Boissevain, Manitou, Morden, Kildonan and Neepawa.

Breeds of Poultry.

The following is a summary of a paper on breeds by A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BARRED.—Good layers under two and a-half years. After that should be killed. Cockerels make rapid growth, and are hardy as chicks.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE.—Possess all the good qualities of the barred, with a preference for the cockerels as a market fowl, on account of pin feathers not showing so darkly.

COLOURED DORKINGS.—Medium layers as pullets and fowls. Cockerels make a grand table fowl, on account of quantity and quality of flesh carried on long square body. Cannot say much about their hardiness, as they are being tried for the first time by me.

COLOURED DORKING AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CROSS.—Recommended as perhaps easier to make than to procure all Dorkings. Also recommended as improving the quality and quantity of flesh of the Plymouth Rock cockerels, and making a better layer of the female cross than the original Dorking. The cross should also meet any objections as to lack of hardiness on the Dorking side.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Embracing all the good qualities of the Silver Laced variety, with the advantages as a market fowl claimed for the White Plymouth Rock cockerels.

HOUDANS.—A superior table fowl. The females are layers of a large white egg, when permitted free range. The chickens grow well and are hardy. The large crest on the head is apt on a farm to make them an easy prey to hawks.

Very heavy Asiatics are better off bedded down with leaves or straw than given a roost. At most, a roost for such birds should not exceed one foot in height.

A scratching pen is a necessity in every well arranged poultry house. It should be under the same roof with the roosting room, and if in a sheltered position, the south side may be left open.

Give the boys an interest in the farm; give them a pure-bred colt or calf and see the interest taken in the feed and care; the pedigree is soon familiar, and the foundation is made for a successful breeder of that boy, and he will not leave the farm. We know boys who were given a pair of pigs, and they soon had a herd of pedigreed swine. A pair of pedigreed lambs in the hands of the boys soon makes a flock of sheep—the pride of the farm.

THE QUIET HOUR.

To All Friendly Readers.

There are, who love upon their knees
To linger when their prayers are said,
And lengthen out their Litanies,
In dutious care for quick and dead.

Thou, of all Love the Source and Guide!
O may some hovering thought of theirs,
Where I am kneeling, gently glide,
And higher waft these earth-bound prayers.

—REV. JOHN KERLE.

Intercessory Prayer.

BY E. M. GOULBURN, D.D.

The intercession of the great High Priest for the whole church is ever rising, like a cloud of fragrant incense, to the Throne of Grace. It should be our ambition to throw, each one for himself, our little grain of incense into his censer. The prayer, which is offered by the Head in heaven for the whole body, should be re-echoed by the members here on earth.

If the Lord's prayer is to be the great model of prayer, as it surely is, how much intercession ought not our prayers to contain? This extraordinary prayer is so constructed that it is impossible to use it without praying for all other Christians as well as ourselves. Intercession, instead of being a clause added on to it, is woven into its very texture. Break off the smallest fragment you please, and you will find intercession in it. Oil and water will not coalesce; pour them together, and the one will remain on the surface of the other. But wine and water interpenetrate one another; in every drop of the mixed liquid there are both elements. When we pray for others, we usually add some paragraphs at the close of our ordinary prayers, distinct from them, as oil, though placed upon water, remains distinct. But in the model prayer the intercession and the petitions for self-interpenetrate one another; the petitioner never employs the singular number.

The duty of intercession is based upon the fact that men are one body, and members one of another. The weal and woe of other men, of other Christians, must be, to a certain extent, our weal or woe—cannot fail ultimately to reach us. "Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." Yet there is, perhaps, no part of devotion which good Christians more systematically neglect. May it not be said that, commonly, even devout persons feel very little interest in any intercessions, except such as touch their own immediate circle of family and friends, while, perhaps, there are some who hug a sort of spiritual selfishness, and would not hesitate to avow that for them the personal question of their own salvation is indeed the whole of religion.

As regards the imagined feebleness and impotency of our prayers for others—a feeling which looks humble and plausible enough on the surface, we must inquire how far it may possibly resolve itself into a half sceptical question as to the efficacy of prayer altogether. And if there be in our minds no doubt on that head, we should then remember that our intercessions do not stand alone, but that in offering them we co-operate with the whole Church, and, above all, with Christ, the head of the Church. Do not omit to calculate the power of combination. Many very slight muscular efforts, put forth imperceptibly, will create, it is said, force enough to turn a heavy piece of furniture. Let, then, thy feeble intercession be put forth to move the will of God to show mercy to others. Other intercessions shall meet it at the throne of grace, which shall convert it into a strong force. Yea, His shall certainly meet it, which is singly and by itself the strongest of all forces with God.

Then pray for others, if you have not yet done so, uniting with your prayers, where it is possible to do so and opportunity offers, that kindly interest in their concerns which attests the sincerity of your intercessions. Pray particularly for those who have done you wrong. Do not be baffled by the thought that explicitness of request is always necessary. The mention of the name, the thought of the person before the Throne of Grace, the simple commendation of him to God's mercy and blessing, is a great point gained. You may do for your friend the same kind office which those interested in the poor paralytic in the Gospel did for

him,—bring him in the arms of Prayer and lay him down before Jesus. Forget not to wear thy breast-plate when thou goest in to offer up a spiritual sacrifice, neglect not to exhibit silently before God, graven upon thy heart the names of all thou lovest.—Exod. xxviii. 28. Yea, be an intercessor, as far as in thee lies, for all the people; for of what member of the human family can it be said that he has no claim whatever upon thy sympathy and kind offices?

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

The discussions we so often hear as to whether man or woman is the superior are neither fair nor logical. The sphere of each is so entirely different, the two cannot be compared, and to talk of superiority is to mistake the true meaning of manhood and womanhood. It is not a question of rivalry, but of respective excellence. There is far too much discussion nowadays upon this theme. It is the privilege of woman to sympathize, soothe, care for and make better in a moral way all who come under our powers or influence. And while these are in no way inferior to man's duties, we cannot say they are similar. Our work has been given us,

and do nothing. Work is the lot of all, and if there is not work at home they should get their own livelihood and help the home.

Perhaps the father is removed by death. Then they are obliged to do so. Work is honorable and honest. We all have it to do, perhaps in our father's home, it may be in our own. But remember, a girl's aim in life should not be matrimony. An unhappy marriage is wretchedness itself, while thousands of unmarried women are contented and happy.

P. S.—MINNIE MAY offers a prize of \$1.00 for the best list of twelve subjects suitable for essays, to be published in our department. All communications to be in our office the 8th of April.

The house-place or kitchen is, or should be, the very brightest, cheeriest part of the house. Is it not, indeed, the heart of the house? Certainly it has more influence upon the minds, tempers and well-being of the household than is exercised by any of the more dignified apartments, however faultless their arrangement may be.

Marcus Curtius.

The story of Marcus Curtius contains much of the mythical element, but in the legend doubtless lies embedded one of those vital germs of fact from which most of the Old World stories have originated, and in itself it is one of those striking antique narratives, pregnant with heroic inspirations, which the world will never let die. It was in the days when Rome was young, and at a time when, apparently, the gods had turned their faces from the City of the Seven Hills, that Marcus Curtius performed his heroic deed. The pestilence was raging within its walls, the yellow Tiber had overflowed its banks, earthquakes had shaken the city to its centre, and a yawning gulf had opened in the Forum, black and bottomless, in the centre of all the political and business activities of Rome. The destruction of all hopes for the future of the growing city appeared inevitable, and the soothsayers gave out that the only way to avert the catastrophe was to cast into the gulf the most valued treasure that Rome contained. The people were in doubts as to the interpretation of the oracle, when in the public assembly Curtius arose and gained universal assent to the proclamation of the truly Roman sentiment, "That the most valued treasure of Rome was the courage of its citizens," and offered himself as a sacrifice for the public good. His offer was accepted with Roman gravity and deliberation. At the appointed time, in the presence of the entire concourse of the city, clad in full armour and mounted on his favorite war horse, Marcus Curtius coursed down the entire length of the Forum, the great centre avenue of Rome, and with dauntless courage plunged into the chasm, on which, say the ancient chronicles, the gulf at once closed and the safety of Rome was assured.

Our picture, showing the hero descending into the earth, is from a rare engraving published by the Art Muse of London in 1850. It is taken from one of the vast canvasses of Haydon, whose story of high aims and impracticable undertakings ending in suicide,

is one of the tragedies of art life. The engraving will convey some idea of the originality and force of this great painter's work.

No woman likes the thought of growing old. It means so much. The giving up of pleasures and pastimes that were at once her occupation and delight, and when laid aside she takes up nothing instead. The way to be young is to keep young. Think pleasant thoughts. Do kind acts. Keep all your muscles in action, for as long as they are yours they should be properly exercised. Live at peace with the world and in touch and sympathy with your neighbors. Gather bright young lives about you, and find your pleasure in giving pleasure to others. Do not neglect your health. Give yourself plenty of time for sleep, and above all, cultivate the nerves until you have them in complete subjection. Dress becomingly, and never be influenced by what disinterested persons tell you of the becomingness of certain articles of dress for a "person of your years" or "advanced life." Make up your mind to keep young and you will succeed.



MARCUS CURTIUS.

and we shall be held equally responsible with man for its due and proper performance. Until a few years ago a prejudice existed, more social than anything else, against woman entering the wage-earning world in an intellectual way, but that has all been swept away, and thousands of women have won high and honorable distinction by their brains. While there is nothing to be said but in a laudatory spirit regarding the women who have so fought and won a place of distinction, there can be nothing but contempt for the young woman who wants to be mannish. She can neither fascinate nor attract man any more than a man can attract a woman by assuming effeminate airs or graces.

Where labor is abundant and money scarce in the household, the pleasure and pride and dignity of labor is fully entered into by the woman who takes hold and does what she sees to be done with all her might, from baking sweet bread to sifting sand for her flower pots. Let no false notion of work being menial cause you to slur or slight it. There is no sense of duty or love where such a feeling exists. Give your parents some extra thought. Study what they like. Perhaps a little dainty to tempt the appetite. Perhaps a little secured leisure by doing some of their duties. But while I do not countenance the slightest approach to neglect of the duties of home, I think it is folly and false pride for a number of daughters to live at home

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE STORY.

A Fairy Story.

BY ANNIE P. HAMPTON, BOYNE P. O., ONT.

Once upon a time, in the city of Sweisenbarr, lived a little girl named Porta Paenlyn with her mother. Her father was imprisoned in the renowned Tower of Bagdad on a life sentence, with a promise of freedom for a ransom of one hundred gold coins.

Porta's mother was a hard-working woman, who saved her earnings carefully in order to pay her husband's ransom. She tried to persuade her daughter to work, but as she showed no desire for labor she was left at home to read and dream.

At home Porta read all the wonderful fairy tales she could get, and constantly longed for beauty.

One day as she was blowing bubbles from soap-buds, one huge bubble floated out and rested airily on the edge of the dish. Porta watched it breathlessly, delighting in the varying colors caused by the sunbeams, when suddenly she perceived a tiny fairy dancing daintily on the top of it.

Porta opened her mouth to plead to the fairy for beauty, but her breath blew the dainty dancer and the bubble away.

The next day was rainy. Porta lit a fire in the grate, and was seated near it looking at the leaping flames and glowing coals, when an exceedingly small woman appeared on the extreme tip of the pile of coal. Her scarlet cloak floated up and down as she danced. Porta murmured, "Oh, Fairy, please make me beautiful."

The door was opened sharply, and Mrs. Paenlyn came in and the little lady flew up the chimney.

Porta sighed, but thought "The third time is the charm."

The following day was bright and sunny, and our heroine climbed up into the great blooming apple-tree in the garden; lovely clusters of pink blossoms pressed close to her face, one particularly bright bunch seeming determined to attract her attention. The wind moved its softly tinted petals gently, Porta drew the branch closely to her and gazed down into the depths of the largest and loveliest flower. Picture her amazement! when there lightly balanced on the edge of a petal, was the identical fairy who had danced so charmingly on the top of the bubble.

Seeing Porta's steady, startled gaze she smiled, and the smile gave the little girl courage to put forth her petition.

"Oh! Fairy, kind Fairy, will you—won't you, make beautiful?" she exclaimed.

The fairy, smiling more bewitchingly than ever, answered in the sweetest, most silvery tones imaginable:—

"Listen, little Porta, I will give you your choice of two wishes. You may have riches or beauty, and at the end of a year the one you choose shall be yours."

"Oh! beauty! I have always longed for beauty."

"But, Porta," said the fairy, "think of what riches would do for your mother and father. Your father's ransom would be paid, your mother's work would be done, and you would all live in luxury for the rest of your days."

In spite of what the fairy said, Porta still pleaded for beauty, though she blushed painfully, knowing that the fairy would think she was selfish.

The fairy's smile became the least bit cold as she answered, "There is a legend over Sweisenbarr which is, that when an exceeding beautiful girl grows up in the city, there will be sickness and death all over the land. Think, little Porta, would you wilfully bring desolation to hundreds of homes?"

The color surged up into the child's face again as she murmured shamefully, "Beauty!"

"Well, then—" the tiny visitor waved a dainty wand over Porta's down-bent head—"a year from now, little Porta, you shall be the most beautiful person in existence"; so saying, she vanished, and the wind tossed the flower-laden branch up out of Porta's reach.

The days flew by, and our heroine often and eagerly glanced into the looking-glass. It was with wild delight she hailed the color coming into her cheeks and the brightness to her dark blue eyes; her hair changed from a dull straight yellow to a rippling curly golden.

Often she thought uneasily of what the fairy had said of her father's ransom, but she put the thought quickly thinking:—"Oh! I'll marry a rich prince, and we'll all be happy for ever after."

As the year drew to a close people began to remark on her beauty, the old shook their heads ominously, and the young envied her, but she cared nothing for either.

All went well for another year, and Porta's beauty was talked of everywhere, till one eventful evening Mrs. Paenlyn came home with the terrible tidings that cholera had struck the city.

Porta started violently when her mother told her, and the fairy's fateful words came back with thrilling force, but she closed her pearly teeth tightly and tried to forget them.

After the first coming of the dread disease, Porta Paenlyn was shunned by all the people far and near. The old legend so long feared had come to pass. Mrs. Paenlyn could get no work to do,

and was forced to stay at home and live on her carefully saved earnings.

Dreadfully the days dragged by. Sadness and mournfulness settled down upon the city, the diseased raged pitilessly.

Porta walked defiantly through the streets; the people, filled with fear and dislike, could not but wonder at her magnificent beauty.

Sometimes she felt a tinge of pity or even a vague indefinite wish for her former ugliness and the banishment of the plague, but one glance in the mirror made her forget all else than her intoxicating loveliness.

The prince was long in coming, and one horrible day Porta's mother was seized by the disease. Then and then only did she realize the enormity of her selfishness, the dreadfulness of the disease, and her mother's love.

Wildly she prayed for her mother's recovery, for the return of her ugliness and the departure of the pestilence. But alas! her mother lingered a few hours—then died.

Alone with her sorrow, Porta spent the time mourning for her mother and longing for the return of the fairy, that she might have her now hated beauty removed and set the stricken city free. At times she almost wished the cholera would carry her off.

The apple trees were blooming again when our heroine climbed to her favorite seat and searched eagerly into the hearts of the blossoms for her fairy friend. The wind whispered softly, "Fairyland, Fairyland," and raising her astonished eyes she beheld her surrounding changed to a most delightful fairyland. The inhabitants floated through the air astride thistle-down, or galloped over the land on the fleetest horses, held in check by cobwebs. The ground was carpeted with the softest moss, fragrance filled the warm, sweet air. From far away came the soft, delicious strains of fairy music.

Porta, breathless with delight, gazed earnestly around for her particular fairy, when a blithe voice sounded close to her.

"So you have tired of your gift, little Porta, and wish for your ugliness once more?"

"Yes, yes," cried Porta, excitedly, "Oh! kind fairy, give me back my ugliness and restore the people of Sweisenbarr to health."

The fairy laughed a merry, rippling laugh, and answered, "But what will the people say when they discover the distinguished beauty transformed into an extremely ugly child? Eh, Porta?"

The "distinguished beauty" dropped on her knees before the fairy, and immediately the scene changed again, and the apple blossoms were nodding gravely at her.

Porta could scarcely contain herself; she sprang down from her seat and ran into the house; one glance in the mirror sufficed—her ugliness had returned, Porta felt no regret.

Some one was moving in the front of the house; Porta waited breathlessly, the door opened, and her father entered.

"Porta," he whispered, "we must fly, I have escaped." "Mother"—began Porta, and stopped.

"Yes, yes, I know, child," he answered.

They travelled quickly from the city, and in their distant home came tidings of the renewed health of the citizens of Sweisenbarr, and they all lived happily ever after.

Small Opportunities.

Opportunity was well pictured as a man running, his hair as well as his garment streaming in the wind. Whoever would seize him must clutch his hair and hold fast, lest opportunity should slip out of his grasp.

Our opportunities for little pleasures, the small delights of life, comes constantly to every one. Yet so fleeting are they, that they disappear as swiftly as we perceive them. Therefore, we cannot wait a day or an hour to grasp whatever pleasure life offers us. Stop and enjoy quickly the sunshine, the sweetness of falling rain on the thirsty earth, the colors of the sunset, the solemn light of the stars, the heartiness of the evening gathering, the brightness of the warm well-ordered home, the cordial greeting of friends, the exchange of sympathy from heart to heart, the unconscious grace of little children—the happiness that comes from perceiving these things, and possessing the ability to make the most of them.

Do not wait to enjoy these until to-morrow, or next week, or even until your present employment is finished. The auspicious time is now. The leisure of the busy man or woman is as great to-day as to-morrow.—[Harper's Bazar.]

Proving His Identity.

Ben Jonson, contemporary with Shakespeare, used to dress shabbily. Being informed that Lord Craven would be pleased to see him, Ben went to his lordship's mansion. The porter, not liking his looks of dress, refused to admit him. Rough language and much noise attracted the nobleman to the door. "I understand," said Ben, "that your lordship wished to see me." "You, friend? Why, who may you be?" "I am Ben Jonson." "No, no; you cannot be the great author who wrote the 'Silent Woman'! You look as if you could not say 'boo' to a goose." The dramatist, looking straight at the nobleman's face, with a comical air cried, "Boo! boo!" "I am now convinced," said his lordship, "you are Ben Jonson."

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—ENIGMA.

Very lowly is my birth,
Yet I am of priceless worth;
For there's many seek my door
To be happier than before.
Though so lowly is my lot,
By the young and old I'm sought;
And above my dwelling place
Hovers many a gladsome face.

For a very worthy gnome
In my depths doth make her home;
And I keep from all disease,
Everybody I would please,
Though I'm but a common thing,
Yet I sweet refreshment bring;
Nor the lowly nor the high
Pass my ministrations by.

MORLEY SMITHSON.

2—TRANSPOSITION.

Some puzzles, although sprightly, breezy,
Are wrongly named they are so easy;
So simple, that by much expressing,
They leave no time at all for dressing.
The word for this that I select,
Means "hidden from the intellect."
I'll call it ONE and then transpose it,
And give a clue that plainer shows it.
Two will denote you've made one trial
And failed to get a true espial;
But to go on with further teaching
Would falsify what I've been preaching.

MORLEY SMITHSON.

4—RIDDLE.

I am welcomed by some, despised by others,
Yet joy I can give to bright sisters and brothers.
I'm witty, fanciful, jovial and smart,
I've a well-kept corner in the puzzler's heart.
I can brighten your home when the storms they do blow,
I can brighten it also when the sun is aglow.
I oft create fun for those so inclined,
For I always display it in my presence of mind.
Although I've many qualities which I might here indite,
I think I've said plenty to bring my name into light.

THOS. W. BANKS.

5—CHARADE.

Shout! Shout! the jubilee,
Sing the loud Hosannah,
King Fairbrother has returned,
Has awakened from his slumber.

Sound the trumpet, hammer the drum,
For another warrior that has COMPLETE come
Back to the "Dom" he left,
Back to be one of our numbers.

Oh! how the "Dom" will boom,
Still there is lots of room—
Room for PRIMA good puzzles gay,
Come! Oh come, while yet you may.

Hear, hear, our noble General U. T. greet you
And Queen Ada likewise salutary;
Welcome you to take a part,
Ask you to gladden their heart.

How can you then delay!
How can you stay away!
When we have leaders LAST distinguished.
Come! Oh come away.

H. REEVE.

Answers to February 15th Puzzles.

1—Hole. 2—Insignif-i-cant (insignificant). 3—Friend-ship. 4—In-sin-u-ate (insinuate). 5—Reel. 6—Clove.

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

Thos. W. Banks, G. W. Blyth, A. R. Borrowman, Thos McKim, Henry Reeve, Joshua Umbach.

Two eminent lawyers had been entertained on a Saturday evening at the table of the hospitable and witty Judge C. With the wine legal argument and dispute waxed fast and furious, until, in the end, language of not altogether a polite character passed from one to another.

On the next Monday morning, just before the court sat, one of the lawyers said to his companion of the preceding Saturday night, "Have you apologized to Judge C. for what you called him on Saturday night?" "No, what did I call him?" "Why you said he was a big fool and no lawyer!" "Did I?" he exclaimed in great astonishment. "Well, we both, I fear, had taken a good deal too much, and I don't believe he will take any notice of it." "I don't know about that. I should drop him a line if I were you." Impressed with the importance of being on good terms with the Chief Magistrate the note was written, and passed up to Judge C. who was then sitting on the Bench. It read:

"Dear Judge:—Our mutual friend, who always keeps three glasses behind his cronies to remind them of their sins afterwards, tells me that on Saturday night, stimulated by your capital wine, I had the effrontery to call you a fool! I can scarcely believe it, and certainly have no recollection of it. If I did so transgress, need I say how sincerely I apologize, and admiringly, I am

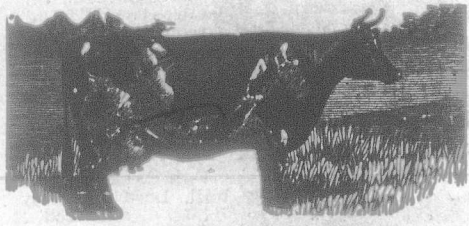
Your faithful servant."

The Judge solemnly looked at the note, reflected, smiled, and then scribbled the following, which was handed down to the penitent lawyer.

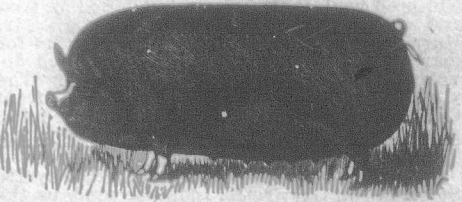
"Dear John:—Your note relieves me immensely! All day long the word 'fool' has been floating in my brain, and I thought in my haste I had called you one on Saturday night last. I am delighted that it was the other way."

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION OF FARM, LIVE STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

MR. G. C. WELD will sell by public auction at his farm, TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1894.



His entire stock of PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES, BERKSHIRES, HORSES, and FARM IMPLEMENTS. The Ayrshires number eight head, several of which were bred by Thomas Guy, Orhawa, Ont., and are of his famous Gurta, Orange Blossom and Perfection families; all are registered.



M. CONWAY, Auctioneer, WINNIPEG, MAN.

5-b-m

or G. C. WELD, WINNIPEG, MAN.



ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED... SOAPS

Ogilvie's: HUNGARIAN GRANULAR, CREAMY FLOUR HAS NO EQUAL. DIRECTIONS.

ROAD CARTS, \$16.

Upon receipt of \$16 we will ship promptly, the same day your order is received.

TEAM HARNESS For the spring of 1894 we offer better value than ever in TEAM WORKING FARM HARNESS.

STANLEY MILLS & CO Wholesale Merchants, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

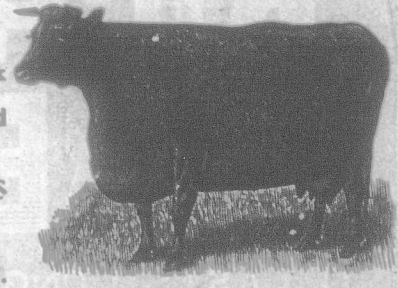
Dick's Liniment cures All Lameness and Sprains

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES Bronze Turkeys & Mammoth Pekin Ducks

I have 150 Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys for sale, and all my prize winners. Eight exhibits at Industrial, eight prizes.

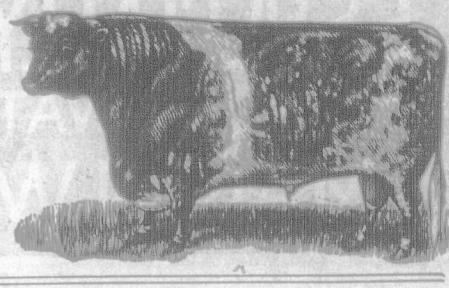
M. MAW, Winnipeg, Man.

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.



W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Berkshires, 13 YOUNG BULLS



AUCTION SALE OF DURHAM BULLS, ETC.

I have instructed Mr. Alex. Brown to sell by public auction at my place, one mile east of St. Marys, on Tuesday, March 27th, 1894, a number of well-bred Durham bull calves, some of them of pure Cruickshank blood, and all of them choice animals.

HUGH THOMSON, Drawer D, St. Marys.

Important Sales of Pure-bred Cattle & Sheep in England

John Thornton & Co. will sell by Auction the following first-class herds and flocks:

THURSDAY, MARCH 29—Col. W. M. Angus' (of Newcastle-on-Tyne) entire herd of Polled Aberdeen-Angus Cattle at Dringhouses, York.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3—Mr. H. J. Cornish's entire prize herd of Jerseys, at Thornford, Sherborne, Dorsetshire.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25—Seventy head of grand young bulls, cows and heifers, from the celebrated prize-winning herd of Shorthorns, bred by the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26—Messrs. Robert Bruce and the late Hugh Nelson's entire Shorthorn herd, bred from the celebrated Cruickshank and other herds in Aberdeenshire, in consequence of Mr. Nelson's death, at Daniel Farm, Wylam-on-Tyne.

THURSDAY, JULY 26—Mr. F. M. Jonas' entire old-established flock of 600 Southdown Ewes and their produce, at Chrishall Grange, Cambridgeshire.

JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princess Street, Hanover Square, London W., execute commissions for the purchase of live stock, and personally attend to shipments.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT, OR THE POOR MAN'S COW. By Mrs. E. M. Jones.

We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book. In order to stimulate its circulation we will give two copies to each old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and one dollar.

AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

Wednesday, April 4th, 1894, Lot 25, Con. 16, London Tp, near Denfield, Ont. at One o'clock.

About 20 Head of Cows and Young Animals, With the thick, stylish, low down Scotch Bull Jocelyn = 17438 =, at their head. Anyone wanting good cattle at their own figures should attend this sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

IN MAKING A PRESENT one desires a good and suitable article at a low price—something that will look well, last well, be useful and surely please. We meet these conditions.

THE SUPPLY COMPANY, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

HOME MAGAZINE.

If you have anything to sell, SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to The William Weld Company WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

John Williams, Melita, has recently purchased from John Renton, Deloraine, the two-year-old Shorthorn bull Patriot.

While at Virden lately, we dropped in to see Mr. and Mrs. Steven, and spent a few pleasant hours. Mr. Steven believes in thoroughly manuring all cultivated land, and in the keeping of stock to convert the straw and rough stuff into manure.

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont Stock Farm, near Winnipeg, announces that his new shipment of Scotch-bred Shorthorns are now home, consisting of the three heifers, Rose of Greenhouse, Belle Clyde and Missie of Neidpath 14th, from Mr. Cockburn's herd, and nine young bulls, all sired by imported Scotch bulls of the Campbell or Cruickshank strains, including home-bred ones.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

W. J. Young, "Maple Grove Farm," Emerson, reports a very brisk demand for high-class Holsteins, in spite of the hard times. He has recently made several sales. A daughter of the grand old show cow Tempest has been purchased by D. Marwood, Treherne; this being his fourth purchase from Maple Grove Farm is good evidence that these cattle give good satisfaction.

STOCK GOSSIP.

WINTER FEEDING.

When horses and cattle are kept in stables most of the winter and are fed on dry food, they are apt to get out of condition, and the spring finds animals that are not thriving. Many have actually lost during the winter, and have to do all their "picking up" when turned out to grass. All this can be prevented and animals made to retain all winter long by using *Dick's Blood Purifier*. Note the name—*Dick's*, not *Richard's*.

John Harrison, Niverville, Man., writes us that all the stock in his neighborhood have wintered well, there being abundance of feed and no sickness of any kind existing. Mr. Harrison has been breeding Shorthorns for many years, always milking the cows and developing their dairy qualities. He says: "The young Kirklington bull purchased from Greig Bros., Otterburne, last year is doing splendidly. I have five registered young Shorthorn bulls for sale, all of them dark reds."

J. Crouch & Son, proprietors of the LaFayette Stock Farm, LaFayette, Indiana, send us the following stock note:—"We have just sold a Fine German Coach stallion, Picador, No. 1611, to the Milton German Coach Horse Company, of Milton, Ont. He is a magnificent animal, and one of the very finest stallions ever imported. He came across the water in June, 1883, and was of the German Government World's Fair exhibit. The gentlemen who came to make this purchase considered this the grandest and finest lot of horses they had ever seen."

Mr. Sidney Fisher, Alva Farm, kindly corrects an error in a previous issue, and gives the butter yield of his dairy herd:—"I see in your issue of the 15th December, under head of Stock Notes, reference to sale of my yearling bull Vampire, and the statement that I also sold Vanessa, his mother. The latter is incorrect, as I would not be tempted to part with her at all. She gave me in 365 days, after the birth of the above calf Vampire, 10,994 pounds milk, testing on an average 4.25 per cent. fat by the Babcock test. She is only ten years old, and in every way sound and healthy, so I trust to secure several more calves from her, besides a large yield of butter. I may add that on making up my butter account for 1893, I find that my nineteen cows made just 300 pounds of butter to the cow, with one and a-half pounds over on the herd. These are pure or high grade Guerneys, with one half-Jersey. Besides this I had as revenue from them the sale of a number of calves, and the skim milk fed to some dozen hogs fatted during the year. The butter sold for an average of 23 cents at the station, most of it being in prints at 30 cents, delivered in Montreal."

Messrs. Smith Bros., Churchville, write us as follows regarding their Holsteins and Yorkshires:—"Our sales have nicely begun for the year, and we have to report that Mr. J. H. Waind, of Goldstone, has bought a fine young bull from our cow, Daisy Teake, who gave in December last 1,546 pounds of milk, in January 1894, and in twenty days February to date 850 pounds, or 337 1/2 pounds in 82 days. A calf from this same cow made 1 pound 11 ounces of butter in one day at Michigan State Fair in 1890 as a two-year-old. The sire of the young bull was Mink's Mercedes Baron, whose granddam made 99 pounds 6 1/2 ounces of butter in thirty days in a public test at Chicago, and his six half-sisters averaged 16 pounds 5 ounces of butter in a week. Mr. Johnson A. Greene, of Athens, bought a choice young bull from our Tirannia 2nd's Prince Castine and Neth Mink Mercedes Beauty, who, as a two-year-old, has already given 37 pounds of milk in a day. Tirannia 2nd, Prince Castine's dam, has still the world's record as a two-year-old for greatest amount of butter in a week, having made 22 pounds 8 1/2 ounces in her two-year-old form. His granddam holds the highest day's show record for butter production in America, having produced 312 pounds in one day at Buffalo Exposition in 1889, and his granddam on sire's side produced at the Ohio State Fair, 98 pounds 10 ounces in thirty days as a four-year-old, and 21.9 pounds of milk made a pound of butter. Mr. John Junkin, of Bobcaygeon, gets Valley Princess Mink Mercedes, a very even and persistent milker, and a good breeder. He bought a bull from us about a year ago, and now is getting a cow. Margaret 4th we shipped to Ontario Agricultural College last week. Lassie Jean has just given us 3,553 pounds of milk during the past eighty-two days, and Peel Queen 5,124 pounds during the past 112 days. Each of these had bull calves, and are now for sale. Our stock of young bulls are from the richly bred butter bull mentioned above, and from our rich and deep milking cows. Our Yorkshire pigs have sold well, and we have a better stock than ever before. Mr. Robert Baird, of Chesterfield, and Mr. Shearer, of Bright, each got a fine boar a few days ago. We have only a few left for spring sales."

NOTICE.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.

The undersigned cheerfully recommend The Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota, to all parties desiring to plant nursery stock that is hardy and well adapted to cultivation in the great Northwest. They are the most extensive growers of trees in the north; their orchards supplied the fruit that gave Minnesota the first premium at Richmond, Va., and at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884, and their exhibits have always been to the front wherever shown. We believe the managers to be good business men, giving careful attention to the various details of their business, and that any contracts made by them will be faithfully performed.

SAM'L DOUGHERTY, President Lake City Bank, Lake City, Minn.

C. A. HUBBARD, Cashier Lake City Bank, Lake City, Minn.

W. F. HOLMES, Pres. Merchants Bank, Lake City, Minn.

A. J. MYERS, Editor Graphic Sentinel, Lake City, Minn.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

KNUTE NELSON, Governor, St. Paul, Minn.

J. M. UNDERWOOD, Pres. State Horticultural Society, Lake City, Minn.

W. R. MERRIAM, Ex-Governor, St. Paul, Minn.

H. P. UHLMAN, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk., " "

C. A. HUBBARD, Cashier Lake City Bank, Lake City, Minn.

WYMAN ELLIOTT, Ex-Pres. State Horticult Socy., A. W. LYTHAM, Sec. State Horticult Socy., Minneapolis, Minn.

Unreserved Sale of **SHORTHORNS** Thursday, March 29, AT 1 O'CLOCK
BY AUCTION On the farm immediately opposite the Post Office, at **EASTWOOD, OXFORD COUNTY**
On the Governor's Road, 4 miles east of Woodstock, comprising **COWS AND CALVES, HEIFERS, THE STOCK BULL "BEAU BRUMMEL"**
And several choice yearling Bulls (about 30 head), all registered, and of the best milking and beef strains. Also 20 selected Shropshire Ewes, registered in the American Flock Book.
TERMS: Nine months' credit on approved notes. Catalogues on application to the Proprietor, **T. C. PATTESON, P. M., Toronto**; or to the Auctioneers, **IRVING & HUNT, Woodstock, Ont.** 6-a-om
No postponement.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS
ARE
NEVER WITHOUT
RICHARD'S
PURE SOAP
IT LASTS LONGER & GIVES BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OTHER SOAP
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR USE IN WATERS OF **MAN. N.W.T. & B.C.**

BIGGER, BRIGHTER AND BETTER THAN EVER!
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
: : FOR 1894 : :
Recently enlarged and greatly improved. Eighty-four columns of matter each issue. Recognized as the great family newspaper of Manitoba and the Northwest. Publishes Talmage's Sermons. \$1 per annum.
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN. 14-y-m

ESTABLISHED 1879.
WM. BELL | MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. (CORNER GRAHAM.)
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings always on hand. A full and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.
WILLIAM BELL, 288 MAIN ST. 39-y-m

1894
BRANDON'S GREAT
FUR AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM
(THE LARGEST WEST OF WINNIPEG.)
Furs repaired and refined, men's and boys' suits, odd pants, leather jackets, gloves and mitts, gents' furnishings, etc. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN T. SOMERVILLE. 53-y-m

WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM PRIZE WINNERS.
Choice of the flock headed by "Captain Blk" (59/85) imp. Ewe Lamb shearing and 4-year-old ewes, all pure-bred, at low prices. Young Large Yorkshires and Ohio Imp. Chester Whites from prize-winning Sows. Registered Clydesdale Stallions. Terms to suit purchasers. **J. OUGHTAN, Crystal City, Man.** 62-y-m

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM.
SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES.
FOR SALE now, one bull, Lord Pomeroy, =15787=, dark red, 22 months old; a sure stock getter. Calves of extra quality. Two young boars ready for service. Orders taken for spring pigs. Sows, prize winners, both at last Industrial and at local show. Boar of extra quality; weight, 600 lbs. Pigs supplied not akin. Stock shipped from Carman on C.P.R., or Roland on N.P.R. **Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.** 65-c-m

FOR SALE,
PRINCE ROYAL =10525=
To prevent inbreeding this imported roan Shorthorn bull, combining great substance with rare symmetry, quality and rich breeding. Write or come and see.
H. NEWMARCH, 62-f-m Strathewen, Stonewall, Manitoba.
RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—4 Shorthorn Bulls, including 2-year-old Warrior 2nd, sired by imp. Warrior. We are also booking Yorkshire Pigs for spring delivery at \$5 each. Our Yorkshires took sweepstakes at Pilot Mound, Crystal City and Cartwright fall fairs, beating, at the two former places, the two sows and hog that took first at Winnipeg Industrial last July. Terms to suit purchasers. **JOSEPH LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.** 59-m

R. J. PHIN,
SHORTHORN BREEDER
A few choice young Bulls for sale.
MOOSOMIN, 54-2-y-m ASSINIBOIA
Maple Grove Stock Farm, EMERSON, MAN.
Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna 3rd's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 60 days. They are sired by my Clothild bull and Tempest's Captain Columbus, and out of my best cows. There is nothing better in this or any other country. For full particulars, address **W. J. YOUNG, Prop.** 44-y-m

MAPLE GROVE FARM
ROSSER, - MANITOBA.
WALTER JAMES & SONS
BREEDERS OF
SHORTHORN
CATTLE
(Bates and Cruickshanks).
Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap.
JAMES BRAY, 51-y-m

Maple Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. My place not being well adapted for sheep, I will sell my whole flock of registered Oxford-Downs, in **PHILIPPA HUGG A.J.C.E. (68336)** including a few choice Ram Lambs. One very choice Boar (Improved Yorkshire) from imp. sow and boar, Gladiator (13). A few high-bred Jersey Bulls and Heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 50-2-y-m

STEEL BROS.
Glenboro, - Manitoba,

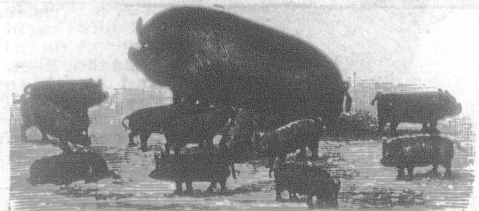
BREEDERS of AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Choice Young Stock For Sale. 64-2-y-m

JAMES WELLS,
Virden, Manitoba,

- BREEDER OF -
PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS

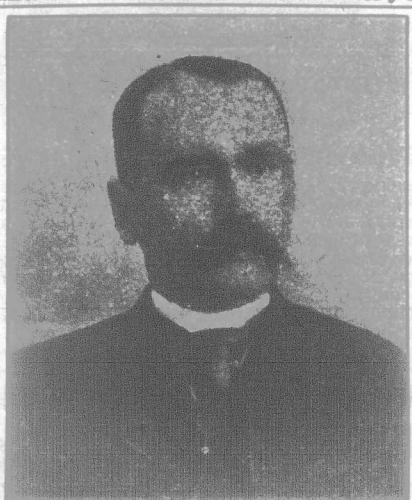
Have now on hand a lot of different ages, bred from prize-winning stock. Write or call early & get your choice. 58-2-f-m

BERKSHIRES



JOHN A. ROSS, BUTTERFIELD, MAN.

I can supply now a few of different ages of excellent pedigree. Booking orders for spring delivery. Write for what you want. 62-y-m



R. J. MITCHELL, Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Breeder of Berkshire Pigs, Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks. 61-y-m

HENSALL FARM

Shropshires and Berkshires.
JAS. ELDER, Virden, Man.
Young pigs for sale. As the proprietor intends going into dairying, he will sell off the lot of Shrops cheap. Some are imported. 65-tf-m

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Orders taken for summer and early fall pigs at greatly reduced prices. For sale, from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited.
RIDOUT & PERCIVAL, Selkirk, Man. 60-y-m

Berkshires
- - - - -
AND
Yorkshires
OF DIFFERENT AGES
FOR SALE.
Address—
G. C. WELD, Box 214, WINNIPEG.
Now booking orders for spring delivery. 350-tf-m

CARBERRY POULTRY YARDS.
Light Brahmas
(Duke of York and Felch Strain.)
A FEW CHOICE COCKERELS
-: AND :-
Eggs for Hatching.
W. ATKIN, 64-f-m Carberrv, Man.

Emerson Poultry Yards.

Five Breeds of best Imported Stock—Light Brahmas, B. Langshans, B. P. Rocks, B. Minorcas, W. C. B. Polish. Eggs from ten grand breeding pens, \$2.00 per setting. Young stock for sale.
J. SULLIVAN, - 64-f-m - Emerson, Man.

WINNIPEG : POULTRY : YARDS
S. WISS, Prop.

Breeder of prize-winning Golden Wyandottes at Manitoba poultry show, 1894. I won 1st on hen, 1st and 3rd on cockerels, 1st and 2nd on pullets.
Eggs from Prize Matings, \$3 per Setting of 13.
-: ALSO :-
High Class B. P. Rocks; Eggs, \$2 per setting of 13.
Address—
633 Ross Ave., - WINNIPEG.

Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.

S. A. COXE, Veterinarian,
DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES.
Office and Infirmary:
58-2-y-m **BEAUBIER STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.**

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

W. S. HENDERSON, V. S.
-: VETERINARIAN :-
DISTRICT NO. 9,
CARBERRY, 44-2-y-m MANITOBA.

DR. W. R. TAYLOR,
-: VETERINARY SURGEON. -: -:
Special Attention to Dentistry.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, - MANITOBA.
42-2-y-m **Sass. Ave., near Rosin House.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING
-: FROM :-

Prize Winning Buff Cochins, Blk. Spanish, W. Wyandottes, Game Bantams and Mammoth Pekin Ducks.
SENT SAFELY. PRICES REASONABLE.
A. M. Matheson,
65-tf-m **BRANDON, MAN.**



- BREEDER OF -
IMPROVED - CHESTER
- WHITE - SWINE -
Dorset Horned Sheep, Bronze Turkeys
and Black-Breasted Red Game Fowls.
Prices reasonable. Write for particulars to
E. VANCE, Emerson, Manitoba.
64-d-m

FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS
- HAS A FEW -

CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE.
Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys. Also a few pairs o Black & Gray Rabbits.
47-y-m Write of S. LING, Winnipeg, Man.

WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS
Boyd Avenue, - Winnipeg, Man.

Single Comb White Leghorns, first prize in pairs at Winnipeg Industrial, 1892; first in breeding pens, and second in pairs, 1893. A few birds for sale (both males and females). Eggs for hatching, \$3 per setting (13).
W. A. PETTIT, Breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns.

McCLURE'S POULTRY YARDS
White Leghorns and Light Brahmas.

GET OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FOR 1894.
63-m **J. McCLURE, 448 Carey-St., Winnipeg.**

SOLD OUT OF TURKEYS

I have one Brown Leghorn Cockerel left, one S. Wyandotte, one fine trio of Indian Games, and one pair of Pekin Ducks—the drake took three first prizes in Ontario. If the stock don't suit return them.
H. K. SAVITS,
Lock Box 143, CARBERRY.
Please enclose stamp. 58-y-m

REID'S POULTRY YARDS.
-: BREEDER OF :-

Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Black Red Game, Light Brahmas and Barred Plyoth Rocks.
At Winnipeg Exhibition I won first on Golden Wyandottes; first and third on W. Wyandottes; first on B. Red Game; second on Black Minorcas, and third on Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Eggs in Season.
THOS. REID,
293 Lizzie St., - WINNIPEG.

FOR SALE

PURE-BRED Imported Cockerels.
WHITE, Brown and Buff Leghorns.
GOLDEN and Silver Wyandottes.
LIGHT and Dark Brahmas.
BUFF and Partridge Cochins.
BLUE Andalusians and Black Minorcas.
BLACK and Brown Red Game.
Write for prices. Enclose stamp for reply.
Address, **AUSTIN POULTRY FARM,**
AUSTIN, MANITOBA.
WM. JONES, Prop. 63-a-m

PRINTING

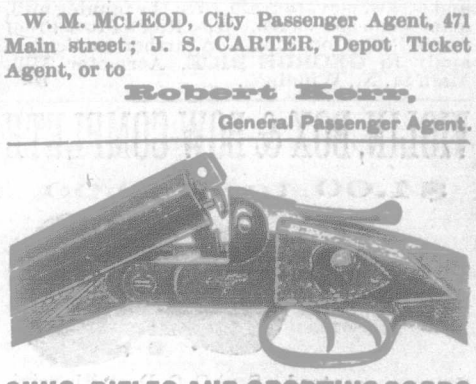
PRINTING :: Prize
PRINTING :: Lists,
CHEAP :: Circulars,
CHEAP :: Catalogues.
WINNIPEG.
R. D. RICHARDSON
WRIGHT & CO.
Winnipeg, Man.



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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

... TO ...
TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK
AND ALL POINTS EAST.
LOW RATES TO
MID-WINTER : FAIR
San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA
FROM VANCOUVER.
SS. Warrimoo March 16
SS. Arawa April 16
CHINA and JAPAN
FROM VANCOUVER.
Empress China March 5
Empress India April 2
W. M. McLEOD, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. CARTER, Depot Ticket Agent, or to
Robert Kerr,
General Passenger Agent.



GUNS, RIFLES AND SPORTING GOODS
SNOW-SHOES, MOCCASINS,
Hockey Skates and Sticks, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves
60-Page Illustrated Catalogue on Application.
THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.
62-y-m **Winnipeg, Man.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

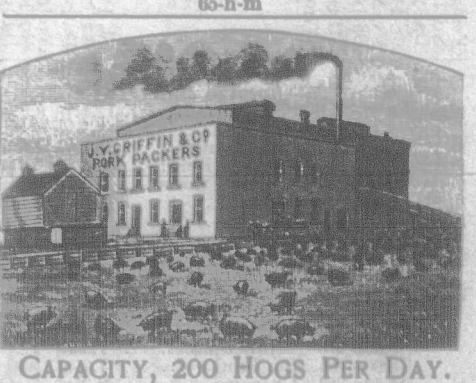
THOS. LYONS,

598 Main St., - Winnipeg.
Has the Cheapest and Most Reliable Stock for the Spring Trade.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING
-: DAILY. -:
WINTER GOODS AT
-: COST. -:
Custom Work and Repairing done on the premises.
60-2-y-m

S-E-E-D-S-I
Fine Stock, -: -:
Lowest Prices, -: -:
Best Quality.
Send at once for FREE Illustrated Catalogue.
J. M. PERKINS,
62-f-m **241 Main St., WINNIPEG.**

SEEDS

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to....
Keith & Co.,
P. O. Box 333, - WINNIPEG.
65-h-m



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

MARKET HARDWARE STORE

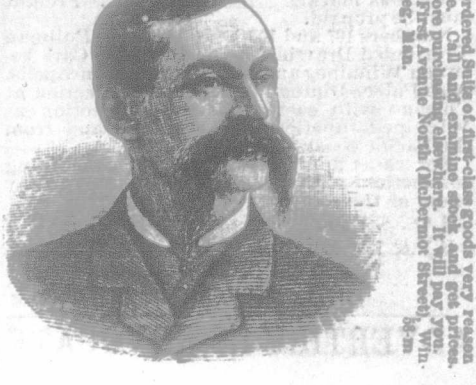
-: FULL LINE OF :-
HARDWARE,
STOVES, TINWARE,
PAINTS, : OILS,
GLASS, Etc.
FARMERS
wanting anything in our line will always be gladly informed as to prices by writing or calling.
SOLE AGENT FOR
JOHN CURRIE'S
well-known and justly celebrated
PUMPS

W. M. LAWRENCE,
289 Market Street,
Winnipeg, 60-2-y-m Man.

HIDES & SKINS
... HIGHEST PRICE AT THE ...
Tannery.

Robes and Furs of all kinds nicely dressed by the best process.
CHRISTIE & CO.,
62-y-m **Lombard St., WINNIPEG.**

J. R. CAMERON,
Merchant Tailor.



Ordered suits of first-class goods very reason- able. Call and examine stock and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you to patronize the best. (Advertisement for J. R. Cameron)

WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1; three insertions, \$2.50, in advance. Contracts not made for more than three consecutive insertions.

TO SELL an A1 Mixed Farming 160-acre Farm, 20 miles from Winnipeg; half farm broken and fenced; near church and school. Apply to D. W. McIVOR, Winnipeg, Man.

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

TO SELL Pure-bred Shropshire Ram Lamb of first-class breeding and a good one. Address, G. C. WELCH, care Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

A BUYER for Pedigreed Blue Belton Setter, 14 months old, nicely marked and very active. C.M. RICHARDSON, 113 Alexander St., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME TABLE—Taking effect Monday, Nov. 20, 1903.

MAIN LINE.					
READ UP.			READ DOWN.		
NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.		
Ex. No. 107.	St. Paul.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 108.	St. Paul.
Ex. No. 107.	St. Paul.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 108.	St. Paul.
12.00	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30a
1.05p	3.49p	3.0	*Portage Junct.....	12.37p	5.47a
12.30p	3.24p	9.3	*St. Norbert.....	12.41p	6.07a
12.10p	3.19p	15.3	*Cartier.....	12.53p	6.25a
11.37a	3.00p	23.5	*St. Agathe.....	1.12p	6.51a
11.22a	2.51p	27.4	*Union Point.....	1.20p	7.02a
11.00a	2.38p	32.5	*Silver Plains.....	1.30p	7.12a
10.27a	2.29p	40.4	*Morris.....	1.39p	7.45a
10.01a	2.05p	46.8	*St. Jean.....	2.05p	8.25a
9.23a	1.45p	56.0	*Letellier.....	2.27p	9.18a
8.00a	1.20p	65.0	*Emerson.....	2.50p	10.15a
7.00a	1.10p	68.1	*Pembina.....	3.00p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	168	*Grand Forks.....	6.40p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	*Winnipeg Junct.....	10.50p	1.25p
	3.45p	458	*Duluth.....		7.55a
	8.30p	470	*Minneapolis.....		7.06a
	8.00p	481	*St. Paul.....		7.35a
	10.30p	583	*Chicago.....		9.35p

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.					
READ UP.			READ DOWN.		
EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Ex. No. 127.	St. Paul.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127.	St. Paul.
Ex. No. 127.	St. Paul.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127.	St. Paul.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30p
7.50p	1.45p	10	*Morris.....	2.25p	8.00a
6.50p	1.35p	21.2	*Lowe Farm.....	2.40p	8.42a
5.49p	12.57p	31.2	*Myrtle.....	3.17p	9.27a
5.23p	12.46p	25.9	*Roland.....	3.28p	9.45a
4.30p	12.29p	33.5	*Rosebank.....	3.47p	10.15a
3.58p	11.55a	39.6	*Miami.....	4.03p	10.40a
3.14p	11.33a	49.0	*Deerwood.....	4.26p	11.28a
2.51p	11.20a	54.1	*Altamont.....	4.39p	12.02p
2.15p	11.02a	62.1	*Somerset.....	4.58p	12.45p
1.47p	10.47a	68.4	*Swan Lake.....	5.10p	1.17p
1.19p	10.33a	74.6	*Indian Springs.....	5.30p	2.15p
12.57p	10.22a	79.4	*Marleapolis.....	5.42p	2.50p
12.37p	10.07a	85.1	*Greenway.....	5.58p	3.22p
11.57a	9.52a	92.3	*Baldur.....	6.15p	3.42p
11.12a	9.31a	102.0	*Belmont.....	7.00p	4.13p
10.37a	9.14a	109.7	*Hilton.....	7.18p	4.53p
10.13a	8.57a	117.3	*Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	8.50a	120.0	*Wawanesa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.39a	8.41a	123.0	*Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	8.28a	129.5	*Rounthwaite.....	8.08p	6.37p
8.28a	8.08a	137.2	*Martinville.....	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	7.50a	145.1	*Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.					
EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Ex. No. 144.	St. Paul.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 143.	St. Paul.
Ex. No. 144.	St. Paul.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 143.	St. Paul.
5.30 p. m.	0	0	Winnipeg.....	9.00 a. m.	
5.15 p. m.	3	3	*Portage Junct.....	9.15 "	
4.43 a. m.	11.5	11.5	*St. Charles.....	9.44 "	
4.30 "	13.5	13.5	*Headingly.....	9.54 "	
4.07 "	21	21	*White Plains.....	10.17 "	
3.15 "	35.2	35.2	*Eustace.....	11.05 "	
2.43 "	42.1	42.1	*Oakville.....	11.30 "	
1.45 "	55.5	55.5	*Portage la Prairie	12.30 p. m.	

Stations marked * have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg. H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

GERMAN COACH HORSES

We have added to our stables the entire lot of the German Government World's Fair exhibit of German Coach Stallions and Mares, and now have the greatest show in America or Europe. These stallions will sire the grandest Coach and Carriage Teams ever seen. We have the only horse that sires the 16 to 16 1/2 hand sellers. We also handle Trotting and Pacing stock. Send for Catalogue.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM,
J. CROUCH & SON, Proprietors, LaFayette, Ind., U. S. A. 6-d-om

PURE ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Sons and double g. sons of Jolie of St. Lambert and Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd and 4th, winners of the sweepstake dairy tests at Toronto, Kingston and Quebec; also the Advocate special silver service prize for the three best dairy cows of any breed, beating the cows that won these prizes before and breaking all previous records. Jolie of St. Lambert has shown 8.8% and 2.23 lbs. butterfat in 24 hours, and Jolie 3rd 8.91% fat. Some of these bulls are sired by Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Son 29731, the sire of the four calves that swept everything before them at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall. Also grand sons of Lady Fawn of St. Annes (Victor Hugo's best daughter), 16 lbs. 12 ozs. butter in seven days, 2.75 lbs. milk in 88 days when 15 years old. The dams of some of these bulls are giving now four to five gallons of milk per day. Prices from \$60 to \$125. Please state just what you want—age, etc. Apply to **W. A. REABURN, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P.Q. 6-2-c-om**

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, 8,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week and 57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SOLD AGAIN! Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$200.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES IN AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address, **J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.** 9-y-om

PACIFIC HEIGHTS NURSERY COMPANY

2921 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importers of and Dealers in New, Rare and Elegant Plants of every description. Palms, Orchids, Cacti, Bamboos, Bulbs, Aquatics, New Chrysanthemums, etc. Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruit Trees and Plants. Japanese and Chinese Fruit Trees a specialty. Catalogues sent free upon application. 62-y-om

NORTH STAR CURRANT. Perfectly hardy in any climate. Berries do not shell or drop off. Fruit large, delicious flavor. Best for wine or jelly. Very sweet, uses only half the sugar. Full instructions for planting and care of all kinds of fruits, and three North Star Currants by mail for \$1.75. **THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minnesota.** 66-b-om

WANTED!

A competent buttermaker who is willing to build and operate a factory at Greenridge, the farmers guaranteeing a sufficient number of cows.

COMMITTEE: JOHN OATWAY, FRED. POST, R. K. MILLAR. 65-b-om

RICE'S AERMOTOR MILL

Feed grain ground for eight cents per one hundred pounds, or for every tenth bushel. Rice's Process Flour for brown bread, biscuit, cake and pudding (the healthiest on the market), ground for ten cents per bushel. Every municipality, town or village should have one of the above class of mills. Cost about \$1,500. Pumping Aermotor for pastures, town waterworks, market gardens, land aerating, etc., cost from \$100 up. Geared Aermotors erected on farm barns to pump water, saw wood, grind feed, cut hay and straw, elevate grain, turn the fanning mill, grindstone and churn. Also Rice's Frost Proof Force Pump for sale. For further particulars apply to **GEORGE RICE, Aermotor Mill, Main St. N., Winnipeg.** 60-

H. TOOHEY, Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to. Horses on hand for sale or exchange. Special rates to Commercial Travellers. 43-y-om
Manitou, Man.

HALL'S LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE.
FIRST-CLASS in every particular. Portage La Prairie MAN. 49-y-om

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

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male & female) of good breeding & quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good & well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars. 62-y-om

I have one IMPORTED CLEVELAND BAY STALLION FOR SALE. He is 7 years old, good stock getter, and he took 5th prize at the World's Fair, Chicago. I will sell him cheap, and time will be given, if required. **PETER ARKELL, 5-c-om Teeswater, Ont.**

FOUR IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.
All four years off. Fresh horses of fine quality and the best breeding. Prices according to the times. 3-e-om **NEIL SMITH, Brampton.**

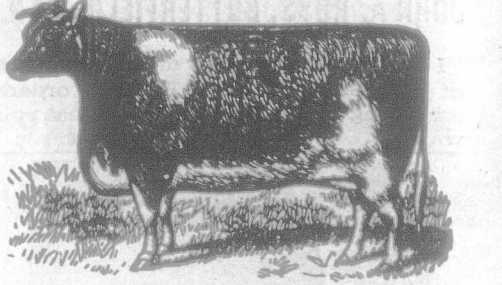
R. B. THOMPSON,
AGENT FOR: **BEST ELECTRIC BELTS**
Winnipeg, Man. 62-y-om

JUST IMPORTED—THREE SHIRE STALLIONS, including the six-year-old Fyde King 2nd; Disworth Blue, a five-year-old; Blagdon Marquis, a four-year-old. The names of the most celebrated English winners of late years are to be found on their pedigrees. These are fresh young horses. Will be sold on easy terms. Send for catalogue. Farm is 11 miles west of Toronto; 2 miles from Weston on G.T.R. & C.P.R. 3-c-om **George Garbutt Thistleton P.O., Ont.**

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM.

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.



SEVENTEEN GRAND BULL CALVES!
Offers seventeen bull calves, now ready for service, besides two exceedingly good imported yearling bulls and an excellent lot of young cows and heifers, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the G. T. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 8-2-y-om

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls
And the Imported Cruickshank Bull **ABERDEEN HERO,** Their sire. Also some nice **Young Heifers,** From one year old up. Prices to suit times. 20-2-y-om **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**

Deep Milking Shorthorns

MR. GRAINGER, Lonsdale, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. (Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen.) Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 14-2-y-om

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.
Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 11-tf-om

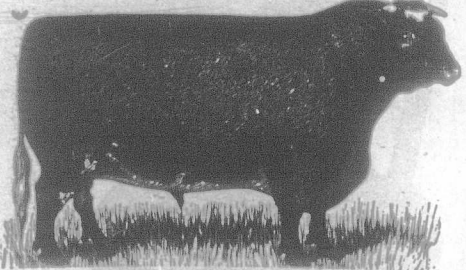
FOR SALE Daisy Chief = 13674—, coming four years old; a son of noted Indian Chief = 11108—, and one of his best; a first prize-taker wherever shown. Having to soon make a change, on account of his own get coming on, we will sell reasonably, although regret having to do so. A few young cows, heifers and bull calves for sale, and a choice lot of Berkshire sows and pigs for sale. Also a Cleveland Bay mare, five years old, a good specimen of that class; two crosses from (imp.) horses, and out of half-bred carriage mare; just the kind to breed from. Write for prices or come and see stock. Visitors welcome. No sale no harm. **A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm.** 12-2-y-om

Craigieburn Stock Farm (5 miles west of Stouffville and 25 miles north-west of Toronto, G. T. R.) **FOR SALE**—Eight choice, young Bulls and six Heifers, sired by Guardsman (imp.) and Gay Lad. Gay Lad, got by the famous Young Abbotsburn, is also for sale. Prices to suit the times, and correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome. **G. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.** 2-2-y

WESTRUTHER PARK

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

SHOW BULL FOR SALE



BRITISH CHIEF - 11243 - dark roan, calved June 4th, 1890; without any doubt the best breeding and show bull Indian Chief ever sired.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS. My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns from the famous herds of William Duthie and W. S. Marr has arrived.

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks & Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above.

SHORTHORNS We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams.

SHORTHORN BULLS Sired by imp. Prince Royal, and from dams with all imported crosses, also cows and heifers.

SHORTHORNS. I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding.

BULLS. A few grand Shorthorn bulls for sale at Maple Lodge Stock Farm; 12 to 15 months old.

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE My stock bull Amsterdam by Netherland Statesman Cornelius, dam imp. Verasina.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time.

I WILL SELL HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES Dropped in February and March, if taken before three weeks old.

F. A. FOLGER, Box 578, Rideau Stock Farm, KINGSTON, 42-f-om ONTARIO.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE Netherland, Aagie and Atris blood, along with others all of the best strains of producing blood.

G. W. CLEMONS, 102-y-om St. George, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

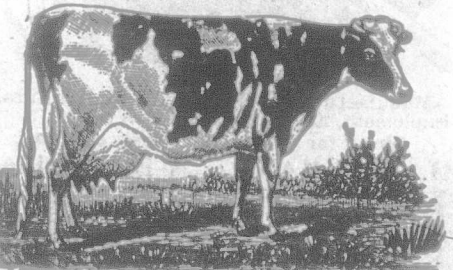
Our herd of Holsteins was never so complete as now. Bargains in all ages and both sexes.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO. New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. Shippery: St. Petersburg, G.T.R., and Ayr, C. P. R. 12-2-y-om



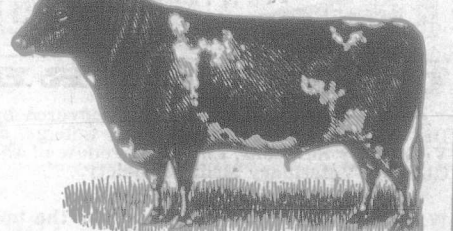
THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers.

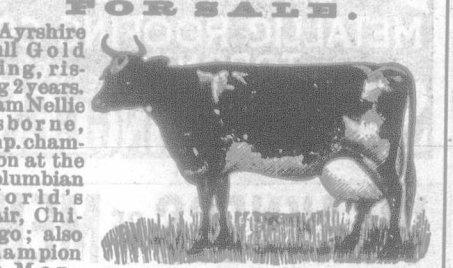
DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada.



PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES NICOL & SON, Cataraqui, Ontario. 6-a-om Some young bulls for sale.

FOR SALE. Ayrshire bull Gold King, rising 2 years, Dam Nellie Osborne, imp. champion at the Columbian World's Fair, Chicago.

WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. Ayrshire Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers of the richest milking strain now on hand.



Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock.

R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. 5-y-om London Station.

1881-SHROPSHIRE-1881 My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks.

JAMES COOPER, Kippen, Ont. 14-2-y-om

THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM. SHROPSHIRE, AYRSHIRE & LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

We have a few good Ayrshire bull calves, 150 Shropshires, and also a choice lot of Berkshires, aged from 2 months upwards.

Whiteside Bros., INNERRKIP, ONT. 8-2-y-om

JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ontario.

BREEDERS OF - First and Second Prize Ayrshires AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Merino Sheep, Poland China Pigs and Poultry. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. 2-2-y-om

A. McCALLUM & SON, Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que. Pure-Bred Ayrshire & 61-om Berkshire Pigs.

JERSEY COWS Heifers in calf, heifer calves and bull calves. Rich breeding and good colors.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows.

JERSEY-CATTLE Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada.

JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL, Ont. ROBERT REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys.

GUERNSEYS This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy.

HEREFORDS F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

Ingleside :- Herefords. ANXIETY 4th, and THE GROVE 3rd Strains, Prize Winners for '94!

SPECIAL OFFERING OF CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, Calves of '92 and '93. Registered, and prices reasonable.

E. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 12-2-y-om

PETER ARKILL, Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-y-om

Large Improved YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle. We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap.

FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P.O., Ont., Kemptville St'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES The largest herd and the most profitable type of Yorkshires from the feeder's standpoint in America.

J. E. BRETHER, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, -IMPORTER OF- Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes.

T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion - 15404 -

W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

SHROPSHIRE!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London. 2-y-om

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT. Makes a speciality of breeding choice SHROPSHIRE SHEEP - AND - Cruickshank Shorthorns

Low down, heavy weights, thick fleshed and easy feeders. A few choice young bulls, good colors and good quality, are ready for immediate shipment. PRICES MODERATE. 3-1-y-om

SHROPSHIRE. Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale.

Wm. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows.

Wm. THOMAS, The Beam House, Montford Bridge, Salop. Railway Station: Baschurch, G. W. R. 2-2-y-om

BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE This is the Home of the Blue Bloods.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle. We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap.

FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P.O., Ont., Kemptville St'n, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES The largest herd and the most profitable type of Yorkshires from the feeder's standpoint in America.

J. E. BRETHER, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, -IMPORTER OF- Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om

J. G. MAIR, Howick, P. Q.
BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF
IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

I am breeding from nothing but stock imported from the well-known herd of Sanders Spencer. At Montreal Exhibition, young stock of my breeding took all the highest honors. Orders now booked for fall litters.



18-2-0m

THE MARKHAM HERD
Farm at Locust Hill Station, C.P.R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed.

17-y-om JOHN PIKE & SONS.

PIGS OF ALL AGES,
Sired by imp. and Prince
ROYAL STANDARD HIGH CLERE
C. T. CARBUTT, 6-2-1-om Clarendon.

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont.
A number of young boars fit for service; also some six weeks old (choice) and some choice sows in farrow mostly from imported boar. Prices reasonable. Call and see stock, or write for prices. G. T. R. Station, Bright, Ont.

15-2-y-om

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

Twenty young sows for sale, bred to my three-stock boars, Highclere Prince, King Lee, and Champion Duke, Imp. Write for prices or come and see my stock. Station and Telegraph

27-om

Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R.

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

8-y-om

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.
J. G. SNELL & BRO.,
Edmonton, - Ontario.

We have some very promising young boars for sale from two to seven months old. Also twenty young sows, which we are now breeding to first-class stock. Come and see our stock, or write for description and prices. Our station is Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

2-y-om

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springville, Ont.

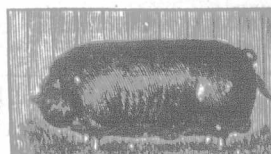
24-2-y-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS
Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.

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

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD
Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected —448—, the great ribbon winner, at the head of herd, assisted by Rht's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont.

8-y-om



Duroc-Jersey Swine
Are the best all-round hog known. Nosquealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Ag. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont.

4-2-y-om

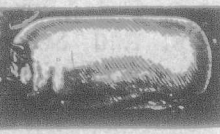
TAMWORTHS FOR SALE
I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old. I am booking orders for spring litters. My breeding pens contain twenty typical Tamworth Sows and two imported Boars, all of superior quality. I guarantee all stock sent out by me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

1-y-om JOHN BELL, Amber, Ont.

IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

A grand lot of Suffolk Pigs, all ages, for sale at prices to suit the times. A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange, four miles from Cheltenham Stn., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

24-2-y-om



MAMMOTH - BRONZE - TURKEYS - FOR - SALE
I have a number of very choice toms and hens for sale. Young cocks weigh from 24 to 30 pounds in thin condition; hens equally as good. I have two distinct strains—one wild, the other MAMMOTH BRONZE. My turkeys have been successful prize winners at the Toronto and other great shows. Prices for single birds from \$3 to \$5 each, for pairs from \$8 to \$10.

WM. HODGSON,
om Box 12, Brooklin, Ontario Co., Ont.

PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
- Our Eggs Hatch. -
FROM GRAND PRIZE MATINGS, 92 PER 13
FROM CHOICE SELECTED STOCK, 91 PER 13

Customers report from Quebec "13 chicks from 13 eggs"; Toronto, "14 chicks from 14 eggs"; Victoria, B. C., "10 chicks from 13 eggs. New circular and catalogue free.

3-y-om C. W. ECKARDT, Ridgville, Ont.

Indian Games; White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes
America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. BRONZE TURKEYS, the farmer's favorite fowl. My yards contain birds that have won at the greatest shows in the United States and Canada. I can please the most exacting breeders with exhibition and breeding stock, which I always have for sale. I can also supply BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK and WHITE P. ROCK eggs from grand birds. Eggs, except turkeys, \$1 per 11. Turkey eggs, 25c. each.

19-y-om JOHN J. LENTON, PARK FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.

EGGS from grand yards of Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per setting. Some choice Minorcas for sale. W. L. BROWN, London West, Ontario.

6-1-d-om

SHOAL LAKE Creamery & Ranch
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Probably the most favorably known and best equipped in Manitoba. Beautifully situated on the shore of Shoal Lake, half a mile from the railway station and village of that name. The Creamery is built on the ranch, which contains ONE THOUSAND ACRES, having a lake front of three miles. One hundred acres have been fenced and cultivated for grain crops, two hundred acres fenced in pasture fields, the balance being used for grazing. The Creamery is operated on the Centrifugal System for the cattle kept on the ranch. As an outside source of supply, it has the cream of 800 COWS kept by farmers near and collected on the cream-gathering plan. Besides Creamery buildings, a good dwelling house, and icehouse, there are two large frame, single-roofed barns, to accommodate 200 HEAD OF CATTLE AND HORSES. Everything of best class and in excellent repair. Will rent or sell on liberal terms, and if the party desires will sell on moderate conditions ENTIRE HERD OF FINE AYRSHIRES, numbering 150, also Horses, Machinery and Implements.

Apply to ROBERT SCOTT,
354-b-om SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

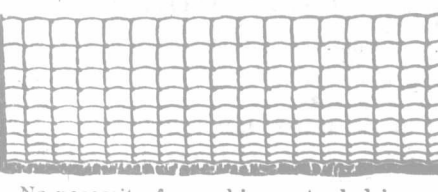
BAIN BROS.' Adjustable Hay and Stock Rack



SIMPLE, STRONG AND DURABLE
Rack as adjusted for hauling stock, grain, wood, etc. A boy can readily adjust or remove the wings. For further particulars write BAIN BROS. M'F'G. CO., LTD., Brantford, Ontario.

Or call on our Agents.

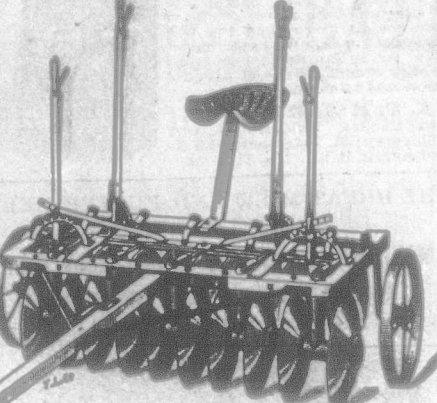
THE PAGE SITS UP WITH ITSELF NIGHTS



No necessity for rushing out, clad in scant attire, to regulate the ratchets on account of a sudden change in temperature. Every panel and every foot of the "PAGE" is "wound up" every hour and every minute, ready for instant action, and "Give and Take" is its motto. Send for price list and free monthly paper.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONT., LTD.,
6-a-om Walkerville, Ontario.

PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE DISC HARROW
Patented Oct. 17, 1898.



Manufactured at Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works. Write for Prices, Circulars, etc., to H. TALLMAN, 4-1-om Beamsville.

UICHERKURE
A new Chemical Compound discovered by Dr. Warnock, Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England; Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Society.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
With a specific chemical action, for the immediate cure of wounds and ulcerated sores on Horses, Cattle, Dogs, etc., such as Barb Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Cracked Heels, Frost Bites, Foot Rot, Rope Burns, Mallenders, Sallenders, Broken Knees, Ring Worm, Scatches, Scalds, Cuts, Burns, and all foul and putrid sores of all descriptions. Recommended by the largest stock owners in Canada.

A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemist, Calgary, Alta.
5-y-om

FAST LAKE
MANUFACTURED BY
METALLIC ROOFING CO
TORONTO
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
STEEL SHINGLES

5-y-om

WEAKNESS OF MEN
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.


ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
9-y-om

The FAVORITE CHURN
The most simple. The most durable. The most effective. The easiest to keep clean. Watertanks specialty, and shipped to all points. Correspondence and shipments promptly attended to. All kinds of cooperage.

ST. MARYS COOPERAGE
4-2-y-om F. E. BUTCHER, St. Marys, Ont.

PURE -- WATER -- FROM -- ARTESIAN -- WELLS.
Write for particulars to WILLIAM SHARP, 184 Hamburg Ave., Toronto, Ont. Practical Well Driller.
2-2-f-om

CRADLE CHURN.
PAT. NOV. 28, 1892.



This is so easily that I have tried the Cradle Churn and find it the best with which to churn. It can be used in the kitchen or in the butter in a most complete manner. — Mrs. O. W. T. —

For sale by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to B. R. HAMILTON & CO., Patentees, Neepawa, Man.
49-y-om

IXL : TANK : HEATER.
For Warming Water in Stock Tanks WILL SAVE DOUBLE ITS COST IN ONE SEASON. It is made of the best quality of iron, cast in one piece. No sheet-iron joints, no solder to melt and cause leak. It is permanently located in tank during winter. Need not be removed to kindle fire; burns fine or coarse coal, cobs, chunks of wood, or most any kind of fuel. A small boy can easily operate it.

Send for free catalogue.
U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,
62-0-om 128 Water St., BATAVIA, ILL.

DR. ANDERSON & DUBATES, Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat & Nose, 34 North James St., Hamilton, and 5 College St., Toronto. Sole agents for Prof. North's Earphone for the incurable deaf. A large assortment of artificial eyes on hand.
16-2-y

ALL-STEEL
THE OLD WAY
OH DEAR! HOW FORGETFUL THOSE BOYS ARE



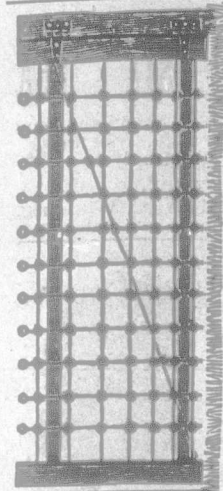
WIND MILLS
SEE NEXT ISSUE.
Our Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder! Write for particulars. Mention this paper.
GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, Ltd.
BRANTFORD, - CANADA.
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. (Ltd.), Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. 4-y-om

FARMERS REQUIRING :
Stack Covers, or Grain Covers, Binder Covers, Horse or Wagon Covers, Taraulins, etc., or anything in canvas line, can be accommodated by addressing J. TOBIN, 297 Queen St., Ottawa. All covers of my make are guaranteed thoroughly water proof and of the best quality at the lowest prices. Send for samples. Hundreds of testimonials.
80-2-f-om

NORTHERN PACIFIC
CHEAP R. R. and
FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS
Millions of ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. PUBLICATIONS, with Maps, describing fine farming, fruit, hop, grazing and timber lands mailed FREE. Gen. Emigration Agt. N. P. R. R. Dept. 34 St. Paul, Minn.
6-2-b

The High Speed Family Knitter
Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun to factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario.
17-y-om





THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

The accompanying Cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED WIRE FENCE.

Each panel represents one rod (16 1/2 feet), 7 wires, 4 steel stays. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

PERFECTLY— Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER than any other fence.

This, without doubt, the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp consumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

THE BEST FENCE MADE FOR Farms and Railroads.

FARM RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Agents Wanted

In every Township. Send for circulars and particulars.

Address THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

LEADERS IN SEEDS FOR 1894.

WHITE MONARCH OAT IRISH COBBLER POTATO GOLD MEDAL DENT CORN CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY &c., &c., &c.

Our 1894 Seed Catalogue is brim full and flowing over with good things that every progressive Farmer and Gardener should have. Send for a copy. Address

JOHN S. PEARGE & GO., London, Ont.

ALSO FULL LINE OF BEE SUPPLIES.



FEED THE PLANT AND THE PLANT WILL FEED YOU

Feed your plants on Freeman's High-grade Manures and you can depend upon your plants feeding you. Freeman's High-grade Manures contain plant-food in a soluble form, and in such proportions as will nourish your crops from beginning to finish.

W. A. FREEMAN, 311-om Hamilton, Ont.

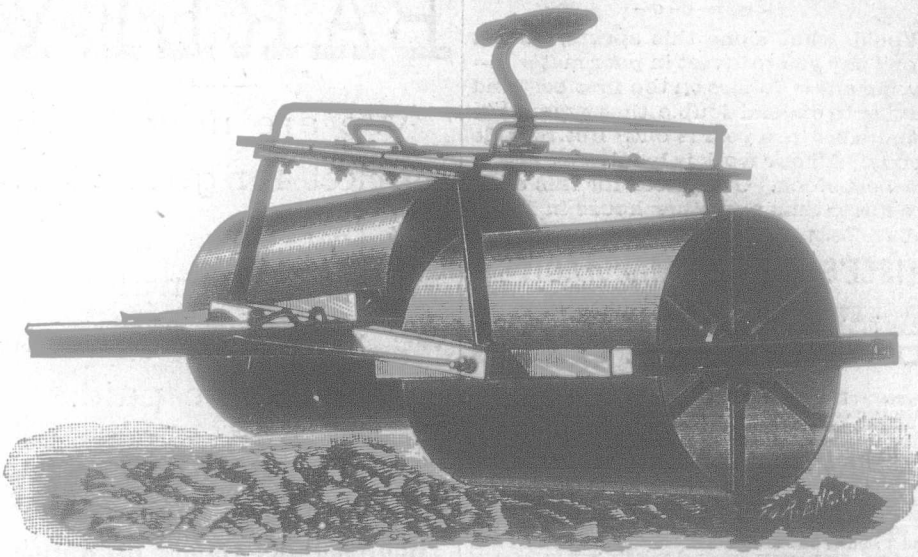
THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL CO., CAPELTON, P. Q., Manufacturers of Complete Fertilizers

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

For All Crops, All Soils, Canadian Climate.

Send for 1894 Catalogue, containing full particulars and testimonials from many reliable farmers.

The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)



It is unanimously recommended by those farmers who have used it. Orders are now being booked for the spring trade. Description and price furnished on application to T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTE, ONTARIO.



THE - NEW - QUAKER BRICK MACHINE

FOR STEAM AND HORSE POWER. MAKES EITHER FIVE OR SIX BRICKS TO THE MOULD.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Kells' Patented Combined - Brick and Tile Machines - IN TWO SIZES.

Brick and Tile Yard Machinery a Specialty! SEND FOR CATALOGUE

H. C. BAIRD & SON PARKHILL, ONTARIO.

Seed Grain FOR SALE! Coanotto, Black Tartarian and Early Cothland Oats

in quantities of 5 bus. and over, 50 cts. per bu.; bags extra. MUMMY and CROWN PEAS, in quantities of 5 bus., 75 cts. per bus.; bags extra. Crown Peas not perfectly pure. G. A. BRODIE, 5-6-om BETHESDA P.O., ONT.

SEED OATS.

THE IMPROVED AMERICAN has given the largest yield at the different Experiment Stations in several of the States. Joseph Harris & Son, Moreton Farm, N.Y., say: "We have grown these oats for many years, and have never found any thing nearly so good. I sowed 15 bushels on 8 acres last spring (May 22nd), and have over 500 bushels. They are white, have an open head, have a long, stiff straw, and are medium early. Price per bushel, for 10 bushels or over, 90 cents; under 10 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel. No charge for bags. BANNER OATS—For 5 bushels or more, 60 cents per bushel; bags free. 4-6-om JOHN MILLER, Markham P.O., Ont.

400—Heiderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent.) Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township. 12-7-om E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.

Siberian Seed Oats!

Which Mr. Zavitz, of the O. A. C. Farm, Guelph, claims to have headed the list of one hundred and seventy-five varieties. (See report in Farmer's Advocate, January 15, page 25.) In lots under five bushels, per bush., 75c; in lots over five bushels, per bush., 65c. Bags, 30c. THOS. TEESDALE, Concord.

YOUR HOUSE

Should be painted only with UNICORN READY MIXED PAINTS. If you want it to look the very best. Ask your dealer to show you our card of forty colors. We guarantee them. Take no other.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY A. RAMSAY & SON, - MONTREAL. Established 1842. Leads, Colors, Varnishes, etc. 7-7-om

PILES Radically Cured.

W. E. BESSEY, M.D., C.M., OFFICE: 123 1/2 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. SPECIALTY.—Official Treatment of Piles and Rectal Diseases, Stomach and Intestinal Disorders, Chronic, Nervous, Sectional and Wasting Diseases, Genito-Urinary Affections, and Diseases of Women. 5-7-om

THE LATEST! A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION. THE Fly Horn Trap WORKS COMPLETE. Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale. H. GUTHRIE, PATENTER, Paris Station P.O., Ont. 23-7-om

MATRIMONIAL! Package of Cabinet Size Pictures Also full written descriptions (including residences) of respectable ladies who want to correspond for fun or matrimony. sent in plain, sealed envelope, only 20 cts. 7,000 lady members; all ages and nationalities; many are beautiful and wealthy. We can suit you. Address LOCK DRAWER 697, CHICAGO, ILL. 6-1-om

GODERICH ORGAN High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-7-om

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off.

COLE, EMORY & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS

Woolen Merchants
508 Main Street . . . WINNIPEG,
(Near City Hall.)
Our travellers frequently call at most points
on railroads. Write for samples. 44-y-m

FLEMING & SONS

Chemists,
BRANDON, . . . MANITOBA,
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles,
Spectacles, Trusses, Artificial Eyes,
—Crutches and Batteries.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT
ATTENTION. 46-y-m

PATENT Ventilated : Closet



No house should be without one. Acknowledged by thousands of users to be the best house commode in the world. Everyone guaranteed absolutely odorless. Write the Manitoba Ventilated Closet Co., Box 437, WINNIPEG, MAN., for descriptive pamphlets and testimonials. Shipped to any address, securely packed, on receipt of price, \$8.00. 57-y-m

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR

—FOR—
Hand, Horse and Steam Power
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
Address—
S. M. BARRE,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
WINNIPEG, 69-y-m MAN.

SPRING IS COMING —SURE—

To be SURE, we have the best assortment of **SPRING SUITINGS**
And you are SURE to get good value and a SURE fit, if you go to
GEO. CLEMENTS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
480 Main Street, 44-y-m Winnipeg.
THE MARKET DRUG STORE
291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
(Opposite Meat Market.)

Everything in the drug line. We especially solicit farmers' trade. Both personal and mail orders promptly attended to. Sole agent for "Indapo," the great Hindoo remedy for nervousness, general debility and kindred diseases. Use Gibson's Balsam for Coughs, Colds. For horses and cattle use only Eddington's Invaluable Condition Powders. For cuts, bruises, sprains, use only Eddington's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 60-y-m



ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Temperance Street, Toronto.
The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All experienced Teachers. Session begins October 21st. Apply to the principal, PROF. SMITH, V.S., Edin., Toronto, Can. 275-2-y

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN LANDS FOR SALE.

All choice selections, near SASKATOON, at the gateway of the Great Saskatchewan Country, equal to anything on the Continent for farming purposes. The homesteads are mostly taken up by a good class of settlers. The district produces magnificent crops, and is a good stock country. A branch of the C. P. R. runs through the tract. Every farm within easy distance of a railway station.

GENERAL PRICE, \$3.00 AN ACRE

Title indisputable. No Restrictions.
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
WINNIPEG,
Or **C. POWELL,**
11-y-om 6 Victoria-St., TORONTO.

\$2.00
per acre will buy a few farms within six miles of the great
W-H-E-A-T
shipping town of
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
Other choice properties in town and vicinity cheap and on easy terms. Correspond with
W. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate, Loan and Collecting Agency, Saskatoon, Portage la Prairie, P.O. Box 783. 49-y-om

SHORTHAND

How to become independent.—Learn shorthand thoroughly and success is assured you. The
WESTERN : SHORTHAND : UNIVERSITY
326 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
... MAKES ...
Shorthand a Specialty.
Write or call for particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed or tuition refunded.
E. S. BOND, Pres. 60-y-m H. C. LANDER, Man.

HARNESS

—O—O—O—
You'll want some this spring, and it won't pay you to invest in poor material—saving a few dollars on the first cost and having to expend double that amount in repairs before a year is out. Get reliable goods. All our work is hand sewn and of the best stock. Our prices for this class are lower than any other house in Manitoba. Terms cash.
PEIRCE'S HARNESS MANUFACTORY,
278 James St., Winnipeg. 62-y-m

ULCERKURE

Tongue Creek, Alta., Aug. '93.
Messrs. A. E. Waldon & Co.:
Gentlemen.—I have had several opportunities of observing the wonderful curative properties of Warneck's Veterinary Ulcerkure. Last year a valuable mare that I was breaking to harness ran into a wire fence and had the muscles of the forearm of one leg cut through to the bone. The wound was so deep and the lips so wide apart that it was impossible to stitch it, so I applied Ulcerkure as directed and the wound rapidly healed. There was almost no scar left, the animal regained perfect use of her leg, and I sold her a short time afterwards for a good price. Another of my mares sustained an ugly tear in front of one of her hocks, almost laying the joint open. A few days rest and the application of Ulcerkure caused the wound to heal quickly, without leaving any stiffness of the joint. I have seen the medicine used in numerous other cases in this district, and always with the same satisfactory results.
WM. C. M'DOUGALL, Rancher.

PRICE \$1. OR SIX FOR \$5. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcerkure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warneck's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address,
A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta. 5-y-om

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.

Wholesale General Merchants,
100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

IMPORTERS OF
Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops,
Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman
Cement, Canada Cement, Water
Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris,
Borax, China Clay, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL
SOFA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
WM. CURRIE. 7-y-om F. P. CURRIE.

EIGHTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL SPRING STALLION SHOW DRILL SHED, TORONTO. MARCH 28th and 29th, 1894.

Under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Canada, and the Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

Premiums will be offered for the following breeds:
**THOROUGHBRED CARRIAGE & COACH,
STANDARD-BRED ROADSTERS,
HACKNEY, SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE.**
Increased Prizes in Every Department.
Prize lists and further information may be had on application to the Secretary.
JAMES HOWARD, M.P., HENRY WADE,
President, Dunblane. 4-c-om Sec'y, Toronto.

ALLAN LINES

THREE DISTINCT SERVICES FROM
MONTREAL WEEKLY.
Mail Service to Liverpool, via Quebec, Rimouski and Derry, or via Portland & Halifax in Winter.
DIRECT SERVICE MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
Direct Service Montreal to London.

These steamers are of most recent construction; are of the highest class, and their record for the safe carriage of cattle is unexcelled. Special attention paid to the best methods of stowing and carrying cheese, apples and other farm produce. For schedule of sailings, rates of passage or other information, apply to
18-y-om **H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.**

"THE CUP THAT CHEERS."

After the toil and worry of business the human system demands a refresher in the shape of a Good Cup of Tea. We have got a splendid line of
INDIAN and CEYLONS
of noted strength and purity on hand at present at very moderate prices.

JAPANS at 20c, 30c, and 35c.
INDIAN & CEYLONS at 30c, 35c. & 40c.
Write for samples.
J. E. ACTON,
Tea Merchant, 220 McDermott St., WINNIPEG.


BARLEY

We are now in the market for good Malt-ing Barley.

Send us samples and we will give you the highest price paid.

EDWARD L. DREWRY,

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



SALT RHEUM CURED

By "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" and "Munson's Emollient." These medicines have met with marvellous results wherever used, and have given relief immediately after using. "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" drives all impurities from the blood. It cures constipation, poor appetite, and makes you feel like living. It cures that peculiar weak feeling caused by impure blood, and makes you feel young again. Munson's Emollient cures all chaps and cracked hands. You do not have to use it more than twice in any one case. These medicines have cured hundreds of cases of that very troublesome affection—Salt Rheum. Munson's Indian Blood Purifier is for sale by all dealers, at one dollar a bottle. Munson's Emollient cures Salt Rheum every time when used along with Munson's Indian Blood Purifier. Munson's Emollient is for sale by all dealers at 25 cents a bottle, or direct from the manufacturer, A. E. MUNSON, Chemist, Medical Hall, Carberry, Man.
Send in your name and address at once if you wish to get one of Munson's Family Almanacs. These almanacs are not an ordinary patent medicine affair; they contain sure cures and proper treatment for all the common ailments of both man and beast—not probable cures, but sure cures in every case.

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,
623 Main St., Winnipeg. 45-y-m
Send for samples free by mail.

GRIEVE & PHIPPEN TAXIDERMISTS,

247 Main Street, Winnipeg.
We pay cash for all specimens of Manitoba
BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
Artificial Eyes for above for sale. 50-2-y-m

Farmers

Will consult their own interest by getting PRICES before buying, from

J. H. ASHDOWN,

Winnipeg,
ON ANY LINE IN
HARDWARE
... THEY MAY REQUIRE ...

Stock is large. Prices very low.
Write for prices. 60-2-y-m

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 Montreal and New York three times per week.

ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Passenger Agent, C. P. R.,
33-y-m WINNIPEG.

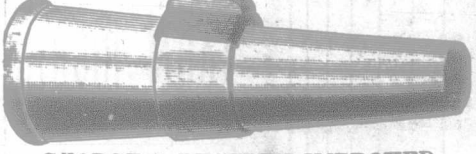
W. G. FONSECA,

705 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA,
Will furnish, in large or small quantities, to parties building, the celebrated

Mica Roofing.

IS THE MICA ROOFING A SUCCESS?
GURNEY SCALE FACTORY:—Well pleased with it. Will cover all our buildings with it. 50-2-y-m

MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION!



GEORGE J. RECORD'S IMPROVED Double-Tin Sap Spout
Nearly five millions of these spouts have already been sold on their merits. The above cut is full size. The pail is hung on the spout on the side of the tree and turns on spout when being emptied. If your dealer does not handle them, write us for catalogue and sample spout. Price, \$1.25 per 100; if sent by mail, \$1.75.
RECORD MFG. CO., manufacturers of Record's Tight Tin-lined Butter Packages, Syrup Cans, Sap Spouts, Sap Pails, etc. Manufactured of tin made by us in our Tin Plate Works, of superior quality. Works at Conneaut, Ash, Co., Ohio. 63-d-om

UN-NERVED, TIRED

People and invalids will find in
CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE
A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years.
Prepared only by **K. CAMPBELL & Co.,**
Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL.
10-2-y-om