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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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The Dehorning Commission.

A commission consisting of Hon. Chas. Drury, Chairman; J. J. Kelso, Secretary; Richard Gibson; D. M. Macpherson; Andrew Smith, V. S., and Henry Glendenning, has been appointed by the Government of Ontario for the following purpose:—

"To obtain the fullest information in reference to the practice recently introduced into this province of dehorning cattle, and to make full enquiry and report with all reasonable speed into the reasons for and against the practice, as well by the examination of witnesses as by collecting whatever is accessible of the evidence which has been given by experts or others, in the trials which have taken place on the subject in England, Ireland and Scotland, and in this province, the judgment in the cases tried, and any other useful information from any quarter which may be in print or otherwise obtainable."

Editorial.

Executive Committees Meet.

Canadian Hackney Breeders' Association met at a recent date, and formulated a set of rules governing the Hackney Stud Book now established in Toronto. The Editor is Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto.

The directors of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association met in the board room of the Agriculture and Arts Association Toronto, and accepted rules governing the various swine records now established in Canada. Full particulars will be given concerning each of these meetings in our next issue. In the meantime those desiring fuller information will be furnished with particulars by writing Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands.

The general reduction in the prices of C. P. R. lands, to which reference was made in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for March, has had a most stimulating effect upon sales, no less than \$100,000 worth being disposed of in February. This cut in prices was made to afford Ontario and other eastern farmers who are arriving in such large numbers an opportunity of locating near their friends in the older settled parts of Manitoba. They are thus enabled to secure land at a low price where they will not be isolated from friends, and have the full advantage of railway facilities, schools, churches, etc., that they enjoyed in their old homes.

By the adoption of the uniform price of \$3.00 an acre in the west the lands heretofore selling in the Calgary district at \$5.00 an acre can be purchased at the lower figure. This is an advantage to the farmers settling in that country, as it enables them to secure additional pasture land for their rapidly increasing herds. The live stock interests of the Territories are developing rapidly, last season being highly encouraging, and are destined to prove ere long a source of untold wealth to Northwestern Canada.

In the Saskatchewan Valley free homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres can be obtained, but as the settlers who move into that country have stock, they require more than one hundred and sixty acres, hence the company have placed their lands at the low figure of \$3.00 an acre to enable the farmer to secure the additional ground for pasturage, etc., on a small outlay.

The principle adopted is first come, first served; it is an advantage, therefore, to be early in the field before the best locations are picked up.

Farmers, merchants and others, who have sons growing up with a liking for farm life can by the small payment of \$48.00 a year secure a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres for their boys. This annual payment will hardly be felt and it enables a father to place his son when he is ready to go out into the world on a valuable farm, where the climatic and other conditions are highly favorable. Any additional information desired can be obtained by calling upon or writing Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg. We understand a sale of Edmonton district lands is to occur in Edmonton on May 3rd, and will doubtless attract the attention of many prospective settlers in that fine locality.

Cattle Disease and Treasury Rulings.

Each English mail brings further news of the dreaded foot and mouth disease until upwards of thirty outbreaks have been reported. It is claimed the pest first broke out among a lot of inferior Danish cattle brought to London Metropolitan Market on the 30th of January. It developed among them as well as the cattle with which they came in contact, since which it has spread with alarming rapidity, principally through Kent and the metropolis, and now another outbreak is reported as far north as Westmoreland. The fact that the cattle from the above market were shipped to many outside points shows the imminent danger to which the live stock of England was thereby exposed. Cattle, sheep and swine are alike subject to it. In England it spreads with great rapidity, as dogs, rats and men are all agents that may transmit the plague from one stable to another. If not speedily stamped out it will be necessary for our Government to prevent the further importation of sheep, swine or cattle that we may still retain the absolute immunity from disease that we have so long enjoyed. Just now the agricultural press, as well as the political organs of England, are aflame with articles bearing the strongest contention favoring the prohibition of all live stock importation, and also argue that they may not discriminate between the different countries that have been supplying them. These on the eve of the general election may carry more weight than the previous arguments on the same question. Just why Canada should be brought within this category it is difficult to surmise. Canada is annually taking a large share of England's exportation of pure-bred stock, and is sending her in return live cattle and sheep from which there is no shadow or possibility of infection. The day is close at hand when Canada will be able to supply all that England requires in the line of live cattle and sheep. By prohibiting the importation of such from infected countries she will assure safety to her own farmers and graziers, while it would assist in building up a trade in which Canada has the greatest possible resources. The colonies are standing alone in displaying a wish for closer connection and greater freedom of trade with Great Britain. In these particulars Canada has lately given no uncertain sound, for which the odious McKinley Bill deserves its share of credit. Just now it looks as though Canada is in danger of occupying the unfortunate position of being between the proverbial two stools. The late ruling of the Treasury Department of Washington relating to pure-bred horses, cattle and sheep, and the proposed measure in England relative to our export of live cattle, are measures that will not only materially affect these branches of our live stock industry, but may force an ultimatum that may affect our future social and political intercourse with the mother country.

Healthy Homes.

In dealing with the subject of the sanitary condition of our country homes, I trust that I may be allowed to use not only plain, but forcible language, for I feel that the matter is of such vital importance as to require more than an ordinary degree of emphasis. The dwellers in towns are wont to quote the healthy lives of those whose lot is cast among the hills and fields and fresh pure air of the country, and to envy those who, though they may be debarred from some of the attractions of city life, enjoy the natural health-imparting gifts, fresh air and pure water, which a wise Providence has so freely bestowed upon all who care to enjoy them. Do we deserve this envied reputation which places our country homes so far ahead of the dwellings in densely populated places? I fear not. It has been stated upon good medical authority, and published by official reports, that there is originated far more diphtheria and typhoid fever among the isolated farm houses on the healthy hillside farms of Vermont and New Hampshire, than there is in any of the large cities of America, in accordance with the proportion of the population; and furthermore, that the majority of cases of these two most dreaded diseases have originated on the very farms where they have appeared, through the want of proper care and attention to the wells, the privies and the kitchen drains. Is not, then, what is true of the New England States equally true of Canada? Are we any more alive to the terrible dangers that we are allowing to lurk about our homes than our neighbors are across the border? And do we realize the awful responsibility which rests upon us when we neglect the ordinary precautions for preventing the sickness and long suffering, and perhaps death of those who are nearest and dearest to us? What profit shall we find in our farm work if ill-health reigns in the house? Are we not sometimes more successful in the sanitary arrangements even for our animals than for our own homes? Certainly, as a rule, there is less preventable sickness amongst them than there is amongst our families. Let us then go literally to the fountain head, and do all that possibly can be done to insure a liberal supply of at least untainted water. Whenever wells and springs are low, it is a noticeable fact that typhoid fever is on the increase; this would naturally go to show that some source of pollution to the wells existed, and which in time of plenty was simply diluted to a less dangerous degree than when the supply was low. We should not lose sight of the fact that all springs and wells have been but recently rain watered, then so-called surface water, which, by its own gravitation, finds its way for greater or less distances through porous soils or fissures in rocks till meeting with some obstruction to its natural flow, it rises to a more easy discharge at or near the surface. Every precaution then should be taken to prevent any impurity from finding its way to this water supply, and where it is possible it is far preferable to bring the water supply from a spring some distance from the house and outbuildings rather than from a well in too close proximity to either. Let us then suppose that such a spring has been found, and with elevation enough to take a constant supply of water to the second story of the house. A stone well should be sunk as deeply as possible, in the crevices of which

mortar has been placed to prevent the soil from working in, and for eight feet down from the surface the stones should be laid in cement mortar to avoid the ingress of earth worms, and carried in the same manner a foot at least above ground to prevent toads, snakes, slugs, etc., from crawling in. (I found a skunk in a well a month ago!) The whole closed with a board cover sufficiently heavy to prevent its ever being lifted off by children. Iron pipes being liable to close with rust in from one to three years, balsam logs bored $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches are preferable, unless the soil is dry and sandy and the distance very great, or the strain over thirty feet head, in which case rustless iron is the cheapest in the end. The first six feet of outflow from the well should have six inches or so upgrade. This prevents sand from entering, leaves the mouth of the outflow under water, thus preventing any floating substances from getting in, and whenever the well is cleaned out the return of the water down this six feet of outflow clears it of any sediment which may have entered. A movable strainer over this outflow is always advisable. By burying the pipes at least three feet we insure cool water in summer and less danger of freezing in winter, besides preserving the wooden logs better than when nearer the action of the air. These logs or pipes should enter through the cellar wall four feet below the surface of the ground, and be closed with a movable plug to facilitate clearing them of sediment, and from the cellar where the first faucet might be, the piping can safely be of lead. The next and most important faucet of all should be over the kitchen sink, and high enough to allow an ordinary pail to stand under it. From here, if the head is sufficient, another faucet on the upper story will be a convenience for bedroom water, etc., and save many a weary step upstairs.

Taking the return waste pipe down again alongside the upflow it should pass out at the cellar wall again, but one foot above where it entered, in order to prevent the chances of the water siphoning past the faucets. Here it can be taken in logs again to a horse trough in the barnyard, and from there to the cow stable, whence it should waste either into the house sewer, a land drain, or a running stream.

Wherever it is possible I would urge putting in on the upper flat a water-closet and slop-sink combined, and if a bath tub were added the arrangements would be as comfortable as they were complete. Once the running water is in the house, and the sewer drain made, the extra cost of a water-closet and slop sink combined, and a sink and a faucet to draw water in parts for baths and bedrooms, etc., should be put in in first-class order for, say \$65, and which, at ten per cent., to cover interest and repairs, would represent \$6.50 a year. Surely a moderate charge for so great a blessing? Having provided a pure and convenient supply of the water we drink, let us now look to the air we breathe. As soon as winter sets in we are apt to hear more of typhoid fever, diphtheria and other ailments than before the frost came. In very many cases this is due to the fact that the frozen ground prevents any further evaporation of bad odors outside, and which now find their way for long distances through the soil from the privy vault, or the kitchen, drawn into the cellar there to be drawn up by the heat of the house into the rooms in which we live and sleep. Decaying vegetables, too, may add their poisonous gases to the rest, and where the cellar floor is boarded over, dead worms, toads, and rotten wood underneath often form a mass of corruption which one has no conception of. As soon as the cellar windows are closed for the winter, the only means left for the exit of these odors is through the house, and if through the house it must go, the safest means left for us is to confine it in the following manner:—A pipe of galvanized iron four inches in diameter should run from the ceiling of the cellar straight up through the house and enter the kitchen chimney near the ceiling of the first or second story. This will ensure very thorough ventilation of the cellar, both day and night, and as the kitchen chimney is supposed to be seldom cold, will draw at all seasons of the year.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Purchases for a Calgary Ranch.

Prominent among the fine stock breeders of the territories is the firm of R. & J. A. Turner, of Calgary, who have established a first-class Clydesdale stud in that district. This season they have purchased six exceptionally good colts from Ontario importers and breeders to add to their already choice selection. Of these four are imported and two bred in Ontario. From D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, three of the former were purchased, including Culzean, a strong and useful colt rising three that, if we are allowed to judge, will yet make his mark in the show rings of the prairie provinces. Culzean is royally bred, sired by the noted Lord Erskine (1744), his dam being Jewel, by Prince of Wales. He is, therefore, own brother to the celebrated prize winner Lord Ailsa, who carried first at Maryhill, third at Glasgow, third at the Royal at Newcastle and third at Perth in 1887, second at the same show at Glasgow, 1888, and first at H. A. S., Melrose, 1889. Number two is Barnaby Rudge, sire Barnaby, by the Darnley horse Good Hope, dam by Sir Walter (795). Barnaby carried first at Wigtown when a foal. Barnaby Rudge is a big, flashy, strongly built colt rising three, and is just the type of a Clyde to breed heavy draft horses for street traffic. Number three, Self Praise, is a brown colt, also rising three, that possesses the best of limbs and substance and capital action, and is a well-bred son of Charmer (2014), who was a noted prize-taker, as also was his sire Bonny Scotland that was sold for £900 to go to New Zealand. Brooklin Boy is a beautiful bay colt sired by the Lord Erskine horse Tannahill (4745), his dam being Kate (65), by Pride of Perth (2336). Brooklin Boy won first at the Toronto Industrial in 1891, and third in a very strong ring at the Spring Stallion Show 1892. Blythe Tom (1861) is dark brown, and is a colt that promised well. He is sired by that massive horse General Duke (1693).

By consulting our advertising columns these will be found for sale.

World's Fair Notes.

Articles intended for exhibition will be admitted to the Agricultural Building on and after November 1, 1892.

All exhibits, except those of a perishable character, must be in position on or before April 20, 1893. Vegetables and other perishable products will be admitted during their season, and may be replaced with fresh specimens when found necessary by obtaining a special permit from the Chief of the Department.

Dairy products will be received for exhibition only between the first and tenth of the following months: June, July, September and October, 1893.

Cheese, other than that mentioned above, offered for exhibit from the United States and Canada, and all cheese offered for exhibit from points outside the United States and Canada will be subject to such limitations and restrictions as may be decided upon by the Chief of the Department at the time application for space is made.

Exhibits of wool will be classified and limited, as follows:—Class 1, pure-bred fine wools; class 2, pure-bred middle wools; class 3, pure-bred long wools; class 4, all cross-bred wools.

Hayti has appropriated \$25,000 for its representation at the Exposition. Fred Douglass has been appointed commissioner to represent that country.

The Suffolk Horse Society, England, has offered two gold medals of the value \$50 each, for the best Suffolk horse and mare or filly exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Canada has been given 68,471 square feet of space in the various buildings, exclusive of space yet to be granted in the agriculture and live stock departments.

The U. S. Treasury Department has decided that machinery imported to the Exposition from foreign countries either wholly as an exhibit or to be shown in connection with the illustration of some manufacturing process, shall be admitted free of duty. Any raw material imported for use in such process must pay regular duty, however.

Stock.**A Prize-Winning French Coacher.**

The subjoined illustration represents the French Coaching stallion Cheneau, which, judging by his past success in the show ring, must be regarded as a horse of more than ordinary merit. He won the first prize in the Coach and Carriage class at the late Provincial Spring Stallion Show, and was also first as a Carriage stallion at the Toronto Industrial, in 1887. He has proved successful in the stud, having sired a number of prize-winners. At the last Toronto Industrial in the class for Carriage horses over 16½, a pair of geldings got by him shown by Mr. Geo. H.

Provincial Spring Stallion Show.

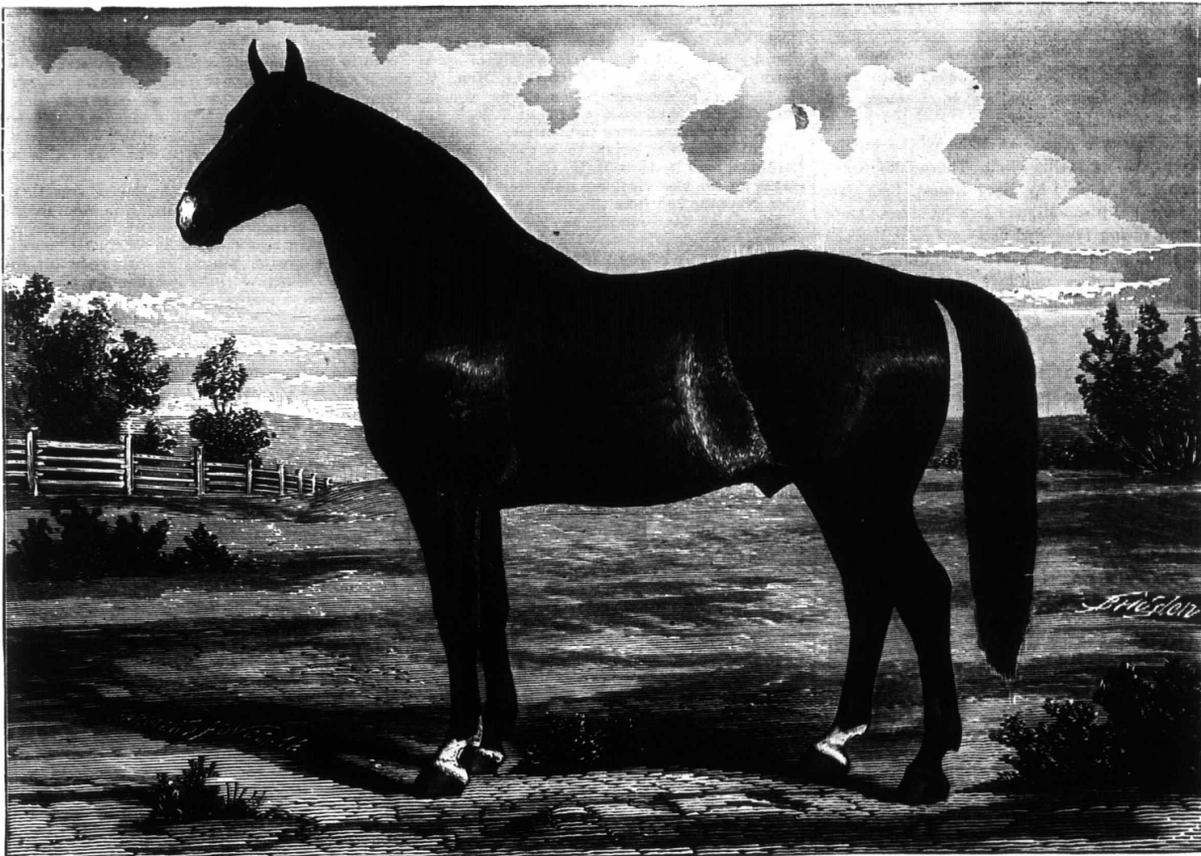
The late show in Toronto, on the ninth and tenth of last month, was the second held under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association. Although a most successful exhibition of Clydesdale stallions has been held for a number of years by the Society representing this breed, in point of numbers, as well as in the exceedingly grand specimens of each breed brought out, the late show was an undeniable success, and the number of breeders from Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as well as Ontario, attest to the rapidly growing interest in this show. Promptly at the call for Coach or Carriage stallions came eleven of the thirteen

but he was decidedly out of form, both as regarding his coat and condition; he is a free, neat mover, and has many friends.

Third place was won by Dun & Beckett's (Hamilton) Invader, another French Coacher. This horse has a tolerably smooth top, but is decidedly short in the rib and has nothing especial to recommend him.

Fourth premium went to William Shield's (Toronto) Selby (imp. '91), a good type of Cleveland, which we would have placed higher. This horse is sound and useful; he is rather long in the coupling, but is a good mover and should prove a good sire.

Fifth place was won by John Bone, of Edgely,



THE IMPORTED FRENCH COACHING STALLION CHENEAU, THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN L. PATTERSON, MILLBROOK, ONT.

Gooderham, of Toronto, won first prize, also a special given for the best coupe horse was won by another son of his. Cheneau was imported by Powell Bros., Springboro', Pa., from whom Mr. Patterson purchased him. The certificate of his breeding is signed by the director of the National Stud at St. Lo France, which states he was foaled in 1880.

The Sultan of Turkey has consented to the erection of a mosque at the Exposition grounds for the religious services of Mohammedans who attend the Fair. It is reported that \$3,000 will be expended in its erection.

The Rhode Island World's Fair Board contemplates having its Exposition building at Chicago combine the best architectural features of its State capitol at Providence, together with those of the old capitol building formerly occupied at Newport.

entries in the aged section, and after an inspection by the judges, Messrs. Ness, Howick, and Walter Grand, Toronto, a short list of seven was drawn, and the four prizes and highly commended and commended ribbons awarded as follows:

First to Cheneau 3838, owned by J. L. Patterson, Millbrook, Ontario, an imported French Coacher of large size, standing fully seventeen hands high. He is a well-coupled horse, with well-placed neck and head, and possesses nice quality of bone, good feet, and is an attractive mover.

The second ribbon went to Hisey & Sons' (Creemore) Wild Harry, a horse that heretofore has been successful in his class, and has also won two sweepstakes. Wild Harry is a Yorkshire Coach horse with abundance of quality;

Ont., with Emperor, a good specimen of a Cleveland, and the sixth by Frank Bassano, Argyle, Ont., with Lord Derwent (1096) (imp.), a neat, breedy Yorkshire Coach horse, with any amount of vim and a neat, clever mover.

The section for three-year-old Coachers brought out one entry in Irving & Brown's (of Winchester, Ont.) Argyle 1669, a handsome bay, which also won sweepstakes for all ages.

The aged section for Roadster stallions led off with five entries, in which the first prize was taken by The Cedars' Breeding Stables, at Eglington, Ont., with Honest Wilkes, sired by Hambletonian Wilkes, first dam by Mambrino Chief.

The second went to his stable companion, Rio Grande, sire Sultan, first dam by Prompter.

Third premium to Ferguson & Co.'s (Cooks-

town) Hamilton, sire Bay Middleton, first dam by Blue Bull.

Fourth to Boyd & Porteous' (Simcoe, Ont.) The Wasser, sire Geo. Washington 1161, first dam by Aberdeen 27.

Fifth to James Weller's (Toronto) Cuyler Jr., sire William Reynolds 2509, first dam by Doy Goldust.

In the section for three-year-old roadsters, first went to Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Todmorden, with All Night, sire Forest Mambrino, first dam by Royal George.

Second to Fuller's (Haltonville) Harry Lexington.

Third to the Cedars' Breeding Stables, with Judge Mumford.

Sweepstakes for best stallion any age, All Night.

A magnificent ring of eleven Thoroughbred stallions came to the call for aged stallions of this class. Judges, Drs. Smith, Toronto, and Greenside, Guelph.

The first was placed on Mikado, the popular eleven-year-old stallion from Thorncliffe Stock Farm. He is sired by King Ernest, first dam by Imp. Eclipse. Mikado is a handsome horse of true racing type, and possesses great size and strength, and is a particularly handsome horse.

Second place was won by I. B. Fullar's (Woodstock) Goldfellow, a horse with strong bone, good finish and great size, being fully the largest horse in his class.

Third to John B. Martyn's (Masonville) Ranelagh II., an imported horse of capital racing type; much admired by many of the spectators, but he had decidedly small fore feet which detract from his value as a sire.

Fourth was placed upon Carter & Quin's (Brampton) Wiley Buckles, a wonderfully handsome horse, which for utility, in our opinion, should have had a higher place. He is of just the conformation for getting handsome saddle horses, having that wedgy form, grandly strong and well turned quarters, sloping shoulders, handsome head and neck and the best of good quality in bone and muscle.

Fifth to James Carruthers' (Toronto) Sam Wood, a black horse, by Longfellow; while the sixth was sent to F. A. Campbell's, V. S., (Toronto) Belletto, by Imp. Billet.

In Thoroughbred stallions foaled subsequent to January, 1889, first went to Thos. Meaford's (Todmorden) Imp. Gamble Orr, and second to William Hendries' (Hamilton) Zetland.

The special sweepstakes for the best Thoroughbred Stallion, best adapted for improving saddle horses and hunters, was given to the beautiful horse Wiley Buckles.

In the first section for Hackney stallions five horses responded to the call for inspection by the judge, Mr. A. Wilson. First was sent to Messrs. Graham Bros.' (Claremont) Neptune 2nd, sired by Norfolk Gentleman. This horse was in capital form, and displayed perfect action, both at hock and knee. This, together with his beautiful all-round quality, enabled him to score an easy victory. The judge found a very strong competitor for second place in the handsome horse Firefly, owned by Mr. Thomas Weld, London, a horse that showed a want of better handling. Firefly is sired by Triffit's Fireaway. He is very hard to beat in his top, while his legs display both soundness and quality, but was badly out of training; it was therefore impossible to judge of his action.

Third ribbon was given to Messrs. Sorby's (of Guelph) Mid-Norfolk Hero 2nd, a horse of great merit, which moved smoothly and attractively, while he has size and quality in a high degree.

Fourth place was given to Geo. H. Hasting's (Deer Park) Lord Bardolph, sire Old Confidence—breeding that this horse certainly does not do credit to, as he is plain in form and action, with as little quality as could be found in anything styled a Hackney. His great ungainly feet betraying coarse breeding, while he is badly down in the back and hardly has a redeeming feature.

Fifth ribbon was placed upon Old Fordham, from the stud of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q. Fordham plainly showed the effect of his long transit on the cars, and showed up quite stiff and very different from his action as we have seen him at home. If it had not been for this he would doubtless have been placed higher up.

Three Hackneys foaled since January 1st, 1889, were led in, Graham Bros.' Lavender winning first ribbon. He is a colt of great quality, and a neat, clever mover. Hon. M. H. Cochrane's Maxwell was a strong second. This colt displayed good all-round action, and should yet prove a strong competitor.

Third place was given to a young colt by Fordham, bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, sweepstakes for the best Hackney stallion being placed upon Neptune 2nd from the Graham stables.

The second day's proceedings began by calling the aged Shire stallions, which were both few in numbers and indifferent in quality, the aged horse King Tom, owned by Hisey & Son, Creemore, being easily placed first, with Geo. Garbutt's (Thistle town) Darnley 2nd. Two also turned up in the class for those foaled since January 1st, 1889, Thomas Gibson, York Mills, winning the first with C. A. (imp.), and Valentine Fitch, of Oriol, taking second with Oxford Lad, bred by himself, the sweepstakes being rightly placed on King Tom—certainly the best horse of the breed at the show.

In the aged class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions a horse of superior quality and good form came forward in P. Kelly's, jr., (Brechin, Ont.) Pride of Dollar. This is one of the best of his class that has been shown. David Duncan, Hagermann's Corners, and John Cox & Son, L'Amaroux; Wm. Crawford, Brown's Corners, and Adam Bell, Agincourt, all showed specimens, and received honors in the order named.

In the next section, for stallions foaled in 1889, Geo. Kerr, Yelverton, showed Oliver Yet; Anthony Tonson, Tom of Wexford; W. James, Howard, Victoria Laddie, and R. C. Leaton, Oliver Prince, which received the ribbons in the above order.

Section third, colts rising two, was the best ring we have yet seen of Canadian breeding. First was sent to James Ormiston's (Beaverton) Simcoe Lad, a neat, flashy colt by Tannahill; second to Geo. Davidson & Son's (Cherry Wood) McNaught, a thick, strong, useful colt by MacClaskie, third being won by R. & J. A. Turner's (Calgary, N. W. T.) Brooklin Boy, a nicely topped and flashy colt, also by Tannahill. Other good ones were shown by Peter Milne, Don; James Burrows, Cherrywood, and Willis Bros., Pine Grove, Ont., the sweepstakes being won by Pride of Dollar.

Aged imported stallions, bred from imported Clydesdale sire and dam. Nineteen of the twenty-one entries faced Mr. John Hope, the judge selected by the Clydesdale Association to tie the ribbons for this class. Never before on Canadian or American soil was a better ring of horses of this breed brought together, no less than nine coming from Graham Bros. stud, and hardly an inferior specimen in the nineteen. From the outset it looked as if the judge's position was no sinecure. The crowded position of the building demanded that a short leet should be drawn as early as possible; therefore many a good horse had to be sent out without further inspection in order that justice be done the several stars who had now met for the first time. The most intense excitement prevailed as each horse was drawn and trotted out to show his action. Favorites were frequently applauded by the crowd of spectators as this or that horse

moved freely and well. The four first were quickly placed, Queen's Own, the newly imported son of Prince of Wales from the Graham stables, holding the post of honor from the outset, which position was closely contested by Sorby Bros.' Grandeur, sired by Darnley. Then Robert Davies' Energy, by Macgregor, and fourthly J. H. Wilson's Lewie Gordon, by MacCamon. Queen's Own was best of the lot at the ground. His feet and ankles have not yet been approached in this show ring, while the combined quality and size of bone was also a clear first. His great scale and wonderful character all gave him a lift towards his well-merited first place. Although an ugly knock on one of his knees, received while unloading from the car, interfered with his freedom of action; his spirit and gameness quite carried away the crowd as well as the judge.

Grandeur was also looking his best; he was in grand condition to show well and his action was not surpassed by any in the ring. He too is a horse of grand character, with feet and legs, both in form and material, that will stand the wear and tear on the hardest pavement. Energy is not in the form in which we have seen him, his coat appearing dry-looking and dead. Otherwise he has gained in thickness and weight; he moved grandly, and for a four-year-old is a horse of wonderful scale and power. His joints and ankles are right, and he has a smoothly built top that none can discount. Lewie Gordon was in the grandest possible form, both in legs and top. His coat shone like satin, and he was carrying a greater weight of flesh than any in the ring. Many of the spectators expected to see him placed higher; but when he was moved there was not only a lack of freedom in his gait, but he was decidedly stiff and sore. However he was placed before Energy, a decision in which we could not concur. Craigisla, yet another new aspirant for honors from Claremont contingent, was placed fifth, which was well sustained by this horse's all-round soundness, as well as his grand quality, both at the ground and above.

The 6th, 7th and 8th places were won by Othello, Lord Harcourt, and Arbitrator respectively, also belonging to the string from Graham Bros' stable.

Ten choice colts rising three responded to the call for this section, in which an extraordinary colt was found in John Davidson's (Ashburn) Linkwood Lad by Carnbrogie Stamp, dam by McGregor, which for wealth of flesh and form was a credit to his groom, Mr. James Davidson, jr., who certainly requires no teaching at the hands of older exhibitors. Linkwood Lad is a great colt. In head and neck he closely resembles his grand sire, McGregor, while he has the hindquarters of his sire. A capital second was found in Craigronald, by Craigisla, whose dam was also by McGregor. This colt was a neat, clever mover, and is a tight-built, good one that will wear with the best. The third ribbon was placed upon McKnight, a strongly built, useful colt, bred and exhibited by James Snell, Clinton; fourth to Neil Smith's (Brampton) St. Simon, fifth to Charles Groat's (Brooklin) Granite Rock, sixth, Graham Bros'. Tinto; seventh, John Bone's (Edgeley) Westfield Hero.

For the section Clyde stallions foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1890, an outstanding first was found in Graham Bros'. Symmetry, by the Darnley horse Ensign. This is a colt that should be heard from later on. Second premium was given to John Davidson's Westfield Stamp, also by Cairnbrogie Stamp; third ribbon to Graham Bros'. MacCrone, by McGregor, and fourth to Geo. Pepper's (Toronto) Daisy's MacClaskie, sired by MacClaskie.

The sweepstakes brought out winners in the three previous sections, including Queen's Own, Linkwood Lad and Symmetry. Without further hesitation this honor went to Queen's Own, thus ending the most successful and most closely contested spring show yet held; and we understand from Mr. Henry Wade that before another season a more appropriate building will be placed at the disposal of the management, when a still better attendance may be expected.

New Jersey has increased its World's Fair appropriation from \$20,000 to \$70,000.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm.

This farm contains four hundred acres, which was purchased by Mr. Robert Davies, the present proprietor, a little over three years ago. It is most conveniently situated, being within two miles of the eastern boundary of Toronto, and is particularly well adapted for the site of a stock farm, being well watered by the River Don, which runs through it, the flats adjoining the river affording capital grazing land. The proprietor is aiming to get the whole of the upper arable lands into as high a state of cultivation as possible. Already a large amount of labor has been expended in stumping and fencing, the fine, large, level fields testifying to this fact.

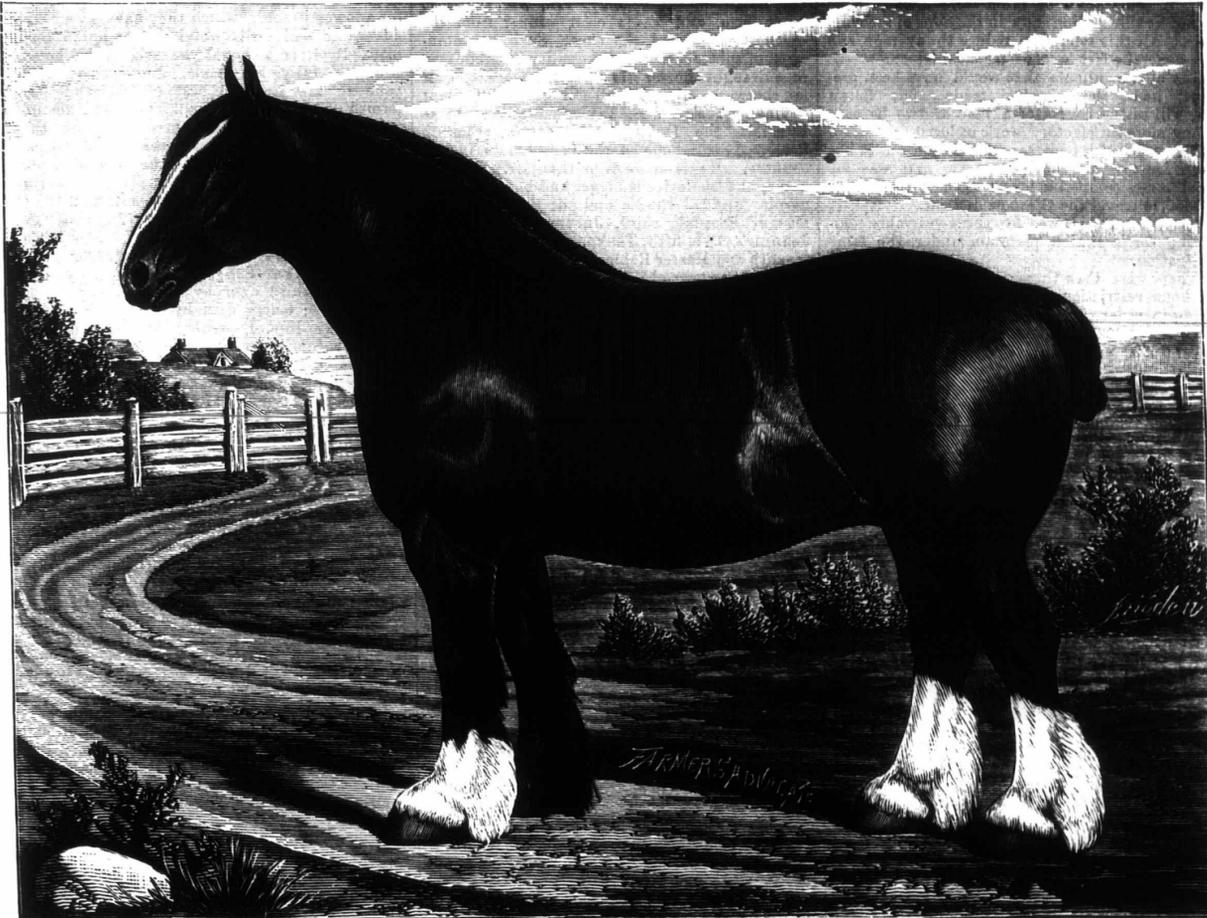
stud of Clydesdales was begun in 1890 by purchasing of Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, the beautiful pair of imported mares—Harriet by Harold, and Sally by McArthur—which were shown in harness that season. A further addition closely followed by the purchase from the same firm of the three-year-old prize-winning horse Gilroy, by Master of Blantyre, and a beautiful string of show mares, including Bessie Bell, Lady Dunmore, Pride of Dunmore, Barr Bell and Edith. All frequenters of the last two seasons show rings recognize how highly these mares were admired by visitors of the shows of 1890, when they were in the hands of their importers, and again in 1891, when they represented the newly-started Thorncliffe Stud

last saw her. Altogether the stud of Clydesdales is in a most flourishing condition.

Thoroughbred mares, yearlings and filly foals are each displaying what the best breeding and care will do. The well-known horse Mikado, we understand, has lately been purchased as a thoroughbred sire.

In cattle the imported Cruickshank bull, Northern Light, together with a goodly array of choice cows and heifers, were purchased of Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, while from the same party an exceedingly choice flock of Shropshire sheep were obtained. These are headed by the very capital shearing ram Barrnone. Both flock and herd made a successful tour of the shows of 1891.

The neatly executed illustration of the mare Bessie Bell, one of many good ones to be found at Thorncliffe, gives only a faint idea of the



THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE MARE, "BESSIE BELL," PROPERTY OF MR. ROBERT DAVIES, THORNCLIFFE FARM, TORONTO, ONT.

Mr. R. J. McLean, the farm foreman, has a staff of men under him, each competent in his department, by which means the work is performed in the most efficient manner, particular attention being paid to good plowmanship and thoroughly cleaning the land. Last year's crops were most abundant, a large quantity of fall wheat being sold; about 3,000 bushels of oats were produced, while the root crop was very fine, upwards of 10,000 bushels being grown. A magnificent new barn has been built, 150 feet long by 75 feet wide, with every modern appliance, with a view to saving labor and increasing the comfort of the stock. Thus equipped for carrying on the work department, Mr. Davies has launched out freely in several lines of pure-bred stock. The

of Mr. Robert Davies. Energy, the sweep-stake horse at the last Industrial Exhibition, was added to the number last spring, and is now at the head of the stud. He has steadily improved since he attracted attention as a winner in his class at Toronto, London and Ottawa shows, and will be a strong competitor for future honors wherever he may appear. Perhaps the greatest attraction at Thorncliffe to-day is a lot of four weanling foals, including a filly, from Pride of Dunmore, winner of first at Toronto; another filly from Lady Dunmore, and one from the imported mare Sally, the fourth being a horse colt by Lord Walter. For early development and quality, we consider these foals alone are worthy of a trip to Thorncliffe, and are a credit to the stud groom, who is well known as a successful feeder. The yearling filly Candor, second at Toronto and first at London and Ottawa, has also developed well since we

superlative beauty and quality of this grand specimen of the Clydesdale. She is, without doubt, one of the most perfect representatives of the breed yet imported. A writer in a prominent Old Country exchange who is well qualified to judge, mentions her among five of the most noted mares of Scotland, and in the same article laments the loss her exportation occasions to the breed there. However, what is Scotland's loss is Canada's gain. The mare, we understand, is safe in foal, and the possession of one such mare is of more value to the country at large than a score of ordinary specimens. Bessie Bell is sired by celebrated Darnley (222), her dam being Mature (649), by Time of Day, the first prize-winner at Glasgow A. S. Show in 1874, and again at R. H. S. S. at Glasgow, 1875. Bessie Bell has won the sweepstakes for mare at all the leading shows of 1890-91, never having been beaten in Canada.

Our Scottish Letter.

GLASGOW STALLION SHOW.

There have been many shows of Clydesdale stallions held in the Glasgow cattle market, but without resorting to the usual cant of speaking of the last as the best, it can with truth be asserted that the general opinion of many well qualified persons is that the show was a very grand one. The display of aged horses was a sight never to be forgotten. The weight and quality of the stock was a marked feature, and it would be a strangely constituted mind that could find in it any indication of the decay of our noble breed of draught horses. The three-year-olds were in no degree behind them. In fact, if possible, the average of merit in the three-year-old class was higher than in the aged class. One cause of this in both cases is the falling off in the foreign demand. To meet this many comparatively worthless horses were kept, and large numbers of them were always to be found at the stallion show in the hope of securing sale. All this tended to reduce the average, and the general effect was so far against the breed. Many of the animals that would have been present, had the foreign trade not fallen off, will in the course of a year or two be seen doing more satisfactory work in lorries.

The order of the classes was the same as it has been for several years past. The first was for aged horses competing for the Society's premium of £80 to travel the Glasgow district.

The second class was for three-year-olds competing for a similar premium under the same obligation.

There were then three open classes for horses without restriction as to hiring, the premiums being in order £20, £10, £5, £3, and for the older horses £2, and for two-year-olds £10, £5, £3 and £2.

The judges who selected the horses for the district first completed their labors. The lot drawn for the aged class consisted of Mr. Geo. Bear's fine big horse Mount Royal 8065, a son of the celebrated St. Lawrence; Mr. Jno. Crawford's Right and Last 8947, a handsome horse which stood forward last year; Messrs. P. & W. Crawford's grand horses Eastfield King 7683, Lawrence Again, a well-known prize-winner, and Look Again 5972, a massive bay horse to which was awarded the Lynside or Herham premium; Mr. Richard Dunn's beautiful horse Master Robin 840, the Duke of Hamilton's premium horse of last year, and the chosen of the Gatehouse district of this, Galbraith Bros.' grand big horses Go a-Head 5052, Homeward 7822, and the choice well-known horse Lord Ailsa 5974. Go-a-Head was chosen by the East of Berwickshire Society, and Lord Ailsa by the Strathearn (Central) Society. Others in the draw were Mr. M. Gilmour's Lord Avondale 6952, a horse with excellent legs, and a former prize winner; Mr. Hodge's big horse Ayrshire, formerly owned by Mr. Clews; Mr. Wm. Hood's capital horse Prince Romeo 8144; Mr. A. Jackson's good moving horse New Moon; Mr. Kilpatrick's horse The Prince 8339; Mr. A. B. Mathew's Topknot 6360, first prize winner here when a three-year old; Mr. McRobbie's Prince William 6713, which was selected by the Easter Ross Society; the same owner's Gilderory II. 5038, chosen by the Strathord Society; Mr. J. S. McRobbie's Prince of Bathgate 8915, one of the Glasgow premium horses of last year; Mr. J. Pollock's horses Achilles 8419, and Earl of Glasnick 7679, both got by the famous Flashwood; Mr. W. Renwick's fine massive horse Johnnie's Style 6867, a son of the renowned Darnley, and the choice of the West Lothian Society; Mr. Riddell's big black horse Moneycom, and his chestnut horse Conspiracy, a noted prize-winner; Mr. Alex. Scott's Juryman 5906, a rare example of the Clydesdale and got by Darnley; the same owner's big strong horse Hamish McCunn, by Lord Erskine; Mr. Spittal's well-known Crown Royal 4313, which keeps his youth well; Mr. D. Wilkie's Mountain Boy 6099, and the same owner's Prince Julian 8141, a thick, blocky, strong horse, got by Prince of Wales, out of a Top Gallant mare, and chosen by the Falkirk Society. From this a short list of seven was drawn, including Mr. Scott's two horses Juryman and Hamish McCunn, Mr. Riddell's Moneycom and Conspiracy, Galbraith's

fine horse Lord Ailsa, which was looking very fresh, and to some seemed like the winner. Master Robin, without any question as fine an example of the Clydesdale as was on the ground, and Mr. Crawford's Look Again. After a deal of consideration the award was made in favor of Moneycom. This is a handsome, big horse, with grand feet and legs, a splendid mover, but a little light in middle, and narrow. Mr. Riddell, after receiving the award withdrew his horse from further competition.

Several new competitors now entered the arena, and the judges of the open class took it in hand. As far as they had the same horses they did not slavishly follow the lead of those who preceded them. The most notable new comer was Mr. Peter Crawford's magnificent big horse Prince Robert 7135. He has not been shown since the Royal at Windsor in 1889, but has generally been regarded as one of the very best horses in the country. He was shown in great form, and was a clear winner from the moment he entered the ring. Such a combination of substance, size and quality is rarely seen in a draught horse. For second place the tie lay between Mr. Riddell's big horse Gallant Prince and Mr. Wm. Taylor's beautiful horse Rosedale, the Duke of Hamilton's premium horse. This is one of the best horses in the country. He is more even than Mr. Riddell's horse, but the latter is bigger and heavier. The umpire decided the tie and put Gallant Prince second, Rosedale third, Juryman was fourth, Johnnie's Style fifth, Topknot sixth, Conspiracy seventh and Master Robin eighth.

The three-year-old class was a first-rate one, and Mr. Walter S. Park's beautiful young horse Gallant Poteath was awarded the Glasgow premium. He was bred by Mr. D. McKinnon, Poteath, W. Kilbride, and is own brother to Mr. J. Gilmour's fine prize mare Montrave Lady. His sire was the great Top Gallant, and his dam was descended from a first-rate class of mares, the dam of the renowned Lass O' Gowrie being amongst the first of them. The stiffest opponent Gallant Poteath had was a splendid horse named Glenalbyn 9228, a horse with first-rate action and extra good bones. He is like his sire Knight Errant in many ways, while he excels him in formation of top. The contest between these horses was very keen, and the umpire had to be called in before the matter was settled. The award was popular, as both horse and owner are worthy. Gallant Poteath is a thick, lowset Clydesdale of first-rate quality, with a faultless formation in front, and good action. The class was then handed on to the other judges, and reinforced by several new comers. Chief amongst these was Mr. Kenwick's renowned and unbeaten Prince Alexander, which easily secured first place, Mr. Riddell's Prince, a grandly colored, big horse that stood second, and Mr. Johnston's big horse William the Conqueror, which passed into seventh place. All of these are sons of Prince of Wales 673, and have been hired on big terms. Gallant Poteath was third, Glenalbyn fourth, Prince of Princess fifth and Royal Stuart sixth. These are promising young horses of first-rate merit—heavy and big.

There was nothing remarkable about the two-year-old class. Mr. Jas. A. Wallace was first with the strong, big colt Duke of Rothesay; Mr. Alstor was second with Vanoras Prince, perhaps the best mover in the show; Messrs. P. & W. Crawford was third with Bonnie Chief 9136; Mr. Wm. Clark fourth with Choice Goods 9161; Mr. Dunn fifth with Sterling 9425; Mr. Shepherd sixth with McCamon Erskine; and Mr. Dempster seventh with Baron of Ladyton.

All else being completed the ring was cleared for the judging of the Cawdor Challenge Cup. Seven judges acted, and the two leading competitors, Prince Robert and Prince Alexander, both sons of the world-famed Prince of Wales, entered the ring. After examination and discussion, followed with great interest by an immense crowd, an award was made in favor of Prince Alexander. We believe the issue was reached by a vote—four voting Prince Alexander and three Prince Robert. A hearty cheer greeted the deliverance, and the first name on the Cawdor Cup will be that of the much-esteemed Mr. William Renwick, Meadowfield, Corstorphine. The show of 1892 will be long remembered.

Standard-Bred Trotters at Otter Park.

Every new accession to the ranks of fine stock breeders deserves to be well received, but when this comes in the form of a first-class breeding establishment it is a benefit to the public at large. Such is the stud at Otter Park. The proprietors, Messrs. Cornwall & Cooke, of Norwich, Ont., have contrived to get together an array of standard-bred horses that are proving that they have a knowledge of their business.

Lexington Boy well deserves premier position at the head of the stud, as he is royally bred and can back up his breeding with performances, as he is endowed with great natural speed, having been given a record of 2.23 at Independence last fall under circumstances that satisfy his owners that this mark is by no means the limit of his speed. It is, therefore, their intention after the coming season in the stud to push him for a lower record, which they have every confidence he will easily obtain. Lexington Boy, foaled 1884, is a handsome seal brown horse, standing fully 16 hands, and weighs 1,150 pounds. He has the best of feet and legs, formed of material that will stand any amount of campaigning, which is proved by the fact that after much road and track work he is still perfectly sound. He is bred in the best speed producing lines, his sire, Egbert (1156), having forty-five performers with records from 2.12½ to 2.30. The dam of Lexington Boy (2.23) is Dixie, by Richelieu, by Mambrino Chief. She is also the dam of Armand 2.25½. Lexington Boy's second dam was Sally, by Merengo, by Imp. Sovereign; third dam by Lirut Bassenger, by Imp. Fyde; fourth dam by Hancock's Hamiltonian, by Imp. Diomedé; fifth dam by Sea Gull, by Sir Archy, by Imp. Diomedé; sixth dam by Blackburn's Whip, by Imp. Whip, by Saltram, by English Eclipse.

Richelieu, also sire of Monogram 2.29½, and Mowgahala 2.39½, and of the dams of Gertie Harkaway 2.26½, Alfred 2.26, Armand 2.25½, Lexington Boy 2.23, Delaware Medium 2.30, and of Waterloo, sire of the dam of McAllister 2.22½, full brother to the dam of Annie Easton, the dam of Dolly Davis 2.29, Eudymion 2.23½, and Golden Rod 2.19½, also the dam of Hidalgo, sire of Carl 2.23½, and grandam of Minot 2.26½, by Mambrino Chief. First dam Helen Marr, by Downings, by Messenger, sire of the dam of Clark Chief 89, sire of six 2.30 or better performers. He has nine sons that have sired thirty-seven trotters in the 2.30 list, and seventeen daughters that have twenty in the list. Second dam Red Bird, by Cameron's Whip; third dam by Imp. Diomedé.

West McGregor is a bay four years old, bred by A. Young, Lexington, Ky. He is by Robert McGregor 2.17½, sire of Bonny McGregor 2.13½, and twenty-four others in the thirty list. First dam Phoebe, by Ward's Flying Cloud, sire of dams of Early Rose 2.20½, and Defender 2.26. West McGregor is a bright bay, strong, full quarters, with fine showy action, and from his attractive form should prove a most desirable sire.

Dudley Cook 15.955, is a bay colt of handsome build, and well developed, foaled 1890. He is by Barney Wilkes, sire of eight in the list by George Wilkes.

Eglington, brown colt foaled 1888, by Lexington Boy 11.639, record 2.23, dam Belle Stover, by Sherman's Black Hawk, second dam by Imp. Brilliant (Thoroughbred). His colt closely resembles his sire, whom he also imitates in his gait. Altogether there is a very choice array of stallions and fashionably bred mares, while the young things sired by Lexington Boy attest to his wonderful ability as a sire.

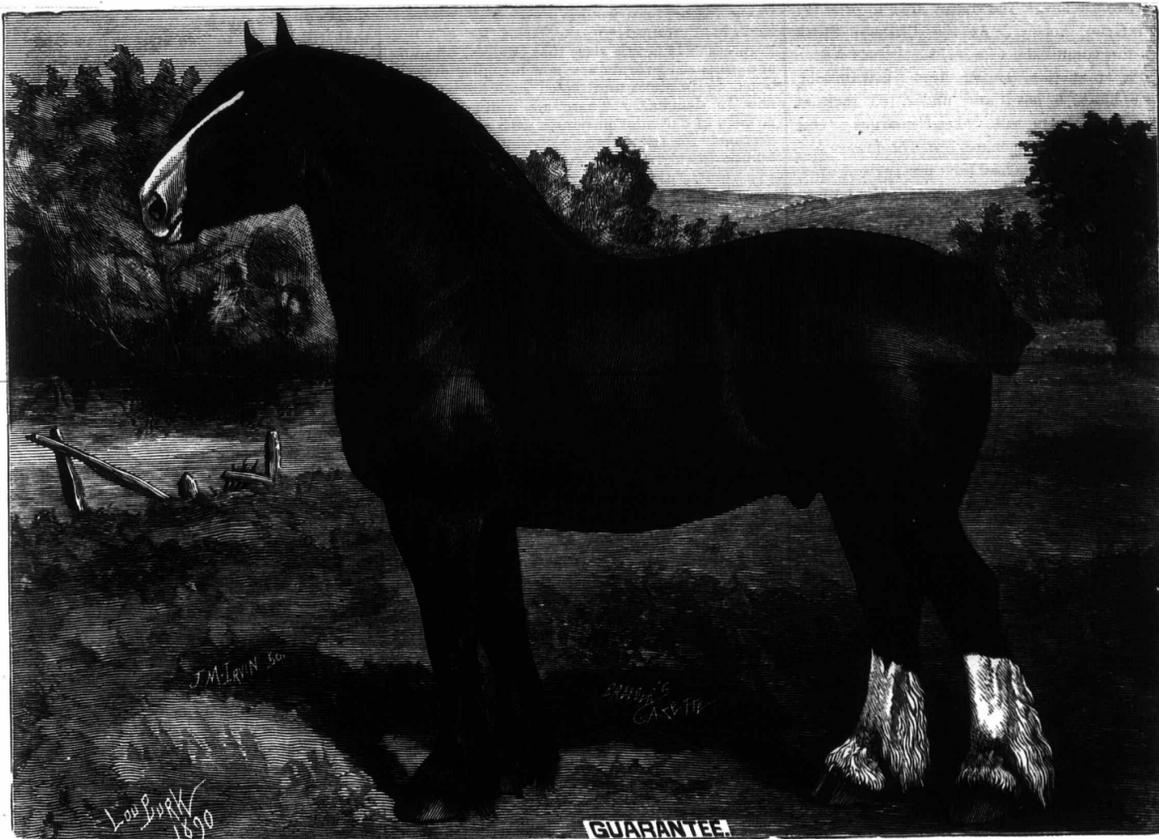
Otter Park is conveniently situated in the town of Norwich, which is accessible by rail by the Port Dover, as well as the Tilsonburg, branch of the G. T. R., contains 150 acres of fine pasture land, each field being watered by a running stream, while in buildings and paddocks the equipments are of the most perfect kind. These gentlemen train their own horses, and have built a half mile track second to none, and certainly deserve a share of patronage from the breeders and farmers of this country in response to the enterprising spirit they have displayed.

A Prominent American Prize-winner.

The handsome illustration of the Shire horse, Guarantee, represents a remarkably perfect specimen of this well-known draught breed. At the Chicago Horse Show of 1890 this horse was placed fourth, as a three-year-old, in a particularly strong class, a decision quite open to protest according to the views of a number of Clydesdale breeders present, who were of the opinion that his exceptional quality demanded a higher position. Guarantee was sired by Trade Mark, a son of Forshaw's What's Wanted. Messrs. Blair Bros. state that they have a choice selection of English Shire, Clydesdale, Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach stallions, on hand, and are desirous of cultivating a trade with such of our readers as are in search of horses of the above sorts.

Canada's John Bull, that famous prize-winner and sire of butter cows, and whose stock is selling for long prices. His dam is Nell of St. Lambert, a cow now owned at Meridale Farm, Philadelphia. She has shown great promise, having milked some fifty pounds per day before she was three years old, but, unfortunately, met with an accident to her udder while being prepared for a butter test. Her dam and dam's sister have the largest combined milk and butter records of any live Jersey sisters in the world. Her dam, Ida of St. Lambert, has a butter record of 30 lbs. 2 oz. in one week; gave 67 lbs. milk in one day, 455½ lbs. in seven days, and 1,888 lbs. in one month. She is not only a worker, but a producer of dairy stock, being the dam of Ida's Rioter of St. L., who sired the following: Ida

7 oz. in seven days. His daughter, Exile's Bella, has just completed a test of thirty days, making 122 lbs. 6 oz. of butter. Both Ida of St. L. and Allie of St. L. are by Stoke Pogis 3rd, who has twenty-seven daughters with an average butter record of over 20 lbs. 2 oz. each for a week. So one can see these cows are not only from good stock, but are workers and producers of milk and butter stock. We think we could safely recommend any intending purchasers of "the golden cow" to visit this herd. The cows on the farms at present will show the quality from which the young stock is bred: Allie of St. L., 26 lbs. 12 oz.; Miss Stoke Pogis, 21 lbs. 5 oz.; Vic of St. L., 18 lbs. 5½ oz.; Hattie of St. L., 20 lbs. 3½ oz.; Kit, 22 lbs. 11 oz.; Polly of St. L., 19 lbs. 7 oz.; Nettie of Grimsby, 16 lbs. 7 oz. Ida of St. L. was once owned here, but was sold to Mr. Fuller. A number of tested cows like this in one herd is a fine showing. The value and merit of the Jersey as a dairy breed is be-



THE IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION GUARANTEE (11553), OWNED BY MESSRS. BLAIR BROS., AURORA, ILL.

A Grand Dairy Herd.

Have any of you ever visited that fine herd of Jersey cattle and Welsh ponies, owned by Messrs. George Smith & Son, at Grimsby, Ontario? Their farms lie along the beautiful Grimsby and Queenston stone road, one and a-half miles west of the village of Grimsby, and slope from the foot of the mountain to the lake. The Messrs. Smith are not only breeders, but dairymen, and produce cream for Toronto and Hamilton confectionery trade. Their aim has been to raise up a herd of dairy cattle strong in milk as well as in butter. They have followed very closely a certain line of breeding in Jerseys that have not only made large butter tests, but have large milk records, thus causing the Jersey to commend itself to all dairymen. Their present service bull, Nell's John Bull 21921 A. J. C. C., is by

Marigold, 25 lbs. 2 oz.; Ida Twinkle, 23 lbs. 2½ oz.; Highland Ida, 18 lbs. 1½ oz.; Ida Zoe Pogis, 16 lbs. 2½ oz.; Daisy Hillman, 24 lbs. 10 oz.; Ida Eva Pogis, 18 lbs. 6 oz.; Friendship, 17 lbs. 3 oz.; the seven daughters having an average of 20 lbs. 6½ oz. each. Ida of St. L. is also dam of Ida's Stoke Pogis, who has sired nine tested daughters. Ida's full sister, Allie of St. Lambert, has a butter record of 26 lbs. 12 oz. in one week, gave 62½ lbs. milk in one day, and 425½ lbs. in one week. This cow is also not only a worker but a producer, being the dam of Fawn of St. L., who gave 46 lbs. per day before two years old, and gave in one year, ending before she was three years old, 10,102½ lbs. milk, and made a butter test of nearly 20 lbs. in the meantime. Allie of St. L. is also dam of Exile of St. Lambert, one of the greatest of living sires of butter cows. He has twenty-seven tested daughters from 14 lbs. 2½ oz. to 32 lbs.

coming each year better known to the people of this country; and, therefore, better appreciated. Both women and men, from very small beginnings, have built up fine herds, and are making money and building up very comfortable surroundings with the help of the gentle Jersey cow. More and better cattle are being purchased for the improvement of herds, and the time has gone by when all that is required in a sire is that he be registered. He must now have not only registry, but must be closely related to the best, with butter and milk records close up, to merit recognition from progressive breeders. The Jersey is well called the "golden cow." In fact any one would at once give the name upon looking at the golden mass as it leaves the churn. She is essentially a poor man's cow, consuming a small quantity of feed, and giving full returns. Breeds with large bone or frames cannot do this to such an advantage, as they are bound to consume much more to keep up animal heat, so cannot be kept at such a profit. On another page you will see Messrs. Smith's advertisement.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Current prices at Chicago are as follows:—
Fancy beeves \$4.50 @ \$5.00, bulk of the good 1300 @ 1600-lbs. Steers, \$3.90 @ \$4.40. Best hogs \$4.75 @ \$5.00. Best sheep, \$6.10. Best lambs, \$7.00. A year ago 1478 @ 1491 steers sold at \$5.75, best hogs up to \$4.05, fancy sheep at \$6.40, and some extra 133-lb. Shropshire lambs at \$6.50. The best western sheep sold a year ago at \$5.75. Most of the 1150 @ 1500-lb. "beef" cattle sold a year ago at \$4.50 @ \$5.40. Distillery fed steers averaging 1262 lbs. sold at \$4.70.

Lately there has been an increased demand for choice light hogs. Large droves of smooth 140-lb. hogs sold at \$4.90 with 400 @ 500-lb. hogs at \$4.70 @ \$4.80.

The horse market is very heavily supplied, and prices are low. The States are full of plugs and inferior horses. At the Chicago Stock Yards the commissions for selling horses are:—Car lots, at auction, \$3 per head; private sale, \$2 per head; 6 head and under, \$5 each at auction or private sale. Feed charges: One day, 75c.; two days or more, 60c. per day.

The cattle business has been pretty well overdone, and feeders are not happy over the present situation.

Asternomyosis or lumpy jaw is creating a great deal of acrimonious discussion. Nearly every farmer has a remedy for the complaint, but the majority of them argue that if the lump is cut open to the bone and thoroughly cleansed there will be no further trouble.

Cotton seed meal and cotton hulls are being fed to more cattle than ever before. The feed is considered more fattening up to a certain point than corn, and is much cheaper.

Veal calves have been selling well here lately at \$5.00 @ \$7.00 per 100 lbs. live weight.

Some stockmen advocate marketing all the cows, calves and heifers for awhile to re-establish good prices. That would do it.

Horse Breeding.

At this stage of our fine stock development, horse breeding among the ranks of the general farmers is too often pursued without any definite object in view.

During the early part of the last decade there was such a scarcity of horses in this country that breeders found no difficulty in disposing of their surplus stock at most remunerative prices, a large number being annually used up in performing city work. Times have changed; not only has the supply exceeded the demand, but the kind of horses required has changed also. Street car companies that annually wore out a large number of horses, now in a large measure use (and in the near future will use more) electric and cable propulsion; therefore, the smaller cross-bred animals of no special type that were in demand because they were cheap are now entirely neglected. It is, unfortunately, of this class that nine-tenths of our horse stock is now composed. With no defined idea of the principles of breeding, the most violent crosses are made just as the breeder sees fit, producing weeds in every sense of the word, until the majority of our horses are not worth what it costs to keep them a year in the cheapest possible way. And, worse yet, the breeders of horses have sought to produce more cheaply by mating their mares with mongrel stallions, in order to save in the service fee, consequently instead of an improvement along the breeding line the opposite course has been pursued.

In the past years farmers have been selling their best mares, and thus helped the newer Western States and territories to become our keenest competitors. If the breeders of Ontario had been keenly alive to their interests they would have retained these mares; they would

then not only have had more and better brood mares in the heavy classes that would have been capable of producing the best stamp of export geldings, but they would also have had less competition in the production of the best draught stock. All this is likely to be repeated in light horse breeding. The great west is full of horses, but they are mostly a motley lot. Percheron, Belgians, French Draught, Clydesdale and Shire have been used in turn until in the majority of cases their horse stock has no decisive character.

While this is going on in the west, what do we find in our older provinces? Two-thirds of the farmers have caught on to the light horse boom. They are, therefore, breeding to light stallions, and these to every conceivable size, shape and type of mare, while on the other hand they are selling to dealers beautiful high class young mares, just such as are required for this purpose, at ridiculously low prices.

During the past winter mares of a type that cannot be bought except at the highest prices in England have been picked up by the sale stables in our cities, that would prove a gold mine if they were retained on the farms for breeding purposes. It is this class that our best breeding and importing firms are now bringing over, in order to improve and breed such horses as are now in demand. There are quite as many farmers in our older provinces with all the qualifications for becoming successful breeders of highly finished harness and saddle horses as in any country that can be named. The principal point lacking is in dictating how crosses should be made, as, of necessity, only a small proportion of mares of any particular line of breeding are to be found.

One of the first points to be learned, and which breeders of horses at the present time seemingly have lost sight of, is the fact that they cannot expect to breed a handsome colt from a plain ungainly sire, or mishapen dam; yet one would surmise that the opposite result is looked for to judge from the style of stallions that are being patronized. It therefore matters not what breed you select in the stallion, let him be handsome and sound; without these requisites high prices will certainly not be obtained for the offspring. There is probably no country that has had the advantage of the superior class of Thoroughbred stallions standing at low service fees that we have possessed in Canada. These have mostly been of large size—the required quality for crossing. But, unfortunately, for our breeding interests, the best half-bred mares have almost always been sold, which has not only resulted in a direct loss, but those retained have been generally of an inferior type; therefore the thoroughbred blood in the dam has not, given evidence of the value it in reality deserves. For crossing upon such mares as are available, with a view to breeding high-priced saddle and harness horses, the Thoroughbred stallion should be of large size, standing fully sixteen hands; his feet should be of proportionate size and good texture; pasterns should be springy and nicely set, with plenty of bone below the knee, and the joints should be wide and strong, especially at the hock; good, strong and smoothly-turned quarters and shoulders sloping well back, with a back strong and well coupled; the conformation above as handsome as possible, with a kind disposition, yet plenty of spirit.

Such a horse should cross well with mares that have good size and quality; but beware of sluggish, heavy mares with none of these characteristics. Hackney stallions will cross well with half-bred mares that have good size. There are plenty of mares of the Canadian trotting families that are unlikely to produce speed that have and will give wonderful results from this cross. Too often mares of this breeding lack beauty of form, which the handsome Hackney would correct, as he will transmit the desired conformation and soundness, qualities which have been bred in him for generations, as well as give brilliancy to the action that is now required in the popular horse of the day. If mares of the proper type are selected—with plenty of size and quality, good thick quarters, true and straight in their gait—we can produce fully as good horses as they can in England; but the right stamp of Hackney stallion must be used. He should

excel in the desirable points of sound legs and feet, handsome conformation and quality, both above and below, and action of the highest possible order. For breeding to Coach horses, the mares must have breeding. As a rule coach stallions are too often lacking in this essential themselves. Stallions of this breed should make a marked improvement on mares with Thoroughbred blood in their veins. The Coach horse is likely to add to the beauty of form; but both stallions and mares displaying good strong quarters and more vim and better action are necessary.

In breeding to trotting stallions, the best bred horses only are of any use. Horses travelling under this name, remote from performing families without quality or size, with nothing but an assumed name, plainness in make-up and unsoundness in limbs, are doing more damage than anything, excepting the scrub stallion. We have men among us who have brought the right kind to our doors. Why not patronize them? Better to breed one good horse that will make money than half a dozen weeds that will be sure to cost more to raise than they will ever bring.

The German Hanoverian or Oldenburg Coach Horse.

BY MR. OLTMANN.

(Continued from page 89.)

Prince George Albrecht in July, 1708, caused a register or catalogue to be made of all the valuable horses in his stables, and this register was in continuance until 1725, and according to the catalogue, the stables contained selections from all countries noted for horses. Prominently mentioned are the following: Turkey, Hungary, Poland, Transylvania, Denmark, England—even Iceland is represented. Among the German localities or states are mentioned, The Senne, East Prussia, Oldenburg, etc. The black L'Andaloux left a numerous progeny; from him probably descended the "Ramsheds," which were noted as Eastfriesland and Oldenburg peculiarities not more than a quarter of a century ago.

We have specific reports from history from the year 1712 about the government stallions stationed in Harlingerland, a sub-division of Eastfriesland; 16 stallions were stationed therein and 819 mares were bred. In this same district in 1889 were stationed only 15 stallions, and 1412 mares were bred.

The leading color of the Eastfriesland horse is bay, varying from light bay to black. Marks are rare. Occasionally there are a few sorrels and greys, but they are never used for breeding purposes. Heavy or large heads, soft long backs, weak thighs and faulty knees have been almost entirely eliminated from the breed.

Regularity of movement and adroitness in walk and trot have been the aim, and have been attained by nearly every good breeder in every horse raised. Small farmers raise the largest per cent. of the ordinary coach horse for common supply, and they always find ready purchasers. So well known is the superiority of the Eastfriesland horses, that the owners need not take their horses off their premises to find a ready market. But these people use the greatest judgment in the selection of brood mares and sires, and they have established a great reputation as breeders of horses. For hundreds of years have they helped to make their country famous for stylish, serviceable horses. The introduction of new breeds and fresh blood meets with opposition only so long as it does not improve the main stock in endurance and style.

The statistics of the German Empire show that the breeding of horses in Eastfriesland is of more importance than in any other part of the Empire. But many horses are raised here for the market that have been bought in other territories, especially in Oldenburg and Hanover.

H. Gloster Armstrong, of London, is in Chicago making application for space upon which to show a reproduction of the Tower of London, or rather the most interesting portions of it, such as the "White Tower," "Beauchamp Tower," "Tower Green," "Traitors' Gate," etc. He represents a company willing to expend \$250,000 in the enterprise.

Improved Yorkshire Swine.

BY J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD.

The Improved Large White Yorkshire hog has become very popular with the pork packers, who consider it the best factor for bacon production. The market now requires long, lean pigs, that is, pigs with the red and white meat well mixed. The excessive fat pork which formerly was in demand, is now suitable only for the lumber woods, for which purpose it is purchased at a low figure, while there is an unlimited demand for lean meat at remunerative prices.

This valuable breed has been tried in all parts of the world. Ireland and Denmark hold perhaps the highest positions as producers of superior pork and bacon, and it is mainly due to the introduction of numbers of the Improved Large Yorkshires into these countries that they have achieved such a high position in the markets of England.

The Improved Large Yorkshire answers the requirements of the pork packer in every respect. It is light in the head, neck and shoulders; ribs well sprung, with good heart girth, a well-fleshed back and thick loin, great length, full flanks and hams well let down. The meat consists of a very

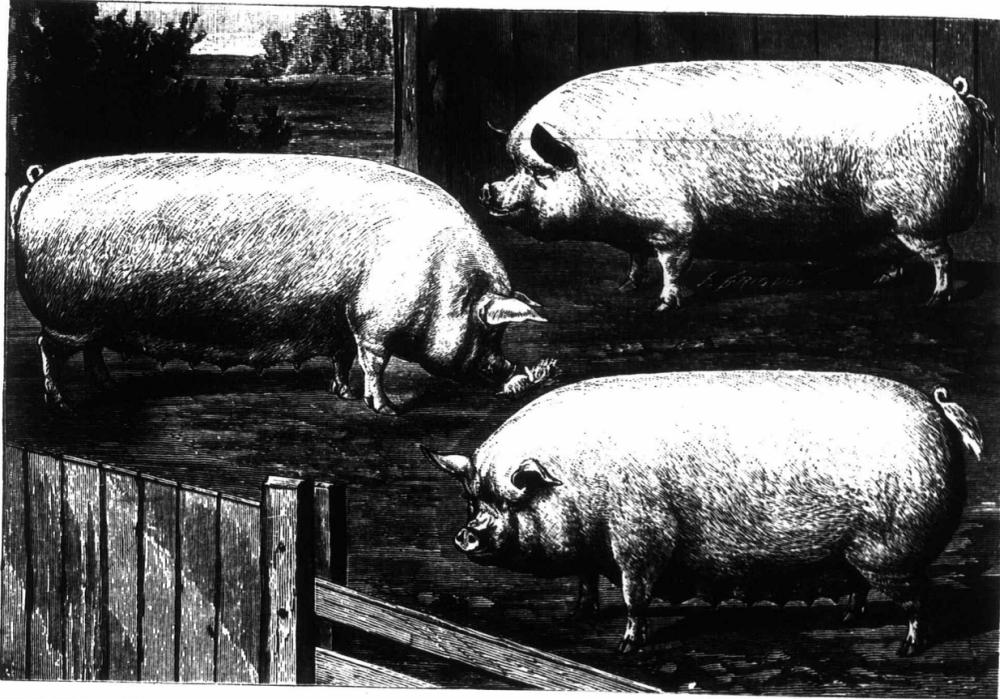
coarseness. At five months old she weighed 208 lbs., and at nine months old she produced a litter of twelve pigs; from that time she was allowed to run in the yard until May 11th, when she was taken in to prepare for the exhibitions. During the first thirty days she gained 77 lbs.; in the following twenty-six she gained 61 lbs., followed by 93 lbs. during the next 36 days; and at the time of the exhibition, when fourteen months old, she tipped the scales at 576 lbs., while the following month she proved herself a regular breeder by giving birth to a second litter of eleven pigs, upon the very day that she was fifteen months old. When shown in her own class she has an unbroken record, having won first at the Industrial at Toronto and at Montreal, while at Ottawa she was placed third, competing against aged sows, there being no class for sows under two years old.

The other sow, to the right of the engraving, is the grand imported sow which won first in her class at the Toronto Industrial and at Montreal, also capturing at the former show the Holywell Challenge Plate, donated by Mr. Sanders Spencer, of Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hants, Eng., for the best Improved Large Yorkshire (boar or sow), over six months old—a place to which it was

Line Breeding.

In the December number of *ADVOCATE* there is an editorial headed "It Pays to Have a Definite Object in View," in which you describe the way two farmers in Renfrew county handled their cattle. As you saw my cattle last summer, when farm judging, and as I did part of what you say Farmer No. 1 did—used the Holstein bull of his neighbor for three years, who had a third interest in him and at whose place he was kept (I gave them \$72.00 for the three years, and I had a Jersey bull this summer); and as that neighbor at whose place the bull was kept was a competitor in the farm competition, so you saw his cattle also; and as this was the only Holstein bull in the county the time you say, and he is the only man in the county of Renfrew that has 30 grade Holstein cows and heifers—the number you say: does not the thing look very pointed? And as it is not very flattering to me with those that have not seen the cattle, and with those that have the editor's good judgment suffers, for both an explanation is necessary.

Please reply in next number of *ADVOCATE*.
JAS. MARTIN, Renfrew, Ont.



A GROUP OF IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SWINE, THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

large proportion of lean, while it is a rapid grower and will fatten easily at any time.

Apart from its answering the purposes of the pork packer, this breed possesses qualities which commend them to the breeder. Being the direct descendants of the old original English breed, they are very prepotent and stamp their characteristics on their progeny. The sows are excellent mothers and grand milkers, and as might be imagined from their great length, they are well able to raise the large litters which they usually produce. My herd, known as the Oak Lodge Herd, is the largest collection of this valuable breed in America, and contains representatives from the most noted breeders in England, such as F. Walker Jones, Sanders Spencer, C. E. Duckering, Geo. Clearnook and Joseph Ashforth. The boars now in use are the prize boars Stamina [269], Success [330], (Imp.) Gladiator [13], Sir Count's [383], and (Imp.) Holywell Emigrant [173].

The sow that stands in the left of the engraving is of Mollington descent, and is a true type of the pig the pork packers recommend, being light in the neck and shoulders, has a well-fleshed back, good hams, and great length and depth of body; but at the same time is totally devoid of all

universally conceded she was justly entitled. She was bred by Mr. F. Walker Jones, Chester, England, farrowed in November, 1888, being imported the following June. She is a short-legged sow, with a light, fine head, long, deep sides, with thick flanks, back and loins well covered with flesh; her hams are full and well let down. She is not only a show pig, but has also proved herself a most prolific breeder of superior stock. When only nine months old she produced her first litter, and when two years and ten months old she had given birth to sixty pigs, while in February last she produced a litter of nineteen pigs.

The boar depicted in the engraving is Stamina [269], of Holywell Manor descent, was farrowed August 6th, 1889; he also stands on short legs, with good, flinty bone, and has a splendid head, smooth shoulders and good hams, with long, deep sides. He holds the proud position of never having been beaten; out of seven contests, including the Industrial at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, etc., he has each time emerged victorious, besides heading my herd at all the above shows, where my swine secured the highest honors in every competition.

The article referred to by Mr. Martin will be found on page 471, December number, 1891. It is never the intention of any member of our staff to hold any gentleman up for public notice or criticism. Such was not intended by the article in question. The data on which we base our articles are always carefully chosen. We may be sometimes misinformed, though we take every precaution to guard against this. The principle which we were endeavoring to make plain was that in breeding stock to establish a breeding or dairy herd, nothing but pure-bred males should be used, and that these should always be of one particular breed in each separate case. If a farmer has settled the question for himself that Shorthorns are most profitable in his case, then he should always breed his cows to a pure-bred Shorthorn male. Nor is this sufficient. In order to obtain the best results, each farmer should determine the type of animals he wishes to produce, and select males possessing the desired qualities in the fullest degree. To be an impressive sire, the dam and sire of such a male should also possess the desired qualities; in fact, the further back his ancestry possessed these qualities, the more impressive he will be, and the

more uniform will be the stock got by him. We never can hope to establish a good herd by continued cross-breeding, nor will we succeed as we ought until we learn how to breed so as to produce and retain a desired type.

In making plain these principles, we do so without any reference whatever to Mr. Martin or his system of breeding. Even if we desired to do this (which we do not), courtesy due the Agriculture and Arts Association would prevent us doing so until after that body had published its report now in the hands of the Government printers. After the report of the judges is issued we will give our readers some interesting notes gleaned while judging farms last summer. Mr. Martin and his farm will not then be overlooked.

Studs, Flocks and Herds.

JOHN MILLER, MARKHAM, ONT.

The name Miller has long been associated with the importation and improvement of live stock in the province of Ontario, and is well known to all lovers of live stock throughout the Dominion, and over a large part of the U. S. A. John Miller, of Markham, is a highly respected member of this well-known family, a son of the late Geo. Miller. He was born and reared on the famous Rig Foot Farm from which so many valuable animals have been sold, and at which so many notable gatherings have been held. Mr. Miller now resides on a farm near the old homestead. Like his ancestors he is a lover of pure-bred stock. His herd of twenty Shorthorns are all descended from the families bred by his father. The first shown us were three magnificent yearling heifers. The best one was by Mr. Robert Davies' bull Northern Light, her dam by the famous Vice-Consul. She is a large, massive, thick-fleshed, red heifer, closely resembling her grand sire. The next in quality is by Vice-Consul; she also is a heifer of grand quality and growthy. The third, somewhat younger than the other two, is by Northern Light. The breeding cows are a good lot, among them are several fine animals. Rose Montrath 3rd = 16346 =, sired by imp. Vice-Consul = 4132 =, is a red with grand ribs, and shows lots of quality, and beside her stands Circe = 16342 =, a large red with good top and heavy quarters, by Prince Montrath = 3714 =.

Then comes two three-year-old heifers. Bashful, by imp. Hopeful, and out of Mara Montrath = 9930 =, is a massive roan with lots of quality. The other, a nice red with a good coat and a grand handler, is by Vice-Consul = 4132 =.

Bulls—One, a thick-fleshed red with a good top, is by imp. Mexico = 4114 =. The other, a good roan, is a thick, straight calf, and a fine handler, by imp. Vice-Consul = 4132 =.

Among the sheep Mr. Miller favors South-downs, and has a fine flock of twenty breeding ewes, all of which are either imported or descended from imported stock, bred by such breeders as Jonas Webb, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. For many years Mr. Miller has given careful attention to the production and introduction of seed grain, and so far he has been very successful. Four years ago he introduced the American Banner Oat, which has proved so valuable in nearly every section of Canada. This year he offers the Banner and the Golden Giant Side Oat. Though the former is his favorite, he considers the latter well adapted to light soils.

In a letter dated March 21st, Mr. Miller writes:—"I have had numerous enquiries for bulls since I advertised in the ADVOCATE. The article in the last number has brought me numerous enquiries regarding seed grain."

MR. S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.

resides about a quarter of a mile east of Claremont village, which is on the main line of the C. P. R., twenty-five miles east of Toronto. For several years he has been a breeder of Berkshires and Cotswolds, but is best known as a breeder of the former. In the first pen shown us were two very nice young sows; one of these is highly spoken of by Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, who is considered such a good judge of swine. The next were three young boars, one somewhat older than the others, all straight useful fellows. The imported boar Royal Standard now about two years old, is said to be of a first-rate sire, and has been a prize-winner on more than one occasion. The aged breeding boar, Prince of Albion, which has been used most extensively, is a long, deep-bodied, strong-boned pig. When in fair condition he weighs 750 pounds, but could be made to weigh 100 pounds more. He more nearly approaches the pork packers' ideal than many modern Berkshires. He was a prize-winner last year at the Toronto Industrial, as well as at several other shows. In the next pen were two very good yearling sows; both were prize-winners at various fairs, including the Toronto Industrial in 1891. They are promising; one is especially good; her shoulders are smooth, her sides long and deep, her hams thick, round and well let down, her back long, smooth and not too wide; the other sow is of much the same type, but shorter. Four breeding sows, which ran in the yard, were good specimens. One imported sow has been among the prize-winners during the last two years. She breeds well. Sunrise, another sow, is a typical pork-packer's pig, of good quality throughout; she weighs, when in show condition, 800 pounds, and rears two litters each year, all of which invariably turn out well. Although she is so large she is as active as a yearling, smooth and even-fleshed and a splendid grazer. She has been a successful prize-winner at the largest shows and in the best company.

Lady Bright is a good, long sow and has been a very successful prize-winner; in the class under six months she won five first prizes, and as a yearling she won four firsts. If Berkshire breeders had endeavored to meet the wants of the pork-packer by producing such pigs as Susie and several others in this herd, the farmers of Canada would not have heard so much concerning the valuable qualities of the Improved Yorkshires. Berkshires of the right type, not only fill the requirements of packers, but feed easy, mature early, are prolific, hardy, and even in quality when gathered together in large numbers.

Mr. Coxworth's Cotswolds are a useful lot. The stock ram is Commodore, a winner at the Toronto Industrial last year, is now about two years old, imported last season by Mr. Wm. Tompson, Uxbridge. Last September he weighed 387 pounds; he is a thick-fleshed, even, strong-boned sheep, well woolled and possessing a hardy, vigorous constitution. If he continues as he is now he will doubtless take a high place in his class at the shows in 1892.

Mr. Coxworth is a dairy farmer, keeping 25 cows; he ships all the milk to Toronto, rears no calves and breeds but few cows. His system is to buy good, strong Shorthorn grade cows and milk each as long as she returns a fair profit above the food she consumes. As soon as she ceases to do this she is sold to the butcher. All the cows are fed as much good, wholesome food as they will eat, are kept scrupulously clean, and in good, thrifty condition. By this course each is made to produce an average of \$90 per head per year. This is the plan most favored in many of the English dairy districts.

R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.

has for some years been breeding and importing Chester White swine. His herd at the present time is chiefly composed of breeding stock. A number of these are imported from Todd and other well-known Ohio breeders. The imported boars and sows are of good quality, but

none of them are as good as some of his Canadian-bred stock, among which are two brood sows, of unusual merit. The Chester Whites are a very promising breed, and will doubtless give good satisfaction where ever they are introduced. They are of a very quiet disposition, are easy feeders, mature early, and produce pork of good quality. Recently Mr. Harding commenced the breeding of Dorset Horn sheep; he has a very nice flock of imported ewes, all in lamb to Messrs. Tazewell & Hector's celebrated St. Vincent No. 1. The young lambs are a very good lot, and since birth have made most extraordinary growth. We had one of the best lambs weighed; it was just 100 days old when it went on the scales and it tipped the beam at 81 pounds; others in the flock have done quite as well.

CHESTER WHITES AS BRED BY H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON.

The chief factor required in successful pork production depends quite as much upon the aptitude of the hog for flesh forming as in the manner of handling. The emulation between the breeds has drawn out the skill of the breeders in perfecting the many varieties from which pork raisers may now choose a basis for their operations.

Among the candidates for public favor are the Ohio Improved Chester Whites, a few exceedingly choice herds of this breed having been established of late years. Associated with the first importation of Chesters is the name of H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont. At last season's shows they succeeded in winning sweepstakes for the herd both at Toronto and Montreal. In the class premiums their boar, Royal, bred by Todd, of Ohio, has won all before him since his importation, beginning with the Provincial in London in 1889 where he won, in the section for over one and under two, since which he has never been beaten, including last year's shows at Toronto and Montreal. The two sows, Crampton Lass and Perfection, shown in the section over one and under two, are a grand pair, being particularly smooth, with great length and depth and carrying the width well back to the hams, which are thick and deep.

Snowball, first prize-winner, under a year, is also a sow of wonderful length and breadth. She, with the above mentioned, was included in the sweepstake pen. Taken as a whole the herd has been bred carefully and contains a number of young pigs of more than ordinary merit. A choice lot of spring pigs are ready to be sent to fill orders. Different strains of blood are always kept. Customers are assured when their orders are booked they will not get pigs akin. It is not only in the pig breeding branch of stock importation that these gentlemen have been identified, Mr. George sr. having taken several trips across to England and bought a number of Shire stallions, all of which have been sold except the four-year-old horse Lennox. At one of these trips he brought the Thoroughbred stallion Bon Derra, which is a chestnut rising six years old. This horse is clean limbed with good feet, he has strong quarters and is a thick useful fellow that should do good service wherever he stands. We understand that he is now for sale.

CHESTER WHITES AT MR. E. D. GEORGE'S.

Only a short distance from Putman station, on the C. P. R., and at the next farm adjoining the above mentioned establishment, Mr. E. D. George is also making a specialty of breeding and importing Chester White swine, and has got together a select herd in which he has taken great pains to have individuals of entirely different breeding, in order that he can supply pairs and trios with no blood connection to such of his customers who may send in orders for breeding outfits. At the head of his herd is the boar Uncle Sam (4361), bred by J. H. Eaton, Syracuse, N. Y., which is a pig of capital character. He is remarkably smooth and thick, standing on the shortest legs, while a particularly choice lot of imported sons from such well known breeders as D. W. Schelleberger, Eaton, Ohio; C. H. Gregg, Cumroy, Ohio; L. B. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio, form a variety, as well as array, of smooth thick fleshed beauties that cannot help but turn out breeding pigs that will help to cheapen the production of bacon.

Annual Meetings of the Live Stock Breeders' Associations.

By reason of the crowded state of our columns in the March issue, the following reports had to be left over for this number:—

For the convenience of the members the annual meetings were all fixed to be held in Toronto in one week beginning Tuesday, February 2nd, 1892. The Clydesdale meeting was the first on the list, and was held in the afternoon of February 2nd, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. Mr. Henry Wade read the annual report. The document records that the association registry now contained 550 entries, that is, 259 stallions and 291 mares. The present membership was 228, or thirteen less than last year, but this was more than accounted for by the general hard times and the difficulties encountered during the year by buyers and sellers owing to the obstacles offered by the customs embargo on trade between Canada and the States. The report was adopted. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$76.68.

The following are the officers elected to serve for 1892:—President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Vice-President, Robt. Davies, Toronto, for Ontario; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que. for Quebec; Hon. A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, for Nova Scotia; Hon. David McLelland, St. John, for New Brunswick; Hon. James Clow, Murray Harbor, for Prince Edward Island; John E. Smith, Brandon, for Manitoba; D. M. Radcliff, Cochrane, for the Northwest Territories; and H. D. Benson, Ladner's Landing, for British Columbia. Directors—Robert Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; Robert Miller, Brougham; A. Johnston, Greenwood; E. W. Charlton, Dunfermline; Robert Graham, Claremont; D. Sorby, Guelph; Geo. Davidson, Cherrywood. The following delegates were appointed to represent the association:—To the Central Farmers' Institute, D. McCrae, Toronto; Industrial Fair, President Smith and Secretary Wade; Western Fair, E. W. Charlton; Ottawa Fair, R. E. Good; Montreal Exhibition, Robert Ness; to the Arts and Agricultural Committee of the World's Fair, President Smith and Vice President Robert Davies. Messrs. Shore and Ormsby were appointed auditors.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society was organized on the evening of February 2nd, at the Queen's Hotel. The following officers were elected:—President, John Hope, Brantford. Vice-Presidents—for Ontario, Arch. Wilson, Paris; for Quebec, Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst; for Nova Scotia, Jas. B. McKay, Stellarton; for New Brunswick, Hon. David McLelland, St. John; for Prince Edward Island, C. C. Gardner, Charlottetown; for Manitoba, Dr. J. Rutherford, V. S., Portage la Prairie; for the Northwest Territories, — Bell-Irving, Calgary; for British Columbia, Dr. Tolme, V. S., Victoria. Directors—Robert Graham, F. C. Greenside, Robert Beith, M. P., G. H. Hastings, W. D. Grand, D. Sorby, Robert Davies, R. Miller, jun., and W. Hendrie, jun. Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade. It was decided to charge a membership fee of \$5 per year.

Shire Horse Breeders' Association of Canada. The annual report of the secretary showed that eleven new members had joined the Association through the year, and that there had been thirty-three registrations made in the same period, viz., twenty stallions and thirteen mares, making a total on the registry of 319. The treasurer's report showed a cash balance on hand of \$78. It was resolved to devote \$20 to a sweepstake prize at the forthcoming stallion show next month. The Association decided that no stud book should be issued this year.

The following members were chosen as directors for 1892:—President, John Gardhouse, Highfield; Vice-Presidents, John Donkin, Riverview (Ontario); J. V. Papineau, Barnston (Quebec); Henry Munn, Brandon (Manitoba); Thomas Robbins, Centreville (P. E. I.); and Dr. C. J. L. Bush, Glenfell (N. W. T.). Directors—J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Springfield-on-the-Credit; W. H. Millman, Woodstock; J. G. Wardlow, Downsview; Robert Mackness, Tullamore; F. Green, jun., Toronto. W. Glendenning, Ellesmere; and Wm. Ferguson, Auburn. Secretary,

Treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto. Auditor, F. Green, jun., Toronto. Delegates—To the Central Farmers' Institute, John Gardhouse; Industrial Exhibition, John Gardhouse, F. Green, jun.; London, Paul Reed, W. H. Millman; Spring Stallion Show, John Gardhouse, John Donkin. The following were suggested as judges: Wm. Elliott, Stanley Mills; Richard Gibson, Delaware; John Hope, Brantford; W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; David Rountree, Carlton West; Thomas Evans, St. Mary's; M. Honey, Mitchell; John Bell, L'Amaroux; and Wm. Bell, Willowdale.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' seventh annual meeting was held at Shaftesbury Hall. The Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, read the annual report. This showed that during the past year there had been 3,162 registrations, 2,889 certificates and 378 changes of ownership recorded, about the same as in the previous two years. Six herd books had been issued by the Association since 1887, and the seventh, containing all the pedigrees recorded up to 1891, would be out in a few days; volume eight was also in course of preparation, and would be issued during the year. In the matter of membership, the report stated that there were 397 paid up on the treasurer's books. Registration fees in 1891 totalled \$3,152.50, an increase over 1890 of \$108.75. The treasurer's report showed receipts \$8,491.59, which was \$160.93 over expenditure.

Following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Richard Gibson, Delaware (re-elected) Vice-Presidents—for Ontario, James I. Davidson, Balsam; for Quebec, D. Brims, Arhelston; for Nova Scotia, Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax; for New Brunswick, Josiah Wood, M. P., Sackville; for Prince Edward Island, Hon. D. Ferguson, M. P., Charlottetown; for Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; for British Columbia, J. H. La Iner, Ladner's Landing; for the Northwest Territories, Mr. Rowley, Genfell Executive Committee—Three years—W. J. Biggins, Cinton; J. L. Cowan, Galt; James Tolton, Walkerton; William Linton, Aurora; F. I. Patten, St. George. Two years—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; James Russell, Richmond Hill; John Isaac, Markham; W. G. Pettit, Burlington; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. One year—Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; David Rea, Fergus; James Hunter, Alma; T. Russell, Exeter; John I. Hobson, Mosborough. Auditors, Francis Green, jun., Toronto, and Frank R. Shore, London. Delegates—To the Industrial Exhibition, President Richard Gibson, Delaware, and Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; to Western Fair, President Gibson; to Montreal and Ottawa Fairs, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; to the Central Farmers' Institute, C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

Dominion Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association was held at Shaftesbury Hall in the forenoon of February 4th, when the following board of directors was chosen for 1892:—

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers for the present year were then elected as follows: President, Thomas Guy, Oshawa. Vice-President—M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's, for Ontario; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, for Quebec; George Steele, Greenbury, for Manitoba; Claud H. Manners, Mossomin, for Northwest Territories; C. C. Gardner, Charlottetown, for Prince Edward Island. Directors—Messrs. H. E. Evre, Harlem; Joseph Yuill, Carleton; James McCormack, Rockton; Wm. Stewart, Menie; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; D. Nicholl, Cataract; H. Caldwell, Orchardville. Auditors—Wm. Bass and Alfred Brown. Delegates to the Industrial Exhibition—Thomas Guy and James McCormack; to the Western Fair, M. Ballantyne and A. Kain; to Ottawa, Joseph Yuill and Campbell Smith; to the Central Farmers' Institute, Joseph Yuill; to the Columbian Fair Committee, Thos. Guy and Jas. McCormack; to Kingston, Wm. Bass and H. E. Evre. The members recommended as judges at Fall Fairs were: M. Ballantyne, J. M. Jones, Campbell Smith, H. G. Clark, W. Crawford, D. Nicholl, A. Kain, James McCormack, Thos. Guy, Wm. Stewart. This concluded the business and the convention adjourned.

The report of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association will be given next month.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association convened in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Feb. 4th, 1892, Vice-President Jas. Russell in the chair.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

showed this Association to be in a very flourishing condition. The membership has increased from twenty-eight in 1889 to ninety-four in 1891. The present outlook is better than ever before. It was decided to hold but one meeting of the Association each year hereafter. That the annual meeting shall be in December, and that next year the Association assist in holding a fat stock show.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to give instruction on sheep raising:—Messrs. R. Miller, Brougham; E. Jeffs, Bondhead; R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; T. H. Wilson, Alexandria; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; J. Jackson, Abingdon; James Tolton, Walkerton; D. McCrae, Guelph.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Hon. John Dryden and Prof. James Mills, respectfully requesting that some of these gentlemen at least be appointed to address Farmers' Institute meetings during the season of 1892 and 1893, and that their expenses be paid according to the usual custom.

The Secretary's report was adopted as a whole. The Treasurer's report was read and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, James Russell, Richmond Hill; Vice-President, John Jackson, Abingdon; Secretary, F. W. Hodson, London; Treasurer, F. R. Shore, London. Directors—Shropshires, R. Gibson, Delaware; Leicesters, John Kelly, Shakespeare; Cotswolds, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Merinos, W. Smith, Fairfield Plains; Horned Dorsets, T. W. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit; Oxfords, James Tolton, Walkerton; Hampshires, John Kelly, Shakespeare; Lincolns, W. Oliver, Avonbank; General, John I. Hobson, Mossborough. Auditors—John S. Pearce London, and R. Gibson, Delaware.

Messrs. McGillivray and Jackson were re-elected as delegates to the Committee of the Agriculture and Arts Association in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the respective fair boards for the ensuing year—[The special duty devolving on them is to urge that the fair boards select judges from among those named as experts]:—Toronto Industrial—J. Russell, Richmond Hill, and the Hon. John Dryden, Toronto. Ottawa Exhibition—R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, and J. L. Wilson, Alexandria. Hamilton Fair—J. Jackson, Abingdon, and J. Kelly, Shakespeare. London Fair—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and F. R. Shore, London. Kingston Fair—C. W. Neville, Newburg.

EXPERT JUDGES.

The following gentlemen were recommended to the fair boards as expert judges of the respective breeds:—Horned Dorsets—W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth; J. T. Smith, Mount Vernon; John Jackson, Abingdon; J. Tazewell, Port Credit. Southdowns—A. Smenton, Blackheath; G. Baker, Simcoe; E. Cresswell, Egmondville; S. Lemon, Kettleby; T. Wilkinson, Hamilton; J. Davidson, Monroe, Mich. Cotswolds—John Thompson, Uxbridge; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; J. Ward, Marsh Hill; W. Thompson, Uxbridge; T. Cooley, Castleberg; Wm. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; H. Rawlings, Forest; T. Waters, Rockwood; A. Johnston, Greenwood; H. Crawford, Canboro'; T. Teasdale, Concord; Wm. Petch, Blackheath. Shropshires—R. Gibson, Delaware; F. R. Shore, London; T. M. Whiteside, Innerkip; D. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; J. Campbell, jr., Woodville; W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth; J. Conworth, Paris; Alfred Brown, Bethel; W. D. Reesor, Markham; R. Miller, Brougham; J. McFarlane, Clinton;

J. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q.; D. Brims, Athelstane, Oxford Downs—H. Arkell, Teeswater; F. R. Shore, London; J. Rowand, M.P., Dunblane; J. Russell, Richmond Hill; Mr. Story, O. A. C., Guelph; W. Dickison, Mildmay; J. Tolton, Walkerton; P. Arkell, Teeswater; J. Harcourt, St. Anns; Henry Arkell, Arkell; R. Miller, Brougham; Smith Evans, Gourcock. Leicesters and Lincolns—G. Weeks, Glanworth; B. Snarey, Dawn Mills; W. Cowan, Galt; Mr. Samuel Allan, Box 205, Bowmanville; John Miller, Brougham; Wm. McKay, Elm Bank; J. Pearson, Whitby; J. Snell, Edmonton; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; W. E. Swain, Valentia; Robt. Miller, Brougham; Andrew Telfer, Paris; J. Mason, Princetown; T. Russell, Charing Cross; J. Burns, King; J. Cowison, Queensville. John Scott, Ivan. Merinos—J. B. Moore, Galt; A. Tirril, Wooler; Rock Bailey, Union.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Jackson, it was resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, it is desirable that the fair boards should adopt the one-judge system for sheep, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate this resolution to the proper officials.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The third annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association was held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Feb. 5th, 1892, J. C. Snell in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, the Secretary presented the following report for the year ending Feb. 5th, 1892:—

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

As many of the members present were not united with us when this Association was founded, I think it wise to give a short sketch of the work from the commencement. On Sept. 19th, 1889, I was asked to call the Swine Breeders together and assist in forming an Association. After some hesitation, I consented to do so. The first meeting was held on the evening of the above date, in the office of the Agriculture and Arts Association, corner Yonge and Queen streets, Toronto. All the prominent swine breeders then in the city were present. The constitution now governing the Association was adopted. Each year since then we have held two meetings, one in the spring and one in September. Each of these several meetings has been well attended, and much valuable information has been scattered all over the Dominion by our efforts. Until the year 1891 we received no aid from the Government; but at the annual meeting, held March 19th, 1891, your Secretary and two others were appointed a deputation to wait on the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and lay before him the claims of this Association, and respectfully request that we be given a grant of at least \$300 to assist us in carrying on our work. Your committee met the hon. gentleman, who, after hearing us and carefully enquiring as to the work accomplished by our Association and its future aims, graciously promised to do what he could in the matter. The result was that in August last our Treasurer received a cheque from the Provincial Treasurer for \$300, the amount asked for by us. At our first meeting, in 1889, our membership was sixteen. We have now sixty-nine, who were considered paid-up members for 1891, twenty-nine of whom had paid their fees before the end of the previous year, but by a resolution I was instructed to mark them as paid members for 1891.

I have carefully watched the workings of other associations which receive Government grants, and I believe that we are doing as good, if not a better work than any of them, considering the smallness of our grant. Thinking that it would be interesting for you to know the amounts received in 1891 by other kindred associations, I have obtained from the Department of Agriculture the following list:—

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association—Membership, 94; grant . . . \$	300 00
Ontario Poultry Association—Membership, 133; grant	900 00
Eastern Poultry and Pet Stock Association—Membership, —; grant	400 00
Bee-Keepers' Association—Membership, 180; grant	500 00
Eastern Dairymen's Association—Membership, 100; grant	2,000 00
Creameries' Association—Membership, 85; grant	1,500 00
Agriculture and Arts Association	2,500 00
Experimental Union	400 00
Fruit Growers' Association—Membership, 1,407; grant	1,800 00
Entomological Society—Membership, 210; grant	1,000 00
Western Dairymen's Association—Membership, 129; grant	2,000 00
Inspection of Milk and Dairy School in connection with the above	500 00

What our Association requires is more members; and what we must and will have is more members. We want every one of our members to act as a missionary and send to the Secretary the name and fee of at least one new member each year. Everyone of us should try to induce four or five others to join. Our officers especially should be active and energetic in forwarding the interests of the Association in every possible way, but especially by adding new members. No one should allow himself to be elected to office if he cannot or will not work whole-heartedly and earnestly for the general good.

Heretofore, on account of the shortness of funds, we have not been able to publish an Annual Report, but one will be issued at an early date in which will be reported all our previous meetings as fully as possible. Each year hereafter one will be issued, and a verbatim report will be given of our last meeting and this one. On the first pages will be published the names and addresses of all the members, and in each case it will be specified what sorts each member breeds. This will be found a cheap and valuable advertising medium.

I had a conference with the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture on Monday last, when he consented to publish our Annual Report. This will effect a considerable saving to the Association and will allow us to use our grant to forward the swine interests in other directions. I would suggest that a deputation be sent to the honorable gentleman to request him to send a copy of our report to each member of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario. This would be of great benefit to the farmers, and be the means of largely increasing our membership and our field of usefulness.

At our last annual meeting it was decided to commence records for the different breeds. Mr. Henry Wade was appointed Recording Secretary, and our Executive the Editing Committee. Up to the present date there have been received for registration, 4,074 Berkshires, 938 Yorkshires 292 Suffolks, 435 Chester Whites and 868 Poland Chinas. Members of our Association are charged 50c. per animal to register and 25c. to transfer. Non-members are charged \$1.00 per animal to register and 50c. to transfer.

As previously stated, we have since 1889 held two meetings each year. I would suggest that hereafter we hold but one, and that it be an all-day session, and, if necessary longer, so that we may be enabled to get up a good annual report; that the time of holding such meeting be in December and that we join with the Agricultural and Arts Association or some other body, in order to assist in holding a good fat stock show. Of course our efforts will be entirely given to the swine department. Without any increase in our grant for 1892, with our present surplus, we could offer at least \$400 in premiums in December next. From such an exhibition, if properly conducted, much valuable information could be gleaned. Each exhibitor in our department would be required to furnish such written statements as our Executive may require. Matter thus obtained would be very suitable for publication in our Annual Report. By this means we may lay or assist in

laying the foundation of what will in the future become Canada's Great Winter Exhibition, the veritable Smithfield of America, of which the Canadian breeder and farmer will have full control.

Another matter to which I would like to draw your attention, is the appointment of gentlemen to address the Farmers' Institutes. The Department of Agriculture, in connection with Prof. Mills, and the Executive of the Central Farmers' Institute, appoint lecturers to address institutes in various sections each year. Other associations have had the privilege of nominating speakers. I think it would be wise for this body to select, say three gentlemen, and to respectfully request that they be placed on the staff of lecturers, and that their duty as lecturers be confined to addresses on Swine husbandry.

After fully discussing each of the propositions suggested by the Secretary's Report, they were adopted by the Association. But one meeting will be held each year hereafter. The Association will assist in holding a winter show. A number of gentlemen were suggested as suitable parties to address farmers' institutes in various parts of Canada.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS

were elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Vice-President, D. DeCourcey, Bornholm; Sec. Treas., F. W. Hodson, London. Directors—Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Berkshires, S. Coxworth, Claremont; Suffolks, R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; Essex, James Main Milton; Chester Whites, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Poland Chinas, J. J. Payne, Chatham; Victorias, William Butler, Durham Centre; Jersey Reds and Tamworths, John Bell, L'Amaroux. Auditors—F. Green, jr., Toronto, and F. R. Shore, London.

EXPERT JUDGES.

The following gentlemen were recommended to the various Fair Boards as suitable to act as Expert Judges in the respective classes:—Chester Whites—J. Featherstone, Streetsville; John Jackson, Glenallan; George Pierce, Mitchell; S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio; John Taylor, Thorndale; James Anderson, Guelph. Poland Chinas—Sharpe Butterfield, Sandwich; C. H. McNish, Lyn; W. B. Baldwin, Colchester; James Anderson, Guelph; Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; James Main, Milton. Suffolks—Sharpe Butterfield Sandwich; Samuel Mason, Hornby; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo; William Elliott, Milton; John Fothergill, Burlington. Berkshires—W. H. McNish, Lyn; J. G. Snell, Edmonton; George Green, Fairview; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; S. Coxworth, Claremont; S. J. Lyons, Norval; Alex. Cameron; Ashburn; R. Vance, Ide; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. Essex—Sharpe Butterfield, Sandwich; James Anderson, Guelph; James Main, Milton; Thomas McCrae, Guelph; Bilton Snarey, Croton. Tamworths—Joseph McGavin, Chatham; P. W. Boynton, Dollar; D. G. Holmes, Willowdale; B. Rolph; Orono; William Davies, Toronto. Yorkshires—Alfred Brown, Bethel; Levi Pike, Locust Hill; W. H. McNish, Lyn; Wm. Davies, Toronto; J. E. Brethour, Burford; Sharpe Butterfield, Sandwich; G. S. Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

DELEGATES TO THE RESPECTIVE FAIR BOARDS FOR 1892.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the respective Fair Boards for 1892. [Their especial duty is to look after the swine interests at the various associations, and especially to urge the fair managers to select the judges of swine from among the gentlemen named as expert judges. The Association has pronounced emphatically in favor of one expert judge for each class:]—Toronto Industrial—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe. Western Fair—C. M. Simmons, Ivan, and D. DeCourcey, Bornholm. Ottawa—Joseph Yuill, Montreal, and W. H. McNish, Lyn. Kingston—Alfred Brown, Bethel. Hamilton—W. Cowan, V.S., Galt and J. E. Brethour, Burford. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and F. W. Hodson, London, were re-elected to represent the Association on the committee for the World's Fair.

Clydesdales and Tamworths.

THE PROPERTY OF JOHN BELL, L'AMAROUX, ONT.

Mr. Bell has long been a breeder of Clydesdales, and is considered one of the best Canadian judges of heavy horses. At the present time he owns a very fine stud, at the head of which is the celebrated horse The Granite City, well known in Manitoba as well as in Eastern Canada. Before leaving Scotland he gained 1st prize at Glasgow, 2nd at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Newcastle, and 1st at the Highland and A. S. at Perth in 1887. In 1888 he won 1st prize and sweepstakes at the great Spring Stallion Show held in Toronto. Since that time he won many honors in Manitoba, but has not been shown in Ontario again. His sire is the famous Lord Erksine (1744), dam by Old Times (579), grandam by Prince of Wales (673). This grand horse is looking very fresh and youthful. He is wonderfully thick and massive, his legs are short, strong, smooth and of good quality, his feet and hair is all that could be desired. He moves well. What changes he has undergone since his successful show career have all been for the better. Another good horse, Ardlethan Boy, foaled June 2nd, 1886, bred by Thomas Garland, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, sire McCamon (3818), dam young Bloom of Ardlethan (3508), by Lord Derby (485), second dam Bloom (1257), by young Pope (593), third dam Mary, by Robbie Burns (700), fourth dam Mellie. As will be seen Ardlethan Boy is of superior breeding. The blood of Blue Ribbon (1961), Darnley (222), Conqueror (199), and Lockfergus Champion (449), flow in his veins. His dam and grandam were both noted prize-winners; the former took several prizes when a filly, and as a mare with produce. His sire, McCamon (3818), gained many prizes, including first at Stranraer when a yearling and two-year-old; third at Glasgow, and first and champion cup at the H. & A. S. Centenary Show, at Edinburgh, in 1884, as best colt two years old and under. He is proving himself to be an extra good breeding horse. At Aberdeen, in 1887, yearling colts got by him, when three years old, were first, second, third and fifth at the spring show, and second and third at the summer show, and yearling fillies, his gets, were first and second at the latter show. In 1888, at the same Society's spring show, his gets were first in the class of two-year-old colts, and fourth and fifth in the class of yearling colts; and at the summer show they were second in the class of two-year-old colts, and first, second, third and fifth in the class of two-year-old fillies. Amongst his produce may be mentioned Rule of Roost (5321), winner of first prize at Wigtown, and second at Stranraer, in 1887; Oceana (6118), winner of first prize at Aberdeen Spring Show, and second at Stranraer and Wigtown as a yearling, in 1887; Marshall Keith (7046), winner of third prize at Aberdeen Spring Show, second at the summer show, and highly commended at the H. & A. S. Show at Perth as a yearling, in 1887, first at Aberdeen Spring Show, and second at the summer show as a two-year-old last year, and this spring at the Glasgow Stallion Show he was placed seventh in a class of eighty-seven three-year-old stallions, and gained the Strathearn premium; also Eastfield Yet (6725), winner of first prizes at Edinburgh, Hamilton and East Kilbride, and third at Dumfries Union Show as a yearling in 1888. Ardlethan Boy is a thick, massive horse of splendid proportions and good quality. As a sire he has been most successful, and will doubtless prove very valuable in Manitoba.

Eastfield Chief (6715), foaled 1887, sire Prince Lawrence, dam Bell of Lochroan (6624), by Lord Lyon, is owned by Mr. Bell; was one of the best two-year-olds ever shown in Scotland. He won first at Edinburgh, second at Ayr, and third at Glasgow in a very strong class. Since being imported he has done

well. He won first at the Provincial at London, first at Toronto Industrial, first and diploma at Ontario and Durham Union Show held at Whitby, and first at West Durham held at Bowmanville. In 1891 foals got by him won all the prizes in the draught class, and first in the agricultural class at the West Durham Exhibition, thus proving himself to be a sire of great merit. He is a large, massive horse, very showy and a splendid mover. In the stables are also a number of good registered Canadian-bred mares and fillies. Parties desiring stock of this kind will do well to correspond with Mr. Bell. Ardlethan Boy and a number of other Clydesdale horses and mares are now at Ferris' sale stable in Portage la Prairie, where western customers are invited to call and see them. Mr. B. has a fine herd of Tamworth swine, consisting of four imported sows, an imported boar, about twenty young sows and boars from five to seven months old, and a larger number of young pigs varying from two to eight weeks old. The yearling and aged pigs are large and smooth. Pork packers in England and Canada pronounce them an almost perfect pig for their purpose. They certainly have long and deep sides, smooth shoulders and large hams. The breeding stock on this farm are fine, large, useful pigs. From their appearance, and that of the young pigs we would judge that they are prolific, hardy and good feeders. Their proprietor speaks in the highest terms of them; he says they grow rapidly, mature early, and produce a large amount of the best pork for the food consumed. Mr. B. has had a long experience with Berkshires and Suffolks, but after a fair trial prefers the Tamworths, especially as grazers, in which particular he says they far exceed the other breeds. On this farm is kept a nice little flock of Shropshire sheep; each animal is imported or descended from imported stock. The proprietor invites interested parties to visit his farm, or when this is not possible to correspond with him. We heartily recommend him to our readers as a man of good judgment and sterling integrity.

Quality of Ayrshire Milk.

Mr. E. M. Winslow, a well-known New York State breeder, maintains that the Ayrshires produce the most desirable milk for table use of all the pedigreed breeds of cattle, being also good for either butter or cheese. With the strictly butter breeds, the cream when once separated does not readily mix again with the milk, but with the Ayrshire the cream will be thoroughly mixed by pouring once or twice from one can to another. Then, too, the cream of the Ayrshire is soft, and when again mingled with the milk has the appearance of new milk, while with the purely butter breeds the cream is hard and leathery, and in a few moments after mixing, the cream will rise in small particles, making the milk appear as though it had been skimmed, and they had failed to take quite all the cream. Another reason why the Ayrshire milk is more satisfactory, both to retailer and consumer, is that the milk does not churn into butter during transportation, thereby giving the consumer the benefit of the full value of the milk, and the retailer the reputation of being an honest milkman, and not skimming his milk before selling. Still another reason why Ayrshire milk excels is because the cream rises slowly, enabling the retailer to sell a uniform quality to all, and when used on the table, being of uniform quality until all is used, and retaining a rich look to the last. Still another reason why Ayrshire milk is popular is that it does not sour quickly, which for table use is very essential; but perhaps the most important quality of Ayrshire milk is its value for food; being highly nutritious, and so uniformly balanced, it is more easily digested than the milk of any other thoroughbred cows, which makes it a valuable food for invalids and children.

The Farm.**FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.****Growing Spring Grain.**

BY JAMES SHARPE, EVERTON, ONTARIO.

It is a well-known fact that the oat crop has seldom received justice at the hands of the majority of farmers. The poorest and dirtiest land is generally thought good enough for oats. If one, on seeing a foul, ill-conditioned field, asked the owner what he intended doing with it, the reply would invariably be, "Oh, I'll have to put oats there; nothing else would grow!" And so on from year to year. But I am pleased to say that many are getting their eyes opened to their great value in this fine stock county (Wellington), both in regard to grain and straw, in preparing the land, getting good clean seed, etc. The land in this neighborhood is from a sandy to a heavy loam, inclined to clay; rolling enough to give natural drainage to a large percentage, with a small portion underdrained with tile.

Some years ago it was the general plan to plough the land once in the fall for the oat crop next year, and then scratch in the seed in the easiest way possible in the spring, and expect a crop. Others would plough again in the spring before sowing, but this place has several disadvantages. In the first place, the land was ploughed so deeply, and perhaps so late in the fall, that seeds of foul weeds had not time, or was too far from the surface, to germinate; consequently, when turned up by spring ploughing, they were ready for their evil work. Second, the spring ploughing had rather an evil effect in many fields, especially ones where growth did not start early, in that it did not check the thistles and other weeds, and in a dry season the land dried out so badly that the crop hardly ever did well after, coming up thin and stunted. Very few plough in spring now, unless wet fields.

The plan most generally followed is the following: Just as soon as the crop is off the land (an oat crop nearly always follows another grain crop) the plough is put to work, either single or double furrow, and the land turned over about three or four inches deep and well harrowed, to give all seeds a chance to sprout. Again, late in the fall, another ploughing is given, but deeper—about eight inches—and I have seen a third ploughing given to some fields. Such a plan is a splendid check to the thistles, and sure death to fox-tail, wild oats, etc. In the spring the land is simply worked up with a cultivator and sown with the drill—about seven pecks of seed per acre, well harrowed and rolled.

The above plan is having a good effect on the land and the yield per acre. The best field of oats I have seen was managed in that way. The former crop was fall wheat from timothy sod broken up after haying.

I will now take up the pea crop, one that is hardly less valuable with us than the one mentioned above. For feeding sheep (both straw and grain), pigs and cattle, it is almost indispensable. Wellington could never keep her position as banner county for beef without her pea crop.

By far the best, and the way usually followed to secure a good crop of peas, is to sow them on good land, not too wet, ploughed out of sod in the spring. We pay very great attention to the ploughing of the land, not so much the depth as the manner it is turned. The ploughs in use are all of the jointer pattern, and when rightly held, with skimmer working right, there is not a blade of grass to be seen, or much chance for any to come up, which is of great importance. The land should then be harrowed thoroughly the same direction as the ploughing is done to prevent any chance of its opening when crossing, then harrow across until the seed bed is in fine form; sow with drill about two to two and a-half bushels per acre, the same direction as ploughed; one light stroke with harrows and roll at once. Some put their peas on stubble land, but very seldom secure a crop equal to that on sod. They are far more liable to be affected by wet weather when on stubble. Sod seems to dry off quicker

after heavy rains, and not pack like stubble. Again, peas on sod leave the land in far better trim for the next crop than any other that can be sown. The sod seems to rot better, and they are easy on the land; in fact they are the only crop which answers well on sod in this part of the country.

With regard to spring wheat; some years ago it was greatly out of favor, but it is being sown again on most of our farms. With land at all suitable, and with kinds that will withstand rust it will take the place of barley to a certain extent. It is grown after peas (from sod), on rape land, and on land from which turnips had been taken the fall before. One of the best crops I have seen was after peas, which had grown on sod. The mode of preparation was as follows:—After harvest, when the pigs had cleaned the stubble, the field was covered with about ten loads per acre of well-rotted barn-yard manure, ploughed twice in the way mentioned for oats, then in spring, as soon as the land was dry enough to work—it is important to get spring wheat in early—the gang-plough was put through it, and a good seed-bed worked up. Something less than two bush. per acre was drilled in and well harrowed and rolled. The yield was over thirty bushels per acre of the Colorado variety.

Good crops are grown after rape, the land being ploughed in the fall, after the rape is eaten off with either cattle or sheep. But, everything considered, the turnip land is best for spring wheat, unless it is wet and cannot be got on early in spring. The land is usually ploughed in the fall, after the turnips are off, and either cultivated or lightly gang-ploughed in the spring, and drilled in. Some very successful wheat-growers will not plough the turnip land in the fall, but prefer to just cultivate in the spring, and claim to get better crops, especially on light soil. If the land is not ploughed deep I do not think it is any the worse for it, and it will check any thistles that may have been missed in cleaning the land.

The barley crop in this neighborhood will soon be like the buffalo—a thing of the past, if present prices continue. Stock feeders do not like the grain, the straw amounts to very little, it is a nasty crop to handle, and it needs the best and cleanest land. The best crop I have seen was from turnip land cultivated in the spring once, and well harrowed to make a fine, mellow seed-bed; then sow broadcast with seeder, having cultivator teeth attached, harrowed well, and rolled at once. I would attach much importance to the manner of sowing the barley. I have seen it sown deep on spring ploughed land, which had a lumpy, uneven surface; when the young sprouts came up, it was very uneven, and on looking under the surface a great deal of it was found to have come part of the way up and turned down again, and never came to the light at all.

To make barley growing a success it must have the best land, with the plant food near the surface, and not too thickly sown, just nicely covered by a very fine mould, and rolled at once.

BY W. J. HAYCROFT, AGINCOURT, ONT.

The growing of spring grain requires more skill and thought now than in former years (when we had no rust, midge, wire worm and worn out land to deal with), both in the preparation of the soil and the kind of food to feed our stock to produce manure that will give the best results when applied to the land. Spring wheat in this vicinity last year was a good crop, as regards quantity and quality, averaging about 25 bushels per acre.

Root ground has invariably given the best results. I sowed mine on turnip and corn ground manured in the spring with barn-yard manure well rotted, and given two ploughings, besides cultivating and harrowing before sowing the turnips and corn, with the necessary cultivating and hoeing to clean the land thoroughly. In the fall some of it I ploughed with the single plow, and some I did not; where it was ploughed I think the field was better, especially the corn ground. In the spring I cultivated first, then rolled it to make a fine seed-bed, and then sowed the grain broadcast, harrowed and rolled down as soon as done. In a dry season like last proved to be, I would prefer drilling the seed in.

I think it would be better if farmers would try more experiments, not keep on in the same old ruts year after year; but sow part of a field broadcast and part drilled, so that if one fails the other may not. Pea stubble also gave good results ploughed twice in the fall and given the same spring treatment as the root land. Last season, just as the grain was coming through the ground, I sowed five sacks of salt and 600 lbs. of plaster on five acres, and I consider I was well repaid for my trouble and expense.

Above all, be sure to sow good, clean seed—the best to be found, even if you have to pay much more per bushel for it.

Barley requires a fine, mellow seed-bed. One cannot be too careful to see that the ground is in proper trim before sowing. Pea stubble and clover sod have given the best results with me. The pea stubble ploughed twice in the fall—the first time might be with a twin and the next with the single plow, with a good harrowing between the ploughings; and, if one has time, a thorough cultivating will be beneficial. In preparing sod for barley I skim with the single plow, harrow thoroughly and let lay till rotted, then twin it over and give another good harrowing; I then have the sod well worked on top; if the sod is dead roll down and leave till ready to ridge up the last thing in the fall; if it is not all dead leave a few days, and if the weather is warm and dry give another harrowing; leave a few days more and then roll down. In the spring some twin over lightly and some cultivate. I think it makes very little difference, as long as a good mellow seed-bed is the result.

I am a strong advocate of sowing salt and plaster on barley. It stands up better, and the straw and grain will not color so easily if it gets rain. Barley that has been salted will outweigh that that got none every time. Don't sow poor, dirty seed because it is cheap. If your farm is dirty get fresh seed every year. If you are careful in the selection of seed and the cultivation of your land you will soon have a clean farm. If the land be top-dressed in the spring it will add many bushels to the yield, and be a great help in securing a good catch of seeds if you want to seed down.

OATS.

There is a large area of oats sown in this vicinity on account of having a good market for the straw in Toronto. It is the custom with a good many to sow oats on the best land they have got to obtain all the straw possible. I sowed 12 acres last season—two acres on sod ploughed in the fall and 10 acres on barley stubble ploughed twice in the fall. I manured half of it, which was far ahead of what was not manured. Some sow salt in the spring on this crop also with good success.

PEAS.

The best land for peas is sod ploughed in the spring, and invariably give the best results. Scarborough is noted for its fine ploughmen. The land is ploughed similar to that at the matches, or as nearly as the ploughman is able to make it. The peas are sown thin, either by hand or drill, harrowed twice or three times the same way it is ploughed; the harrows are then turned upside down and the ploughing is crossed, which levels the combs of the furrows off and leaves a nice smooth bottom. The peas are all well covered and come up in drills as nice as if they had been sowed with a drill.

Thomas J. Fair, of Frankford, Ont., writing on the cultivation of spring crops, says:—“Farmers should bear in mind that spring wheat takes a long season to ripen, and must be sown early to give the best results. The best crop of spring wheat I ever raised was sown as soon as the frost was out of the ground, to the depth of one or two inches. After sowing, two weeks of cold, damp weather followed in which no sowing was done, but when I again commenced seeding the wheat was showing green all over the field, and was harvested on the 28th of July, giving a yield of grain and straw fully equal to winter wheat in a good season.

I have found oats to pay well when sown on rich land, well cultivated. I have obtained large yields by top-dressing with farm-yard manure.

From my experience and observation, I believe the best crops of oats are obtained from sods ploughed early in the fall and thoroughly cultivated in the spring. Such should be sown as early as possible and the grain harvested as soon as the heads turn yellow.

“In growing peas, I have obtained the best results from sod; but with me they have succeeded well on stubble which had been twice ploughed in the fall; sown at the rate of three bushels to the acre of small peas or four of large, and covered with a gang plow about three inches deep and rolled soon after sowing. Shortly afterwards I sowed 150 pounds of land plaster per acre.”

A Few Notes From P. E. Island.

BY WM. CLARK, NORTH WILTSHIRE, P. E. I.

Here, as elsewhere throughout eastern Canada, there has been a remarkably mild winter so far. Six below zero has been our coldest snap to date, and that was but for a few hours only, while the thermometer has registered below zero only three or four times yet this winter. Ploughing was possible, and was performed in many fields up to January 25th, when we got our first snow for sleighing. To have only a thin skim of ice on our rivers and bays at this date, and to have vessels and steamers entering and clearing at our ports in January is something almost unheard of in our Island's history. Uninterrupted communication with the mainland this winter is showing us what a great boon the projected tunnel to connect our province with the mainland would be. If this mild weather, which is so favorable to the stock feeder, continues stock of all kinds will leave the stables this coming spring in better condition than for the last four or five years, as feed of all kinds is abundant, while the prices for the finished product in nearly all cases is very satisfactory to the feeder. We note with pleasure that Prof. Robertson intends starting an experiment dairy station here in our province at an early date. I think the establishing of a station here will give a great impetus to our dairy interests. The practicability of successfully carrying on winter dairying will, no doubt, be fully tested. To get the product to market will be a pretty serious obstacle to overcome we think, shut of as we are from the world, we might say for nearly four months every winter. With this obstacle overcome there cannot be the least doubt but winter dairying can be successfully carried on. The Western Agricultural Convention which met in semi-annual session at New Glasgow on Friday, January 22nd, was a very interesting and successful meeting. Mr. John C. Clark, President of the Convention, presided. Great interest was manifested, and there were some important discussions. The most important topic discussed was, “The Desirability of Changing our Government Stock Farm into an Experimental Farm.” As a stock farm it has perhaps served its day, and a majority of the farmers present were in favor of the change. Some interesting papers were read, the ones which evoked most discussion being Dairying, read by John C. Moore, of Cranpand; Ensilage and the Silo, read by Mr. Harcourt, Professor of Agriculture in Prince of Wales College; Winter Dairying, also read by Prof. Harcourt. Such meetings cannot fail to be a great benefit to our farming interests, as notwithstanding the wretched travelling at the time there was a large attendance of representative farmers from all surrounding districts. At the evening session there were fully 200 present. The next meeting of the convention will be held at Cranpand sometime in July.

Ensilage and Fodder Corns.

BY JOHN S. PEARCE.

As the season for putting in ensilage and fodder corns will soon be at hand I wish to call the attention of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to a few points and facts about these corns, the best varieties to sow in the different parts of the Dominion, and those best adapted to the various sections and the different provinces of Canada.

I will enumerate some of the best and leading sorts that are usually sold by reliable seedsmen, and before doing that I would just say: Buy good seed, and don't stick about the price if you know that the seed is good. If you want a good crop, and want to be sure of the right sorts to buy, secure your seed from a reliable seedsman—one that knows what he is selling you, and what he is talking about. There is just as much consistency in your buying important and valuable drugs at a country store as there is in buying seeds from a flour and feed store. What is fifty cents or a dollar per bushel extra for first-class seed? It is only 20 to 40 cents per acre; and what is that compared with the risk and uncertainty in buying from irresponsible people?

As to varieties to sow, I would mention in the order in which they are most largely used, although that order may be somewhat changed in the near future. First in order is the Mammoth Southern Sweet or M. S. S., and Red Cob. These are large southern varieties of white corns that have very great vitality and vigor of growth, and are the best and safest to sow. These corns will sprout and grow in cold, damp weather that will not sprout our Canadian flint varieties, I care not how good the seed may be, hence their value in ordinary cultivation, and on cold, damp lands. I have handled the M. S. S. for the past seven years, and have yet to hear of a total failure of a crop from defective seed. This corn is guaranteed to grow 95 per cent.

The following remarks by John Gould, one of the leading American dairy writers, is taken from a late number of the Practical Farmer: "There is a quality about this corn to withstand drought that makes it extremely valuable, and when in Wisconsin the past season, when the long, dry summer about prevented the growth and maturing of other varieties of corn, those of the dairymen who held on to the B. & W. [which by the way is the same as M. S. S.] have been rewarded with a large crop and full silos, and now have an abundance of fodder for their cows. It is, of course, a gross feeder, and must have either a naturally rich soil or one that has been well assisted with manure; but these are conditions that should always go with the corn crop." This confirms our observations and experience with with regard to M. S. S.

Other varieties that are coming to the front are Pride of the North, Leaming, Wisconsin, Dent. All yellow Dent corns are fairly early. On our trial grounds the past season the Pride of the North, Leaming, and King of the Earlies were among the earliest and best of the large yellow Dent corns. Next in order comes Longfellow, Pearce's Prolific, One Hundred Day, and Canada Yellow, all eight-rowed flint varieties. Among these Pearce's Prolific and Longfellow are probably the best. The former of these two has been highly recommended by both Prof. Saunders and Prof. Robertson as specially well adapted for Eastern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. The variety known as Thoroughbred White Flint has been highly recommended, and it is a good corn, but it is a late flint, and too late to ripen in Southern Ontario; and I am of the opinion that it will not be popular from the fact that it will always be difficult to procure a good, reliable seed. This has been my experience. Seed is not procurable today at any price, while all other varieties of seed corns are as fine as I ever saw.

Now for the sections that these corns can be safely sown in. The M. S. S. and Red Cob may be sown throughout the principal part of Ontario, excepting the country north of Peterborough and Brockville. For these sections I would advise sowing Pride of the North, Pearce's Prolific and Longfellow, with some M. S. S. As it is advisable to have at least a portion of the corn pretty well matured before cutting, especially for the

silos, I would advise sowing two or more varieties—one or more earlier than the other—and mixing them when putting in the silos. For Quebec and the Maritime Provinces I strongly advise sowing Pearce's Prolific, Longfellow, and the earlier flint varieties, with some Pride of the North.

The quantity of seed per acre, if sown in drills three and a-half feet apart, which is the proper way, will be from a peck to twelve quarts—grains six to ten inches apart in the running drill. Sown in this way the cost for seed per acre is only a trifle.

Our Market for Food Products is in England.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES ROBERTSON.

(Continued from Page 96.)

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Of these, in 1891 there were imported into Great Britain 344,504. Canada sent 40,732 in the year ending June 30th, 1891. Some experiments in the shipment of lambs to the English market were made and reported upon by the officers of the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. They state as their conclusion that a profitable trade in the shipment of lambs of good quality can be developed with England.

MUTTON.

Of mutton Great Britain imported in 1891 to the value of \$15,972,404. Last year Canada sent to the value of \$8,066. The market is large, and there may be room for supply from Canadian sheep farms, which as yet are all too few and small.

SWINE PRODUCTS.

The total value of the bacon, ham and pork, imported into Great Britain for the year ending December 31, 1891, was \$48,868,234. For the year ending June, 1891, Canada sent 7,530,074 pounds, valued at \$628,057 or about 1 1/2 per cent. of England's importation. The little country of Denmark, with a population only some 65,000 larger than Ontario, sent 52,000,000 pounds at an average price of 12 cents. The average price of the bacon from the United States to England during the same year was about 7 cents per pound, while the Canadian product was from 1 1/4 cents to 1 1/2 cents higher. The quality wanted is lean pork from dairy-fed swine. To meet the requirements of the English market, more of our swine should be sold by the farmers alive, to be killed at packing houses, where the carcasses can be treated and cured in a uniformly satisfactory manner. It pays the farmer better, as a rule, to sell his swine on foot than to market them as dressed hogs. The experiments at the farm at Ottawa show that 4 1/2 pounds of grain will give a pound of increase in the live weight of swine, and that it is not profitable to fatten swine for any market after the weight of the animal exceeds 200 pounds alive. In some feeding tests, during the first month of feeding, when the pigs weighed from 77 to 103 pounds each, only 3.31 pounds of grain were required for each pound of increase in weight; during the next month 3.97 pounds of grain were consumed for every pound of increase in live weight; during the third month 31 per cent. more grain was consumed for every pound of gain; 88 per cent., 110 per cent., and 125 per cent. more grain was consumed for each pound of gain during the next three months. At the end of the test, the pigs weighed an average of 231 pounds each. For the last month's feeding 6.93 pounds of grain were consumed for every pound of increase in live weight. The winter raising of young pigs to be fed off and sold during June, July, August and September, should become a very profitable adjunct to winter dairying. The English market will take an unlimited quantity of well-fed lean bacon and hams.

CHEESE

Of cheese England imported in the year ending December, 1891, to the value of \$22,434,829. It may be interesting to note the trend of this business. Great Britain imported in 1891 from Canada \$5,510,433, and from United States, \$16,384,243, while in 1891 she imported from Canada \$9,692,448, and from the United States, \$8,660,817. One reason for our great gain in this market, is that we have improved the quality and made it uniformly fine. A like success in other lines of our exports, will follow from similar care herein providing the very best quality. A quantity of finest Canadian cheese is still sold at high prices retail, under the name of finest "English Cheddar." We are making an effort, by branding our cheese "Finest Canadian," to gain for our farmers the higher price, which presently finds a stopping place in the pocket of the crafty English shopkeeper. The shipment of cheese from the Dominion experimental dairy stations, is having the effect of still further advertising the fine quality of our cheese. The trade with England might be doubled, as doubtless it will be in a few years, when the maritime provinces have their dairying developed. The quality of the cheese from the province of Quebec is meeting with increasing favor in the English markets.

MILK.

There is a large and growing trade in England in the article of condensed milk. The value of what was imported into England in the year 1891 was \$4,124,745. The largest supply was from France, Holland and Norway. Canada might, with advantage, claim a share of this trade. The quality of the condensed milk made at one factory in Canada is most excellent.

BUTTER.

The value of the butter imported into Great Britain in 1891 was \$50,410,414. Of that quantity Denmark furnished \$23,850,431, at an average price of 24 cents per pound. France supplied \$14,785,239, at an average price of 23 1/2 cents per pound, while Canada sent only \$912,307, at an average price of 18.3 cents per pound. There is an easy possibility for a very large extension of our exports of butter. The freight charges are not barriers. The rates last week from Woodstock, Ont., to Liverpool were 35 cents per 100 pounds. A shipment of 183 packages of fresh-made creamery butter has just been made from the Dominion experimental dairy stations to the English market. It is expected to realize as high a price as the finest Danish butter. The English price for fresh-made fine butter is always high during the winter. A responsible firm of exporters of dairy products has offered to provide one-half the amount required to alter 25 cheese factories into creameries for the manufacture of butter during the winter. By the use of a centrifugal cream separator at a creamery, from 16 to 30 per cent. more butter can be obtained from the same milk than when it is handled in the ordinary way at the farms. A higher price can always be obtained for quality that is uniform. The winter creameries will enable us to ship \$1,000,000 of fresh made creamery butter to England annually during the winter, within three years, and these packages from the Dominion experimental dairy stations are the first which have ever been sent.

POULTRY.

Great Britain imported poultry in 1891 to the value of \$2,229,885. As yet Canada sends but very little. It is possible to extend the trade very much. The prices for turkeys at Smith's Fair market—probably the largest in Canada—were from 7 to 12 cents per pound in December last. The prices in Liverpool for dressed turkeys at the same time were from 21 to 26 cents per pound. The freight from points in Ontario to Liverpool are from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Mr. Dawson, of Brampton, has made his fourteenth annual shipment to Liverpool, and the poultry arrived in good condition. A letter was read from Messrs. Borthwick & Co., of Liverpool, who had introduced Canadian turkeys into some 14 of the largest English cities. They speak in the most hopeful terms of the trade, if the birds be prepared according to directions in the Bulletin, which may be obtained upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EGGS.

Of eggs Great Britain imported in 1891 to the number of 106,811,370 dozen. Canada had in previous years been sending only a few, but in 1891 she sent 2,269,757 dozen. There is a fair prospect for a large and remunerative trade with England, when experience has enabled shippers to avoid losses from breakages, and has induced the steamship companies to provide refrigerator space at low rates. A communication from Liverpool was read, giving particulars of the English trade in eggs from the continent of Europe, and also directions for the best method of packing eggs before being shipped from Canada.

CAPITULATION.

The total value of animal products, of the kinds which have been enumerated in the foregoing, which were imported into Great Britain in 1891 was \$240,864,671. The total value of the exports of these products from Canada to Great Britain in the year ending June 30, 1891, was \$19,694,238, and from Canada to the United States was \$1,939,441. If all our exports of food products from animal sources were sent to Great Britain, they would form only 9 per cent. of her total purchase of the same commodities. All that points to the possibility of sending food products from Canadian farms to the English market at a profit.

HORSES AND GRAIN.

The Professor then dealt exhaustively with the products of horses, grains and apples. He attributed the decline in the values of horses to the substitution of electrical motors for horses, and the large and general production of good horses in Canada and the United States. It has been stated that over 25,000 horses were replaced last year by electrical motors on this continent. In dealing with wheat, barley, oats and peas, the speaker gave statistics of the magnitude of the trade in these. Of the two-rowed barley he spoke at some length. Some farmers, presumably from an easy and careless enunciation—have fallen into a habit of calling it, not two-row, but to-ry. Barley has no politics, and the two-rowed has given a larger yield per acre and has commanded for the farmers a higher price by from 8 to 15 cents per bushel. Some 300,000 bushels of it were shipped from Montreal last season; and if some of it did not meet with as much favor in England as was anticipated, the fault was due to the mixed quality and lack of proper grading. If sent forward in quantities as good as the samples furnished by individual growers all over Ontario, it would fetch in Liverpool from 36 shillings to 40 shillings per quarter. The former price is equal to 92 1/2 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. The shipping expenses and freight are from 25 to 27 cents per bushel, which would leave about 65 cents per bushel of 48 pounds for the farmers here. The prudent course is to give the grain a fair trial, and not to be discouraged by a few difficulties, until it has had a proper chance by good cultivation and correct grading. After treating on the apple trade, the Professor closed a two hours address by claiming that in every sense England offered a good market for the food products from Canadian farms.

Crimson Clover.

Through the kindness of Dr. A. T. Neale, director of Delaware State Experiment Station, I am able to present your readers with some information regarding Crimson clover that I am sure will prove of interest. Dr. Neale and his able corps of assistants have given this clover considerable attention, and have brought out much valuable information.

This clover grows wild in Southern Switzerland and Northern Italy. It was introduced into France about 1830, and is so well liked and so generally used there that the name of French clover is often applied to it. Seed from five different varieties of this clover is offered on the European markets.

These varieties vary in color of blossom and season of blooming, and also in hardiness. The plant is noted for stooling, for deep rooting and for rapid growth. Fifty flower stalks to a single root have been repeatedly noticed, and seventy stalks to one root have been reported. Roots have been followed more than four feet down into a heavy clay so hard that spades had but little effect. The plots at the experiment station made an extremely vigorous growth. During the fall and winter the ground was not only concealed but completely protected against freezing; for with a temperature approximately 14° above zero the soil was found soft and free from frost directly under the clover, while that unprotected was found frozen hard. The plants remained green, and at no time during the winter did they show any indications of suffering from cold. On May 12, the crop was in full bloom. It was then cut and weighed, then plowed under as a green manuring. The maximum yield was 13 tons and 400 pounds per acre. A chemical analysis showed that this amount of green clover per acre was equal to two tons and 600 pounds of very dry hay; also that the 13 tons of green clover contained 115 pounds of nitrogen, 131 pounds potash and 35 pounds phosphoric acid. To secure this plant food in form of fertilizer at market price would have cost \$24. Of this amount \$17, or 70 per cent. of the total, is credited to nitrogen, that element which clover can secure from the air, while 30 per cent. is credited to phosphoric acid and to potash, elements which can only be secured from the soil.

Mr. E. H. Bancroft, one of the most intelligent and successful farmers of Kent county, says of this clover: "It is first-class for soiling, and for ensilage there seems to be no limit to its usefulness. Its season of growth and maturity enables us to fill the silo in May and provide a supply of the best ensilage, and the supply may readily be made adequate to the requirements of the entire year. To plow down for green manuring, no other plant of the same season has yet become known here that can approach it in value, for cheapness of production, for quantity of crop, and for fertilizing qualities. Taking it all in all, it certainly impresses those who know it best as offering possibilities to the agriculture of a vast portion of our country never before anticipated."

Mr. Jacob G. Brown, a veteran fruit grower of Central Delaware, says: I have known this plant during a period of about five years, and each year increase my estimation of it as a forage crop. There is no other adapted to this soil and climate that can in any way equal it. It is the most easily seeded, will grow on the poorest soil, and under conditions when other grasses would utterly fail will produce the largest yields, either for use in the silo or for hay; in quality not excelled. It is the most wonderful restorer of poor or worn out soil in existence. I verily believe that with it land can be brought into the highest state of fertility without the application of a dollar's worth of manure."

The Wynkoop Bros., of Milford, have raised this clover six years, and expect next year to have nearly ninety acres of it. Mr. P. P. Wynkoop says: "Scarlet clover is a first-class forage plant, for use either as hay, as ensilage, or for soiling; as a crop to turn under for green manure, its value is very great."

Upwards of four hundred and fifty bushels of home-grown seed have found an eager market in this little State alone during the past month. This amount of seed if properly used is sufficient to cover an area of more than three thousand acres. This will give some idea of its popularity where best known. E. G. PACKARD.

We have procured a small quantity of the seed of this clover, and will have it sown in different parts of Ontario, and will report results in due time. In the meantime, if any of our subscribers have had any experience with this plant, we will deem it a favor if they will report to us. The seeds are larger than those of red clover, and of a light buff color generally.

Grain Growing in the Eastern Townships.

BY W. A. HALE, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

Simply because nature has so richly endowed the eastern townships generally with all the requisites so necessary to successful dairy farming should not be sufficient excuse for the sadly neglected state in which we find so many other important branches of our agricultural business. Speaking merely from my own impression, I should say that from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the untimbered land of the eastern townships is devoted to hay and pasture. Our farming seems literally to have "gone to grass," and we to draw upon other provinces for a large proportion of our grain supply. We seem to be but now emerging from the darkness of the original forests which we have been so needlessly destroying, and upon the products of which we for so many years have been depending somewhat as the profligate sons of the old English county families do upon the patriarchal oaks of the ancestral parks, wherewith to pay their turf and other debts. We are indeed sadly in want of a more extended circulation of some of our best agricultural journals, as a means of encouraging a more intelligent and enterprising system of working our naturally fertile lands, and showing us how, by a proper course of rotation, we can without being exporters at least grow enough of the ordinary staple grains to support the lives of those living within our borders. Taking the city of Sherbrooke for example, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, and the centre of a large farming section of country, the number of bushels of the various kinds of grains which are annually brought in and retailed to the towns people and farmers within driving distances of the city is appalling. In the year 1889 there were brought into the city for the retail trade, principally from Ontario:—

Wheat	180,000 bush. or their equivalent in flour	value \$175,000
Oats	175,000 bush.	55,000
Barley, feeding	135,000 "	67,500
" malting	10,000 "	75,000
Beans	10,000 "	17,500
Peas	5,000 "	4,000
Corn	125,000 "	75,000
Total		\$470,000

Our principal products of export (outside those from our timber lands) are, in the order of their importance: Butter, cheese, beef and lambs. Hay was largely exported to the United States until the McKinley bill happily drove our people into feeding it to dairy cattle, and with beneficial results, but for a large proportion of our cereals we have still to draw upon Ontario and the Northwest. In order to satisfy myself as to what the favorite varieties of our common grains really were, I called upon our leading seedsmen to enquire what varieties of the different cereals they were asked for at seed time, and, as I expected, I was referred to the grain dealers. These latter reported that very little distinction was made, that in oats, for instance, the standard seed asked for was "No. 1. Ontario," and as a cheaper sort "No. 2. Ontario." I fancy I see the progressive Ontario farmer smile who keenly compares the yields one with another of his favorite Prize Clusters, Welcomes, Banners and Black Tartarians, and I can forgive him for doing so. These same "Ontario No. one's" sold here last April for seventy cents a bushel, and their produce fetched but thirty cents when harvested, while the best Welcomes could be laid down here from Toronto for fifty cents a bushel, and would outyield the Ontario's by at least five bushels an acre. There is room for much improvement here, and this increased yield per acre is of far more importance to the country generally, and to the farmer in particular, than one is at first likely to admit. I see by the report of Professor Saunders for 1890 that an increase of one bushel per acre and one

pound per bushel in spring and winter wheats, oats and barley, would give an increased value for Ontario alone of over three and a-half million dollars. I could forgive any section of country for not exporting grain if it only grew enough for its own use, but to be an importer of anything, save Indian corn or seed grain for a change, is paying too high for one's nitrogen. Some years ago, as an experiment, I imported from Edinburgh, Hopetown, Sandy and Birtie, oats weighing from forty-two to forty-four pounds to the bushel, but with all the care that I and some of my neighbors could give them we were unable to ripen sufficiently for seed, and in two years they had entirely disappeared, and this I would suggest as the reason why the Black Tartarian oats reported by Professor Saunders as imported from Scotland did not give a better account of themselves. Probably acclimated seed would have given as good results as they usually do where tried in the townships, and were it not for the foolish prejudice which many have against them on account of their color, I believe they would to-day be as popular and productive an oat for all-round purposes as any that have yet been introduced. The Potato oat, once so highly thought of, has disappeared; its tendency to shell out when mowed with a scythe and its thick hull were against it. As long ago as 1850, the weevil so completely destroyed the wheat crops of the pioneer settlers of the eastern townships that the folly of ever attempting to grow it again became so firmly established that until of late years the experiment was looked upon as visionary, and even though success was the result the confidence so severely shaken in those days has not even yet been established, and many continue to do as of old, viz., to grow buckwheat enough to sell or exchange for what wheat flour they require.

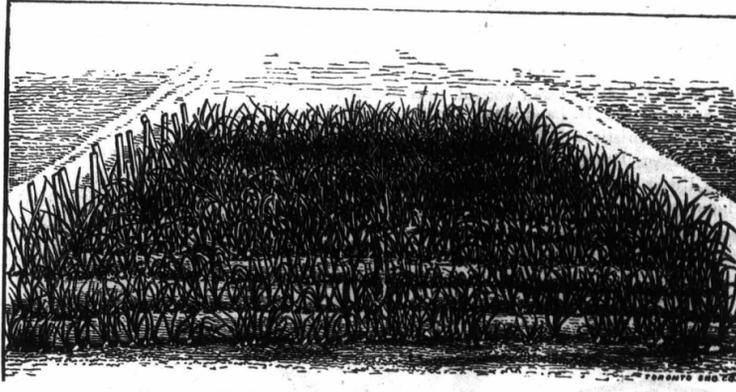
The White Russian is more sought for than any other, unless it be Lost Nation, which, by the way, seems to be one and the same thing. The Ladoga has not held its own, not through any fault it may have, but probably from lack of interest in keeping up new and improved varieties. White Fyfe, though not quite so hardy as White Russian, is preferred by some as producing better flour. The old Red Chaff and Black Sea one seldom hears of now, and winter wheat has not been yet successfully grown. In barley very little six-rowed is grown, and of the two-rowed the name two-rowed is generally all the distinction required. The few who do discriminate prefer Beardless or the Chevalier. Of the latter I have grown as high as sixty-eight bushels an acre, and a small test of Carter's prize barley as issued by the government in 1890, though not measured, must have yielded at the rate of even more per acre. In buckwheat, of which a large quantity is grown in the province of Quebec, the Japanese has not proved as valuable as the original kinds already here, and last spring there was little or no seed asked for. The yellow or rough hulled has been the favorite for many years, but the white or smooth hulled is fast coming into favor. Its blossoms supply a superior quality and quantity of honey; it does not resow itself, as does the yellow in grain or grass the following spring; the flour is superior and the yield in most localities heavier. In peas the Golden Vine still leads the Prince Albert as a useful field pea, it boils better and its straw is of more value for stock. In field beans the White Marrowfat is more universally grown than the White Pea bean, and is largely used in lumber and mining camps.

Of ensilage corn, which is rapidly gaining ground in connection with winter dairying and stock raising, the Red Cob Ensilage grown in alternate rows with Compton's Early gives the most satisfaction of any plan so far tested. But as I have already hinted, we in the eastern townships have yet a deal to learn of the simple but successful method of grain growing as practised by the farmers of our sister province of Ontario. Things are not quite as defective in this respect as they once were, but still there is yet much room left for improvement, and to all who have not already done so I will close by advising them to apply for and read carefully Bulletin No. 8, issued by Prof. Saunders, from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, in January, 1891, on the comparative results of early and late sown grains.

Growing Onions.

SOWING SEED IN DRILLS VS. TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.

When visiting the trial grounds of John S. Pearce & Co. last season, we were very favorably struck with the marked difference between the bulbs of a plot of onions, part of which had been sown in the ordinary way at the usual time in drills, and part transplanted. The difference was so marked that we had photographs taken, and cuts prepared from same for the *ADVOCATE*. Cut No. 1 shows the onions as grown in the ordinary way from seed sown in drills. Cut No. 2 shows the crop ready to harvest from plants transplanted from a hot bed into the drills. The seed was sown about the 1st of March in an ordinary hot-bed, and then transplanted about the 25th of April into the plot as shown in cut. Comment is unnecessary on this difference in the crop, and the method is well worthy of a trial by all onion growers, the only question being the cost and labor of transplanting. But this must be more than amply met by the very superior onions and early maturity and soundness of the bulbs, together with nearly if not twice the bushels per acre.



No. 1.—ONION SEED SOWN IN THE ORDINARY WAY.

Treating Grain for Smut.

BY JAMES FLETCHER.

The constant enquiries which come to me from farmers as to the best way to treat grain for smut, make it advisable to draw attention through your columns so widely read to a well-known but effectual remedy. By the time your next issue appears farmers will be preparing to sow their seed grain. During the past season wheat, barley and oats in many parts of Canada were seriously attacked by the fungus diseases known under the general head of "smut." These diseases are all one to the attacks of parasitic plants, and are propagated by means of the minute grains of black powder of which the smut consists. These small grains, which are the fructification of the smut plant, are called spores, and are bodies analogous to the seeds of more highly organized plants. The diseases are transmitted by means of these spores or "seeds" which adhere to the grain, and are sown with it. They then begin to grow and penetrate the tissues of the growing plant, and in time destroy the seed. The above being the case, and the crop grown in 1891 having been badly infested by these enemies, there is every probability

that the crop of 1892 will also be largely destroyed unless measures are adopted to prevent it. There are several kinds of smuts, and botanists recognise those which attack the different small grains as different species. For practical purposes, however, they may be considered by farmers as identical, because they all can be overcome by the same remedy. There are several remedies recommended, and for this reason many farmers do not try any. I advise the following, which I believe, from all considerations, to be the best:—

1. Dissolve 1 lb. blue-stone (copper sulphate) in two gallons of water; place this in some

large receptacle and pour in grain until it almost reaches to the surface of the liquid, stir well and skim all "smut balls" and rubbish from the top. Leave the grain to soak for a quarter of an hour, then pour off the liquid and spread the grain out thinly to dry, and sift dry lime over it.

2. Dissolve 1 lb. blue-stone (copper sulphate) in 20 gallons of water, stir the grain well and leave to soak for twelve hours, then soak in lime water (lime slaked in ten times its weight of water) for ten minutes.

3. Should the above be inconvenient the following may be substituted:—1 lb. sulphate of copper is dissolved in a pailful of hot water,

of the treatment in use, perhaps the best, is to immerse the seed twelve or fifteen hours in a one-half per cent. solution of sulphate of copper, that is, 1 lb. in 20 gallons of water, and then put the seed for five or ten minutes in lime water, made by slacking lime in ten times its weight of water. This, if properly carried out, will prevent the smut, with but little injury to the crop.

Cooke & Berkeley, the highest English authorities say: "Since dressing the seed wheat has been so widely adopted in this country, this pest has been of comparatively little trouble."

Oat Culture, Seeding and Smut.

This question has been under experiment at the Ohio station for four years. In 1888 the largest yield came from plots seeded at the rate of five and six pecks to the acre. In 1889 the yield from the plots seeded to the rate of five, six, seven and eight pecks was practically the same. In 1890 the results were very irregular, owing to the disease of oats so prevalent that year. The plots receiving five, ten and twelve pecks gave the largest yields. In 1891 the experiment was duplicated, two varieties of oats being used. The work was done on land very uniform in quality, and the season was favorable. The results are given in the following table:—

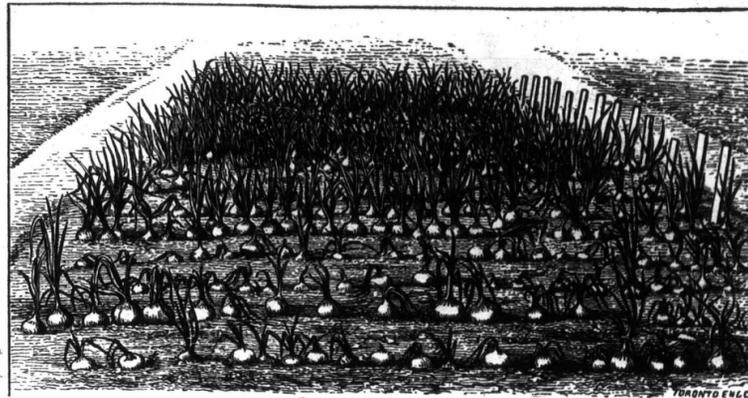
Seed per acre.	Yield per acre.	
	Wideawake.	Clydesdale.
4 pecks.	44.1 bushels.	39.1 bushels.
5 "	45.6 "	41.1 "
6 "	49.7 "	40.1 "
7 "	50.9 "	45.2 "
8 "	50.3 "	45.4 "
9 "	45.9 "	39.5 "

It will be seen that with both varieties the largest yield came from seeding at the rate of seven and eight pecks per acre. The Wideawake weighed 28½ to 30½ pounds per bushel, and the Clydesdale 35½ to 37. In both cases the lightest oats came from the four-peck rate of seeding, and the heaviest from the seven-peck rate.

PREVENTION OF SMUT IN OATS.

Repeated experiments, made at the Ohio Experimental Station and elsewhere, prove beyond doubt that the loose smut of oats may be almost completely prevented by dipping the seed in hot water. To do this, have two vessels, in one of which water is kept heated to about 120 degrees, and in the other to about 135 degrees. Have a loosely made basket, with a wire or cloth cover, and considerably smaller than the vessel containing the hot water. Fill the basket with oats, fasten down the cover and set it in the vessel in which the water is heated to 120 degrees. Let stand ten minutes or more, shaking occasionally, so as to get the oats warmed up to this point, then take out and dip quickly into the water heated to 135 degrees, shake or stir vigorously for five minutes, then remove and spread out to dry.

The farm yields the farmer a great many luxuries that are not credited.



No. 2.—ONION SEED SOWN IN HOT-BED AND TRANSPLANTED.

There is no question as to the efficacy of the copper sulphate treatment, and the small percentage of injury to the vitality of some of the grain, is not worth considering, when compared with the crop of good, clean grain reaped. Wheat, oats and barley may be treated in the same way; but oats should be submerged, not sprinkled. Prof. Dellerman, one of the highest authorities on this continent, says (Bull. 12, 1891; Kansas Agric. College, p. 30):—"Since the early part of this century the almost universal method of preventing smut has been to soak the seed, before planting, in a solution of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). Of the many forms

Manitoba and N. W. C.

The Alexandria Block, Emerson, Man.

The people of Emerson have reason to feel proud of the Alexandria Block, an engraving of which the *ADVOCATE* presents in this issue. Costing originally over \$100,000, it is a lofty and substantial structure of white brick some 300 feet in length, the central portion being occupied as the Post Office and Custom House, while on either side, northward and southward, range large and well finished stores with handsome plate glass fronts. It was recently purchased by a syndicate of enterprising citizens composed as follows: Messrs. J. W. MacDonald, E. Casselman, McGirr & Hinton, J. Sullivan, D. H. McFadden, V. S., Stirling & McCaul, Christie & Fares, T. B. Rehill, Fraser & Fraser, George Pocock, and Mrs. Wm. Lucas. Under the new arrangement any needed improvements have

The Town of Emerson, Man.

In the midst of the fertile and far-famed Red River Valley, sixty-five miles south of Winnipeg, on the lines of the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railways stands the town of Emerson, "The Gateway" of the Prairie Province. It includes in one corporation the former towns of Emerson and West Lynn, and was incorporated in the year 1880. In common with other Manitoba towns that passed through boom days, Emerson has had its "ups and downs," but the tendency there now is steadily and substantially upward. Population is on the increase, property is improving, business growing, while the agricultural and live stock interests of the entire surrounding country are in a most healthy condition. While the soil possesses all the phenomenal productiveness of the Red River Valley, it is not a treeless prairie, but is fairly well wooded, thus affording shelter for both man and beast. To the "eastern man" it looks more like "old times." This feature, along with the abundance of good water, and the natural inclination of the people, has led to the introduction of a great deal of superior live stock and the pursuit of mixed farming, though grain-growing

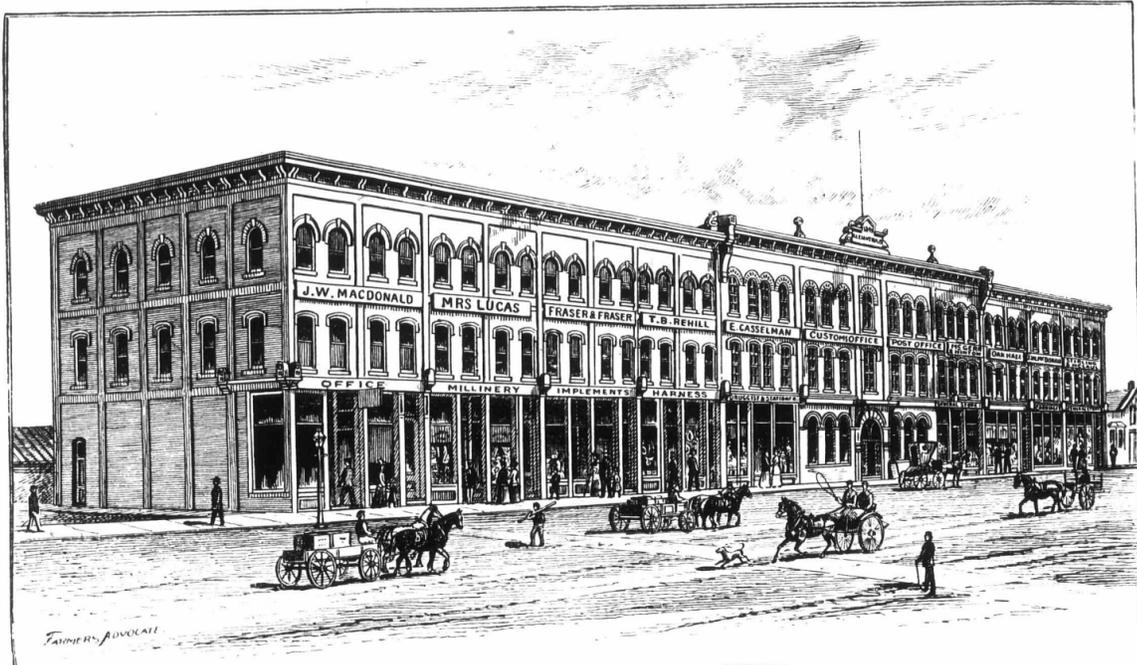
place, a work in which they have the hearty co-operation of the ratepayers. Emerson is represented in the Local Legislature by Mr. James Thompson, M. P. P., a worthy son of Old Scotland, where he was born in Stirlingshire, Parish of St. Vinians, in 1854. His parents emigrated to the county of Grey, Ontario, in 1855, where, in the township of Aaron, Mr. Thompson received his early education. He learned the milling business, removing to Manitoba in the year 1879, and is now, and has been for some time, extensively engaged in the grain business at Emerson. He was first returned to the Provincial Legislature at the last general election.

A FEW BUSINESS JOTTINGS.

An enterprising and public spirited citizen is Mr. J. W. MacDonald, who has been an extensive importer of superior horses, dealing also in real estate, and acting as a financial agent.

Foremost among the pushing business men of the place stand Messrs. McGirr & Hinton, who have a splendidly stocked general store, doing an annual business amounting to \$35,000.

Messrs. Christie & Fares hardly need introduction to *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* readers, who are



THE ALEXANDRIA BLOCK, EMERSON, MANITOBA.

been made prior to occupation this season. Beginning at the south end of the block it is being occupied as follows:—

J. W. MacDonald, financial agent and real estate.

Mrs. Lucas, millinery store.

Fraser & Fraser, implements and lumber office.

Thos. B. Rehill, harness.

E. Casselman, druggist and stationer.

Custom House and Post Office.

McGirr & Hinton, general store.

J. W. MacDonald, carriages.

Stirling & McCaul, general store.

The above parties are to be congratulated upon securing such excellent business premises, and they will doubtless enjoy a large and increasing trade.

The Russian government has adopted a very liberal policy toward the Exposition. Information has been received at headquarters that the minister of finance, with the approval of the emperor, has decided to pay all freight charges on Russian exhibits for the Fair, to insure the exhibits and to decorate the Russian section. The imperial porcelain factory is making ware of special designs to be shown at the Fair.

is yet a profitable "hobby" with many. Emerson itself is certainly entitled to rank high among the horse centres of Manitoba. On another page our readers will find a detailed statement of the many advantages to prospective investors or settlers in the Emerson district. At the present time, we understand, the opportunities for securing comfortable homes are especially advantageous. The town authorities, or any leading business man would gladly furnish any information desired. The town is certainly well built. The business blocks are large and substantial, while the public buildings, such as the town hall, churches, schools, etc., would put to blush those of many so-called cities. Broadstreets, wide and well constructed sidewalks extend to all parts of the town, being located on the banks of the Red River, with numerous groves in the vicinity. The general appearance of the place is decidedly attractive. The Mayor of Emerson is Mr. D. H. McFadden, and the clerk, Mr. W. W. Unsworth. They enjoy the co-operation of a faithful and energetic council, composed of Messrs. D. H. McFadden, Mayor; J. Spencer, G. Christie, D. McArthur, J. Sullivan, J. E. Cooper, J. W. MacDonald, Councillors, and W. W. Unsworth, Clerk and Treasurer, who are doing their best to promote the interests of the

well aware of their being breeders and importers of high-class standard bred horses. Besides doing a local butcher trade, they ship large quantities of dressed meat to Winnipeg and other points.

Mr. J. Sullivan, who came to the town about ten years ago, was first employed in the foundry business, but three years later started a general machine and blacksmith shop, in which he has succeeded well. A year ago he visited the Pacific Coast, including in his trip Portland and Oregon, but saw no place that could hold out such inducements for him as Emerson.

A substantial citizen also is Mr. Duncan McArthur, who for seven years past has been successfully engaged in banking, brokerage and real estate, holding also the position of U. S. Consular Agent.

Legal matters receive careful attention from Mr. David Forrester, Attorney, Notary Public, etc., and Official Solicitor for the municipalities of Franklin and Montclair.

A well conducted harness establishment, in which fine ordered work is a speciality, is run by Mr. Thos. B. Rehill, who carries a complete stock, such as is usually found in first-class saddleries.

In the matter of hardware, Mr. James Burdette is doing an excellent business, being a manufacturer as well as a dealer. His stock covers a wide range, including stoves, tinware, glaziers' supplies, etc.

Mr. M. McAskill does a thriving merchant tailoring trade, being able to "suit" all comers in good style.

A level-headed and deservedly popular merchant and citizen is Mr. E. Casselman, who has a large and well equipped retail drug and stationery store, where he and his assistants are kept busy supplying the needs of the community in both these lines.

No progressive or really attractive town is complete without the presence of a millinery establishment, and one conducted by Mrs. Lucas fills the bill very nicely.

Messrs. Stirling & McCaul conduct a flourishing general store, and Messrs. Fraser & Fraser do an extensive trade in lumber and agricultural implements—two very important items in the general business of Emerson during the course of a year.

D. H. Cameron, M. D., a McGill University graduate of long experience and recognized medical skill, takes a lively interest in the material well-being of Emerson, as well as in preserving the health of the citizens.

Emerson is fully equipped with commodious and well appointed hotels, the largest of which is the Carney House, a three-story brick building 100x150 feet, containing 40 bed rooms, with the latest modern improvements, and excellent sample rooms on ground floor.

A popular hotel, so crowded of late that it has to be enlarged this season, is the Russell House, conducted by Mr. W. Robinson, nearly opposite the town hall.

In a good location, across the street, is the Anglo-American Hotel, owned by Mr. Lewis Duensing. Space does not permit us at present to further mention the many other business houses and institutions of Emerson. From week to week the local news finds record on the pages of the Southern Manitoba Times, there published and well deserving of support. The Emerson post office is in charge of Mr. Chas. D. Maybee.

Notes from Killarney, Man.

Mr. Alex. David, who is displaying commendable energy in promoting agricultural interests at Killarney, on the Pembina Mountain branch of the C. P. R., has imported from Ontario one five-year-old road horse, time 2.35, sired by Judge McCurdy, time 2.22, dam by Hamiltonian; also one three-year-old driver, sired by Judge McCurdy, dam Bird Catcher. The rest of his importation were French Canadian mares and geldings suitable for farm or road purposes. Mr. David has been doing good service on behalf of incoming settlers, aiding them in the location and purchase of their farms. During the past season several quarter sections of C. P. R. lands were purchased on his advice. We learn that he has also imported the plant for a first-class cheese factory which he has erected on the south bank of the Little Pembina, N. E. ¼ Sec. 7, 3-17. He made an agreement with Mr. J. Woods, of Frontenac county, Ont., who secured the gold medal in that county in 1890, to manufacture cheese and look after the interests of the patrons for the next two seasons. From information received from Mr. Woods' former patrons he will doubtless give complete satisfaction to future patrons. Mr. Woods will arrive about 1st April to make preparation for opening the factory 1st May. Regarding his arrival in Winnipeg Mr. David says:—"Just here permit me to state that the courtesy and kindness extended me by C. P. R. Co. I very much appreciate. When I arrived in Winnipeg the despatcher there kindly informed me where my outfit and stock were, viz., Fort William, and also notified my friends in Killarney when I would arrive here."

D. H. McFadden, Mayor of Emerson, Man.

Though yet comparatively a young man, Mr. D. H. McFadden, Mayor of the town of Emerson, whose portrait we take pleasure in presenting, has by dint of natural ability, determination and persevering effort pushed his fortune with gratifying success in Manitoba, and has repeatedly been advanced by his fellow citizens to positions of trust in the community. He was born in the county of Peterborough, Ont., on Feb. 17th, 1856, being one of a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living. At nine years of age he removed with the family to Bruce county, and until 1878 engaged in farming. He next attended the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, graduating in April, 1880, coming to Emerson, his present home, in October of the same year. Since 1884 he has held the position of Dominion Quarantine Inspector at the Boundary Line. In 1885 he was elected a town councillor and school



D. H. McFADDEN, MAYOR OF EMERSON, MAN.

trustee, and in 1888 was chosen to fill the office of Mayor, and as an indication of the confidence reposed in him, he has each year been elected by acclamation to fill that position. He has faith in the future of Emerson as a town, and faith in the splendid agricultural country which surrounds it. He has successfully practiced his profession as a veterinary surgeon, and takes great interest in the breeding and improvement of light harness horses, having among others two valuable brood mares with colts from such noted standard-bred horses as Wildmont and Sharper.

I got an oil-stove. Delighted with it!—carry it into any room, heat it up so easily for almost nothing. Nice thing for bee-cellar. I left the oil-stove in a closed bedroom three hours, then went in with lamp. The blaze of the lamp dropped right down. I then took the lamp out into the hall, and the blaze came up bright. I took the lamp back into the room—blaze dropped; took oil-stove back to hardware store. No more oil-stove for me.

Garden and Orchard.

Recent Advances in the Treatment of Fungus Diseases.

BY JNO. CRAIG, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.
[Abstract of an address before the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.]

The progressive state of horticulture of the present day is strongly brought out by the marvellous rapidity with which theories and practices, new to lovers of the gardener's art, are disseminated by the fraternity and become the doctrine and remedy with the amateur as well as the professional.

The treatment of fungus diseases affords an excellent example of this wide-awake spirit of advancement. It is only a little more than ten years ago that the life histories of many of these low forms of plant life, so injurious to our fruit trees, were first investigated, and less than half that period since the copper salt remedies were discovered (accidentally). We are largely indebted to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for first testing and bringing into general notice the efficiency of these remedies. And we may now be said to have within our reach the means of controlling a large proportion of the fungus diseases affecting our fruit-bearing plants, including the mildews and rots of grapes and gooseberries, anthracnose of raspberry canes, black spot of the apple leaf, blight and cracking of the pear.

To give an idea of the immense value of these remedies to the fruit grower, we have but to consider that the estimated loss in the U. S. in 1890 from apple scab alone amounted to \$16,000,000, and the annual loss to the different fruit crops amounts to not less than \$50,000,000, although in 1890 it ran up to \$90,000,000. What our own loss is I am unable to estimate, but doubt not that in the case of apples and pears it is quite proportionate, if the ratio is not against us.

It is not my intention to go into the whole matter of the treatment of fungus diseases at length, but will rather point out some of the new and more recent results bearing upon the work. It was my good fortune last autumn to visit a number of co-workers in the experiment stations across the border and learn from them some of the yet unpublished results of the season's work.

In treating black rot of the grape, a disease which, I am glad to say, we in Canada are not much injured by, Professor Galloway found that Bordeaux mixture, half the usual strength, was almost as effective as the full strength, saving between 86 and 90 per cent. of the fruit. This would mean 3 lbs. sulphate to 2 lbs. of lime, and 22 gals. of water.

A test between early and late treatment was also made. In the early treatment two applications were made before the fruit set. In the case of those treated late the first application was made when the berries were about the size of bird shot. The result of both tests was strongly in favor of the early treatment, as evidenced by a gain of between 50 and 60 per cent. In spraying fruit stocks, to prevent powdery mildew and leaf blight, Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal copper carbonate will

cheaply give immunity. In treating grape vines for downy mildew the past season, I was entirely successful by making three applications of the ammonical copper carbonate, but I may add that the bird's eye rot, or anthracnose (*sphaceloma ampelinum*), of the grape did not yield to this treatment in our vineyard on the experiment farm or in neighboring vineyards with which I was working. From recent experience, it seems wisest to advise, for the eradication of this disease, that the vines be swabbed in the spring with a ten-per-cent. solution of sulphate of copper or sulphate of iron, 1 lb. to the gallon or ten pounds of water. So far in the vicinity of Ottawa the disease has been more pronounced and destructive with the Roger's varieties than among others, with the exception of Creveling. In the treatment of apple scab, before drawing attention to the results of my own work, I will bring to your notice a few lines of experiment from other workers.

Mr. W. J. Green, Horticulturist to the Experiment Station of Ohio, used the past season Bordeaux mixture, one-quarter the usual strength, and found it, as far as any difference could be detected with the eye, equally as effective as the full strength mixture, thus saving 75 per cent. of the cost. Again, Prof. Goff, of Wisconsin, acting on the suggestion that the arsenite of copper in Paris green should be in a sufficiently available form to be effective, both as a fungicide and insecticide, sprayed five times with the ordinary mixture of Paris green and water used for codling moth, and obtained astonishingly favorable results. These instances are merely given to show that the field for experiment is boundless, and to keep such lines of work in mind for trial next year. I conducted series of experiments last summer at Abbotsford, P. Q., with the co-operation of Messrs. Craig & Fisk, of that place, in treating for apple scab, which were designed to throw light on the following points:—

1. The relative efficacy of carbonate of copper in suspension and solution.
2. The relative efficacy of carbonate of copper unwashed in solution and suspension.
3. The possibility and effect of using Paris green with these mixtures.

Three applications were made in each case, the first one on May 22nd, when the leaves were about half formed and the blossoms just beginning to open. The second application on June 8th, when Paris green was added to each mixture; but it was not used on half the number of trees in each set, which were left untreated as checks.

The trees selected were famous—planted fourteen years ago, and having made growth, are now of a fair size. Six trees were set apart for each test. At the time of the second application, Paris green, at the rate of one pound to 200 gals., was added to each mixture, and applied to three trees in each lot of six. The wind falls, as well as hand picked fruit, were carefully graded into three classes—first, second and third quality.

The following table shows the result:—

	1st qual. per cent.	2nd qual. per cent.	3rd qual. per cent.
1. Copper carbonate solution unwashed...	42.5	46.5	11.
2. Copper carbonate solution...	38.8	46.6	14.5
3. Copper carbonate suspension...	33.5	52.	14.5
4. Copper carbonate suspension unwashed...	31.	50.	17.
5. Unsprayed...	18.	51.	31.

The foliage in the case of the treated trees was much healthier and more vigorous than in the case of the untreated.

Directions for making the above fungicides have already been given in bulletin No. 10 of the experimental farm. Nos. 1 and 4, however, are prepared by simply pouring together the solutions of copper and carbonate of soda, without washing the precipitate (the carbonate of copper) by pouring and stirring in fresh water, as given in the directions for "home manufacture of copper carbonate" in bulletin 10.

The number of wormy apples in each class was found by actual count, and the general result shown to be 8.4 per cent. in favor of the lot receiving the single application of Paris green. In no case did the addition of Paris green seriously injure the foliage.

Small Fruit Notes from Ottawa.

BY JOHN CRAIG, HORTICULTURIST EXPERIMENTAL FARM.
STRAWBERRIES.

Methods of planting.—In setting out a new plantation in the fall of 1890 two methods of planting were tested: 1. Half the number of plants of each variety were set in the usual way by making a hole deep enough to admit the roots in a natural position, and allowing them to be spread much as possible, and in the manner generally recommended. 2. The remaining plants were set by striking a spade across the line of the row previously marked out, into this cleft the roots were inserted to the proper depth, and spread fan shaped, the earth in both cases being packed firmly about the plants. The latter method requires a man and boy; the man operates the spade while the boy carries and sets the plants. On the whole it is the most rapid and satisfactory method I have tried, and a summary of results may be stated as follows:—

1. A perfect stand of plants was obtained from both methods.
2. No difference in the health and vigor of the plants composing the two sets could be detected.
3. The spade method being more rapid, cheaper and equally satisfactory is, therefore, recommended to the attention of commercial growers.

Renewing old beds.—When old beds have become enfeebled and lacking in vigor it is occasionally found convenient to renew them without losing a crop, or going to the trouble of resetting. This may be accomplished in the following way: As soon as the crop of berries has been picked, remove the mulch from between the rows, dress these interspaces with rolled manure, wood ashes, or some commercial fertilizer, which should be well worked in with a small plough or cultivator, then train the runners into these spaces. By the middle of September the young plants will have become firmly rooted, when a line is stretched on either side of the old rows, and the young plants separated rapidly with an edging knife or sharp spade. The old plants are then turned under. In small plantations it will be found more convenient to use a spade than a plough in doing this. Where a larger area is involved a plow will be found to be more economical.

RASPBERRIES.

With a view to test the advantage as well as cost of protecting raspberry canes during the winter by laying down and covering with sufficient earth to hold them in position, half of the plants of each variety in our testing plots were pruned and treated in this manner during the fall of 1890.

Results.—1. The first effect was to hasten the ripening of varieties so treated from five to eight days. 2. With such hardy sorts as Turner and Hansel the increased earliness and product did not more than repay the cost of such protection. 3. With varieties of the grade of hardiness of Cuthbert, Marlboro, Herstine, Heebner and Golden Queen, productiveness was increased 16 to 22 per cent. This with the advantage of increased earliness much more than repaid the cost of protection. 4. It is fair to conclude that in this and similar localities suckering raspberries of nearly all varieties are left unprotected at an actual loss to the owner.

Relative Productiveness.—The standard red sorts yield in the following order:—Cuthbert, Hansel, Turner, Marlboro, Heebner, Keeder,

Clark, Hudson River, Antwerp, Reider, Rancocas. *Black Caps.*—Rooting from tips—Shaffer (purple), Hilborn, Gregg, Mammoth Cluster and Souhegan, were productive in the order named and are valuable in the same order. Golden Queen is the best yellow berry for near market and home use. Brinkles Orange on account of its exceptionally fine quality should be grown in a limited way for home consumption.

BLACKBERRIES.

Paying results were obtained by laying down all varieties in this class. In order to accomplish this successfully the canes should be pinched when they have attained the height of from three to three and a-half feet. Care must be taken in bending the canes down to loosen the soil at the side of the root to which the plant is inclined, to prevent the cane from snapping off at the base. As noted last year Agawam, Snyder, Stone's Hardy and Western Triumph, with the addition of Nevada, which did exceptionally well the past season, can be recommended for the colder districts with confidence. Kittattiny, Minnewaski and Ancient Briton are more valuable in districts where the peach is grown successfully.

CURRENTS.

Red and White currants gave satisfactory returns the past season. In point of productiveness the principal Red varieties ranked in the following order:—Victoria, Raby Castle, Cherry, Fay's Prolific, Red Dutch, Red Grape, London Red and Prince Albert. *White*—White Grape, White Dutch.

GOOSEBERRIES.

were, unusually free from mildew during the early part of the season, but the disease developed considerably on unsprayed plants later in the season. A comparative test of sulphide of potassium (liver of sulphur) and ammoniacal copper carbonated as fungicides was made the past season. While both did good service in preventing the development of mildew yet the best results were obtained from the use of 1 oz. of potassium sulphide dissolved in from three to four gallons of water. By making use of this simple preventive measure we can grow for home use and market with pleasure and profit many of the large varieties of English gooseberries so much admired and appreciated wherever cultivated. Downing yielded twice the number of boxes per plant of any other variety. Houghton, though healthy and very productive, is small. Pearl gives increasing satisfaction, and without doubt will take a leading place among native gooseberries.

American and Canadian Cheese in England.

Home and Foreign Produce Exchange (Ltd.) Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S. E., writes, February, 1892, that the Cheese Committee of this Exchange have, since their last address of March, 1891, carefully watched for an improvement in the make and boxing of cheese, as well as the important point of care in shipping.

Make.—In the States, whence we had expected some improvement, we have to deplore a retrograde movement, as the quality of the product has still further receded in popular esteem. On all hands complaints are made that unless the cheese are sold to the consumer almost instantly on arrival, the result is disastrous. As a consequence during the most important four months of the season our market pays 2 s. to 3 s. per cwt. less to the United States than to their neighbors in Canada.

In Canada some sections have shown a marked improvement, and certainly the reputation of the country is progressive—the exception being the fadders, which arrived on this market very dry and holey.

Boxes.—Still a weak point. With a tendency to make larger and heavier cheese, it is essential that the packages should be stout, sound and well fitting.

Shipping.—The improvement made by the shipping companies in the delivery from Montreal, via., Thames Haven has greatly helped us. We can now land Cheese by the direct steamers within 12 days, and at as small an expense as any other port.

Grape Culture.

BY W. W. HILBORN.

The cultivation of the grape has become very much more general within the last few years than heretofore. It should, however, receive more attention by farmers for family use. It is so easily grown, and good varieties can be had so cheaply, there is no reason why every farmer should not have an abundant supply. By selecting suitable varieties they may be had for several months in the year. There is scarcely a farm in Ontario where they cannot be grown, and nearly every farmer could find a place to plant one or more vines in some out-of-the-way corner, or near a building where they would require little or no care, except pruning and gathering the fruit, after the first two or three years. It is surprising the quantity of fruit that can be produced on a single vine if it has plenty of room to grow and receives the necessary amount of pruning and fertilizing. I have in mind a Concord grape vine grown by a neighbor who assures me that he has sold 400 pounds of fruit from that one vine in one season, besides using a large quantity for his own use. The vine now covers a large

season the roots will come very near the top, hence all cultivation must be very light, say two or three inches deep. Every fall the new growth should be well cut back soon after the leaves drop.

An arbor can be made very cheaply that will not only give a good support to a few grape vines but it will afford a fine shelter for the children to play under during the hot summer weather. In fact I have never known a child grow too old to enjoy the shade of such an arbor, especially when covered with fine ripe grapes. The following diagram shows such an arbor to be sixteen feet long, six feet wide and six and a-half feet high. Six posts, nine feet long; three scantling, two by four inches, six feet long; fifteen wires, sixteen feet long, and a few nails and staples are all the material required. One day's work will be sufficient to build the arbor and plant the vines—two on each side of the arbor. A good selection of varieties for such an arbor would be one each of Concord, Worden, Brighton and Niagara; all strong growing sorts, which would soon cover the arbor entirely, when it would look just as well

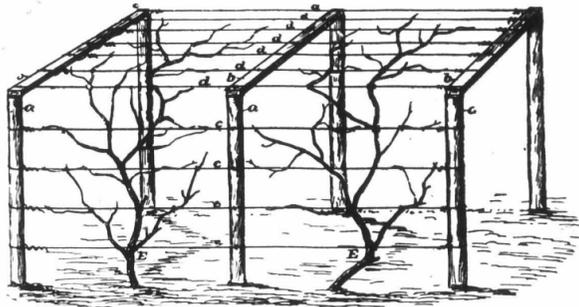


Fig. 1.

- a a a—Posts 9 feet long, 2 1/4 feet in the ground, 6 1/2 above.
- b b b—Scantling 2 inches by 4 inches, 6 feet long.
- c c c—Galvanized wire No. 6, 15 inches apart.
- d d—Galvanized wire No. 6, 12 inches apart.
- e e—Grape vines.

arbor-like trellis. The sides of a building appear to be admirably adapted to the grape vine; it will usually produce more and better fruit when grown on the warm side of a building. The heat radiating from the building gives flavor to the fruit and ripens it a few days earlier. For planting in any out-of-the-way place where cultivation cannot well be given, a strong growing variety should be selected, such as Concord, Worden or Niagara. Unless the soil is very good, it will pay to go to some trouble to dig out a large hole where the vine is to be set and fill in with sods and broken bones under the vine. Do not allow any manure to come in contact with the roots when planting, as that will injure the vine or perhaps kill it entirely. Where there is not time to thus prepare a place for the vine, it may be done in the best way at command of the planter, and given a mulch of old straw or coarse manure, sufficient to keep down grass and weeds. This may be allowed to remain on during summer and winter. It is of much benefit to the vine to have the coarse part raked off in the spring and fork in the more rotted part. The soil should not be stirred deep enough to injure the roots of the vine. Where the soil is not constantly worked during the growing

as one that cost many times the amount of this one. This arbor will admit of being lengthened to any extent desired, by planting posts eight feet apart on each side and extending the wires to them. I believe more grapes can thus be grown on the same ground than with the ordinary trellis system. I would not, however, recommend this method for growing grapes in quantity, as there is more difficulty in cultivating. To give the best results they must be kept free from weeds and grass. In planting a large number of vines, the ordinary wire and post trellis is the best. Most of the work in attending the vines can then be done with horse and cultivator.

I hope some readers of the *ADVOCATE* who have never grown a grape vine will be induced to order one or more this spring, and give them a fair chance to grow, and, my word for it, they will never be sorry for the investment. Do not make a mistake, however, in selecting varieties. You can order direct from any of the firms advertising in the *ADVOCATE*, and receive vines by mail in perfect condition. If ordering from a "travelling agent" do not try any of his new, wonderful, high-priced kinds, no matter how much he may laud their good qualities; leave them for the more experienced to experiment with, and plant some well-tested sorts that are known to succeed in your vicinity.

In succeeding articles I will give some of the methods of propagating the vines, and also systems of planting, pruning, cultivation, and notes on varieties, etc.



A New Blackberry.

Messrs. J. T. Lovett & Co., Little Silver, N. J., U. S. A., is this year introducing a new blackberry, known as Lovett's Best. It is very highly spoken of by many reliable parties. In a private letter to us the introducer says:—"We have tested this blackberry for two years and have seen it in fruiting for three years in the southern part of this state and are willing to stake our reputation upon its merits. The coming summer it will be in bearing at nearly all the experimental stations throughout the country; it was set out in time to fruit last year, not being in our possession until last spring—year ago."

W. F. Bassett, of the Bellevue Nursery, Hammonton, N. J., writes:—"We have fruited Lovett's Best blackberry four years and find it an extremely vigorous, upright grower, remarkably productive, of large size and not excelled in flavor by any, not even the famous Kittatinny. The plant has thus far been entirely healthy and free from those special pests of the Wilson and its class—double blossom and borer. It does not turn red in shipping, and is less acid when it first turns black than some of the older varieties. It is a firm berry and ships and sells well."

Messrs. Lovett & Co. in their exquisite catalogue for 1892 give full particulars.

The rough Galloway hides are used as substitute for buffalo robes. The hides of Angus, Shorthorn, Red Polled, Jersey and Holstein cattle are manufactured into a great diversity of articles, among which are overcoats, rugs, gloves and mittens, and many things for which fur skins have heretofore been almost exclusively used.

Spraying Fruit Trees and Vines.

This illustration shows the method generally adopted by the progressive fruit men for the protection of their crops from insects and fungus. Spraying has become so universally recognized as a part of farm work, that no apology is necessary for bringing the matter again to the attention of our readers. Expert entomologists estimate that the annual damage to the fruit crop in the United States alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. Blight, rot, mildew, rust and insects are alarmingly on the increase and have become the bane of farm, garden and orchard. But science, always the hand maiden of man, has kept pace with the increased virulence of these diseases, and we now have at our command very efficient, and by no means costly remedies for all these pests. Leaf blight, pear scab, potato rot, and all forms of fungus diseases, can be overcome by spraying with Bordeaux mixture or American carbonate of copper. All forms of insect life can be destroyed by spraying with arsenites of kerosene emulsion. It is of the greatest importance that the work be done at the right time and in the proper way. The Field Force Pump Company, of Lockport, N. Y., have published a very instructive manual on this subject, which contains much valuable information, together with formulas, recipes, etc., which will be sent free on application. It might be added that the spraying pumps made by this company are considered the best in the market, and are highly recommended by the directors of the several state experiment stations, as practical, cheap, durable and efficient. Study upon this subject, and if you will have but a few vines or trees it will pay you to spray them. The estimated gain from judicious spraying amounts to over 400 per cent.

Our Flower Garden.

BY JOHN HUNTER.

House Plants and their Management.—As we begin to get longer and brighter days, so we will get more growth and bloom on our plants. Whenever the weather is favorable give plenty of air by opening the top sash or from another door or window in an adjoining room. A great many plants (with the exception of Rex Begonia, Musk, etc.) are benefited by having their foliage washed or sprinkled at intervals, which should be done at any time when the sun is not shining on them. As the atmosphere in the dining-room or parlor is naturally dry, a good idea is to keep a pan of water on the stove to supply moisture, not only for the benefit of plant growth, but for the health of the people in the house. Plants require a little more water now than earlier in the season, but be sure and not give too much. Turn the plants frequently. If you would have them grow compact and bushy pinch the young growth. Examine your plants carefully to see if there are any insects, such as green fly, mealy bug, etc., and if you find any give them a good smoking of tobacco smoke or syringe with a strong solution of whale oil soap, which will effectually eradicate the pest, and give new strength and vigor to your plants.

Making a Hot-bed.—About the first of April is the time to make a hot-bed. Fresh horse manure with about one-third leaves mixed thor-

oughly, and made into a solid pile, so that fermentation will go on even in cold weather. Continue turning every third day for at least three times. Dig a pit about two feet deep in some sheltered, dry situation facing east or south if possible; then fill in the manure to the level; make the frame for sashes twelve inches in front and eighteen inches at back. If more than one sash is used, cross-bars should be provided for the sashes to slide on. The manure in the



ASTER.

pit should be packed down solid, and in about three days the soil may be put on to the depth of about four to six inches. The soil to be used may be good garden soil. Now the bed is ready to receive the seed.

Boxes in the House.—Shallow boxes about two inches deep and of a convenient size, is a very good thing to sow seeds in the house, using a fine, rich, sandy loam, mixed with a little old stale manure. On the selection of a proper soil depends the success or failure of the seed sown. Give plenty of air and moisture after the seeds

tropical looking foliage, the flowers of some roots are very handsome, especially the new French hybrids, which have only been introduced a few years.

Lobelia.—Dwarf plants, well suited for hanging baskets or borders. The blue Lobelia is often of the richest azure, unsurpassed by that of any other plant.

Ptunias.—In no other flower has the same degree of perfection been attained as in this. What would the flower of ten years ago be in comparison to that marvel of the hybridizer's art—the double and double fringed varieties of to-day? If sown in the hot-bed in April they will bloom in June and make large, fine plants.

Verbenas.—Easily raised from seed; no other plant will so well repay the trouble. New varieties are being introduced every year. Every color seems to be obtained but yellow and orange, and these we must never hope for.

Zinnia Elegans.—There are few plants that have improved so much as the Zinnia, with its large double flowers of every conceivable color but blue, which, like a yellow verberna, we never expect to get. There is one class of this flower, the "Zebra or Striped," which deserves special mention.

Nasturtium.—The dwarf sorts bloom without intermission from June to October. Well adapted for vases, as they stand heat and drought well. These compose a great variety of colors, from pure white to the darkest maroon, being almost black.

Dianthus (Pinks).—No garden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any good garden soil. The leaves of the hardy perennials remain green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house.

Phlox Drummondii.—A bed of these will be highly prized for richness of color and duration of bloom, comprising about sixteen different shades, and blooming until cut off by frost. Should be sown in rich, loamy soil, and given plenty of water.

Stocks.—Very free and long bloomers, of an endless variety and brilliancy of color; also very fragrant. As a pure white Stock there is none to compare with the "Snowflake," being very double and like a bouquet of white flowers stuck in the ground.

Aster.—The name is from Aster a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower heads. There have been very many magnificent varieties introduced of late, among them being the Snowball, which produces as many as thirty pure white flowers on a plant.

The Comet variety, with its pink and white flowers, resembling a Japanese Chrysanthemum, is something to be greatly admired.

Space will not permit to give any more varieties this month, but will continue in the May issue.

Tom had mounted the colt for the first time, and he was behaving very well. Tom thought he would subject him to all things at once; so he ordered his boy Jim to get behind a stump. "And when I come riding along, you bound out and yell Boo." The boy did as bid. The colt went off at breakneck speed and Tom landed head and shoulders in the mud. After a length of time he rose to his feet, rubbed his neck, and said: "Jim, that is too big a boo."

The turkey-hen is the best living incubator. She will hatch out and care for twice as many chickens as a hen (chicken), and can be made to bring off two broods by giving the first to foster-mothers.



SPRAYING OUTFIT.

are up, but be sure and not give too much water or they are liable to "damp off." Transplant to pots, boxes, tin cans, or anything convenient, when the young plants are sufficiently large.

Annals to be Sown in the Hot beds.—We herewith give a list, with a short description, of some of the principal varieties which may be sown and treated as we have mentioned above.

Canna (Indian Shot), grown principally for the beauty of its foliage. Sown in hot-bed in April and planted out in the open ground in June will by August attain a height of from six to eight feet. In addition to the rich

The Flower Garden.

WORK FOR APRIL AND MAY.

BY T. C. BOYES.

The care of flowers is a pleasure that improves both head and heart. "A people may be measured by the flowers they cultivate."

In April, as soon as the ground is workable no time should be lost in preparing it for the seed, and if not rich enough add thoroughly rotted manure and mix it well in. The most satisfactory results are obtained by early sowing, but on no account dig or work in heavy soil when it is sticky, it must be dry enough to work up mellow; sandy soil can be prepared earlier. When no special design is required, beds of suitable length, 3½ to 4 feet wide, will be most convenient, and to save drying out, should always be level, not raised at all. The generalty of seeds may be covered from 4 to 8 times as deep as the size of the seed, but the very small, as Portulaca and Petunia, require only the slightest covering. Phlox Drummondii, Sweet Peas, *Mignonette, *Candytuft, Linum Grandiflorum Coccineum (flowering flax, one of the prettiest, free blooming scarlet flowers seldom cultivated), Pansies, Diadeur and Imperial Pinks, Sweet Alyssum, Nemophila, Portulaca and *Larkspurs, are among the hardiest and best. Those marked *, and some others, do better and come earlier if sown in the fall. Asters are very desirable, but require to be started earlier in the hot bed or in a window box in the house. This is the better plan also for Palox, Pansies, Pinks, Petunias, etc. The hot-bed is preferable, but a box in the window, as long and wide as space permits, and from 3 to 4 inches deep, answers well and holds a great many plants. These may be started a month or so before the ground can be got ready, and the Asters will be all the better and more stocky if twice transplanted. In May, as the ground gets warmer, transplant to the beds or border. The Phlox Drummondii, of various colors, may be planted 10 or 12 inches apart, and scarcely anything can excel it for show; Asters should be arranged according to height; Pansies require a cool, shady location; Portulaca likes a sandy soil, and full sunshine; Nemophila likes partial shade, is low growing and very pretty for edging; Sweet Alyssum is also good for edging, and for bouquets. Candytuft, Mignonette and Linum do well anywhere, and the two former may be sown again this month for succession. Sweet Peas do best in a cool, moist situation and planted very early; if exposed to strong sun, copious watering will be well repaid. Perhaps the best satisfaction can be got from a well tended bed with two rows of Sweet Peas, about 8 inches apart along the middle, sown 3 or 4 inches deep, with branchy stakes between, 18 to 24 inches high for them to climb on, and all outside of the Peas, Mignonette and White Rocket Candytuft sown thinly. From these, if well cultivated and watered, you can give your friends lots of bouquets of exceeding beauty and fragrance, and the more you cut the more bloom you will have. In fact, if you want bloom you must cut, but never allow your flowers to run to seed.

Beginners should confine themselves to half a dozen or so of the foregoing flowers, in the order named; those of more experience and leisure, might double or treble the list, without exhausting the desirable ones.

WORRY KILLS, NOT WORK.

It is not work that kills, but worry. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but friction. Work is good for the soul, good for the body and good for the mind. If you want a good appetite don't worry. If you want to stand well with yourself and the world, and want things to go right in your home and your business, do not worry. If you want to size up 100 cents on the dollar, do not worry.—[Albany Journal.

Entomology.

Injurious Insects—No. 3.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA.

THE APPLE TREE TENT CATERPILLAR (*Clisiocampa Americana*, Harr.)—Amongst the insect foes to which the farmer should turn his attention during the month of April the Tent-Caterpillars take a prominent place from the extent of their injuries later in the season. There are three distinct kinds found in the Dominion, which differ somewhat in their habits, but which pass through their stages in much the same way. In British Columbia the Californian Tent-Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Californica*, Pack.), which feeds chiefly upon wild roses, but also upon fruit trees as the plum, apple, pear and cherry.

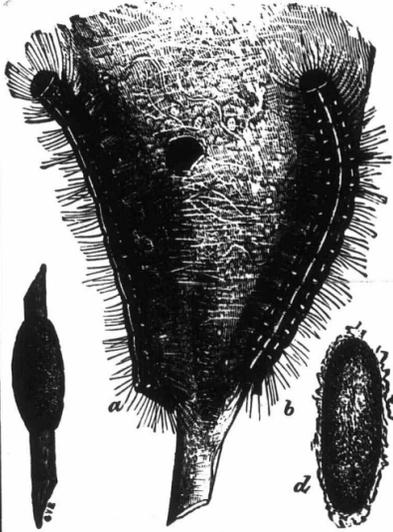


FIG. 1.

The object shown to the left of fig. 1 is the egg cluster of the Apple-tree Tent-Caterpillar, which may now be found upon the twigs of apple trees in all parts of Canada. Each of these clusters, which contains between 200 and 300 eggs, has been on the tree since last July, when they were laid by the mother insect, a reddish-brown moth. To protect them from the weather they were coated with a frothy, viscid fluid which dried into a tough varnish impervious to rain. A few weeks after the eggs are laid the young caterpillars are found to be fully formed within them, but they do not emerge until the following spring, when, if the weather be warm, they generally appear about the end of April or the beginning of May, at the time the leaves of the apple are beginning to expand. From the first these insects are social in their habits, and spin a fine silken web wherever they go. As soon as they leave the egg cluster they move in a body to the nearest fork of the twig upon which they were hatched and construct their first tent by filling up the space between the forking branchlets with numberless threads of silk. This tent serves them as a shelter, and from it they sally forth to consume the leaves of the adjoining branches. They have regular times for feeding, and when one starts out from the nest the others all follow in procession. As they increase in size fresh layers of silk are added, until the large, unsightly nests are sometimes nearly a foot across. The caterpillars gather together in these nests at night, or when they are not feeding. They take about six weeks to attain their full growth, when they are nearly two inches in length, as shown at fig. 1 a and b, and are extremely voracious. As there are sometimes three or four nests upon a single tree the damage they do is very great. When full-grown they leave the tree, which they have been infesting and crawl about in search of suitable places to spin their cocoons. These are

oval in shape, of a greenish-yellow colour, and are suspended in a loose webby covering of fine silk. The cocoon itself (fig. 1 d) is rather tough, and is remarkable from having in it when dry a large quantity of yellow sulphur-like powder. Inside this cocoon the caterpillars change to the pupal or chrysalis state, in which they are blackish in colour, and rather hairy on the back. In about three weeks the perfect insects come forth as pretty reddish-brown moths (fig. 2, male; fig. 3, female) with two pale stripes across the wings. They are extremely active, and frequently fly into lighted rooms at night time, when they



FIG. 2—MALE.



FIG. 3—FEMALE.

dash wildly about, knocking themselves against the walls and ceiling. A few days after emerging the sexes pair and the females lay their eggs, as described above, and then die.

The Forest Tent-Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa distria*, Hubn.) differs in habits from the above mainly in the manner the caterpillars rest when not feeding. They do not form a regular tent, but merely spin a silken mat upon a branch or against the trunk of the tree. The two caterpillars also differ in ornamentation, as may be seen from the accompanying figures. The white line down the middle of the back of the Apple-tree Tent-Caterpillar (fig. 1 d) is continuous, while in the Forest Tent-Caterpillar it is broken up into white blotches, each of which consists of a large and small spot (fig. 4).



FIG. 4.

Remedies.—From the regular habit of these caterpillars of retiring to their nests when not feeding, they are, with a little attention early in the season, comparatively easily dealt with.

During the winter, and particularly during the month of April, all egg-clusters should be cut from the trees and burnt. They are always near the tips of the small twigs, and after very little practice are easily seen. A rather dull day should be chosen for this work.

If this be not done, the conspicuous silvery-white tents of the Apple-tree Tent-Caterpillar should be destroyed before the leaves become too large to hide them. The Forest Tent-Caterpillars which generally rest in masses on the trunks of trees can be either crushed with some hard instrument, or they may be swabbed with a mop dipped in coal oil.

Next month I shall treat of spraying fruit trees with paris green, to protect them from the ravages of Canker Worms and other leaf-eating insects, as well as the fruit from the Codling Moth and the Plum Curculio. I shall then take occasion to expose the utter absurdity of the idea which has lately been expressed in the newspaper press that because paris green is a chemical combination of arsenic and copper, therefore there is a possible danger to human life in eating fruit which has been sprayed with this material. Common sense would tell us that the minute quantity which falls upon any given apple, when sprayed, directly after the flowers have shed their petals, with a mixture which only contains 1 lb. of paris green to 200 gallons of water, must all be washed away by a

summer's rains, or pushed off by the natural expansion of the developing fruit. In addition to this, however, it may be well to mention here that apples which had been twice sprayed with paris green in June last have been most carefully analysed by Mr. F. T. Shutt, the Chemist to the Dominion Experimental Farms, by a method which is so extremely delicate that if even one fifty-thousandth part of a grain of arsenic had been present it would have been detected; and yet not a trace of that poison was discovered.

Dairy.

Successful Butter-making.

BY W. J. PALMER, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Dairying in Canada has received a great impulse within the last few years. In Ontario especially cheese and butter-making have advanced with rapid strides. Over 800 cheese factories are now in operation in the province, the output of which has greatly gained in favor in foreign markets; Canadian cheese is now famed in England, and always brings the top price.

Canadian butter, however, has had a very bad reputation in the past; this is chiefly owing to the poor quality of butter shipped abroad. A great deal of it is made in private dairies, from thence it passes into the storekeepers' hands, where the product of perhaps a hundred different dairies, whether good, bad or indifferent, is mixed and worked over to remove the surplus buttermilk and to make as uniform an article as possible, preparatory to shipping abroad, the result being that the butter is overworked, greasy, and unpleasing to the eye and taste of the consumer. Creameries are gradually being introduced, however, in various parts of the province, there being 39 in operation last year, the majority of which turned out large quantities of uniformly good butter, able to compete favorably with Danish butter in the British market. But "give a dog a bad name and it will stick to him," so with Canadian butter. Its bad reputation in the past still sticks to it, though it is gradually being removed. If the admirable plan of Prof. Robertson succeeds, namely, of turning the cheese factories into creameries during the winter, then the exportation of good butter will greatly increase and the dairymen be correspondingly benefited.

It will be some time, however, before creameries will be an established thing all over the province; hence a great deal of the butter for home consumption, and also some of that exported, will be made in private dairies. No doubt the very best quality of butter can be and is made in private dairies, if the conditions are favorable, but still there is a great deal of poor butter made somewhere in this province, which of course comes from "nowhere," for people do not like to acknowledge that they make bad butter.

From conversation with storekeepers and others in various parts of the province, I have found that the main faults with the "poor" butter brought into the stores and markets are:—

1. That the buttermilk is not washed out of the butter sufficiently, thus causing it to "go off" in flavor very soon.
2. That "white specks" and "streaks" very often spoil the appearance of the butter.
3. That coarse or impure salt is often used, which is not thoroughly dissolved or evenly distributed.
4. That a great deal of the butter is overworked, thus spoiling the grain.
5. That it is carelessly packed and liable to "go off" in flavor very soon.

The main reason why butter becomes rancid is because of the casein present, which soon ferments. If the buttermilk is well washed out when the butter is in the granular state, this casein will be nearly all removed, hence the butter will keep much longer and not require such heavy salting. It is certainly difficult to wash butter in the granular state, when the dash churn is used, but it can be done with careful management. By getting the butter into a lump and then working it, a great deal of the

buttermilk is left behind, and working will not remove it, hence "white streaks" are likely to be seen in the butter.

"White specks" are due to the cream being left on the milk until it becomes sour and thick. Thus hardened flecks of curd get into the cream, and from thence into the butter, unless the cream is strained into the churn, which it very rarely is. By leaving the cream on the milk too long the quality of the butter is poor, and the skim-milk sour, and rendered nearly useless for feed purposes. Milk should not be allowed to stand longer than twenty-four hours in summer before skimming. At least, let it be skimmed before it becomes sour and thick. Then all cream should be strained into the churn to remove impurities or flecks of curd. A strainer dipper (one with a perforated bottom) is very useful for this purpose.

The usual cause of "white streaks" is insufficient distribution of salt, that is, coarse salt is used, and is not distributed evenly through the butter. Even fine dairy salt will cause white streaks if it is not evenly distributed. If the butter in the granular state is allowed to drain for about twenty minutes before taking from the churn, then removed to the working board, and fine dairy salt mixed through it with the ladle "before working it," then white streaks will not be likely to appear.

How much to work butter is a point that can only be gained by experience. If the buttermilk is well washed out, the granular butter allowed to drain well, and the salt evenly distributed, then the only thing necessary is to work so as to remove the excess of water. Overworking gives butter a salvy, greasy look, not pleasing to the eye. One working is quite sufficient if the butter is intended for immediate consumption; but for packing it is better to work twice—slightly the first time, then put it by for a few hours before working a second time. By so doing the butter will be more solid and dry, and will keep better.

Careful packing is absolutely necessary if the butter is to be kept for any length of time. Whether crocks or tubs are used, let them be thoroughly cleaned before using, then pack the butter in solidly so as to exclude all air. The tendency is generally to fill the tub to the very top, and then to round it off, keeping the centre higher than the sides. In a well-packed tub the butter will always be higher at the sides than in the centre, and about 2 inches from the top. By packing in this way air spaces will not form so readily between the butter and the tub. A simple cloth will not keep the air from the butter, but if a clean butter cloth be spread on top and tucked down round the outside edge, and then a salt plaster (composed of salt and water like thin mortar) put on this about an inch or two thick, the air will be excluded. Water will have to be added to this plaster from time to time.

It is certainly not much inducement to people to make good butter when they trade it at the stores for goods, as no discrimination is made, the same price being paid for "axle grease" and "gilt edge." However, the great majority of butter-makers can find a cash market for their product, where butter is paid for according to its quality, if they choose to hunt one up. The storekeepers, with few exceptions, lose heavily on the butter they take in, but they have to take it or lose custom. This in the past has tended to ruin the butter business more than anything else. However, with improved utensils and methods for making butter, a more uniform and better article will be produced, and the consumer will purchase direct from the producer, greatly to the benefit of both. Carefulness, neatness and cleanliness are absolutely essential in successful dairying. A constant striving to please the eye and taste of the consumer will in time gain the producer a good reputation; then he can fix his own price for his product.

Eggs laid by hens kept apart from male birds keep several months as fresh as new-laid eggs without any other care than placing them on small end in sand in a cool cellar.

A good kitchen-garden is not a cheerful sight to the selfish, mercenary doctor. If farmers could get the most helpful legislation conceivable they would still find a good garden a great blessing.

Poultry.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON.

Few of us are raising poultry for amusement solely, or for mental and physical improvement alone. We accept all such advantages, but primarily desire profit. As the old English carolers sang:—

"We have a little purse
Of stretching leather skin,
Some money now we want
To line it well within."

An acquaintance with three young children, living on a farm and doing her work alone, informed me she intended having a hen-house and keeping poultry, too. Her mother and husband wisely opposed, and I joined them. "Oh! but I could take care of them somehow," she triumphantly asserted. "Somehow" care, however well-meaning, brings no profit from poultry. If a woman has more than enough work already, if her children are too young and unreliable to share her indoor work or to care for the fowls, an investment in poultry better be postponed. Does a housewife feel, as many do, the need of change and fresh air, her poultry receipts may enable her to hire help not otherwise afforded about the housework, and thus neither woman nor fowls suffer. Several ladies, talking with me of their disappointment in profits, have admitted that, while generally giving good care, they left their hens to the "tender mercies of men folks" during cold and stormy weather. But in just such weather fowls need most attention. It is as trying to their constitutions as to ours, and a day's neglect may take ten for repairs. Nor do hens ever arrive at the grace of keeping Lent. If I have any personal or particular secret of success, it is this: That neither cold, heat, rain, snow, ridicule nor visitors are able to come between me and my pets, which I have taken "for better or for worse." It is not supposed that "men folks" will be unkind, for our most eminent poulterers are gentlemen; but wherever a woman does take charge of the fowls, she should do so with interest, experience and regularity, as otherwise the birds suffer from every change into new hands.

Programmes for poultry feeding are sometimes laughed at. But I take my own meals at stated times, eat about the same amount each day, and would not like all cake one day, nor all beef the next. Lest I should "forget to remember" the biddies, have always laid out a winter programme, usually covering three days, and followed round and round. It provides for lighter food mornings and stronger food nights, and gives a little different combination for each of the three days. This programme is a memory-strengthenener and guide merely, not a cast-iron rule which cannot vary to suit the circumstances. For instance, barn sweepings of clover hay, the seeds and crumbled leaves, make a superior food for hens. I have had and saved it other years, but lacking this winter, vegetables are given oftener, and in greater quantity than before, either beets, onions or cabbage daily, and put into "swallowable" shape by a chopping knife and bowl. This bulky vegetable food dilutes the concentrated grain ration, thereby promoting digestion and increasing the probability of egg production. It satisfies the appetite and yet preserves the digestive apparatus. Cabbage is especially "filling," and what solid matter it has is valuable. All grain is fed warm, which can easily be done by bringing it in ahead of use, and placing by a stove or browning a little in the oven. Cobs of corn laid on coals till the kernels char, furnish a change. A neighbor poured boiling water on wheat, letting it stand till swollen and cool enough; but this cannot be scattered equal to dry grain, and hence is a less useful way for large flocks. Mornings, while fowls are yet disinclined to bestir themselves, they appreciate soft, warm food, meal pudding, or boiled meat, potatoes and beans, prepared, of course, with less care than for ourselves. No better or safer egg producers can be found than boiled beans or oats. Dr. Samuel Johnson defined oats as a grain eaten by horses in England, and by men in Scotland. "But," said a canny Scotsman, "where else do you find such horses and such men?" And where do

you find such other eggs and chickens as oatmeal and boiled oats produce? This grain unground or dry has so harsh a hull, it is rather irritating, clogging food, except as associated with green grass, milk, etc. At least twice a day my hens have and enjoy water about as warm as old ladies like their tea. By thoughtfulness and care, we and our brute charges can face winter unharmed, and ourselves answer Campbell's plea:—

"Oh! sullen winter hear my prayer,
And gently rule the ruined year."
If your hens are not laying, are you doing anything to make them?

NOTE.—Re article in January ADVOCATE, I would like to make a correction. The lard scraps I recommended are 1½ cents per lb., instead of "12½c.," as printed.—I. E. T.

The Apiary.

Bees Out of Winter Quarters.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

A subscriber wishes to know the proper time to take bees out of their winter quarters. It is not stated if the bees are in a cellar or bee-house or wintered on their summer stands, so it will be well to speak of the bees in all three locations.

If the bees are kept in a proper bee-house, they can be kept in that repository only so long as the temperature is low enough. If the house has been arranged on a refrigerator principle, and the beekeeper has stored sufficient ice for the cooling, he may keep the temperature down fairly well, otherwise, even when by no means settled warm weather has arrived, the heat of the sun during the day warms the bee-house to such an extent that they must be carried out. If the bees are in a first-class cellar they can no doubt be kept there until something like settled warm weather, which the beekeeper generally looks for when soft maple opens out in blossom; the cellar ventilators can be opened at night when cool and partially closed during the day.

If there are colonies which show signs of dysentery to any great extent by spotting on the entrance of the hive, they should be carried out the first day when there is no wind blowing, no snow on the ground, and the sun shining warmly, the air being free from frost. After having a good cleansing flight, they should be packed in an outer case with plenty of packing about the inner hive, and left on their stand. If, however, a colony shows very slight symptoms of dysentery in the cellar, it had better be left until the rest of the bees are set out. Bees should be carried out during the night or early in the morning previous to a fine day. They should all be carried out the same day, so they can all fly at one time. Bees when first set out are not on the defensive, and those previously set out would be liable to rob when the latest arrivals were taking their cleansing flight. Great care should be taken not to have any clothing hanging out, as the bees discharge very freely during their first flight.

Bees that have been wintered on their summer stands I shall take for granted have been securely packed in clamps or boxes, or are in a chaff hive. The condition of the colony should be examined when favorable weather occurs; its numerical strength, and the amount of stores in the hive recorded, and the winter packing allowed to remain until there is no more danger from cold nights.

There is a tendency to manipulate bees and hives too much in the spring. An average colony can well take care of itself, and should only be kept in view to see that it has plenty of stores. It will fill the hive as quickly as the bees can cover the brood, and, as when a hen is sitting on eggs, it is well to leave her alone, so it is well to leave the brood chamber undisturbed, unless for very grave reasons. The question may be asked, Can brood never be spread to advantage? My reply would be, Yes, but more harm, a great deal more harm, has been done by injudicious spreading of brood than good, and the beginner is especially liable to do more harm than good. Spring may begin early (February 29), but I venture to predict before it is over it will be considered late and backward, and bees will gain much by outside packing and plenty of stores.

Family Circle.

Self-Examination.

Let not soft slumbers close my eyes,
Before I've recollected thrice
The train of actions through the day:
Where have my feet marked out their way?
What have I learnt, where'er I've been,
From all I've heard—from all I've seen?
What know I more that's worth the knowing?
What have I done that's worth the doing?
What have I sought that I should shun?
What duties have I left undone?
Or into what new follies run?
These self-enquiries are the road
That leads to virtue and to God.
—[From the Greek of Pythagoras.]

It Really Happened.

The time was fifty years ago, the month was July, and the scene was in Wellington County, some miles east of Guelph. There were five in the family, and they lived in a small house on a hundred acres of land. In those days it was possible to own a great deal of land, and yet be miserably poor, as the country was mostly uncleared, but the people of whom I write were not miserable at all. It would be safe to describe them as happily poor, for they were all healthy, and loving, and busy. Besides, it must be apparent to every one that there is no sugar quite so sweet as that made from one's own maple trees, and no fruit quite so delicious as wild strawberries clustered near a woodland path, and wild raspberries full of prickles the rocks, and wild gooseberries full of prickles without and honey within; and no flower more winsome than the wild rose, growing free from help or hindrance, and no stiffer trained vine half so lovely as those which grow at their own wild and graceful will.

But, because there were so many wild things about them, it must not be supposed that the children were wild also. On the contrary they were remarkably well behaved, and obeyed their parents so invariably and instinctively, that their mother never dreamed of disobedience when, one Saturday afternoon, as they were going to play with the neighbor's children, three miles away, she told them to be sure and come home before dark. "Because," said she, "it isn't safe in the woods after dark."

Shed the sun bonnet strings under June's fat chin, and told Bub and Mary to be careful of their little sister. Then she kissed them all three, and stood in the doorway watching them out of sight. "The good children," she called after them—that old, old admonition, which I've must frequently have bestowed upon little Cain and Abel.

"Yes, mamma." (Accent on the last syllable. In those blessed days there, were no mommers and poppers).

"And be sure to be back before dark."

No response. They had climbed the fence that enclosed their dwelling, traversed the rest of the sun-warmed odorless clearing, and vanished into the forest. She never dreamed that they would disobey her, and, to do them justice, they never dreamed of it either.

It takes nearly twice as long to walk three miles through the woods, as to accomplish the same distance across the fields. As a rule meadows are monotonous, but a walk through the forest is like travelling a street, lined on both sides with the most alluring shop windows, in each of which it is necessary to look and examine the quality, and discuss the nature of every article displayed. After Bub had climbed several trees in search of birds' nests, and the little girls had collected a variety of ferns, stones, and moss, which had the peculiar faculty of growing heavier as they became more weary, and had to be thrown away at last, they were obliged to take a long rest. It was very pleasant also to rest on Mrs. Black's cool porch particularly when she added the inducement of a great square of ginger bread, and a glass of milk. They couldn't imagine where the afternoon had gone to, but it was supper time before they really began to have a good time, and of course it wasn't polite to rush off home directly after a meal. They knew enough about good manners to know that. Still it was rather startling, when they were playing "Tard the sheep," at some distance from the house, to see Mrs. Black come toward them with a pale, alarmed face.

"My gracious!" she exclaimed, "haven't you children gone home yet? You'll have to stay all night, that's sure, for it's after sun down now."

But they would not stay all night. Their mother would be uneasy about them, and these imprudent little souls were quite sure they could reach home before dark. So with many misgivings Mrs. Black let them go. Her husband was absent from home, and she was alone with her young children, else she would not have let them go unaccompanied. But when one is a strong boy of eleven, or an active girl of ten, the trivial years of one's elders do not impress one seriously, and when one is a chubby little maiden of seven, it is very natural to put a fat hand into those of the elder brother and sister, and march off confidently and contentedly into the forest.

But the blessed daylight, relentless as time and tide, waits for no man, nor even for belated, helpless, hurrying children. Hand in hand they ran along quickly, not stopping this time to gather pretty things by the way, but beginning to feel a vague apprehension as the lengthening shadows

crept fast and faster about their pathway. The grand, gloomy woods that had seemed like nothing but a big, inexhaustible playground during the afternoon walk, had changed its hospitable, inviting character, and loomed heavily above and before them. The familiar dark recesses among the rocks where they had played on many a summer day, looked as though they might be haunted now, and even the favorite oak tree that had seemed like an old friend ever since the day when Bub had cut their united initials in its bark, now presented an aspect severe and threatening. The shadows descended more swiftly upon them, and encompassed them like an army with dun-colored banners. A nameless and overmastering fear took possession of them. In spite of the warmth of the evening Mary shivered and Bub glanced nervously behind them, as though expecting to see some horrible shape following noiselessly in their footsteps. When June complained she was tired and wanted to rest, he spoke sharply to her, and hurried her on. The self-willed little girl at once dropped behind, and seated herself on a log.

"Very well," she said, her black eyes flashing angrily, "you may go on as fast as you like, and I will follow when I am ready."

The others turned to look at the footsore little rebel, when suddenly a low and fearful sound smote upon them from the distance. Ah, what was it? Was it—? Even in their heart they dared not form the terrible thought. Oh, no, no, a thousand times no! It could not be! *It could not be!* And yet in his terror-stricken soul the boy knew that it was—the long, fierce howls of starving wolves. It is an awful thing to feel one's face turn to marble, and one's feet to lead, and one's hands to ice. That is what Bub felt.

"June!" he called, and if his voice had been a trumpet call, by a trumpet that was capable of expressing the last degree of horror and consternation and command, the child could not have sprung to her feet more quickly. Bub took her forcibly by the wrist, and Mary took the other, and together they flew through the darkened forest. Mary's lips were white and mute. All her strength was given to leaping over logs, pushing the bushes and young saplings aside, and helping to drag along poor little June, who was sorely puzzled by this unprecedented haste, and almost breathless.

"Oh—Bub—" she pleaded pittingly, "why need we—hurry so?"

Bub's throat was dry, and he could scarcely articulate the brief answer: "Mother will be anxious."

June privately thought that it would be better for mother to be anxious than for them to rush to her at such break-neck speed, but she had no strength to make the remark. It seemed as if her arms were being torn from her body, and yet Mary kept saying, "Oh, June, do hurry; come quickly! quickly!" The long, terrific howling came again—much nearer this time—and for a moment the children stood and trembled against each other with intense excitement.

"Oh—Bub—what is it? What is that queer noise?" asked June, trying to search his face in the darkness.

"P'raps its Dunbar's dogs," said Bub, but he broke into a cold sweat as he said it. "They often howl at this time of night."

"Oh, Bub—I'm so tired! I'm 'fraid—I shall die!"

"No, we shall not die!" The words came between Bub's set teeth. On they plunged again. The road was rough and briery, for they could not keep the path in the darkness, and each moment seemed like a drop of hot lead falling upon an uncovered nerve. At last June seemed to lose the power to put one foot before the other, and the sickening sound increased in volume at such a fearfully short distance behind them. Then Mary burst into strong, low sobs.

"If—father—would—only—come!" she panted, "if—mother—only—cared—then it wouldn't be so hard—to be eaten alive by wolves!"

Her tears ran down to her lips, and she tasted their bitterness, while her soul tasted the bitterness of learning that to be forgotten by those we love is the sharpest of earthly pains.

"Oh, Mary, Mary dear, don't give way," cried poor Bub. "Bear up a little longer, that's my good, brave girl. I'm sure."

He stumbled against a fallen tree, and fell headlong; but it was not the sand in his mouth that made it so fearfully dry and husky. "I'm sure," he said, as they fled through the darkness, "that the wolves are as much as half a mile away. Any way they're all—*all*—of a quarter."

When the sun's rays became level, the mother of these children, sewing at the open door, sent more than one enquiring glance toward the opening in the forest, whence, a few hours before, they had disappeared. "They will soon be here," she told herself, but when twilight came without bringing them, she started up in alarm, and went hurriedly along the path expecting to meet them at every turn. Instead, she met her husband, coming toward her with a very pale face. He had given his foot an ugly cut with the axe, and the blood was oozing through his boot. Here was fresh cause for alarm, but the brave wife helped him tenderly into the house, and dressed the wound in good surgical style. He looked weak and faint, and she dared not tell him her fears concerning the children. Perhaps after all they were only womanish fears, but, as the ineffably melancholy twilight died away in the darkness, her heart failed her utterly. She lit a candle, which shone faintly, like a forlorn hope in the general gloom, and then she broke down completely.

"Oh, Lee," she cried, "where can the children be? Why are they not home?" She went to the

open door, in the hope of hearing approaching footsteps, but instead there broke upon her straining ear the long drawn horrible howl of hungry wolves.

"Oh, my poor children," she moaned in agony. Forgetful of his accident her husband sprang to his feet, and immediately fainted from excess of weakness and pain. She paid no heed to his condition. When he recovered consciousness she was loading the gun. Her tall, slight figure was swaying like an aspen.

"No, Sadie," he said, not imploringly, but decisively, "no, you must not." "Because you don't want to be left alone for an hour?" she asked. It was a cruel thing to say, but women are capable of saying very cruel things to anyone who tries to keep them from their children.

"Because I will not be left alone for life," he replied. "There is no hope for the children, but I will not give you up to the wolves."

The man's hard sense even in the midst of his great grief, smote her like a visible blow. She paced the room, wringing her hands, and uttering low inarticulate cries of horror, and pity, and tenderness. "Oh, my brave boy, my sweet girls dragged to pieces, mangled by wolves!" Then in the height of her maternal passion, her voice could rise to a shriek, and afterwards ebb to a heart-broken wail. In her own body she suffered all the imagined anguish of her children.

She came and stood beside her husband with a dead, vacant face. "No hope!" she repeated; "no hope! no hope!"

He feared that her reason was going. "Let us pray for them, Sadie," he said, "there may be hope yet."

She flung herself breast downward on the floor, with her forehead to the dust. "Oh, God," she cried, "save my darlings! save my own poor little children! Oh, if you loved your children half so much as I love mine, you could never let one of them perish!"

And they did not perish. A few minutes later they tumbled in all in a heap. Then mother rose from the floor, as one might rise from the dead, and entered towards them. As they closed the door, she saw the wolves at the fence that inclosed their house—so closely had they pursued them. The father began at once to scold the children, partly to conceal his feelings, and partly because in those unenlightened days, parents actually supposed that scolding was beneficial to children! But the mother took June upon her trembling knees, and clasped her boy to her breast, and held Mary tight, while her heart, which a few moments before had seemed to be torn from her body, now sang glad songs of thanksgiving and joy.

But after that when the children were away they were careful to get home before dark!

Poems for the Children.

TEN LITTLE INJUNS.

The School Journal calls attention to the following parody on "Ten Little Injuns," which was made one of the pleasing features recently in an entertainment for young folk. A row of ten sunflowers were roughly painted on coarse white muslin, cutting out the centres of the blossoms the size of the faces of the little girls who stand behind the curtain. They sing together these lines, and at every couplet one face disappears:—

Ten little sunflowers blooming all the time,
One of them went to seed and that left nine.

Nine little sunflowers nodding o'er a gate,
One had its head snapped off and that left eight.

Eight little sunflowers looking up to heaven,
One looked the other way and that left seven.

Seven little sunflowers all propped up with sticks,
One of them was blown down and that left six.

Six little sunflowers in the sun did thrive,
One of them got sunstruck and that left five.

Five little sunflowers in a steady pour,
One of them took cold and died and that left four.

Four little sunflowers waving tall and free,
The wind whispered, "Come to me," that left three.

Three little sunflowers in the evening dew,
One got malaria and that left two.

Two little sunflowers having lots of fun,
One had too much of it and that left one.

One little sunflower blooming all alone,
It said "Good-night" to all and that left none.

During the singing of the chorus, which should be sung from one to ten, then from ten to one, each little sunflower head appears and disappears in its turn.

One little, two little, three little, four little, five little sunflower girls:
Six little, seven little, eight little, nine little, ten little sunflower girls.

Of a seedy guest it was said that he arrived without any luggage, except the bags in the knees of his trousers.

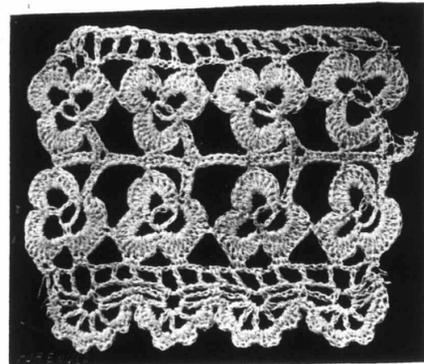
Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

It is a fact too well known that the very worst horse on the farm is given to a woman to drive, and when the reason is asked the answer is: "A woman always drives badly and spoils a horse's gait, so any old nag does her." And the number of women who drive badly proves the assertion to be only too true. Here she comes down the street, a conspicuous object, sitting square in the middle of the seat, her elbows stuck out, rein in each hand, and keeping up a continual "chuck, chuck" on the reins. The horse long since has learned to know who is driving and keeps up a jog trot, or comes to a full stop on the slightest provocation. Now, why should women drive badly? It is only a mere mechanical act that can and should be learned by anyone who has horses to drive. Granted that the horse a woman drives has no vicious tricks, such as running away or kicking, she should be able to handle a pair of horses just as skilfully as her brothers, and get as good speed from them. But the utter lack of skill and grace about some women who drive is deplorable. Now, to drive does not merely mean to hold the reins and get to your destination some way or other, leaving it to your steed to decide. Driving means guiding your horse—making him do his best in speed without distressing him; and doing this not merely by whipping him, but letting him feel that so much is expected of him and he must do it, and in a proper manner. You should be able to convince him of this by the manner in which you handle him. In riding the same rule applies. A slovenly hand on the bridle will soon be taken advantage of by the horse, and the equestrian will not have half the pleasure in her ride as she will if her horse be properly handled.

A horse is a poor old Dobbin that will wait until he is told to "get up" to make him start. When you are seated and take the reins he should step off at once without being admonished by a pull on the reins. Never hurry your horse up hill, or down either. Both distress him more than a long run on a level road. He need not stop within sight of a hill. Make him keep up a smart trot until the pull becomes heavy, then ease the hold upon your reins. Make him walk smartly to the top and smartly to the bottom, then tighten your rein again and send him along. When seated take the reins in your left hand—one between your first and second finger and the other between the second and third. See that the ends are not too long to catch in your feet when getting out. Close the palm over the reins. When you require to take a tighter rein just work your thumb and fingers up. A little practice will enable you to do this easily. Your right hand should hold the whip, as you will need it sometimes just to let your steed feel it is there. Never let your horse trot slowly, nor walk slowly, and do not loosen your hold so he can hang his head. When he is harnessed make him feel that he is on duty, and must be "braced up" as well as you. Drive as if you took a pleasure in it; and when you do your horse will also enjoy it, but not before. By observing these few rules the complaints of so many that women drive badly will soon be silenced.

MINNIE MAY.
Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best essay on "How to Keep Home Healthy." All communications to be in our office by the 15th May.



Clover-Leaf Crochet Pattern.

1st Row—Crochet 18 chains, join in 12th stitch of chain, cross over and * crochet 6 chains and join with one single stitch in ring just made. Repeat from * twice more; then cross the chain and fill in each of the six chain with first—1 single stitch, then 13 treble and 1 single. Then 1 single stitch into next 4 stitches of chain, then 6 chain and join in 6th last treble stitch of leaf just made, and so on as long as necessary.

2nd Row—Commence by crocheting single stitches in the last 6 chain, then 12 chain, join in 5th stitch, cross over the chain, * 6 chain; join with single stitch in ring. Repeat from * twice, cross over chain, one single stitch in 1st 6 chain, 5 trebles, join in chain where the opposite leaf is joined; 8 trebles and 1 single each of next chain to be filled in with 1 single, 13 treble and 1 single stitch. Then crochet single stitches in each stitch of chain down to stem of opposite leaf and on to stem of 2nd leaf; 12 chain, join in 5th stitch, cross over chain then crochet 6 chain 3 times. Each 6 chain joined in the ring, cross over chain, 1 single stitch in 1st chain of 6, 4 trebles join to chain where opposite leaf is joined; 8 trebles and 1 single; then in next 6 chain 1 single, 4 trebles and join to preceding leaf in 4th last treble; 8 trebles and 1 single, then in next 6 chain, 13 trebles and 1 single.

3rd Row—2 single stitches in top of leaf, 5 chain, 2 single stitches in next part of leaf, 5 chain and two stitches in next leaf.

4th Row—Commence at 1st single stitch of last row, 4 chain, 1 treble in 3rd stitch, 2 chain, 1 treble in next 3 stitch.

5th Row—3 chain join with single stitch in 2nd 2 chain of last row, 3 chain join in same place, 3 chain join in next 2nd 2 chain, 3 chain in 2nd 2 chain, 3 chain in same place.

6th Row—1 chain, 5 trebles with 2 chain between each joined in 2nd 3 chain of last row, 1 chain and join.

7th Row—1 single in first stitch of chain, 1 single, 3 trebles and 1 single under each of the 2 chains.

8th and 9th Rows—Same as 3rd and 4th on opposite side of pattern.

10th Row—2 single stitches in each of 2 chain.

A house could never be furnished as prettily for so little money as at present. Everything pertaining to household furnishings is so reasonable in price that one wonders where the profit comes in. Tables, chairs, divans, ottomans, are all sold at moderate prices in a variety of graceful shapes, and the woman of taste has a great opportunity to beautify a home at a small cost. The simplest materials are often used, even in the houses of wealth, for draperies as well as more expensive goods. At this time of the year, too, one can, by looking about, pick up lovely remnants of handsome materials for upholstery or drapery purposes at quite reduced prices. The table furnishings are an important point to consider in a cheerful, pretty home, and it seems rather singular that women who have leisure do not make more of a study of this point.

The Old Mill.

George Eliot has immortalized "The Mill on the Floss," and in thinking of mills our minds at once turn to her beautiful and touching story. There are very few of us who have not some memories treasured away in our hearts in which a mill figures, whether we live on far-off Saskatchewan's banks or down in Evangeline's country by the sea. The busy clatter of machinery ever calls to mind the grist-mill where we were weighed in our early days and got covered over with flour. Then there was the saw-mill where a fresh-faced man stood all day by a saw. The water pouring over a dam made a large wheel go, and this started the others. It was a slow process, which required both patience and perseverance, but it did the work with small outlay. Then there was the steam-mill, where we got our clothes oily while we watched the fireman throw in slabs and the engineer oil his engine. We rarely grew tired of watching it go.

The mill here represented is larger, higher up and with more water dashing wildly down than any of these. The trees, the water, the mill itself, are all interesting; and after the exciting madness of the leaps, how calm it is below! There in the shade the ducks float gracefully in perfect enjoyment.

In the turmoil and the strife of life, in contact with our fellowmen, life's work is done, not in c'oistered cell or shut away from the world.

THE WATER-MILL.

"Listen to the water-mill through the livelong day.

How the clicking of its wheels wears the hours away!
Languidly the autumn winds stir the green-wood leaves.

From the fields the reapers sing, binding up the sheaves;

And a proverb haunts my mind, as a spell is cast,
'The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.'

"Autumn winds revive no more leaves that once are shed;
And the sickle cannot reap corn once gathered;
And the rippling stream flows on, tranquil, deep and still,
Never gliding back again to the water-mill.
Truely speaks the proverb old, with a meaning vast,
'The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.'

"Take the lesson to thyself, lov'ing heart and true,
Golden years are fleeting by, youth is passing too:
Learn to make the most of life, lose no happy day,
Time will never bring thee back chances swept away;
Leave no tender word unsaid, love while love shall last,
'The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.'

"Work while yet the daylight shines, man of strength and will.
Never does the streamlet glide useless by the mill:
Wait not till to-morrow's sun beams upon the way,
All that thou canst call thine own lies in thy to-day.
Power, intellect and health may not always last—
'The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.'

"Oh, the wasted hours of life that have drifted by!
Oh, the good we might have done, lost without a sigh!
Love that we might once have saved by a single word:
Thoughts conceived, but never penned, perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart, take and hold it fast,
'The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.'

Fashion Notes.

Plenty of ribbons are used with spring costumes; the most elegant are brocaded or striped; but they must match the color of the dress.

Often two materials are used in one costume—one plain the other figured, but both the same color.

Figured goods will remain in vogue another year; and many of the new spring goods are shown with very startling patterns.

Hose come in all colors; but dark-grey and black are the most ladylike.

A pretty fashion of wearing a band of satin ribbon around the throat, fastened by a rosette behind, from which two long ends fall to the bottom of the dress.

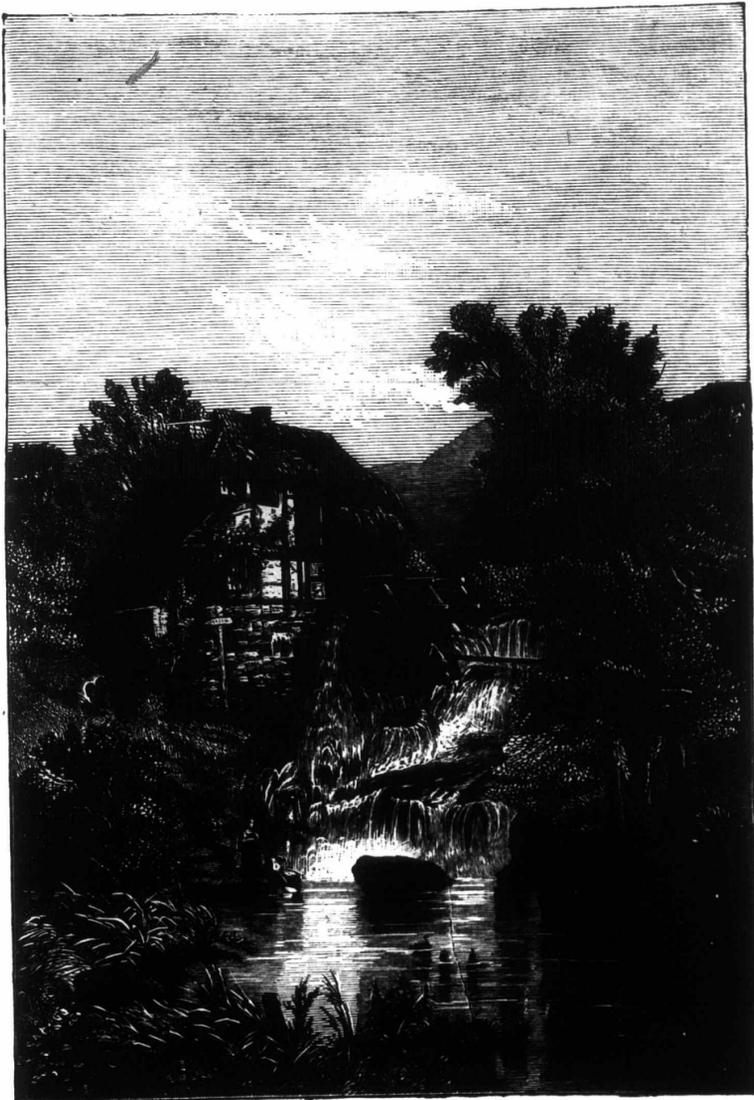
There is nothing new in foot wear. Sensible women wear low-heeled, broad-soled shoes for walking. Kid slippers are something new for house wear; but, like the tan shoes, they make the foot look large.

Mantles, empress cloaks, jackets long and short are worn for spring. The empress cloak is the round-about cape with high sleeves lined with a bright hue silesia or silk, and pinked on the edges. They are stylish on very slight figures, the more matronly woman wearing short mantles of chenille, lace or plush as she may possess it.

The bell skirt seems to be the favorite for spring wear, and it can be ornamented to the taste of the wearer. Basques, long and short, for street wear and indoors are all elaborately trimmed, and all have high standing collars.

Bonnets are made very dainty with their garniture of spring blossoms, and broad ties are again in favor, tied in a bow under the chin or on one side. Yellow is seen on all spring millinery.

If you are the lucky possessor of two or three half-worn dresses you can make them look as good as new by copying some of the numerous designs, and a few yards of new material will do wonders towards helping.



THE OLD MILL.

"Oh! love thy God and fellow man, thyself consider last;

For come it will, when thou must scan dark errors of the past.
And when the fight of life is o'er, and earth recedes from view,

And heaven in all its glory shines, midst the pure, the good, the true,
Then you'll see more clearly, the proverb deep and vast,

'The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.'

—GEN. D. C. MACCALLUM.

TO A BULLFROG.

"Sons of the swamp, with lungs of leather,
'Twill soon be time to croak together."

Miscellaneous.

April, the fourth month of the year, consists of thirty days. In the old Latin calendar it contained thirty-six. Its name is supposed to be derived from Apris (to open), either from the opening of the buds or the bosom of the earth in reproducing vegetation. The custom of making fools on the first of April is a practice well known in England, France, Sweden and other countries of Europe. It is believed to be connected with an immemorial custom among the Hindoos held near the same period in India, towards the end of March, called the Huli Festival, when mirth and festivity reign among the Hindoos of every class.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

As the last of the snow-banks melt away in the April sunlight, and the grass around them grows green, Uncle Tom takes up his pen once more to write you all. Although the frosts of age have hoared his hair, and his step is less firm and light than yours, he has not forgotten the spring gladness which comes to merry, laughing boys and girls. The warm spring rains washing away the winter's scum, the delightful warm air, the earliest flowers peeping up like smiles from old earth at the foot of the leather-wood tree or in some sheltered nook, are well remembered. You all feel glad in the thought of coming spring. The house looks gloomy after the sunshine and feels close after the refreshing run in the warm spring air. Surely spring is the children's season. Everything in nature seems springing to life.

The frogs have begun their music, and the school boy has his wind-mill on the angle of the barn. The pigeon-house is growing interesting. Lambs are playing; calves look out on an untried world. The scholars coming home from school dam back the water on the swollen brook, and listen far off to hear its music.

O dull not your ears to the musical voices around you, my children. Listen to them while you can hear them, before the clamor and the worry and the business of life come upon you.

O could I banish from your minds that feeling of unrest which comes to too many of my nephews and nieces as they grow older. These April days pass away as dreams, and they seem more memories than realities when life is filled with other things.

When we older folk hear that of which the poet writes, we find our ears have grown so heavy that we cannot hear as in the bright, happy days of innocence and truth, of youth and home. He says:

"The softly-warbled song
Comes from the pleasant woods, and colored wings
Glance quick in the bright sun, that moves along
The forest openings.

"Sweet April!—many a thought
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed;
Nor shall they fall, till, to its autumn brought,
Life's golden fruit is shed."

As you sow your garden seeds and plant your bulbs, there is one thing I wish you all to remember. It is, *as you sow, so will you gather*. With the seeds you are cultivating your characters. Are you sowing truth and honesty and honor in little things? If David had not been found at the work he was sent to do, when he was called to be anointed by Samuel, do you think he would afterwards have been king of Israel? Away up in the ranks of life there are places waiting for trustworthy and competent boys and girls. Who is going to fill them? This poor old world is much looked down upon for its favorites of fortune, but that same world

knows pretty well where the genuine article is brought for work, and there is always room for him or here.

Take for example Edison, whose name is known to you all: a Canadian of whom the world is proud. A little country village in Ontario claims to be his birth-place. His work still goes on. Electric light is only one of the many, many wonders he is showing to the world. Of the steps in his ascent of life's ladder, perhaps none is more remarkable than that one where, when he was tested, he showed he had mastered telegraphing—that he was competent to fill the position for which he applied.

Among my nieces and nephews there is talent enough. In the years to come we shall see how the opportunities are grasped and the faculties developed, or, if we do not see it, the world may yet know. We expect much from you, and may you each one make up your mind not to disappoint your

UNCLE TOM.

Artistic Music.

We have read about the newly imported German tenor who on an Easter morning electrified a "heavily mortgaged congregation" by singing over and over again, "He will raise ze debt, He will raise ze debt, in ze twinkling of an eye." But the following musical incident is related by one who recently attended a fashionable church. The choir started with a reference to the lilies of the field, and after singing the changes on the word "consider" until all idea of its connection was lost, they began to tell the congregation through the mouth of the soprano that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed." Straightway the soprano was reinforced by the basso, who declared that Solomon was most decidedly and emphatically not arrayed—was not arrayed. Then the alto ventured it as her opinion that Solomon was not arrayed, when the tenor without a moment's hesitation sang as if it had been officially announced, that "he was not

arrayed." Then when the feelings of the congregation had been harrowed up sufficiently, and our sympathies all aroused for poor Solomon, whose numerous wives allowed him to go about in such a fashion, the choir at length, in a most cool and composed manner, informed us that the idea they intended to convey was that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed "like one of these"—these what? So long a time had elapsed since they sang of the lilies that the thread was entirely lost, and by "these," one naturally concluded that the choir was designated Arrayed like one of these? We should think not, indeed? Solomon in a Prince Albert or a cutaway coat? No, most decidedly. Solomon in the very zenith of his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Despite the experience of the morning, the hope still remained that in the evening a sacred song might be sung in a manner that would not excite our risibilities or leave the impression that we had been listening

to a case of blackmail. But again off went the nimble soprano with the very laudable though startling announcement, "I will wash." Straightway the alto, not to be outdone, declared that she "would wash." And the tenor finding it to be the thing, warbled forth that he would wash. Then the deep-chested basso, as though calling up his fortitude for the plunge, bellowed forth the stern resolve that he also would wash. Next a short interlude on the organ, strongly suggestive of the escaping steam or the splash of the waves, after which the choir individually and collectively asserted the firm, unshaken resolve that they would wash. At last they solved the problem by stating that they proposed to "wash their hands in innocency."—*Cathedral Chimes*.

The New York Medical Times gives this:—A chemist says equal parts of dilute lactic acid and glycerine applied to the face will remove moths and freckles without injury to the skin.



ILLUSTRATION FOR COMPETITION STORY.

P. S.—I now propose to try an entirely new feature in Uncle Tom's Department, and I hope many of my boys and girls will be pleased with the idea, and will work with a will to obtain a prize. Each month I will give you a picture of some thrilling adventure and offer a prize of \$2 for the best story descriptive of it, or the best story of which the picture would be a good illustration. To give every one a chance, the distant subscribers as well as those not far off, I will produce the picture this month and request the stories to be in our office by the 15th May, and so on, always allowing a full month to intervene. Now, I shall expect something very good upon this exciting scene.

UNCLE TOM.

"What made Sampson weak?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"A home-made hair-cut," promptly replied a boy in the front row.—*Pack*.

Puzzles.

1-NUMERICAL ENIGMA. My WHOLE is a by-word in Ontario to-day. One-half of the farmers is one, I dare say. To get on a 1, 2, 4 with their fellow-man, Is what they are trying to do if they can. It is up hill work, I heard one of them say, And I believe it's 6, 5, 3 going to pay. "Boil it down" and "go slow," says Uncle Tobias, I'll agree with him too, though I'm not overly pious. FAIRBROTHER.

2-A SQUARE. A heavenly body. A weed. Weapons. Peace. CHARLES EDWARDS.

3-CHARADE. As thro' this busy world you roam Don't fail to first yourself, For if you don't, though great your last, They'll lay you "on the shelf." But if yourself you ever first, Others will do so too. And of my TOTAL you shall find You'll always get your due. ADA ARMAND.



4-ILLUSTRATED REBUS. There is a girl in our town, Who is so very wise; She flirts with all the boys, I think, Except one, just my size. She thinks she is so awful sweet, And COMPLETE to behold; That all she has to do, alas! Is wink, and they are sold. Now, I wish to tell you plainly, Please don't give me away; She paints, and the boys all know it, They call her "Painted clay." She goes out to evening parties, To dances and to balls, She takes PRIME at euche, too, Her partner for her calls. To tell the truth sincerely, She'll find it out LAST day; That when she wants to settle down, She is not in the play. FAIRBROTHER.

5-CHARADE. There is a girl in our town, Who is so very wise; She flirts with all the boys, I think, Except one, just my size. She thinks she is so awful sweet, And COMPLETE to behold; That all she has to do, alas! Is wink, and they are sold. Now, I wish to tell you plainly, Please don't give me away; She paints, and the boys all know it, They call her "Painted clay." She goes out to evening parties, To dances and to balls, She takes PRIME at euche, too, Her partner for her calls. To tell the truth sincerely, She'll find it out LAST day; That when she wants to settle down, She is not in the play. FAIRBROTHER.

6-NUMERICAL ENIGMA. My whole is a county with fourteen townships. My 1, 2, 5, 6, is a small spree. My 1, 8, 9, 11, is a lazy fellow. My 12, 8, 1, 6, is the yellow of an egg. My 7, 4, 10, is a tin vessel. My 3, 9, 1, 1, is void. A. R. BORROWMAN.

7-DOUBLE ENIGMA. In thoughts for the absent; In friendship so dear; In every companion; In welcome sincere; In all the old school mates; In youth's happy day; In Time's hoary visage; In memories so gay. Amid all these rhymings To friends we may find, What Time's footprints ne'er can Efface from our mind. ADA ARMAND.

Answers to March Puzzles. 1. Indivisibilities. 3. OWN. 2. A Conundrum. ROW. 4. Uncle Tom. ONE. 6. ONE NAKEDNESSES. L ONE WONDERFUL. C ONE DESEIRABLE. D ONE OFF. 5. He-her-hero-heroine. OUTF. 7. Winsome. ALL.

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to March Puzzles.

Willie Morehead, Addison Snider, Oliver Snider, A. R. Borrowman, Lily Day, Josie B. Watt, Chas. H. Wilson, Geo. W. Blyth, Fairbrother, I. Irvine Devitt, Charlie S. Edwards, Alex. Hartie, Elsie Moore, Anna Gordon.

A TRUE WOMAN.—Even in the busiest town, and amid the most absorbing pursuits, the hearts of men turn with an instinctive homage towards those who have brought down and illustrated in their lives the purest precepts of faith. The life of a true woman reveals to us sources of influence which the world can never give. She may be endowed with a charm of personal loveliness which adds to the attractiveness of her virtues; she may have advantages of wealth and position which give her an opportunity that all cannot have to show her disinterested regard for others; she may have qualities of mind and heart which peculiarly fit her to be the joy and pride of her friends. But these are not the secret of the power which goes from her, through which she creates around her an atmosphere of gentle, benignant affections, while she fills each day the unacknowledged and unrecognized offices of kindness that make her home a centre of Christian charities and graces.

For burns apply a dab of gum water, or the inner skin of an egg shell; let it dry. If the burn is deep a dressing of cotton, wool, carbolic acid and oil should be applied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Annual Horse Show—W. D. Grand, Toronto, Ont. Partridge Cochins, Strawberry Plants, &c.—J. C. McKay, Georgetown, Ont. Tamworths & Clydesdales—John Bell, L'Amaroux, Ont. Harrows, Model Disc, Spring Tooth, &c.—J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg, Ont. Eggs—H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ont. Shorthorns, Clydes and Cotswolds—David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont. Shorthorns—James S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lever Corn Scuffer—Thom's Implement Works, Watford, Ont. Holsteins-Friesians—H. Bollart, Cassel, Ont. Holsteins—F. A. Folger, Kingston, Ont. Brown Leghorns, &c.—W. F. Brown, London West. Cheap Cart—Wilson Mfg Co., Hamilton, Ont. Alabastine Co.—Grand Rapids, Mich. Red River Lands—Walton & Unsworth, Emerson, Man. Pea Harvester—Tolton Bros., Guelph, Ont. The Travelling Dairy—Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto, Ont. Shorthorns—John Idington, Stratford, Ont. Imp. Halladay Wind-Mills—J. F. Walmisley, Woodstock, Ont. Radam's Microbe Killer—120 King Street W., Toronto, Ont. Public Sale—Hereford Cattle—Frederick W. Stone, Guelph, Ont. \$50 in Prizes—Bart. Cottam, London, Ont. C. P. R. Lands in Manitoba and the Great Northwest—L. A. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man. Holstein Cow—J. E. Johnston, Leamington, Ont. Imp. Chester Swine—E. D. George, Putnam, Ont. Sheep Raising in Dakota—A. J. Taylor, Can. Pass. Agent, Toronto, Ont. Fruit Evaporator—The Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Herefords—D. & J. Bergin, Cornwall, Ont. Selected Seeds for the Farm—Jno. A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont. Spraying Outfit—W. H. Vantassel, Belleville, Ont. Emerson, Man. Carts—S. Mills & Co., Hamilton. Farmers, Attention—J. R. McDowell, London. Imp. Cultivator—Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Truss—Chas. Cluthe, Toronto. Manitoba Lands for Sale—W. M. Moore & Co., London. Fanning Mill—Sutherland & Graves, Mt. Brydges. Lathyrus Sylvestris—F. E. Clotten, London, Eng. Seeds—Geo. Keith, Toronto. Seeds—D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor. Fruit Evaporator—The Blymyer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Boiler—Geo. White & Sons, London. Seeds—John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis. Sunlight Soap. Dairy Supplies and Ensilage—John S. Pearce & Co., London. Shropshires—Wm. Thomas, Montford Bridge, Eng. Shropshires—H. S. Bradburne, Redditch, England. Shropshires—H. Parker, Alcester, England. Shropshires and Shorthorns—Geo. Thompson, Wroxall, England. Stock and Dairy Farm—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

BULLS FOR SALE! A fine lot of Shorthorn bulls fit for service. Bred from imported stock. S. B. GORWILL, 316-b-OM BALLYMOTE, Ont.

EXTENSIVE JERSEY SALE.

In order to close the partnership, the Magnificent Jersey Herd, COMPRISING 47 FEMALES AND 3 BULLS, THE PROPERTY OF Messrs. COOPER & BLACKWOOD (Islington Jersey Dairy Co.), will be offered for public competition to the highest bidders at Grand's Repository, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

This very valuable herd was purchased by well-known experts, regardless of cost, and selected especially for their splendid milk and butter qualities. A number of them are registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register. All will be sold positively without the slightest reserve. SALE SHARP AT 11. W. D. GRAND, 316-a-O AUCTIONEER.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE - - OF - - HILLHURST HEREFORDS & JERSEYS - - ON - - Thursday, April 14th, 1892, at 1 o'clock.

Seeing the advisability of handling but one breed of cattle on the same farm, and to make room for an increasing stud of Hackneys and flock of Shropshires, the undersigned has decided to offer, without reserve, at auction, as above, his entire herd of 222 Hereford and about 15 Jersey cattle, which have been bred for the past twelve years from his own importations, and have taken the highest prizes at the leading exhibitions. The choicest prize-winning families have been retained from the first, and will now be closed out at public sale, affording an unequalled opportunity to found new herds, or to strengthen existing ones. Catalogues 15th March. Apply to M. H. COCHRANE, 315-a-OM HILLHURST STATION, P. Q.

SEEDS WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, importer and grower of Field, Garden, Flower Seeds AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Guano, Superphosphate and other fertilizers. WAREHOUSES: Nos. 89, 91 & 93 McGill Street; Nos. 104, 106 and 108 Foundling Street and 42 Norman Street. MONTREAL.

Orders respectfully solicited. French and English catalogues on application. 316 c-cm EGGS! EGGS!!

Plymouth Rock, S. L. Wyandottes and B. Minorcas, \$1.50 for one setting and \$1.00 for each additional setting. A. PLAWN, 316-a-O Wellington Road, London, Ont. ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

OUR GRAND SEED OFFER!

Vegetable Seeds.



THE OREGON LONG KEEPER ONION.

IMPORTED LONG BLOOD BEET—A favorite with all, and really the best all-round beet in cultivation; skin dark; flesh nearly black; fine quality and excellent flavor.

THE GOLDEN EYE WAX BEAN. Has already passed the ordeal of public opinion, and earned for itself the first place among wax beans. It is early, a vigorous grower, and yields a great profusion of tender, succulent pods of a beautiful waxy appearance; pods long, very brittle, of a rich golden color, and entirely stringless and of excellent flavor.

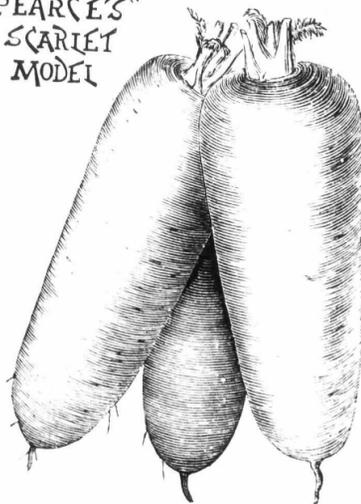
THE SCARLET MODEL CARROT is, without a doubt, the finest stump rooted variety in the market. The roots are about six inches long, regular in shape, thick at the shoulder; skin smooth and even, of a bright scarlet color; flesh sweet and of fine flavor.



THE ROSEDALE LETTUCE.

THE OREGON ONION is a selected strain of the Yellow Globe Danvers, being fully as large and by far a better keeper than that favorite variety. The introducer says: "My stock of the Oregon Long Keeper is a selection made twenty years ago from the best Buxton stock, and by selecting each year the largest and ripest onions for seed, I now have an onion that will keep in our climate until April, and sometimes as long as May, and I will guarantee my onion to keep longer than any other strain of Yellow Danvers Onion grown in America." In size, color and shape it is identical with our strain of Yellow Globe Danvers (private stock seed) but longer keeper. We found the past season in our test of this variety that it was the truest type in our large test of onions.

"PEARCE'S"
SCARLET
MODEL



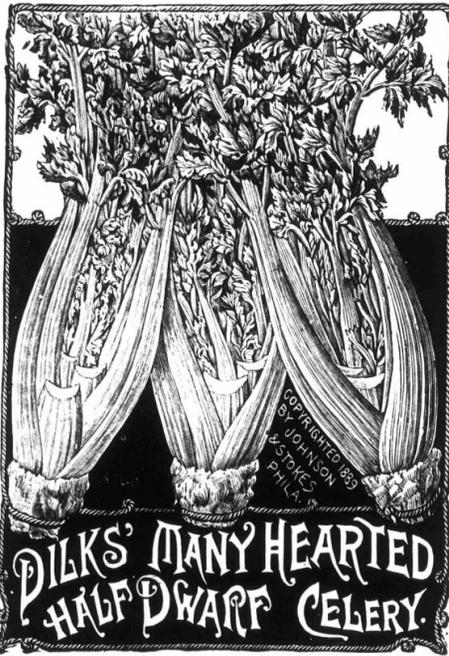
SCARLET MODEL CARROT.

THE RUBY KING PEPPER—The finest exhibition variety grown, being of a beautiful shape, enormous size, of a bright ruby-red color, and very productive.

THE LONDON MARKET CUCUMBER was first introduced a year ago, and we find it to give good satisfaction. It is very smooth, prolific, of good flavor and very long; is a very desirable variety for table use.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP.—A carefully selected strain of this well-known Parsnip. The roots do not grow as long as the common Hollow Crowned, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered.

THE SCARLET BUTTON RADISH is one of the earliest forcing varieties in cultivation, being ready to pull within three weeks after sowing. It is of round form, short leaves, with deep scarlet skin and white flesh. For crispness and tenderness it surpasses all other strains of Scarlet Turnip Radish.



DILKE'S MANY HEARTED
HALF DWARF CELERY.

We will send the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year and twenty packages of seeds described below for \$2.00, or we will send the twenty packages post-paid to the address of the person sending us the names of two new subscribers and \$2.00.

These seeds are put up for us by John S. Pearce & Co., seedsmen, of London, and were selected from among the sorts that have proved most satisfactory when tested on their trial grounds. They are not CHEAP SEEDS, but in every case are the choicest varieties selected from the best stock, and if given proper attention will give entire satisfaction. We hope every one of our old subscribers will take advantage of this offer and send us the required new names. This selection would cost in the regular way \$1.50; it is put up for our exclusive use as a premium to our subscribers, and cannot be procured in any other way.

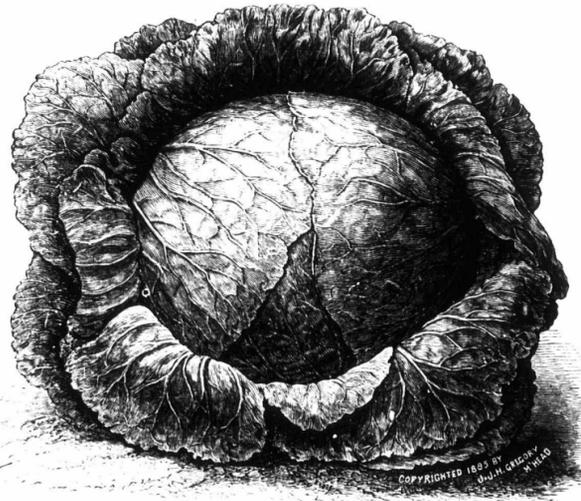
CAULIFLOWER, ERFURT (first quality).—There is nothing so annoying as to go to the trouble of raising plants and then have them fail to head. Having this fact in view, we have imported a strain of Cauliflower from Denmark, its native home, which we have found to have the following good qualities:—First, it is the earliest of all Cauliflowers; second, under the conditions of an ordinarily favorable season, nearly every plant will form a perfect snow-white head, averaging nine inches in diameter.

DILKE'S MANY-HEARTED CELERY is very distinct in appearance, being much stouter, thicker and heavier near the root than any other variety. This celery has never shown a burnt or dry leaf, or soft or spongy stalk in the most trying seasons. Excellent keeping quality.

THE ROSEDALE LETTUCE has proved one of the best all-round Lettuces in the market to-day. Its shape is very distinct, heading up like a pointed cabbage, and almost as solid; of a beautiful light green shade, almost white; tender, crisp, and of a rich, buttery flavor.

THE OSAGE MUSK MELON is a very early variety, of large size, flesh deep and thick; salmon color; very productive and excellent keeper. It is 10 days earlier than any other variety.

THE FORDHOOK WATER MELON has been grown side by side with all other early sorts, and has proved itself to be the earliest of all. The form is nearly round, the average weight being about fifteen pounds each.



ALL SEASONS CABBAGE.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—(CONTINUED.)

THE ALL SEASONS CABBAGE derives its name because it is just as good for late market or to keep over winter as it is for the early market. Many market gardeners say that they prefer it to the Henderson Early Summer, as it is just as early and grows a third larger.

BUSH VEGETABLE MARROW SQUASH is a decided improvement on the old trailing Vegetable Marrow. The fruit is larger, handsomer, more ribbed or fluted than the ordinary kind. It is very prolific.

THE WHITE EGG TURNIP—A quick grower; thin skin, sweet and delicious flavor, with grain as firm and hard as the Swedish varieties.

BISHOP'S LONG POD PEAS is a well-known English variety; good stiff straw, about two feet high; pods long, round, and well filled with from eight to ten large, plump peas. A first-class variety.

CORN—Talbot's First and Best or White Cory.—One of the earliest of all Sweet Corn. The cob and kernels are white as any other variety of sweet corn. This is a White Cory obtained by selecting nothing but the whitest corn and cobs.

THE ATLANTIC PRIZE TOMATO is one of the earliest of all tomatoes. The vines grow strong, stiff and very rapidly, setting the crown fruit when young. The fruit is borne in immense clusters.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH PUMPKIN, also called Genuine Mammoth, Large Yellow Mammoth, True Potiron, Mammoth \$50 Pumpkin and Jumbo Pumpkin.—The great interest taken in growing the largest Pumpkin, and the great demand for the seed explains the reasons for the multitude of names given to it, as no other Pumpkin ever introduced has reached such enormous weights and been awarded as many prizes.

OUR GRAND SEED OFFER!

FLOWER SEEDS.

We will send the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year and twenty packages of seeds described below for \$2, or we will send the twenty packages post-paid to the address of the person sending us the names of two new subscribers and \$2. These seeds are put up for us by Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., Seedsmen, of London, and were selected from among the sorts that have proved most satisfactory when tested on their trial grounds. They are not CHEAP SEEDS, but in every case are the choicest varieties selected from the best stock, and if given proper attention will give entire satisfaction. We hope every one of our old subscribers will take advantage of this offer and send us the required new names. This selection would cost in the regular way \$1.50; it is put up for our exclusive use as a premium to our subscribers and cannot be prepared in any other way.



BALSAM.

ASTER—Mixed Varieties.—For beauty and variety of habit, form and color the Aster stands unrivalled, and with every lover of floral beauty it is a favorite.

BALSAM (Lady Slippers)—Rose-Flowered Double Mixed.—Old favorites with every one owing to their handsome double flowers, brilliant color and stately growth.

CANDYTUFT—(Mixed Colors).—Yields an abundance of fragrant flowers throughout the whole season; deserves to be cultivated in every garden.

DOUBLE DAISY—Fine Mixed.—One of the prettiest dwarf hardy perennials in cultivation. It flowers the first year from seed.



POPPY.



ZINNIA.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS; fl. pl. (Double Indian Pink)—A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. Their rich and varied colors in beds or masses are remarkably attractive.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting flowers)—They are generally cultivated for their rich and varied colored flowers, which are desirable for bouquets, &c. Easily cultivated.

GOSETIA. Mixed Colors.—Ornamental, hardy annual, two feet high; flowering in a great many shades; grows in any soil.

ICE PLANT.—A pretty little trailing plant, the leaves of which are covered with crystalline globules, thus giving it the appearance of being coated with ice.



ASTER.

MARIGOLD—Mixed Colors.—Popular, hardy annual; border plants of magnificent effect, varying in height, form and color of flower.

MIGNONETTE—Large Flowering (Reseda Odorata).—The delicious fragrance of the Mignonette makes it indispensable for bouquets and cutting. Sow seed early in the garden; will bloom first of June.

NASTURTIUM Dwarf Mixed.—For showy and constant bloom few garden flowers equal the old Nasturtium. They are sure to bloom in any situation, hot or cold, wet or dry.

PANSY Large flowering Splendid Mixed.—Everybody knows, loves, and cultivates the Pansy. They give such a profusion of bright bloom during spring and summer months.



DIANTHUS.

PORTULACA—Mixed Colors.—About six inches high, covering the ground in a beautiful carpet-like form of most vivid colors. No matter how dry the weather, they will grow and flourish even on very poor soil.



STOCK.

SWEET PEAS—Mixed Colors.—Among the most popular garden flowers, their pretty colors and delightful perfume making them one of the most charming flowers. Eight different shades.

PETUNIA—Very Large-flowering.—A bed of Petunias is a mass of gay colors from early spring to late fall.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Fine Mixed.—Little need be said in favor of this grand annual. Everybody knows and cultivates it for its brilliant colors. This mixture contains sixteen distinct shades.

SCABIOSA—Fine Mixed (Mourning Bride).—Among the easiest of all flowers to grow, and sure to bloom well; contains a great variety of colors, and one of the most beautiful flowers for bouquets, etc.

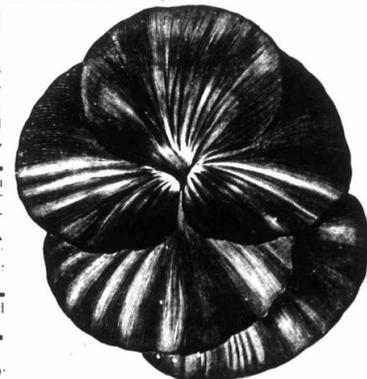
STOCKS—Large-flowering Dwarf German, 10-Week Mixed.—With its great variety of fine colors and large spikes of beautiful double, sweet-scented flowers, the Stock is suitable either for garden or pot culture. Twenty-six beautiful shades mixed.

POPPY—Finest Mixed.—This grand old flower is fast gaining the universal popularity which it justly merits, and is to-day occupying a place beside the Chrysanthemum, and even the Rose.

ZINNIA ELEGANS—Double Mixed.—A bed of Zinnias makes a grand show, and is always greatly admired, being constantly in bloom.

ALSO AN EXTRA PACKET OF ONE OF OUR NOVELTIES OF GREAT BEAUTY.

GLIANTHUS.—A flower of the Pea family, and sometimes called the Glory Pea of Australia. Has gorgeous scarlet flowers, with large glossy black in the centre, very distinct. Prefers sandy or gravelly soil. Can be sown in the open ground from May 15th to 24th with excellent results.



PANSY.

THIS COLLECTION IF BOUGHT IN THE REGULAR WAY WOULD COST \$1.50, AND WOULD BE GOOD VALUE AT THAT MONEY.

Any person sending us \$3 will receive the "Advocate" for one year and both collections, viz., 20 packages of each (vegetable and flower seeds), or to the person sending us four new names and \$4 we will send both collections. We also offer as subscription prizes pure-bred live stock. See page 494, December number 1891.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

FARM AND PURE-BRED STOCK,

On April 12th, '92,

CONSISTING OF—

40 Imported Shropshire Ewes with Lambs at foot, 17 Shearling Ewes, 3 Imported Rams, 1 Imported Yorkshire Boar, 2 Imported Yorkshire Sows and 12 Pigs, from 6 to 9 weeks old; 2 Young Boars, seven months old; 2 good Farm Teams, and numerous other articles found on a farm.

Together with 150 Acres of choice land. One of the best farms in the County of Elgin.

W. MEDCRAFT & SON,
Sparta, Ont.

316 a-o

JERSEY COWS,

Heifers and Calves: registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock, whose pedigrees are written in butter.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

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

BERKSHIRES

Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in farrow and young stock for sale at all times. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction, and pay freight to all points in Ontario, & make best rates to more distant points. Come and see, or write.

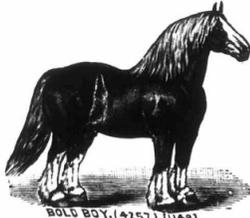
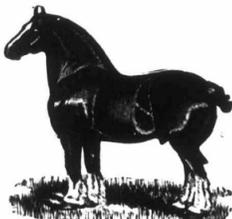
J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 315-y-OM

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry. and G. T. R. on the farm. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 315-y-OM



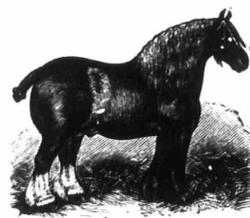
is at the head of our stud. 314-y-OM

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

A. & J. BELL,
315-f-OM ATHELSTAN, P. Q.
D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

ELGIN STOCK FARM

We have a large number of choice imported and Canadian-bred CLYDESDALES for sale. Also breeders of Durham and Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire and Chester White pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep. All stock will be sold to meet the times



Address—
A. & J. BELL,
315-f-OM ATHELSTAN, P. Q.
D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

STOCK FOR SALE. VALUABLE HORSES

AT AUCTION.
RED BANK STOCK FARM,
MONTREAL, CAN.
The whole stud, consisting of stallions, mares, colts and fillies, standard and thoroughbred.
SALE 15TH APRIL, 1892.
Catalogues mailed on application.
BENNING & BARSALON, 315-b-OM Auctioneers

Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.

Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. T. M. WHITESIDE, Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 316-y-OM

CLYDES, SHIRES AND YORKSHIRE COACHERS.

MR. FRANK RUSSELL, Mount Forest, Ont., offers for sale at low figures and on easy terms choice stallions of the above breeds; also pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs, at \$15.00 per pair. 310-y

R. AUZIAS-TURENNE, General Manager, BARON EDEGRANCEY, Vice-Pres., PARIS, FRANCE.
30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

LA COMPAGNIE DU HARAS NATIONAL

35 PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS IN 1891 FOR OUR NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS

FOR SALE OR TO LET. 306-f-OM

FANCY SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE!

Milking Quality a Specialty. A number of EXTRA YOUNG BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, for Sale at Reasonable prices.

PETER TOLES & SON, MT. BRYDGES, - ONT. 314-f-OM

FOR SALE, Fourteen young Shorthorn bulls, good ones. Also cows and heifers. J. & W. B. WATT, Salem P. O., Ontario. 314-c-OM

FOR SALE! Four Shorthorn Bulls and 8 Heifers, 30 Leicester and Southdown Ewes, and a number of Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs. Good animals of good blood. Send for catalogue. 311-y-OM E. JEFFES & SON, Bondhead, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.

I have for sale several fine young bulls and heifers—red and rich roan, low set, thick and stylish, and grandly bred, and at reasonable prices. Dams are either imported or daughters of imported cows. D. ALEXANDER 308 OM BRIGDEN, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

I have three nice young Bulls and a lot of good Heifers; also some choice yearling ewes. W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O., ONT., Burlington Station. 305-y-OM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Some grand bulls and heifers, the get of Roan Prince (imp.) A number of Yorkshire fillies for sale, also Berkshires of same age from imported stock. A few choice early litters to select from, sired by imported boars, and out of show sows. None but select stock shipped. Box 200. 315-y-OM H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

PUBLIC SALE. NO RESERVE.

MR. FREDERICK WM. STONE, Guelph, Ont., Will sell at Moreton Lodge Farm, (next Ontario Agricultural College), 1 mile from Guelph, 60 PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE also several Agricultural (Suffolk) and other Horses, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1892, SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

TERMS—12 months' credit on approved joint notes, with interest at 6 per cent. Catalogues on application. 316-a-om FREDERICK WM STONE, 42 Gordon Street, GUELPH.

40 AYRSHIRE CATTLE (ALL REGISTERED)

7 Clydesdale Mares & Fillies (REGISTERED)

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. AUCTION SALE

Estate late Thos. Brown, Petite Cote, near Montreal, Wednesday, 20th April, at 10 a. m.

This herd of Ayrshires was selected by the late Mr. Brown with the greatest care, and he being a thorough judge of the breed, as the stock will show, anyone wishing either to found a herd of Ayrshires, or to improve those he has, should not miss this opportunity. It is safer than importing, because the cattle are to be seen, and the greater part of them are prize-takers. The whole to be sold without reserve. The farm is situated at Petite Cote, 3 miles from centre of city, and one mile from the City Passenger Railway terminus, on St. Dennis Street. Catalogues Mailed on Application.

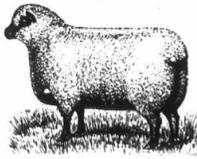
WM. EWING, EXECUTOR (WM. EWING & CO.), Seed Merchants, MONTREAL. 316-a-om KIMBALL & ASHMAM, AUCTIONEERS, 152 College Street, MONTREAL.

SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS,
Scotch-Bred Heifers,
Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes,
Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes,
FOR SALE,

in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited.

John Miller & Sons,
Brougham, Ont.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y



CHOICE SHORTHORNS

Mr. John Aekrow & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P.O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young bulls and heifers of the richest breeding for sale at reasonable figures. Our cattle are the smooth, short-legged, beefy kind. Imported Scotch bull Reporter heads the herd. Station and Telegraph, MALTON, ONT. 307-y-OM



SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher =3877=, and Mina Chief =3670=. The females consist of Mina and Strathallan families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.

C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P. O., Alderton Stn., Ont.
JAMES QUIRIE, Delawon, Ont. 309-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 the times.

310-y-OM **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**



OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM



Shorthorns & Berkshires

My herd of Shorthorns are from select milking strains. Young animals at right prices. A few fine yearling bulls now ready. For particulars and pedigrees of stock address

DAVID HAY,
 309-y-OM **ARKONA, ONT.**

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.,



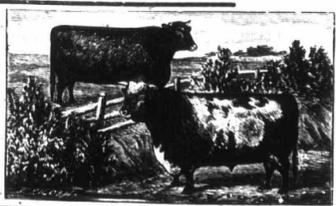
Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.

New Catalogues for 1892 will be ready by April 1st. Send for one; they are mailed free.

My motto: "No business, no harm."
 Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 311-y-OM

Shorthorns, :::
Clydesdales
::: and Cotswolds.



I have now on hand FOR SALE an extra good lot of **Truly-Bred Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Cotswolds.**

Among my Cows, Heifers and young Bulls are some fine show animals. The Clydesdales are of equal quality. My Prices are low and Terms liberal. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

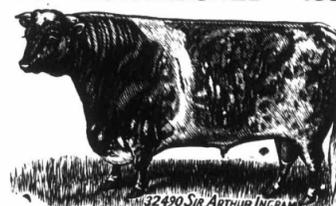
DAVID BIRRELL,
 Telegraph and Post Office—GREENWOOD, ONT. 316-D.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

WE still have a magnificent lot of young **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** FOR SALE. Thick, fleshy cattle from good milking strains. Come and see them.

Our prices are very moderate.
JAS. S. SMITH,
 316-a-om **Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**

1835—ESTABLISHED—1835



SHERIFF-HUTTON :- HERD.

Three yearling Bulls for sale from imported sire and dam. Good, strong animals. Prices to suit the times.

WM. LINTON,
 310-y-OM **AURORA, ONT.**

BOW PARK HERD

PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

I have fourteen particularly good young bulls for sale; among them are some fine show animals. Also a few good females. All are good in color and breeding. Prices to suit the times. Write for particulars.

JAMES HUNTER,
 314-c-OM **Aima, Ont.**

Shorthorns & Improved Large Yorkshires.

WM. COWAN, V. S.,
Clochar Farm, GALT, ONT.,

Offers for sale, at reasonable figures, **Registered Shorthorns,** bulls and heifers of the very best milking strains, and **Improved Large Yorkshires** of all ages. Herd is headed by imported boar "Lincoln Lad," and contains choice sows, both imported and home-bred. 313-y OM

SHORTHORN BULLS
FOR SALE

My Stock Bull Duke of Barrington 2nd-10874—bred from imported stock, a pure Barrington of highest breeding; red; four years old, has proved an excellent getter, and only offered now to save in-breeding. Also, a Waterloo Bull, red, sired by him, sixteen months old.

APPLY TO **JOHN IDINGTON,**
 316-a-om **Stratford, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,
Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 308-y-OM

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS
A CHOICE LOT FOR SALE.

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont.
 312-f-OM

MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, IMP. YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. Herd of Yorkshires headed by Favorite (Imp.) and Royal Duke, both prize winners; also registered Berkshires of Snell's stock. Pairs supplied not akin, and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Address, 310-y-OM **J. G. MAIR, Howick, P.Q.**

DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.

Five bulls from five to eighteen months old, good colors, good pedigrees, prices reasonable. Apply to **H. GOLDING or WM. HOGG,**
 314-c-OM **Thamesford.**

'HEREFORDS'

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER
FOR SALE

A small herd of 13 head. The Cows are from the noted herd of SENATOR COCHRANE, by the Celebrated Bull Cassio, No. 11353,8849 and the Heifers by Vanguard, No. 30074.

If not sold by private sale before 8th April, will be offered at Auction at Cornwall on a day thereafter, of which due notice will be given. Catalogues can be had on application.

D. & J. BERGIN,
 Cornwall, 19th March, 1892. 316-a-o

HEREFORD CATTLE, & CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right **JOS. CAIRNS,** CAMLACHIE, ONT., 14 miles from Sarnia. 313-y-OM

--- WRITE ---

RIDEAU STOCK FARM

KINGSTON, ONT.,
 AND GET PRICES ON —

Holstein Bull Calves

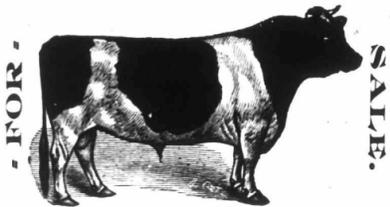
Calved since January 1st, 1892.

F. A. FOLGER,
 315-y-om **Proprietor, Box 579.**

BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM

R. S. STEVENSON,
 Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Holsteins recorded in advanced registry. Yorkshires bred from imported stock. Young stock for sale at all times. 307-y-OM

FOR SALE: Holstein cow coming four, registered, from imported mother, also her calf, three months old. She is a great milk-producer. Price very low, going out of business.—Address: J. E. JOHNSON, Leamington, Ont. 316



A choice lot of thorough-bred Holsteins. We have on hand a large number of choice bull and heifer calves which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. They can be seen at Wyton, which is on the St. Mary's Branch of the Grand Trunk R. R. Before buying, give us a call. For further information apply to W. B. SCATCERD, Secretary, Wyton, Ont.

Holstein-Friesians
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.
J. W. JOHNSON,
313-y-OM SYLVAN P. O.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.
Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg of G. T. R.; New Dundee, P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 317-y-OM
A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,
(24 miles west of Toronto).



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 304-y-OM

Holstein-Friesians
My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station. 306-y
S. D. BARNES, - Birnam P. O.

HOLSTEINS AGAIN IN FRONT.
At Toronto show we showed eight head, and we brought away 4 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds and 3rd on the herd. Stock for sale.

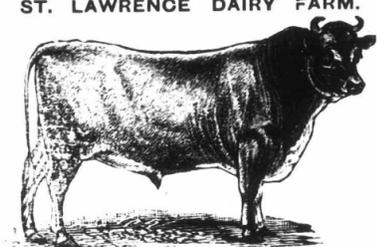
J. C. McNiven & Son,
307-y-OM Lansdown Farm, WILSON, ONT.
13 miles east of Hamilton on the G. W. Div. G.T.R.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
My stock is selected from the leading herds. Choice young stock for sale. Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations. 308-y-OM
W. McCLURE,
Hunt Creek Farm, NORVAL, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND HEIFERS.
John Pringle, Maple Lawn Farm, Avr, Ont., offers for sale a few well-bred bulls and heifers of the above breed at reasonable figures. My bull, Fra's King, was bred by Dudley Miller, and my cows are all of choice breeding. 309-y-OM



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
I have several very choice Bulls fit for service, which I will sell cheap, to make room for the young stock. Come and see them, and you will be pleased. Will allow Colanthes Abbeke's, the Great Milk and Butter Bull, to be bred, to a few select Cows, at the low fee of \$12.00.
306-y-OM Address: H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.



ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY FARM.
My herd consists of choice animals. I breed for the best performers. Have now five bulls for sale of St. Lambert's blood. Quality and prices to suit the times. Address, **ELGIN ROW, Brockville, Ont.** 310-y-OM

BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE
Canada's John Bull.
Canada's Sir George, Allie of St. Lambert, 263 lbs. Pure St. Lambert. 10 lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily.
Massena's Son (Sir Signal), Hugo Chief of St. Amos, Pure St. Lambert. Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,699 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 902 lbs 2oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days. 313-y-OM

Signal of Belvedere (Sir Signal), Miss Satalanella (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.
Believed to be the three greatest living bulls. Silver cup at the Kellogg Combination Sale; Silver Tea Set (Farmer's Advocate) for milk test; over 20 medals, gold, silver and bronze; over 300 prizes in money, also numerous diplomas, commendations and special prizes.

Special Offering Now.
3 sons of Canada's Sir George, pure St. Lambert's.
2 sons of Massena's son, from tested cows.
Registered and express paid to any reasonable distance. - **MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Canada.** 313-y-OM

SUNNY BRAES FARM
Hillhurst, P. O.

ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS.

The prize-winning herd of the Eastern Townships, headed by Rene of St. Lambert (2643), winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes wherever shown. I make a specialty of pure St. Lambert blood, and breed none but the best. Choice young stock for sale. Terms, prices and pedigrees on application.

Mrs. C. H. Crossen,
Sunny Braes Farm, 310-y-OM HILLHURST, P. O.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!
WM. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 309-y-OM

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.
Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (1637), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (2126), a son of Canada John Bull.

STUD headed by Arklan (2331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2,154.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.
A. C. BURGESS, Arklan Farm, 312-y-OM Carleton Place, Ont.

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.
ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Heller bull Otolie 1729 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS.
The Pioneer Herd of these famous American hogs has its headquarters in Essex County, Ont. Address, **PETER LAMARSH,** 310-y-OM WHEATLY, ONT.

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



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

THOMAS GUY,
314-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

JAS. McCORMICK & SON,
311-y-OM Rockton, Ont.

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

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

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

Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWL.

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 26, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

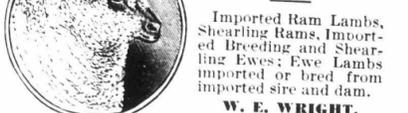
W. M. & J. C. SMITH,
310-y O M. Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont

MAPLECLIFF STOCK FARM
Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

We make a specialty of these grand dairy cattle, our stock consisting of very heavy milkers, and have some fine young stock for sale; also high grades. One mile from Ottawa. **R. REID & CO.,** 311-y-OM Hintonburg, Ont.

TWO PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS! FOR SALE.

314-ff-OM **M. BALLANTYNE,** St. Marys P. O.



SHROPSHIRE.
Imported Ram Lambs, Shearling Rams, Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ewe Lambs imported or bred from imported sire and dam.

W. E. WRIGHT,
307-y-OM Glanworth.



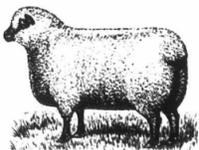
MAPLE SHADE
NOTED FOR
SHROPSHIRE'S
AND
Shorthorns.

Now ready for inspection—a choice lot of strong, fleshy young bulls, sired by the Imp. Cruickshank bull Sussex (59625). Call or write for prices. Address **JOHN DRYDEN,** 314-y-OM BROOKLIN, ONT.

SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

I offer for sale at right prices, a very choice lot of imported ewes and rams; also Scotch Shorthorns from the very best strain in Scotland. Write or come and see them.

W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT., Corwhin, C. P. R., 7 miles east of Guelph. 310-j-om



SHROPSHIRE!

Having sold all my ram lambs, I can offer for sale my large flock of imported Ewes, most of which are safe in lambs. Purchasers requiring real good sheep, not fattened for show purposes, will find flock as represented. My flock represents sheep from six different English breeders. Come and see me. Visitors welcomed.



W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH, P. O. 315-tf-OM

(7 miles south of London.)

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHOWNS.

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

309-v-OM

LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT

MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS

offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages, from their well-known flock, which has taken over 2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence promptly attended to.

307-y-OM

Cotswold Sheep!



Wm. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge P. O., Ont., Importer and Breeder. Flock established 13 years. Imp. rams only used. Stock for sale reasonable. Visitors welcome and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R.

315-y-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

70 DORSET EWE & RAM LAMBS FOR SALE

The rams produce great results in crossing with other breeds, and are used extensively in Australia with the Merino. For particulars and price, apply

THOMAS W. HECTOR.

"The Cottage," Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. 315-c-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP!



CULVERWELL BROS., Durleigh Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record. For price, etc., in Canada and U. S. A., apply to—

315-y-OM

JOHN TAZEWELL, Port Credit, Ont., G. T. R.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, O. C.,

Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division G. T. R., Importer and breeder of

DORSET HORN SHEEP. 314-y-OM

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

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



ST VINCENT 1st

THE MARKHAM HERD, Locust Hill, Ont. (Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C. P. R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 308-y-OM

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP



DAVID BUTTAR,

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-v-OM

SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.

This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.



F. BACH & SON, Onbury, Shropshire, ENGLAND. 289-v

SHROPSHIRE



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

THONGER & BLAKE BROS., Wolf's Head Farm, NESCLEFF, Salop, Eng. 309-y-OM and CALESBURG, Mich., U. S. A.

BEAM : HOUSE : SHROPSHIRE.

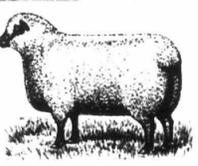
WM. THOMAS offers for sale RAMS AND EWES



from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address—

WM. THOMAS, Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop, 316-y-om England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.

Astwood Hill Shropshires, the most famous flock in England. We led in the show ring at the Royal and the Bath and West of England in 1891.



I. & S. BRADBURN, Astwood Hill, Redditch, Eng. 316-y-om

ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.

It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and Ewes always for sale.

H. PARKER,

The Park Farm, Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng. 316-y-om

SHROPSHIRE, -- SHORTHORNS and Yorkshires.

My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome.



Young Stock always for sale at reasonable figures.

GEO. THOMPSON, Wroxall, Warwick, England. Station and Telegraph:—Hatton. Trains met by appointment. 316-y-om

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood, Favens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale first Wednesday in September.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

Apply to J. DIXON, Loughcrew, Oldcastle, Co. Meath, Ireland. 307-y-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.

These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.

THOMAS CHICK, Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England. 285-zv-OM

LINCOLN -- SHEEP



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

WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS

Address— HENRY DUDDING, Riby Grove, Gt. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. 307-y-OM

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

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

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Cleers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890. DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

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

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 315-y-OM



W. G. EDWARDS & CO.
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

Pine Grove Stock Farm
ROCKLAND, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

**FOR SALE
COTSWOLDS
—AND—
BERKSHIRES.**

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

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,
EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.

Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 310-y-OM

S. COXWORTH,
CLAREMONT, ONT.

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshire Pigs and Feg. Cotswolds of the choicest strains. A few choice sows, six months old, for sale. Now is the time to order young pigs to be shipped in April and May. Nothing but choice stock shipped, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, or if convenient come and see my stock.—C. P. R. Station, Claremont, Ont. 316-y-om

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE!
Young Boars and Sows from two to eight months old. Also booking orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. E. MARTIN, Nithside Farm, Paris Station, Canning P.O., Ont. 316-y-OM

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES—Two grand boars fit for service, also a few sows. Cheap. A. D. ROBERTS, Walmer Lodge, Ancaster, Ont. 315-y-OM

**Improved Large White
Yorkshires, Pedigreed.**

We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to

Wm. Goodger & Son,
306-y-OM WOODSTOCK, ONT.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES!
The Pioneer Herd of America.

Orders: Booked: for: Spring: Pigs.
Bred from the best strains of imported stock.
Apply **G. S. CHAPMAN,**
"The Grange Farm,"
305-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

IMPROVED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES!
One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since founded. Choice stock for sale. **JAS. FIELD & SON,** Castle Hill Farm, A. CASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

**Improved Large (White)
Yorkshire Pigs and
Scotch Shorthorns.**

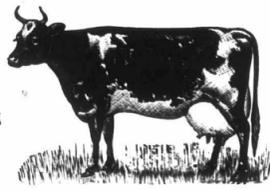
Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires, wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.

J. E. BRETHER, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 304-y-OM

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

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

Laurentian Stock
AND
Dairy Farm.
North Nation
Mills, P. Q.



Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.
Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.
GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 316-y-OM

BLAIR BROS.,
AURORA, - - ILLINOIS,

—IMPORTERS OF—
Cleveland Bay, German Coach, English Shire and Clydesdale Horses.
NEW IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.

The animals now on hand are of exceedingly fine proportions, are of very choice breeding, are showy and stylish, and have the best of action. We have now the best lot of horses we ever owned. We offer **First-class Animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices.** Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town. 314-c-OM

**FOR SALE!
GOLDDUST HORSES**
—NOTED FOR THEIR—
Size, Style, Speed and Finish.

SPEEDY STALLIONS, FILLIES AND GELDINGS
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

Zilcaadi Golddust colts have won five times as many premiums at the Kentucky fairs than all other horses against which they showed. Write for prices.
314-c-OM

**AT HEAD OF STUD
ZILCAADI GOLDDUST 4400**
(THE BEST SON OF GOLDDUST 150.)

Sire of Whirlwind; record, 2.24.
Sire of Fannie Golddust; record, 2.254.
Sire of Estelle; record, 2.26.
Sire of Hendrick; record, 2.274.
Sire of Cleveland; record, 2.291.
Also sire of dam of Rosalind Wilkes; record, 2.144.

—AND—
HENDRICKS,
The great show stallion, winner of over 40 premiums in Kentucky fair rings.

L. L. DORSEY, MIDDLETOWN, JEFFERSON CO., KENTUCKY, U.S.

JERSEYS: AND: WELSH: PONIES.

A number of sons and daughters of Nell's John Bull, A.J.C.C. 2321, at prices to suit the times. All reg. or eligible to registry, in A. J. C. C. This herd is the home of such cows as Abie of St. L., 26 lbs. 12 oz., butter in one week; Miss Stoke Pogis, 21 lbs. 5 oz.; Kit, 22 lbs. 11 oz.; Polley of St. L., 13 lbs. 7 oz.; Vic of St. L., 18 lbs. 5 1/2 oz.; and Nettie of Grimsby, 16 lbs. 7 oz. Nell's John Bull, the sire of this young stock, is sired by the famous prize-winner Canada's John Bull. He is also a grandson of Ida of St. L., the largest milking Jersey in the world—67 lbs. milk one day, 454 1/2 lbs. in one week and 1,888 lbs. in one month. Her sister, Allie of St. L., gave 62 1/2 lbs. milk one day and 425 1/2 lbs. in one week. Those wishing dairy animals can find both butter and milk in this breeding. Nell's John Bull is also individually good. He won at same year, he won diploma in his class and sweepstakes silver medal as best bull any age. At Hamilton, London first in his class and is added silver medal herd. We also have sixty head of Welsh Blood Ponies, all ages. These ponies are superior to any other breed for ladies or children. They are very handsome, free drivers and very gentle, and have taken first prize wherever shown. Prospective buyers would do well to inspect our herd and learn prices. Visitors will be met at station upon giving one day's notice.
315-c-OM

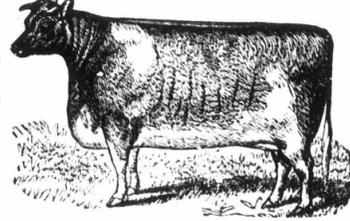
GEORGE SMITH & SON, GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, OF GREENWOOD, ONT

MAKES A SPECIAL OFFERING THIS MONTH OF
Eight Excellent Young Durham Bulls

Fit for service, and an equal number of
YEARLING -- HEIFERS

All fit for exhibition the coming fall, besides young Cows and Heifers of other ages. Prices moderate. Terms liberal. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station C.P.R., or Pickering Station G.T.R. Write or write me when and where to meet you. 315-a-OM



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

GLENHYRST.
50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.
JAMES MAXWELL, Supt.
Shropshire Sheep.
Shetland Ponies.
Apples—in quantity—Plums.
Registered Stock, all ages, for sale.
JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP., [300-y-OM]

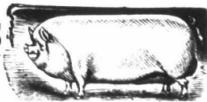
OAKWOOD FARM.
100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.
GEORGE WALTER, Supt.
Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo, Capacity 250 tons.
Dorset Horned Sheep—Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aargie family). Advance Register.
Chester White Pigs.

CEDARS FARM.
175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.
ROBERT WALKER, Supt.
Oxford-down Sheep.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

A few young sows from imported stock, due to farrow in April, also boars and young pigs.
314-c-OM Apply to **G. BALLACHEY, Brantford.**

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
Sixty head of the best strains and quality.
Write for prices.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 314-y-OM



Pedigreed -:- Improved -:- Large -:- Yorkshires.

Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby & Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires, and is prepared to book orders for young stock.

ADDRESS:—**C. S. CHAPMAN, The Grange Farm,**
305-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

R. H. HARDING,
Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ontario,
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved

CHESTER WHITE SWINE



DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. 310-y-OM

H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,

Importers & Breeders of

OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.



Size and quality combined. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize both at Montreal and Toronto fairs, 1891. Sixty choice spring pigs for sale. 316-b-OM

E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM - - ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of

Ohio Improved Chester White Swine



The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada.
I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 305-y

TAMWORTHS

Improved Large Yorkshires.

Our stock is all imported from the very best herds in England, and every pig traces to the English Herd Book. We offer for sale at lowest figures Boars and Sows of the above breeds and of all ages. Write for prices, or give us a call and see our stock. Over forty head on hand.

JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,

Ingersoll, Ont. 308-y-OM

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES

JOHN BELL,
Clydesdale Farm, L'Amaroux P.O., Ont.,

Offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous brood of Bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A.C. Yorkshire Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 317-y-OM

Registered Poland-Chinas Canadian Black Bess Herd.

Stock strictly of the Corwin, King, Butler and Black Bess blood. Choice stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Imported. Nominally at head of herd, assisted by Imported Boars Confit, Luck and Moorish King. Farm two miles south of G. T. R., C. P. R., and E. & H. R. stations. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited. Registered rates of shipment by express. **J. J. PAYNE,** Chatham, Ont. 311-y-OM



— IMPORTED AND REGISTERED —
CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS AND MARES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES.** Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-OM **CLAREMONT ONT.**

THE GERMAN COACHERS

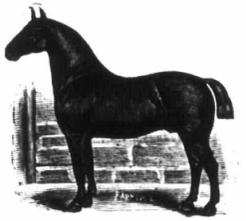
VICTORIOUS!

29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, 1890,

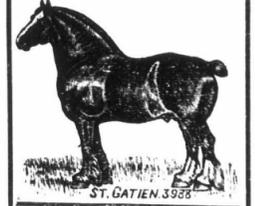
by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by

OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, Watseka, Ill.

Fourth importation arrived Aug. 2, last.
Fifty Stallions for Sale.
Every animal fully guaranteed. For particulars address as above.
Watseska is eighty miles south of Chicago and one hundred miles east of Peoria. 312-c-OM



IMPORTED . HACKNEYS . AND . CLYDESDALES!



OF THE MOST POPULAR STRAINS OF BREEDING, TOGETHER WITH THE HIGHEST PRIZE - WINNING -:- INDIVIDUALS! IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

Stallions by the Most Noted Sires for Sale.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

ROBERT BEITH & CO., 313-y Bowmanville, Ont.

MESSRS. JAS. GARDHOUSE & SONS., ROSEDALE FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught Colts and Fillies, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also Shorthorns and Leicester of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegram: MALTON on G. T. R. 313-y-OM

MANITOBA HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE

I can sell you an imported Clydesdale Stallion for less money than any other dealer. I handle none but sound, first-class stock, and sell at a small profit. I number among my customers such well-known horsemen as Enright Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and Dundas, Ont. Also a few choice Shetland Ponies.

A. K. TEGART, IMPORTER AND BREEDER, **TOTTENHAM, ONT.** 313-y-OM

Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.
Young dogs for sale from the imported sires Turk II, first prize Toronto, and Moorstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize-winning bitches money could buy in England. **A. BURLAND, Sec. Ont. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont.** 307-y-OM

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Standard-Bred Stallions
AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.
Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 233, by Egbert 1136, sire of Ethorne 2123; Temple Bar 2153, and forty three others in thirty list. Other standard bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.
315-y-OM **CORNWELL & COOKE, Proprietors.**

Standard-Bred Trotters and A. J. C. C. Jerseys for Sale.
Produce of such sires as Gen. Stanton (2545), 5 in 30 list this year; Almont Wilkes (11242), 220, trial 216; and Superior, sire of Canadian Girl. Brood Mares, daughters of Gen. Stanton, Almont Wilkes, Clear Girl, Brown Douglass and Winfield Scott, including dam and three full sisters of Fife Stanton 2284, last bull in L.I.E. Jerseys principally of St. Lambert strain, all young stock, sired by sweepstakes bull Toronto 1890.—**J. CARPENTER, Ingledale, Wjnona, Ont.** 307-y-OM

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS
Headed by Mambrino Rittler, alias Crown Prince (1245), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. **A. M. Vansiele,** Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

NOTICES.

The London Office of the New York Life Insurance are advertising for reliable pushing farmers or farmers' sons to act as agents, to operate their non-forfeiting free, Tontine Policies at regular life rates. Suitable men will be paid salary or commission. All information can be had from Mr. J. H. McDowell, Bank of Commerce building, London, Ont.

Mr. Herber Rawlings, Ravenswood, Ont., writes to correct an error made in printing his article on seed grains. The corn recommended by him was Golden Dent, not Golden Grant. Mr. R. says it is a good early sort; too good to be misnamed. He reports his Shorthorns and Cotswolds to be doing well. At the time of writing, March 16th, he had 34 Cotswold lambs. Cotswolds are valuable property now.

Messrs. Moore & Co., Real Estate Agents, London Ont., have a large list of Manitoba Farms for sale in nearly every district of the Province, and they are prepared to sell the said lands away down in prices, and make easy terms to purchasers. Parties contemplating leaving Ontario, to settle in the West, might find it to their advantage to call or write Messrs. Moore & Co., and get their list and prices.

The Wilson Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ont., are trying to meet a long felt want by manufacturing a cheap, durable and simply constructed cart. They claim no jolting or pitching in passing over obstructions, no internal or side sway, and assuring a level position of the seat at all times, with scarcely any leverage or weight upon the shafts. The company will be glad to send particulars as to prices, etc., upon application.

MONTHLY PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 45 Scott street, Toronto, not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition"; also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winner's names will be published in the Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

"MONARCH FANNING MILL."—This mill is manufactured by Messrs. Sutherland & Gray, Montreal, Ontario, and appears to be attracting considerable attention among the farmers. There are 14 points of superiority claimed for this Mill by the manufacturers over all others manufactured in America, namely:—1. A Grading Mill—the best of the grain can be taken for seed and balance cleaned for market at same run, the only way of getting rid of the chaff of sieves can be changed without affecting the screens and vice versa. 2. End shake on screens and side shake on sieves. 3. Being able to use long meshed wire in screens for cleaning wheat so that chaff can all be screened out, also separating rye from seed wheat. 4. A motion to screens that keep them from choking and at the same time forces the grain rapidly over them. 5. Two separate shoes so that the shake of sieves can be changed without affecting the screens and vice versa. 6. End shake on screens and side shake on sieves. 7. Can use one to four screens at same time and one to six sieves at same time. 8. Greater amount of blast. 9. A wind board that directs the blast where required at will of operator. 10. All blast can be shut off when desired in cleaning small seeds. 11. The fastest cleaning, most perfect working and easiest operated mill in America. 12. Most complete and perfect in detail. 13. When operator stops turning, grain lays still on screens, so that cleaning is not affected by stopping at any time. 14. The only mill that will separate vetches from wheat. This mill is in use at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The manufacturers are ready to furnish hundreds of testimonials on application. It would seem that it would be advantageous to the farming community to possess a mill of such superior qualities, and which is guaranteed by the manufacturers to give perfect satisfaction.

The blood is the life; and if life is to be preserved and prolonged, an imperative condition is that the blood be pure, rich and active. For all the ills to which flesh is heir there is but one cause, and that cause most undeniably is vitiated or impure blood. Where, therefore, the life-giving current is weak and sluggish, there will be found an enfeebled constitution, the result of germs insidiously in-pregnating the system with disease. The germs or microbes feed upon the blood and tissues; and when the poison of their actions set in, the end is not far off. Few there are who fully comprehend the danger which lurks in the vicinity of those most imperceptible particles, which find lodgement in the human organization; and it is only when their destructive inroads become apparent that the sufferer realizes peril, and casts about for relief. All the known remedies are employed and medical science is called in—and yet a cure is seldom or never effected. The microbe or blood foe seems to be untouched by the most elaborate prescriptions; and the only effectual check to its growth and mischief, of which account is taken, is that devised by Mr. Radam, whose name has leaped into prominence within the last few years, and whose remedy challenges the skeptical to a test. His Microbe Killer is of comparatively recent discovery; but short as has been its record the proofs are many that the discovery has not been made in vain, but that it is a priceless boon to suffering humanity. You who are laboring under physical ailment may not be cured by Radam's Microbe Killer; but you cannot tell till you try it.—[From the Irish Canadian, February 11, 1892.]

PLANTS, BUSHES AND VINES.

Below will be found a few choice premiums which will be sent to parties for securing us new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

THE NEW STRAWBERRY ADVOCATE.

This new strawberry has been tested for five years and has thus far proved to be very hardy, a good strong grower, with healthy foliage and very productive flowers, perfect fruit, of large size, bright red, colors on all sides at once, and of good quality. Perhaps no other new sort that has been sent out for years will combine as many good points as the

"ADVOCATE."

Many new strawberries are sent out every year. Many of them are seldom heard of after a short life of but a few years at most. Too often the originator of a new sort has grown but few of the standard kinds, and is, therefore, not in a position to judge of the merits of his own seedlings, hence placed on the market. The ADVOCATE is a new berry that has been fully tested in a plantation containing 115 of the leading kinds, and contains so many good points, that it is well worth giving an extended trial. If it does as well in the future as it has done in the past five years, it will hold a place at the head of the list as being a berry best suited to the farmer's wants for family use, especially when but one variety is grown. These plants have not been offered for sale by any nursery firm, and will not be offered for sale in the regular way until next season. The price will then be one dollar per dozen.

WE WILL SEND

12 PLANTS CAREFULLY PACKED

FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER,

Or 25 plants of any of the following sorts:—

BUBACH.

Blossoms Pistillate.

Plant vigorous, healthy and very productive; fruit of the largest size, bright red, good quality. The best large strawberry thus far fully tested.

Crescent Seedling.

Blossoms Pistillate.

Plant vigorous and most productive of any strawberry grown; fruit bright red, medium to large in size. Ripens early.

WILSON.

Blossoms Perfect.

An old standard sort well known to give good satisfaction in most all localities.

DAISY.

Blossoms Perfect.

Plant vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit of good size, very bright red; good quality. Well worthy a place in any garden.

The above will all be sent from Mr. W. W. Hilborn, of Leamington, Ont., who is well known to our readers.

We will send any one of the following collections of Vines, Shrubs or Bushes, carefully packed, for a list of three new subscribers, accompanied with \$3. The regular price for each collection is \$1.50. This list will be put up by Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, who is well and favorably known to our readers.

1—1 Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy), 1 Spirea Van Houttei and 1 Deutzia, 1 Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora).

2—1 Purple-leaved Beech, 1 Norway Maple, 1 Golden Arbor Vitae, 1 Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis.

3—1 Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 1 Imperial Cut-leaved Alder.

4—Raspberries—12 Cuthberts, 6 Shaffers, 6 Hilborns, 6 Golden Queens.

All of above mailing size (under two feet). Young, thrifty plants, with nice roots.

5—Grapes—1 Niagara, 1 Lindley, 1 Warden, 1 Concord.

6—1 Purple-leaved Beech, 1 Golden Arbor Vitae, 1 Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 1 Norway Maple, 1 Mountain Ash.

All of above mailing size.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY

ANNUAL

HORSE SHOW

Will take place this year, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

APRIL 21, 22, 23

On the old Upper Canada College grounds, corner of King and John streets, Toronto, under an immense canvas pavilion (325x250 feet), especially imported and erected for this occasion, with seating capacity for four thousand spectators in addition to 75 handsome private boxes containing from four to six chairs each.

Also a space of 306 x 15 feet has been allotted for a promenade immediately in front of the boxes and seats. The stables will be adjacent to the show ring, with accommodation for 300 horses.

The splendid collection of horses (about 200) which Mr. Grand and special expert buyers employed by him have purchased during the past eight months for the Great Annual Spring Sale, which takes place the following week, will be shown in all their various classes, equipped in magnificent new English brass and silver-mounted harness and appointments, together with handsome new vehicles, including four in-hand drags, T and dog carts, Tilburys, Victorias, etc. The saddle horses, comprising heavy and light-weight hunters, ladies' and gentlemen's Park hacks, etc., will be shown in the ring and ridden over jumps. All the thoroughly-trained, high stepping four-in-hands, tandems, matched pairs and single dog cart horses, cobs, ponies, etc., will be driven by Toronto gentlemen.

Amongst the numerous other attractions the following liberal premiums will be offered by Mr. W. D. Grand:—

CLASS 1—For Thoroughbred Stallion best calculated to improve the breed of horses in Canada—Prize, \$150; \$80 to first, \$50 to second, \$20 to third; entrance \$2.

CLASS 2—For best Hackney Stallion (any age)—Prize \$150; \$80 to first, \$50 to second, \$20 to third; entrance \$2.

CLASS 3—Special prize \$50 for the most stylish and best appointed gentleman's pair; turnout to be shown before an appropriate vehicle the entire outfit and general display to be considered; entrance \$2.

CLASS 4—Coachman's prize to be competed for by professional coachmen in livery; the best performing and clever handling a pair of horses and carriage in the ring—Prize, \$40; entrance free.

CLASS 5—For professional coachmen in livery driving a single horse and trap—Prize \$35; entrance free.

CLASS 6—Hunters' prize, for saddle horse or hunter; best performance over six 4 foot jumps; conformation and general good manners also to be considered—Prize \$50.

CLASS 7—Queen's hotel prize, a silver cup kindly donated by the proprietors of the Queen's hotel, Toronto; for gentlemen drivers only; best and most masterly handling of a pair of horses and carriage in the ring; entrance free.

In classes 4, 5 and 7 horses and carriages will be furnished by Mr. Grand.

ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges:—Mr. George Torrence, Mr. T. C. Patterson, Major Mead, Dr. Andrew Smith, Mr. C. N. Shanly, Col. Otter, Mr. L. Meredith, London; Dr. McEachran, Montreal; Mr. William Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; Mr. Harry Hamlin, Buffalo; Dr. Tremaine, Buffalo; Mr. John Hope, Brantford; Mr. Montague Allan, of Montreal; Dr. Gren-ide, Guelph; Mr. James T. Hyde, New York; Captain Barker, Boston.

The Pavilion will be brilliantly illuminated by a grand display of electric lights, and the band of the Queen's Own Rifles in attendance each afternoon and evening. No expense or trouble has been spared to make this the most magnificent and popular horse show ever afforded the public in Canada, the intention being ultimately to inaugurate a genuine Canadian Annual Horse Show, which will favorably compare with the Royal Agricultural Society's shows of Great Britain, from whence the importation of many of the best prize animals to our country so large a number of our celebrated horses have sprung. The unequalled reputation our Canadian horses have acquired throughout both America and Europe fully accounts for the ever steadily increasing demand year by year, which fully warrants our belief that Canada will eventually become the greatest horse country in the world.

Return tickets will be issued on all railroads at a fare and a third from any station to parties of eight or more attending the Horse Show.

Also all horses shipped to the city for exhibition at this Show will be returned by the railroads, if not sold, at half fare.

The GREAT ANNUAL SPRING SALE will take place as stated above, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the following week (APRIL 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th), when upwards of three hundred (300) horses of all descriptions and classes will be offered for public competition to the highest bidders, sale commencing each day at 10 o'clock sharp.

W. D. GRAND.

316-a-o Proprietor Grand's Repository, Toronto

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The celebrated Ayrshire herd, the property of the late Thomas Brown, Petite Cote, will be sold April 20th. The dispersion of this finely bred herd offers a rare chance to buyers. See advertisement in this issue.

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE must have a great circulation," states Mr. S. Ling, of the Fort Rouge Poultry Yards, Winnipeg. "Judging by the very large number of letters I am receiving daily from parties enquiring for poultry and eggs in response to my advertisement."

SHEEP RAISING IN DAKOTA is a financial success, as is evidenced by the statements made by prominent Dakotians in a pamphlet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, copy of which will be sent free upon application to J. H. Hiland, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Ill., or to A. J. Taylor, Canadian Pass. Agent, 4 Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. John E. Smith, Brandon, informs us that his stock, consisting of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, and Herefords have come through the winter in good condition. His horses number seventy-two, twenty-five of which are registered, including seven stallions. His fine herd of Shorthorns is headed by the remarkable Windsor; he is also the owner of Royal Scott and four others. He has five Hereford bulls of different ages fit for service. His Herefords, fed entirely on straw during the winter, are reported in good trim.

J. C. Snell, Edmonton, reports a strong crop of lambs coming in his flock of Cotswolds, with a proportion of twins and triplets. "Too many by half in some cases." The demand for Cotswolds is increasing, and the prospect good. Among recent sales are ten yearling ewes and one imported ram to S. H. Anderson, Oxford, Ind.; two yearling ewes to Austin Carrothers, Regina, N. W. T. Of Berkshires, one imported sow to S. Coxworth, Claremont; one sow to E. V. Miller, Morley, Iowa. Mr. Snell has recently bought seven of Mr. Mann's imported show sheep, including the 1st and 2nd prize ewe lambs and 1st prize ram lamb at the leading shows last year.

Mr. Auzias-Turenne writes us as follows:—"The World's Fair did not care even to send us an answer about the Percheron stud book of Canada. The rules are practically the same as the stud book of America, and I feel sure that the latter one has something to do with such carelessness or ill-will. I am sure that you will say a word about it in your next issue. There are registered in this Percheron stud book of Canada some all-over-Dominion prize winners, and I know that the owners would be glad to send them to the World's Fair, but they will not pay \$10 and have them registered again in the Percheron stud book of America."

Mr. F. A. Folger, proprietor of the Rideau Stock Farm, writes us as follows:—"I have sold the following calves: Bull calf, calved Feb. 14th, by Ethelkas Prince 13637, dam Nixie L. 5155, to Mr. John Pickering, Freleighsburg. Bull calf, by Ethelkas Prince, out of Nixie L.'s daughter 20861, to Mr. L. E. Price, Mountain Grove. Heifer calf by Ethelkas Prince, out of Ferno 8863, to Mr. Alex. Doig, Lachute, Que. Heifer calf, by Ethelkas Prince, out of Jungfrau, to John Pickering, Freleighsburg, Que." It will be observed that all the above are sired by the richly-bred bull Ethelkas Prince, described in our March issue.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, reports enquiries for young Shorthorn bulls very much greater than ever before, with some sales. Prices offered are, in many cases, entirely too low to pay for breeding good ones. Hundreds could be sold at prices that would pay well to breed the cheaper class of bulls. The calves to date in the Greenwood herd are not only good ones, and all alive, but they are without an exception excellent calves. There has not been a sick or delicate animal in the herd all winter. The young bulls, now fit for service and for sale, are a good lot, and in fine form for usefulness.

IMPORTANT TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS—Mr. Robert Wrightman, Owen Sound, Ont., when renewing his advertisement, writes as follows concerning the goods he advertises:—"We would call the attention of all farmers to the importance of Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash, now used extensively all over the Dominion, and is rapidly superseding all other preparations. The arsenical dips and dips composed of lime and sulphur, and other poisonous and hurtful ingredients, it is well known have a pernicious effect on the quantity and quality of the wool; they also injure the sheep, and, in some cases, cause death. The effect of this fluid is quite the reverse of this, being of a naturally oily character it softens the skin and fleece, and has the property of greatly stimulating the growth of the wool and improving its quality and value. It thoroughly and completely cures scab without risk of failure; ticks, lice and all insects are destroyed instantly without the slightest danger to men or animals. It at once destroys all parasites infesting the skin of cattle, horses, dogs or any other domestic animal. It is a certain cure for mange. As a healing lotion for wounds, sores, saddle-galls, fetid ulcers, etc., there is nothing equal to it. It promotes a rapid healing and destroys any foul smell. It is also the most perfect, active and powerful disinfectant and germicide known, and will prevent and arrest outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases, such as foot and mouth disease. In fact, no farmer or breeder can afford to be without this preparation, as recommended by the Hon. John Dryden and other large stockmen." See advertisement.

\$50.00 FREE.

COTTAM'S
P. C.
B. B. W. B.
B. S. C. P. M.

We offer in prizes as follows:—1st, \$30.00; 2nd, \$15.00; 4th, 1 Box C. W. C., value \$3.00; 4th, 1 Box C. W. C., value \$2.00, to parties sending most words made out of the word "Cottam's" and eleven capital letters in next column.

(Cottam's Patent Bird Bread.)
(Cottam's Bird Seed.)
(Cottam's Washing Compound.)
(Cottam's Baking Powder.)
(Cottam's Mustard.)

Old and young, everybody can compete. Mail 10c. for rules governing contest and we will send you a sample box of C. P. B. B., worth 10c.
316-1-om **BART. COTTAM, London, Can.**



IT RESTS THE BACK Most women know all about the misery of wash-day. To many it means Backache, Sore Hands, Hard Rubbing over a steaming tub, and long hours. This falls to the lot of those who use poor, cheap, and injurious soaps.



This Soap does away with Hard Rubbing, Tired Backs, Hot Steam, and Sore Hands. It brings comfort to millions of homes, and will do so to yours if you will use it.

Remember the Name

"SUNLIGHT"

WORKS 5 FT. SUNLIGHT LEVER BROS. LIMITED
NEAR BIRKENHEAD TORONTO

DAIRYMEN!

Take the direct road. Why go a long distance around when you can, by applying to the undersigned, immediately get catalogues, prices, etc., of the world-famed

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS?

I can supply you with Hand-power Separators with a capacity of from 275 to 600 lbs. of milk per hour, and Steam-power Machines with capacity of from 1,200 to 3,600 lbs. per hour.

Wholesale Agent for the Dominion.
FRANK WILSON,
313-f-OM 33 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.
J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON, ONT.
Ridgling horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 275-v

RED RIVER FARMS

PART CASH.
480 Acres
Consisting of 160 acres wood lot and 320 acres prairie. 100 acres ready for crop. 2 storey house, stables and out-buildings. Unfailing supply of water.
OTHER CHOICE FARMS.
EASY TERMS.
WALTON & UNSWORTH,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
316-b-om **EMERSON.**

EMERSON, MAN.

BABCOCK MILK TESTERS.

ALEXANDRA SEPARATORS, Hand and Power.

BUTTER Workers, Butter Printers, etc.

PARCHMENT Paper for Wrapping butter and Lining Butter Tubs.

ENSILAGE SEED CORNS. Best varieties in cultivation.

Write for prices and further information. Correspondence invited.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO.
London, Ont. 316-a-om

YOU SHOULD KNOW
THAT WE WERE THE FIRST IN CANADA TO MANUFACTURE THE

LEVER : CORN : SCUFFLER!
AND SUCH A SWARM OF IMITATORS.

Further Improvements for 1892. Imitators Still Behind.



THE LEADER.

Don't place your orders for imitations, many of which are untried, when you can buy the Genuine LEADER CORN SCUFFLER, that proved to be the eye-opener last season. All the latest improvements in Riding and Walking Plows. We manufacture only high-classed goods. Place your orders early. Correspondence solicited.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS, WATFORD, ONT.
Established 1875. 315-f-o

FRED. D. COOPER,
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

A large number of choice improved farms for sale on easy terms in the fertile districts of Brandon, Souris and Pipestone. All information, advice and assistance cheerfully given to intending settlers.
318-y-OM

FARMERS -- IN -- ONTARIO
Wishing to settle in Manitoba or the Northwest should write us before purchasing improved farms or wild lands in any part of the province. Cheap farms on easy terms of payment. Write to

WAUGH & OSBORNE,
Or to 496 Main St., WINNIPEG.
JOHN STARK & CO.,
307-y-OM 26 Toronto St., TORONTO

Bruce's Selected Seeds for the Farm

The Choicest selection of **Swedish Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, and Field Carrot Seeds.**
Re-cleaned **Clovers, Timothy** and other **Grass Seeds.**
Best varieties of **Spring Wheats, Barley, Oats** and other **Grains.**

Bruce's Selected Seeds for the Garden

Selected stocks of **Vegetable Seeds,** grown expressly for our trade.
Selected stocks of **Flower Seeds and Bulbs** for the Garden and Greenhouse.

==== Bruce's Selected Seed Corn ====

Genuine Red Cob Ensilage. Selected Mammoth White Cob Ensilage. Golden Dew-Drop, Longfellow, Angel (f Midnight, Compton 12-rowed and 8 rowed Yellow.

--- Bruce's Selected Seed Potatoes ---

New introductions of approved excellence, and old Standard Varieties at moderate prices.
The **Farmer, the Market Gardener, the Florist** and the **Amateur** will find much useful information in our illustrated and descriptive Seed Catalogue for 1892, which will be mailed free to applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants and Growers, **HAMILTON, ONT.**



SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES

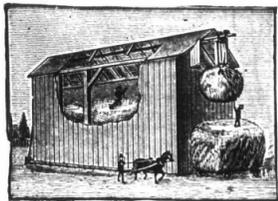
Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, **EXCELSIOR SPRAYING**
Grape and Potato Rot, Plum Curculia prevented by using **OUTFITS.**
PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES. Catalogue showing
all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. **Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines,**
and **Berry Plants at Bottom Prices.** Address **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Illa.**

SPRAYING OUTFITS PERFECTION

Best, Latest Improved and Cheapest. Our Perfection and
Empire Pumps stir the liquid automatically and will spray 100 Trees Per Hour.
We make the **Little Gem** and **Garfield Knapsack** Sprayers and the **Vermorel** line
spray nozzle, most economical spray nozzle in the world. Also a **Horse Power Sprayer** at low price.
We sell **Sulphate of Copper, Paris Green** and **London Purple** at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. Write
address plainly, giving county. **FIELD FORCE PUMP CO. 127 Bristol Ave. LOCKPORT, N. Y.**

BUCHANAN'S (Malleable Improved) PITCHING MACHINE

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without
changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable
Iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys.
Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satis-
faction guaranteed.



The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter

Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and
is the most complete apparatus ever offered to
the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in
the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to
M. T. BUCHANAN, Ingersoll.

FARMS FOR SALE

If you want to buy, sell or
exchange any kind of
farm lands, put yourself
in the way of doing business by calling on
A. A. CAMPBELL.

Land Office 137 Dundas street, London, Ont.
315-c-o

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Settlers' Train with Colonist Sleeper Attached

WILL RUN TO ALL POINTS IN THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Leaving Toronto 9 p. m. every Friday
in March and April via North Bay.
NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.

One-Way Personally Conducted Excursions

to all points on the

PACIFIC COAST

— VIA THE

Great St. Clair Tunnel Route and Chicago,

leaving Toronto every

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

These parties are carried in Pullman Tourist Sleep-
ing Cars, for which a small amount, in addition
to regular passenger fares, is charged for
sleeping and other accommodations.
Second-class tickets accepted in
such cars.

For further particulars apply to any of the
Company's Agents. 315-c-o

Farmers, Attention.

The New York Life Insurance Co. will pay either
salary or commission to a reliable and pushing
farmer in your district, to operate the following
new plan of insurance. This company is now
issuing their non-forfeiting, free, Tontine policies
at regular life rates. And on the fifteen and
twenty year periods, those policies can be convert-
ed into cash same as endowment policies at the
end of the Tontine period. Also term policies,
which are cheaper than society insurance, with the
addition of over \$125,000,000 as security. For fur-
ther information call and see the general agent,
J. R. McDowell, Bank of Commerce building,
London, Ont. 316-c-o

Do You Know

that you can beauti-
fully decorate your
walls and ceilings and
do the work yourself, and very cheaply? Ask
any paint dealer, or write for designs and instruc-
tions. No stamps required.
316-c-o ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., advertises this month
Holstein bulls for service. See his adv.

Mr. J. C. Nash, Edmonton, advertises Jersey cows
heifers and calves from rich butter stock, and o
handsome colors.

Read carefully W. D. Grand's announcement of
annual horse show and sale. This will be the
largest affair of the kind ever held in Canada. Mr.
Grand deserves liberal support and patronage.

Robert Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., have
recently sold the imported Hackneys, Miss Rickell
and Conquest, to Messrs Twaddell & Sharp,
Philadelphia, Pa., and the Clyde stallion, Man O'
War, to Thomas Archer, Ovid, Mich.

Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ont., offers in
this issue eggs for hatching from his prize poultry,
which include White Plymouth Rocks, Rouen,
Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks. He certainly keeps a
very high class of stock and deserves well of the
public patronage, and will ship promptly all orders
sent him.

A recent addition to Sir Donald A. Smith's herd
of Herefords at Silver Heights, near Winnipeg,
was the bull Wilton Hillhurst, rising four years old
and tipping the beam at 2,300 lbs. He is a mar-
sired by Cassio B53, being from the herd of Hon.
M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

Mr. Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, P. Q.,
writes us that he has just had an exceptional case
of a bull siring heifer calves. During last year he
sent seven Ayrshire cows to be bred to Mr. Brown's
imported Ayrshire bull Chieftain of Barcheskie,
which have produced by him eight heifer calves,
all of which are exceedingly strong and promising.

Mr. A. F. McGill, of Hillsburg, has recently sold
his grand, big, red Shorthorn bull, Famous Chief,
to the Messrs. T. A. Alban & Son, of Venedocia,
Ohio, U.S., to go into the show ring the coming
season. Famous Chief is one of the many good
ones sired by Mr. Arthur Johnston's Imp. Crulek-
shank-Victoria bull, Indian Chief. The price,
though not named, is said to have been a good one.

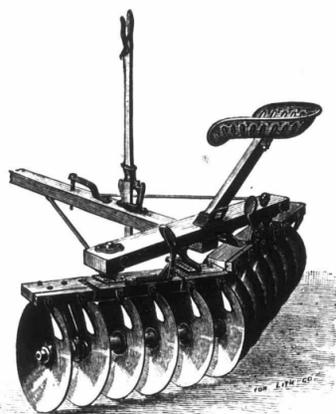
In a business letter, under date March 12, Mr.
Alex. Hume, Burnbrae, Ont., informs us that one
of his Ayrshire cows completed her year the 9th of
this month, and he is pleased to give the result,
which is as follows:—She dropped her calf on the
9th of March, 1891; was dry about six weeks, and
on Jan. 24th, 1892, dropped her next calf; for the
year, up to March 9th, gave 10,029 lbs. of milk on
our ordinary feeding, and is averaging 46 lbs. per
day for the 11 days of this month. The others
mentioned in a previous report are doing nearly as
well. Have sold and booked several orders for
spring calves, also sold a lot of breeding sows.

W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ont., writes:—My
recent sales are one roan bull calf to John Revells
Mountsberg, Ont., and my entire herd of high
grade Shorthorns that have won this last few years
at all the township shows and last year at four
shows, including Guelph Central, making a clean
sweep in the different sections and winning all the
herd prizes, have been sold to my brother, J.
A. Cockburn, and no doubt will be heard from
vet. I disposed of the above in order to make
room for a large and promising herd of Scotch-red
Shorthorns and imported Shropshire sheep. I have
also sold to Thomas H. Reid, Holstein, Ont., one
imported Shrop ewe and five ewe lambs. The
enquiry for real good Shorthorns and Shrops ha
never been so large as at the present time.

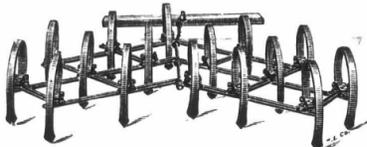
Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, have recently
sold to the Messrs. Charlton, Portage la Prairie,
Man., two very fine Clydesdales, Norseman 4680,
and Lady McKay. Norseman is a large, massively
built horse, very smooth, has the very best of
feet, strong, clean limbs; his make-up all round
puts him among the right kind of draught horses.
Before his importation he gained 1st at Straithblain
in a large class; also 1st at Grenock the same year.
Since being imported he was awarded 1st at To-
ronto in the spring show of 1887, beating fifteen of
the best stallions in his class. At the local shows
he has proven fully as good. He was 1st at the On-
tario Central Fair at Port Perry in 1887, 1st at
Lindsay in 1888, 1st at the South Oxford show in
1889. His colts were awarded 1st at Toronto in 1890,
also 1891. He has proven himself to be a grand
stock horse. Lady McKay is a fine bay, and has
won at nearly all the leading shows in Canada. She
is now in foal to Norseman.

E. D. George, Putnam, writes under date of
March 23:—My O. I. Chesters are wintering
splendidly. Pigs are coming strong and active,
sired by Uncle Sam 361, Royal 127 and Reno 161.
They are without doubt the best Chester sires in
Canada to-day, winning first places at Toronto,
London and Montreal last season. The following
is a list of recent sales:—W. Anderson, Duntroon,
one boar; R. Manning, Leston, one pair; L. Boyes,
Barrington, P. Q., one boar, two sows; J. Dedels,
Breslay, one boar; D. Campbell, Norwood, one
boar; O'Brien & Caldwell, Paris, one boar; F. Trott,
Mt. Brydges, one boar; F. Scaton, Lakeside, one
boar; A. J. Trotter, Shegog and Man Island, one
pair; H. West, Jericho, one boar; Hon. Louis
Beaubien, Montreal, one boar; B. Shime, Ottawa,
one boar; G. Bennett, Charing Cross, one boar; A.
J. Woolf, St. Catharines, one boar; C. Roubil-
leard, Moose Creek, one pair; W. Wardell, St.
Williams, one boar; J. E. Coose, Wyoming, one
pair; J. H. Shaw, Simcoe, one pair; L. B. Jenkins,
Waterloo, P. Q., one boar; H. Jones, White Oak,
one pair.

BROCKVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS



COSSITTS' -- DISC -- HARROW
stands without a rival to-day. The farmers say so, and they are the BEST JUDGES. See our Improved Scrapers; they are not constantly rubbing on Discs, causing friction. The Discs can be cleaned instantly, by simply touching foot to spring and it is done.



THE LEADING SPRING-TOOTH HARROW
Teeth and Frame are made of the best steel, and put together with our Patent Tooth Holder.

Remember, we are the Only Manufacturers of the Celebrated
COSSITTS' MODEL BUCKEYE MOWER,
COSSITTS' PATENT ITHACA RAKE,
COSSITTS' NEW LIGHT REAPER.
Write for Circulars. AGENTS WANTED.
C. M. COSSITT & BRO., Brockville, Ont.
315-b-0

THE CELEBRATED BAIN BROS.' WAGON



Farmers wanting an easy running & serviceable wagon should be sure and purchase the BAIN BROS. All timber and material used is carefully inspected by ourselves before it is put together.

ADDRESS—
BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.
(LIMITED),
Brantford, - Ont.
310-k-0

INCUBATORS & BROODERS!
Brooders only \$5. Best and Latest Invention on raising Poultry. Address **GEO. S. SINGER,** Cardington, O. 314-b-0

SWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICES!

C. P. R. Lands in the oldest settled parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, previously priced at \$4.00 per acre and upwards, are now subject to

A REDUCTION IN PRICES AMOUNTING

To from 25 to 33 per cent.

C.P.R. LANDS WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN.

The undisposed of lands in the Railway Belt west of the 3rd Meridian and the Saskatchewan, Red Deer and Battle River Valley will be placed on the Market on the 4th April, 1892, at

THE UNIFORM PRICE OF \$3.00 AN ACRE.

Only one-tenth of the purchase money required down; thus a payment of

\$48.00 WILL SECURE A FARM OF 160 ACRES;

The balance is payable in nine annual instalments; interest six per cent.

(Coal lands and sections in the immediate vicinity of Railway Stations are reserved.)

Edmonton Lands.

The lands in the Edmonton District will be sold by auction in Edmonton on the 3rd May.

For maps, price lists and full particulars, write to

S. A. HAMILTON,
Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.
316-c-om



FARMERS MUST COME TO IT!
SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

ONCE AN EXPERIMENT! NOW A NECESSITY!

Essential to the growing of profitable crops. Good yields of perfect fruits.

LEWIS' GREAT \$6.50 SPRAYING OUTFIT

Express paid. Best and cheapest spraying outfit. Will thoroughly spray a ten-acre orchard per day. Spraying Pump, Agricultural Syringe and Veterinary Syringe Combined. Makes Three Machines, as shown in cut. Made of *Patented* Brass. Parts interchangeable. Each Machine Complete in itself. Just what is needed by every Farmer, Fruit Grower, Gardener, Nurseryman, Florist, Stockman, etc. Another new improvement just added is Lewis' Patent Graduating Spray Attachment for fruit trees. Can change from solid stream to spray instantly while pumping. Everything screws together and can be taken apart readily and cleaned. Will throw fine or coarse spray or solid stream, as desired. Impossible to clog nozzle. A Valuable Illustrated Book on "Our Insect Foes and How to Destroy Them," given to each purchaser. GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED, OR MONEY REFUNDED. To INTRODUCE, I will deliver one of the above-described Spraying Outfits and Illustrated Books to any express station in Canada for \$6.50, express paid. Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue.

W. H. VANTASSEL, Sole Agent for Canada.
314-c-0 P.O. Box 113, Belleville, Ont.

COCKSHUTT'S VERY LATEST IMPROVED CULTIVATOR!

WE SELL MORE CULTIVATORS than all the other Canadian MAKERS COMBINED, which PROVES our claim, THAT WE MAKE THE BEST. Write for full particulars.

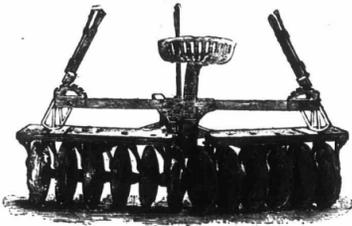
COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY (Ltd.),
Brantford, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

LEVERS for adjusting width and depth.
Attachments for cultivating corn and roots.
The most complete cultivator on the market.

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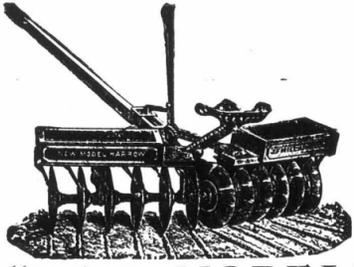
ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

MORRISBURG IMPLEMENT WORKS!



NEW MODEL DISC HARROW, No. 50,

With Patent Automatic Scrapers and Patent Pressure Levers to distribute weight of Driver over the Gangs, and make Harrow run level.



"NEW MODEL" (PATENTED)

Rotary Disc Jointed Pulverizing Harrow, With Weight Boxes and Automatic Scrapers.

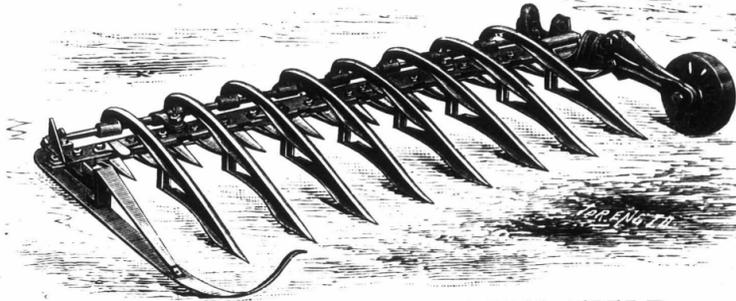


THE ORIGINAL - WARRIOR - MOWER
Made with 24-inch sections. It is impossible to stone the knives. Most simple, durable and lightest draught mower made.

J. F. MILLAR & SON MORRISBURG, - ONTARIO.

We also manufacture Metal Land Rollers, Steel Plows, Root Cutters, Etc. Write for Circular and Prices. 316 a-o

THE GENUINE TOLTON PEA HARVESTER SIMPLE, SUBSTANTIAL, LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE.



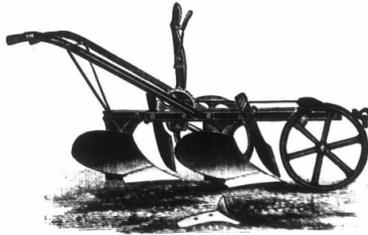
THE MONARCH OF THE PEA FIELD.

Thousands of them now in use in Ontario, in the hands of the leading farmers, who endorse it as being highly satisfactory. This Pea Harvester pays, and is one of the greatest labor-saving machines in use—harvesting from eight to ten acres per day in the most complete manner. It is endorsed by all first-class farmers who have this Harvester to be as useful in the pea field as the mower is in the hay field. It can be attached to any mower bar, and has the only Vertically Acting Lifter, having a practically successful movement to suit the unevenness of the land, of which we are the Sole Manufacturers and Patentees. Send for circular with prices and instructions. Order early and secure one.

316-a-o

TOLTON BROS., Guelph, Ont.

THE BEST THING YET IN PLOWS.



Our Big 5 is a Two-Furrow Plow, made of fluted steel frame and steel axles. The mouldboards are the best American cast steel, making it the best cleaning, easiest running, and most durable plow in Canada. We guarantee the frame to stand three horses, and any farm boy can handle it. Price, only \$20. Liberal discount for cash.

Be Sure and See It Before Buying.

WM. DICK, Manufacturer.
314-c-o Albion P. O.



GET ONLY CHAS. CLUTHE'S TRUSS

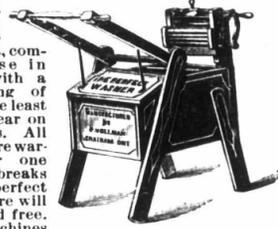
IMPROVED THE LAST 20 YEARS
NOTHING BETTER UNDER THE SUN

Send circumference in line with rupture. Your height, weight, sex, age, which side. If rupture descends, send \$7.00 single, \$10.00 double. If not, \$5.00 single, \$8.00 double. Slate size (pigeon, hen or 20-30 eggs) and which side is largest. Children, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Infants, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Send price, and by return mail goods will be sent registered, with 5-year guarantee. Appliances for all deformities—most improved pattern. Send for Ill. Book

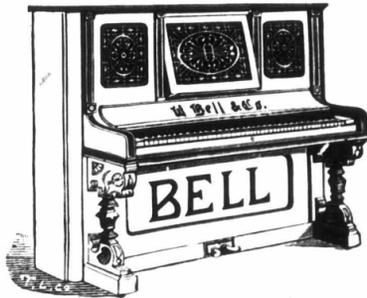
CHAS. CLUTHE
SURGICAL MACHINIST, 134 KING STREET W., TORONTO

THE PERFECT WASHER!

Has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it, combining ease in working with a great saving of time and the least possible wear on the clothes. All machines are warranted for one year, and breaks from imperfect manufacture will be replaced free. Sample machines will be shipped on trial. Testimonials furnished.



PHILIP VOLLMER, Chatham, Ontario, or WM. HILBORN, Ayr, Ontario.
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Send three-cent stamp for price list and circular.



Pianos, Reed Organs & Church Pipe Organs

THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.

Send for Catalogue.

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Offers the most desirable policies farmers can possibly secure. Speaking of its ordinary life policy, a prominent agent of one of the largest and best of the American companies truthfully said: "It is the safest and fairest policy I have ever seen." Every farmer who can possibly get it, should protect his home by having one of these policies for such an amount as will save his family from embarrassment, in case of his premature death.

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REAL ESTATE

And Financial Agents,
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A large number of choice farms for sale on easy terms. City Lots and House Properties at great bargains.

S. S. KIMBALL,
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CHAMPION Stump & Stone Extractor

OVER 4,000 IN USE IN THE DOMINION.



CHAMPION Fire & Burglar-Proof Safes!

We make all sizes, but our small Safes for farmers are taking the lead, as they are just as well made as Safes that cost ten times as much. Remember, delays are dangerous. Send for catalogue, buy a Safe and rest secure from fire and burglars.

This paper is using two of my large safes in their main offices. We also manufacture vault doors of every description, cash and parcel carriers and cash registers for stores. A good agent wanted in every town. Send for circulars, and I will help you make money.

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FARMERS!

If you want the best value for your money. If you want an article that will never disappoint you.

If you want thoroughly good and healthy Baking Powder, into which no injurious ingredient is ever permitted to enter.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



REMEMBER THAT
McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND
IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.
315-y-OM

Manitoba Farm Lands for Sale

BY **W. M. MOORE & CO.,**
437 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON.

w 1/2	13,	8,	21,	\$10 00	sw 1/2	35,	6,	23,	\$10 00
n 1/2	13,	7,	21,	8 00	ne 1/2	35,	6,	23,	10 00
se 1/2	21,	7,	21,	8 00	e 1/2	32,	18,	23, imp.	5 00
sw 1/2	19,	13,	21,	4 00	All	19,	5,	24,	8 00
w 1/2	19,	14,	21,	5 00	w 1/2	21,	5,	24,	8 00
All	33,	14,	21,	5 00	se 1/2	31,	5,	24,	6 00
n 1/2	3,	6,	22,	10 00	n 1/2	3,	9,	26,	6 00
n 1/2	13,	6,	22,	10 00	w 1/2	1,	10,	26,	5 00
n 1/2	23,	6,	22,	10 00	nw 1/2	35,	10,	26,	6 00
e 1/2	33,	6,	22,	10 00	e 1/2	3,	12,	27,	8 00
se 1/2	17,	6,	23,	12 50	ne 1/2	36,	18,	27,	5 00

We have a large list of Manitoba land beside the above. We also have a list of Ontario Farm and City property, either of which we will forward to any address. Parties wishing to exchange Manitoba lands for Ontario property should send us particulars. We have some choice property to exchange. Ranches in Calgary district wanted.

316-f-om

W. M. MOORE & CO.,
437 Richmond Street, London, Ont.



RED COB ENSILAGE CORN

IS NO EXPERIMENT. Is for sale by all leading dealers in the Dairy States, and for years has been used by hundreds of Silo owners and Dairy farmers, who will accept nothing else. Every lot is **cleaned and Tested**, hence **SURE TO GROW**. You pay for no cobs or dirt, as is the case with many unknown varieties of so-called Ensilage. Ask your dealer for Descriptive Circular and Testimonials. If he cannot furnish them, write us, and we will give you the address of a party who can.

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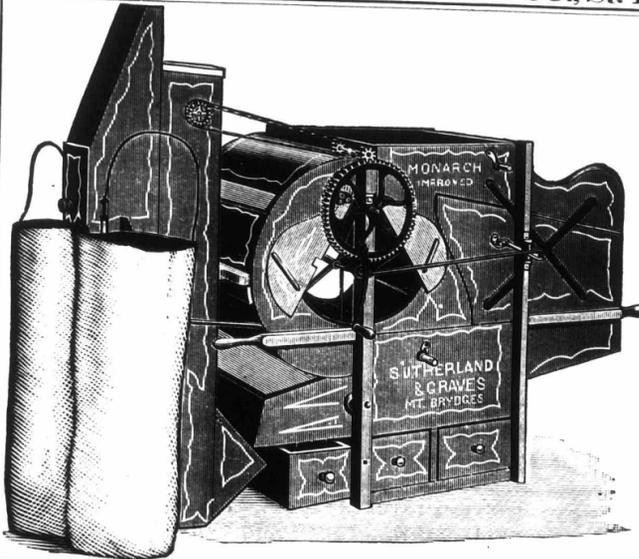
FARMERS' FRIEND!

MONARCH FANNING MILL

What It Does:

Separates and grades oats, barley, wheat, rye, peas, beans, corn, clover and timothy. It screens all chaff and fowl seeds by once going through. Fastest and cleanest mill made. Note the bagging attachment: two men with the bagger does the work of three. The MONARCH is the most superior, durable, simple, efficient and easiest operated mill in America. Testimonials and prices on application.

SUTHERLAND & GRAVES,
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Whites' Wood and Straw-Burning Boiler. Special Internal Arrangements for Burning Straw.

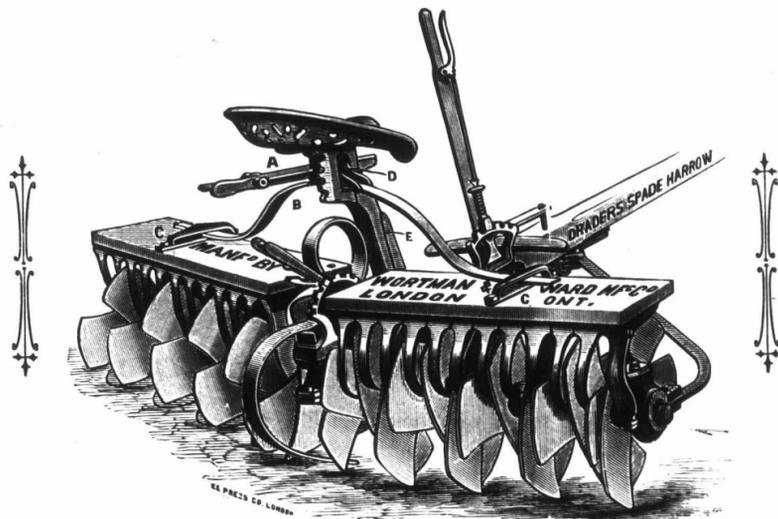
MANITOBA
FARM
LANDS!

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Improved and unimproved farm lands in the best parts of Manitoba for sale or to rent on easy terms. Loans negotiated on bonds and mortgages, rents collected, estates managed, taxes and insurance paid, etc. Correspondence solicited.
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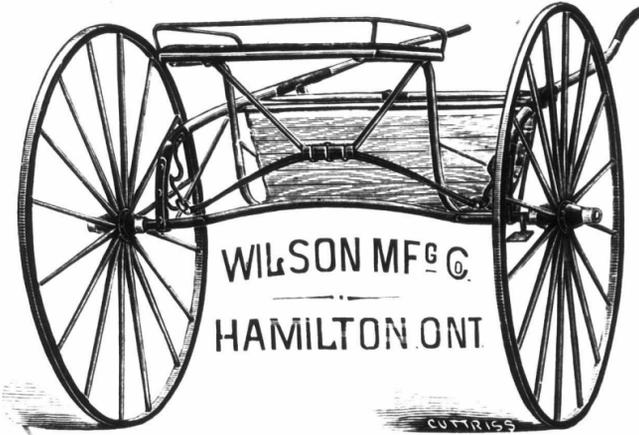
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DRADER'S - PATENT - SPADE - HARROW!



THE MOST WONDERFUL MACHINE EVER MADE

For making seed bed on fall ploughing; for pulverizing clay lumps; for cutting up and pulverizing sod; for making seed bed on corn and pea ground, and for light ploughing on stubble, or working summer fallow. It is composed of 52 steel spades, with 156 sharp ground edges. It will work in any kind of land, and in mucky, clammy soil, where disc harrows and spring-tooth cultivators clog and become useless, this machine will do first-class work. It cuts the ground every two inches and distributes it evenly, leaving no ridges or furrows, and positively no cultivator or harrow ever made can compare with it. Reliable Agents wanted everywhere in the Dominion. For Circulars, Prices, etc., for Manitoba and the Northwest, write Wm. Johnston, Brandon, Man.; for Quebec, write R. J. Latimer, Montreal, Que., and for any other part of the Dominion address the manufacturers, the Wortman & Ward Mfg Co., London, Ont. We also want Agents for Drader's Patent Solid Disc Harrow, Peck's Patent I X L Wind-mill, Hay Forks and Unloaders, Grain Slings, the "Daisy" Barrel Churn, and Pumps of all descriptions.
315-c-OM Address—THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.



CHEAP CART.
Durable,
Simple,
Reliable
Steele Tire,
SPRINGS, BRACES
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SEND for PRICE
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LAND FOR EVERYBODY.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

GOOD SOIL!

PURE WATER!

AMPLE FUEL!

The construction of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry, has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
LAND OFFICE, 381 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company.

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TREES! Now in stock, a fine line of all kinds of nursery stock, including Roses, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Best possible grade, and true to name. Salesmen wanted at once. Write for terms, quick.—THOS. W. BOWMAN, Peterborough, Ont., "The Rochester Star Nurseries."
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Dr. A. Wilford Hall's Health Pamphlet.

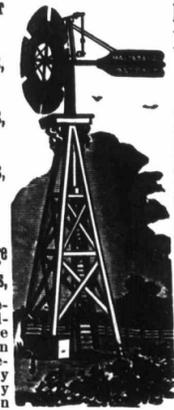
Health without medicine. This is no fraud, but a practical thing which, in use, is giving health to hundreds of thousands. "Microcosm" extra sent free, giving particulars.

C. C. POMEROY, General Agent,
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HALLADAY STANDARD
WINDMILLS

For supplying constantly pure and fresh water for the following purposes, viz.:

- Pumping Water For Stock
- Farm Buildings, Mansions, Villa Residences, Public Institutions, Gardens, Green Houses, Town & Village Water-works,
- Hotels, Colleges, Pumping for Railway Stations, Fire Protection, Irrigation, Tanneries, Breweries, Sewage, Mines, Draining Low Lands.



These celebrated Windmills are made from one man to forty horse-power. They are perfectly controllable in gales, and uniform in speed. Catalogue and Price Lists with references mailed free on application to

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TORONTO, ONT. 301-tf-OM



CURES all nervous and chronic troubles—Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver and Kidney troubles, Female complaints, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, etc. Sure cures and no drugs. Can be used with any truss, and helps to cure ruptures permanently. Book and all particulars free by mentioning ADVOCATE.
DORENWEND E. B. & A. CO.,
312-y-OM 103 Yonge-St., Toronto.

The Travelling Dairy use and recommend Butter Makers to use
CARVER'S BUTTER MOULDS & PRINTS

AND
Davies' Parchment Butter Paper.
Send for circulars and samples.
WM. DAVIES & CO.,
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EMERSON

THE GATEWAY OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE!

The Town of Emerson, Manitoba, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Red River, where it is crossed by the International Boundary Line. The country tributary to her is a section of the

WORLD-FAMOUS RED RIVER VALLEY,

Than which there is no finer wheat-growing and stock-raising country in the world. The lands in the immediate vicinity are well settled, although the comparatively recent date at which settlement began in this district, and its great extent, naturally leave much desirable land unoccupied and for sale. These vary in prices according to their relative distances from

EMERSON, THE TRADING POINT!

And range all the way from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre. The soil is very rich, producing large yields of wheat, oats, barley and other grains, hay, field roots and garden vegetables, while small fruits, etc., do exceedingly well. All this well settled country on both sides of the Red River is attracted to Emerson as the natural market and trading point. It is also the county seat and place for registration of lands. Its elevators, of which there are three, include the huge receiving elevator of the Martin & Mitchell Co., to which every bushel of wheat collected at the numerous grain-buying points on the Northern Pacific Railway system is forwarded, and where it is cleaned and graded before being shipped to its ultimate destination across the ocean.

THE BEST MARKETS and easy access are the inducements offered by Emerson to her customers. Transportation facilities by road, rail or river are abundant. The Northern Pacific Railway enters and passes through the town on the west side, whilst the Great Northern system connects with the C. P. R. at the boundary line on the east side; and as the Red River passes through the centre of the town on its way northward, Emerson's transportation facilities to or from any part of the continent leave nothing to be desired.

Stores, blacksmith shops, implement warehouses, etc., plentifully supply all the wants of the farming community. New goods in every variety to meet the wants of people living at considerable distances from town are easily obtainable, and skilled artisans in every branch of trade have located and find busy occupation here. There are large and well-appointed hotels for the accommodation of the travelling public.

The spiritual and educational needs of the community are by no means neglected and bear favorable comparison with far older and less recently settled towns. With a steadily increasing population, there are already churches of all the leading denominations. Its schools, situated on each side of the Red River, have a well-earned reputation for thoroughness and attract an attendance from considerable distances.

A Normal session for the training of teachers intending to practise in the Province is also held here yearly.

The Post Office and Money Order Office at Emerson is also the distributing point for the surrounding country offices.

Telegraph Offices and a branch of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba are also established, and are in a flourishing condition.

TO STOCK RAISERS Emerson and its vicinity presents singularly attractive advantages; for whilst the country naturally, from the abundance of shelter for cattle and the plentiful supply of water and cheap feed, suggests stock raising as an unfailing means of gradually attaining to a competency, there is the fact that Emerson has become prominent as a distributing point for the supply of live stock and dressed meat. For the excellence of her thoroughbred horses and cattle, Emerson's reputation is more than provincial.

A comparatively new institution in the establishment of a Cheese Factory and Creamery has proved an unqualified success to its promoters, and a very great boon to neighboring farmers. The products of this factory find ready sale not only in Emerson but at points far distant.

For further information regarding the town and surrounding district apply to—

D. H. McFADDEN,

Mayor.

OR

W. W. UNSWORTH,

Clerk.

316-a-OM



FROM ALL OVER CANADA

Grateful Acknowledgments are Received as to the Merits of the "People's Remedy,"

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Its Success Stands Unparalleled.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

The following information is offered in general reply to questions arising in the minds of those entering upon a course of treatment by the great Radam remedy.

FIRST—Microbe Killer is not a drug. It does not cure the poisons of diseases by counter-poisons of mineral or plant. It is an element and an energy of purification. It cures disease by direct physical disinfection from the living seed principle and germ of disease. It allays the microbial ferment and heals microbial inflammation, sickness and distress, by killing the microbe.

SECOND—Microbe Killer does not cure chronic illness by sudden and violent change, by any instantaneous process. Its first work is that of radical and absolute blood-cleansing, the clearing away of the cause of the illness. But to put out a fire does not restore the fallen walls or the burnt scaffolding and timber. To stop the losses of vitality and the decay of fibre and tissue that goes on under disease is one thing. That is the preliminary and preparatory work of the healing water. But to repair all those losses, to replace the diseased tissue with healthy and undiseased tissue, to give back to the lungs, the liver, the brain, the kidneys, the life principle and life particles they have been deprived of, and to reclothe the limbs with the flesh that has fallen from them under the ravages of the microbes, is another thing. That is the second function, the closing work of the remedy. And that is a process that requires time, because it is a process of growth. It is growth substituted for putrefaction and decay. And as the sun requires time to repair the injuries and the losses that the lightning or the parasite may have inflicted upon the beautiful tree, so Microbe Killer must continue to keep the body and the organs and the blood of man in a disinfected condition till nature has time to repair all the injuries and restore all the physical and vital losses undergone when the system or the organ was alive with microbes. Therefore, do not begin Microbe Killer for any deep-seated, chronic ailment unless you have an intelligent appreciation of the priceless value of a final cure and the patience to abide the time and course it requires.

MAIN OFFICE FOR CANADA IS LOCATED AT 120 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

GENERAL AGENCIES { Kitson & Co., 185 St. James Street, Montreal.
Wm. Ellis, 98 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
B. W. Stark, 620 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

316-a-o

MANITOBA THE GREAT GRAIN AND CATTLE PROVINCE
HAS WITHIN ITS BORDERS
HOMES FOR ALL!

Manitoba is making rapid progress, as shown by the fact that in four years the area under crop has more than doubled.

In 1887 there was under crop 663,764 acres.
In 1891 there was under crop 1,349,781 acres.

Increase, - - - - 686,017 acres.

These figures are more eloquent than words, and indicate clearly the wonderful development taking place. NOT A BOOM, but certain and healthy growth

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP

Thrive wonderfully on the nutritious grasses of the prairie, and MIXED FARMING is now engaged in all over the Province. There are still

FREE HOMESTEADS in some parts of Manitoba.

CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS—\$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Ten years to pay for them.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale or leasing, from private individuals and corporations, at low prices, and on easy terms.

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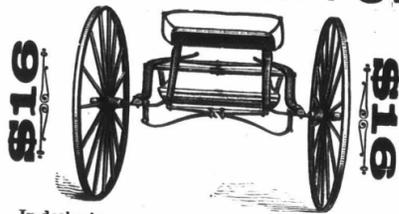
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

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In designing our now well known \$16 Road Carts for the spring trade of 1892, we have made many improvements over last year's carts, both as to strength and finish. All axles and tires are warranted solid steel, and as we only send out carts finished in natural wood and varnished, every buyer can see the exact quality of the woodwork used in this remarkably cheap, strong road cart. Every cart is cushioned, and every cart will carry two persons. All our carts are finished ready to hitch to. Cash must be sent with order in every instance. As a special inducement to order the two together we offer one of our \$16 carts and our \$15 set of harness for even \$30.

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\$500 A YEAR
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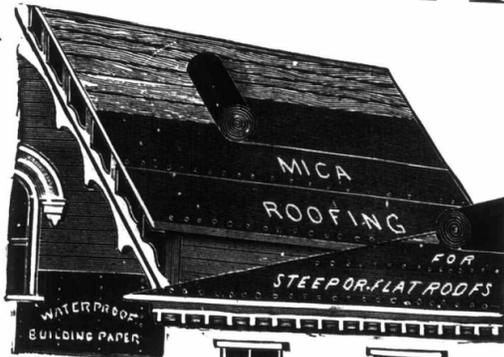
We import the genuine STUDEBAKER TRUSS SKEIN, acknowledged to be the best in use. Not a breakage in the thousands we have used. Write for Catalogue and Price List, or see Agents.

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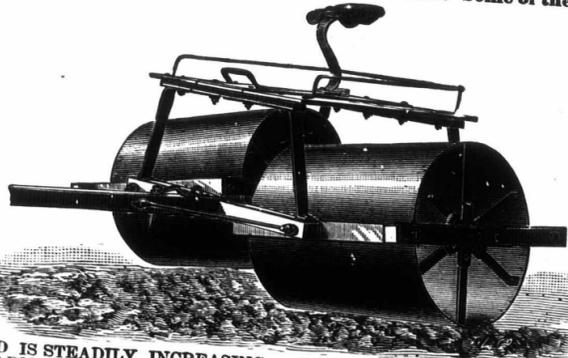
Is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and costs 2 1/4c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

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A STEEL ROLLER, THE DRUMS OF WHICH OSCILLATE ON PIVOTS AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE UNEVENNESS OF THE GROUND.

Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:



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