

J G Rutherford, VS z oct 92

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SPECIMENS OF YORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE AND SUFFOLK SWINE.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. LEVI PIKE, LOCUST HILL, ONTARIO.

Among the questions that are most frequently asked is, What luck? This is applied to the lamb crop, the spring litters of pigs, and the well-doing of foals and calves: in fact, is the general manner of enquiry regarding all lines of production. But is it not often another name for care? Without carefully-laid plans things are apt to go astray. It is prompt attention to details that prevents the casualties that too often creep in and destroy the hope of success for the season, whether it be in stock breeding and feeding, or grain producing.

Among the dairy news of the day, Hoard's Dairyman remarks that "Prof. Robertson has sold the mammoth cheese the Canadians are to exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition to an European provision dealer, who proposes to exhibit it without charge in all the principal cities in Great Britain, as an advertisement of Canadian cheese." Everything is being done to build up Canadian dairy interests. No filled cheese, no skim cheese made there, and the best of cheese their ambition. Such a people, with such practice, can be advertised and their reputation built up, and they will finally possess the land, for they have not tried to cheat the consumer.

When the question of the restriction placed upon Canadian cattle is brought before Mr. Gardner, President of the British Board of Agriculture, he still defends himself from the legal standpoint of the question. He is daily being questioned by the representatives of districts of Scotland that are equally interested with Canada. In reply to one of these he recently said:—"It would not be practicable for my department to conduct for itself on the spot any investigation into the sanitary condition of animals in Canada, but, as I have already stated, I shall give attentive consideration to any information on the subject which I may receive from the Canadian Government. I understand that the regulations at present in force in the Dominion require ninety days' quarantine in the case of cattle imported from the Eastern States of the United States, but some modification of this rule appears to be allowed in favor of settlers entering Manitoba and the Northwestern Territories," and further states that since last July 41 cases of pleuropneumonia, forming part of 18 different cargoes, have been discovered amongst cattle imported from the United States.

We are informed by Prof. Wm. Saunders that the work of testing the germinating power of grain and other agricultural seeds is now in active progress at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Up to the present over 1,600 samples have been tested and reported on this season, and on the whole with very gratifying results, showing a good percentage of vitality. There are, however, some districts in the Dominion from which samples have been received of very poor quality and quite unfit for seed. In some parts of Manitoba the harvest season of 1891 was very unfavorable, and considerable quantities of grain were left out in stock or stack all winter and threshed in the spring of 1892. A number of samples of such grain have been tested and they show a very low percentage of vitality, many of them ranging from 15 to 40 per cent. only, and are quite unfit for seed. In some other parts of the Dominion, and especially in some sections of Ontario and Quebec, the weather during the last harvest period was very wet, and the grain in the stock was subject to repeated wettings before it could be housed, and in the meantime some of it sprouted. A large proportion of such samples also show a low degree of germinating power, and if sown as seed will be likely to result in poor crops.

Any farmers desiring to send further samples for test should forward them without delay; the packages should contain about one ounce each, and they can be sent to the Experimental Farm free through the mail. The samples are tested and reports can usually be furnished in about ten days after the grain is received.

Agricultural Society—Grain Samples.

The annual meeting of the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society was held at Saskatoon, on the 17th of January, when Mr. Hy. Smith was elected President; Mr. Jos. Caswell, 1st Vice-President, and T. Copland re-elected Sec.-Treas. The reports showed that the society was doing a good work, 86 members on the roll, and \$376.50 awarded in prizes at the exhibition of 1892. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Mackay, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, acknowledging the receipt of exhibits from Saskatoon for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Mackay says:—"The threshed grain compares favorably with any so far received, and the heads in the sheaves are ahead of anything in that line, though they had been considerably damaged in transit." Four samples of Red Fyfe wheat weighed 63 lbs. per bushel, two samples 62 lbs.; black oats, 37 lbs.; white oats, 43 lbs.; flax seed, 53 lbs.; Marrowfat peas, 63 lbs., etc., etc. It was decided to hold the next show at Saskatoon on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of October, 1893.

Remedy for Hard Times.

There is at present a general complaint of hard times, which is not confined to one nation or one kind of business. This complaint has always been made by some at all times, but is now made by so many as to prove that it is well founded. If we discover the cause we may suggest the remedy. Peace has continued for a length of time, and adverse seasons have not prevented the earth from yielding a plentiful supply of food for its inhabitants; the sea still furnishes us with fish, and the great west and other recently stocked pasture grounds provide numberless cattle, and the improved modes of transportation carry these to the consumer, yet we hear the cry of widespread ruin from those who have more than enough of the necessities of life. Their produce they say will not sell for enough to pay cost, and they cannot pay for the advanced labor as they used to do; but why should the farmer complain who has enough to live on, because his surplus produce brings a low price? Then what is the name of the incubus that has paralyzed the energy of multitudes? It is debt—debt not necessarily incurred. It is not very consoling when we are in trouble to reflect that it is our own fault, but when it is the case it may be useful to know it, because that which we may have done ourselves we may possibly be able to undo by changing our practice. The remote course of difficulty may be placed to modern offices which enable every man, for the consideration of a heavy interest, to set his farm property afloat without the trouble of selling it. Most men wish to become rich, but neither the farmer nor the merchant will succeed in the wish without extraordinary industry and application, or without establishing a rule to spend less than he earns; and when this course has proved successful, many years of hard labor must elapse before wealth can be acquired. But when it was generally understood that a man could have nearly the value of what he owned in something that answers the purpose of cash, while at the same time he still retains all his real property, the spirit of speculation soon appeared on the scene. The manufacturer increased his work shops, the merchant doubled his importations, the farmer increased his business by purchasing more land than he could work without more help and more capital, and in too many instances left his own occupation for some other, by which he expected to acquire sudden wealth. For awhile every active man believed that he was growing rich, for it is perhaps more easy to gull half a nation than to impose upon one intelligent man. We are more frequently too lazy to think than to work, and when it is generally believed that wise men have done the thinking for them, we often follow their methods without reflection, as a flock of sheep follows the leader.

But these golden dreams ended and many awakened to discover they had involved themselves in debts which they have no prospects of paying, and all the value they have received was learning by sad experience what they might have previously learned by reflection—that the only way to become rich is to spend less than we earn. But during the time they believed they were going ahead, most of them had drawn upon their future wealth to introduce a more showy and expensive style of living—an evil which is never confined to those who begin it, for it always spreads till it reaches the lower classes. When men discover they are spending faster than they can make, few have the fortitude to retrench immediately, but in such cases the time soon arrives that gives an irresistible check to their career, and then the blame is laid to dull times, and it would be a pity to deprive people of the privilege of having something to blame for their mismanagement besides themselves. We all know that dull times cannot be mended by sitting down and grumbling; we must make use of our strength, both mentally and physically; let every one think before he acts, and calculate his projects so carefully as to ascertain whether they will be profitable. Let every one reduce his expenses below his income, if possible—and few farmers will find it impossible. Let strict economy be observed of permitting nothing to be lost for want of care or for neglect of doing work at the time it ought to be done. We have ourselves framed the regulations which compelled us to spend more than we have earned, and shall we not act as wise men in adopting a rule to earn more than we spend?

It is upon the proper preparation of the field that the well-doing of the crop depends. The field cannot be properly prepared unless the implements are in good working order. A careful inspection of these now before the busy season begins will save valuable time that cannot be spared later on. Therefore, do not delay in getting the outfit equipped for work when the season opens.

Timely Notes for March—No. 2.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In my last I said a few words about engaging teachers for our local schools. This time I mean to take up my parable of the education that we should expect our sons to receive at our schools.

It is granted that the vast majority of the Canadian people are engaged in farming in some way. Now, does it not seem foolish, nay, criminal, that nothing whatever is taught in our schools relating to farming? Is it not more desirable for our children to know how plants grow and feed, and how they are utilized, than to learn algebra, or the principles of simple mechanism and draught as applied to farm implements than the tonic-sol-fa system of music?

Practical education—that education from which the child who is now being taught shall be able to earn an honest livelihood—is what we all should insist upon. The remedy, practically, is in the hands of the ratepayers, and text-books are not wanting that can be obtained at very small cost—amongst others, "First Principles of Agriculture," by Messrs. Mills & Shaw.

Physical education, too, is sadly neglected in our rural schools. See how straight our townsmen walk as compared with the farmers.

Manners—well, the meaning even of the word seems to have been forgotten—do not belong to any school that I have yet come across in twelve years in rural Manitoba.

In a few instances a flower bed has been planted by some progressive teacher, and some of the scholars induced to cultivate a few of the same varieties at home; but, owing to the apathy of the parents, this generally dies out after the first year. Let us talk this up at the institute or the lodge meeting of the Patrons of Industry, and let us try to give our lads a better start in life educationally than most of their parents had. Our girls will also not be any the poorer for knowing how a potato obtains nourishment from the soil, nor why the clover plant is such a friend to the farmer on run-down land.

BACHELORS AND WHEAT.

Single men give as an excuse for growing wheat, and wheat only, that they have no wife to milk, make butter, look after poultry, etc. Is that what you marry for, to obtain a slave to work for you on the cheap? Or do you marry to obtain a helpmate, a home with loving faces and kindred? Young man, you are a coward, and what's more, you know it! No, the real reason you remain a bachelor and go on with your wheat growing is, because you fancy if you were to marry and "settle down," as the phrase goes, you would have to work in winter as well as in summer; you couldn't spend so many days and nights loafing away your time at billiards or cards, or even worse; you would be obliged to deny yourself many little indulgences, and for very shame's sake you would be obliged to turn over a new leaf in your farming as well as your behaviour. I don't mean to say that all bachelors in Manitoba are shiftless or self-indulgent, but the most of them I have come across are certainly losing money and time the way they are farming. But if you do intend to marry, let your future wife have a clear idea of what kind of life she may expect with you.

EXPORT CATTLE.

Indirectly the embargo on cattle being landed alive in England from Canada has had an effect in the number of pure-bred bulls that are being brought out this winter to head various herds and supplant the old-time "scrub." As long as the best beeves could be exported alive, the scrub steers could be sold at home; but the time is rapidly coming when the "scrub" will be totally unsaleable. Prices of all but first-class cattle have been very low the past winter, and as for fattening these ill-bred animals at a profit, it is simply out of the question.

GENERAL.

The stallion men are already looking out for customers. Think what your expected colt will be worth four or five years hence before promising any one your custom. Above all, don't patronize a cross-bred brute at any price; you'll not be able to sell the progeny. So why waste your time attempting to breed a valueless foal?

The best way I have yet found for bluestoning wheat for smut is to put say, 8 lbs. of sulphate of copper (pure) to eight pails or sixteen gallons of soft water in an ordinary coal oil barrel; dissolve thoroughly, then nail a board on edge of barrel; take a bushel of wheat at a time in a strong, coarse sack, and soak in the solution for a few minutes until it is all thoroughly wetted; then fasten your bag to the board or top of barrel, and let it drain off all surplus water; repeat until all the wheat you intend sowing next day is dressed. By emptying the damp wheat on a floor or into a wagon-box it will soon be dry enough to run through the drill. One pound of bluestone will do about seven bushels of wheat in this manner.

Don't buy that new kind of wheat. Try better cultivation.

Make preparations for feeding those young pigs all summer, and get your grain all crushed before the spring work begins.

Push those young calves along, and if any of your cows are weakly, feed them extra grain. Put them on to the grass in good condition, and they will well repay you. "INVICTA."

Mr. Levi Pike's Herd of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Swine.

On our front page illustration for this issue are portrayed specimens of three of the leading breeds of swine, which are destined in the future, as in the past, to play their part in working out the problem of cheap production, and also with the equally necessary essential of advancing the quality of the pork products of the country; both of which have so much to do with the success of the swine industry and the welfare of the farming community. The barrow in the foreground is Markham Baron, which distinguished himself by winning first in his class at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and the further honor of winning sweepstakes over all entries of every breed, age or sex at the same show. This was a phenomenally grand pig, not only in his weight for age, which was 575 pounds in 330 days, but he was exceptionally smooth, displaying wonderful quality, while his development in ham, his length and depth of side, lightness of shoulder, fine bone and light offal, freedom from superfluous fat about the neck and jowl, brought him nearer the acme of perfect porcine development than anything we ever saw on exhibition, while he carried out Yorkshire character to perfection. Bringing out such specimens as this at our shows will do more toward making the breed popular than all the written encomiums that can be passed around. Mr. Pike bred and fed this pig himself, and it is but justice to give him credit for his skill.

The pig standing facing the barrow is Markham Maiden, a beautiful young sow of marked quality. She has great length and depth of side, full flank, with well let down hams, typical Yorkshire head. She was sired by the Walker Jones boar, Imported Kinicroft Hero. Her dam being Markham Pride.

The Berkshire sow, Markham Lass 5th, is a neat specimen of this popular breed. She was sired by Baron—2059—, which boar was bred by J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; dam Markham Lass 2228.

The Suffolk sow in the background is Markham Countess. She was sired by Surprise 131, dam See Me 140, both tracing direct to importations from Lord Ellesmere's noted herd in England.

Thus our illustration not only serves to illustrate the very excellent specimens of their respective breeds that are kept in this herd, but gives a capital idea of the relative points of usefulness that skilled breeders have developed in the most improved types of these truly popular sorts.

In this herd the Improved Large Yorkshires are bred in the greatest numbers, and in these the most popular strains have been selected. The herds of Walker Jones and Sanders Spencer have both been drawn upon for a breeding foundation, and the fact that they have been properly mated is borne testimony to by the very excellent specimens bred in the herd. At the time of our visit, early in January, we were strongly impressed with a remarkably good pen of five sows. These were sired by such noted boars as Kinicroft Hero and Markham Physician, and from the sows Markham Baroness, Kate 113, Markham Lass 581, and Markham Pride 13. A splendid young boar farrowed in September had made a wonderful growth, and promises to be equal to anything yet produced.

A litter of beautiful pigs farrowed October 28th struck us as having the best of good care, for although the weather was of the most trying description for weaning pigs, they appeared to be in the most flourishing condition. Another boar farrowed in May, and sired by Markham Physician, gave promise of making an extra breeding pig.

Among the Yorkshires that have been sold and have been giving good accounts of themselves are a pair consisting of a boar and sow under twelve months that won first throughout the shows held at Richmond, Sherbrooke and Montreal, P. Q., and two boars under six months that won first and second at the Toronto Industrial.

Several useful Berkshire sows are kept for breeding. Of these Markham Lass 2228 is a nicely formed, straight sow of good length; another is Kathleen, a useful sort. The boar mostly used is Baron, before mentioned, which appears to have been a successful sire.

The Suffolks appear to be especial favorites of Mr. Pike's. Of these a number of them are capital specimens of the breed, and show all the good points of this easy keeping sort, and, as before mentioned, are descended from Lord Ellesmere's celebrated herd, which gained the honor of winning sweepstakes at the Centennial in 1876.

The following is the comparative standing in point of numbers of the herd of sows that have been selected to breed pigs for the coming season:—Seven Yorkshires, two Berkshires and six Suffolks.

The herd is at a convenient point for railway privileges, and is easily reached by the C. P. R., the Locust Hill station of which is within a mile of the farm. The Markham station on the G. T. R. is about three miles, thus enjoying convenience for shipping equal to any breeding establishment that we can call to mind.

The Toronto Spring Stallion Show.

The Seventh Annual Provincial Spring Stallion Show, which was held in the Drill Shed, Toronto, on the 8th and 9th of March, is conceded to have been quite equal to any of its predecessors. Although there was an appreciable falling-off in the Clydesdale classes, the extra representatives of the other breeds made up for this deficiency, and thus brought the total number of horses on exhibition up to that of former years. In the undeniable quality and individual merit of the horses brought out this year, together with the admirable condition in which they were shown, we may chronicle a substantial advance. The attendance of visitors was also quite up to former years, and in this particular the available space was fully occupied, and taxed the capacity of the building to the utmost.

The show opened by calling in the stallions, four-year-old and upwards, in the carriage and coaching class, with Mr. Wm. Gibson, Buffalo, officiating as judge. There were fifteen entries in this section, in which Thos. Irving's (Winchester) Imp. Prince Arthur (1852), Yorkshire Coach Book, foaled in 1889, was placed first. This horse has developed remarkably since last fall; he is a capital specimen of this popular breed; very handsome; is a neat, clever mover, and to him was also given the sweepstakes for the best horse of any age in the class. A. C. McMillan's (Erin) Shining Light was placed second. He was in fine condition, but evidently had suffered from his trip on the cars, as he had not his usual gay action for which he is so much admired. Lowes Bros.' (Brampton) Stanton King, by Gen. Stanton, won third premium. C. J. Hughson's (Orono) Sir Roger Tichbourne, by last spring's prizewinner, Chenau, won fourth. Very highly commended went to Thomas Oliver's (Brantford) Crown Prince Fifth, and highly commended to H. C. Dunn & Beckett's (Hamilton) Invader.

In stallions rising three the red was sent to Peacock, a beautiful colt, sired by Shining Light, and owned by Matthew Howson, Ash Grove, Ont. Prince Victor, by Prince Alexander, exhibited by his owner, W. C. Brown, Meadowville, was second, and Top Gallant 2nd, by Imp. Top Gallant, owned by Peter McDiarmid, Pickering, was given third prize.

STANDARD BRED ROAD STALLIONS

were out in goodly numbers, there being ten entries brought before Dr. Willoughby, Colbourne, who did duty as judge. John McIntyre, Komoka, was first with the neat little horse Proteus, by Balaklava 1853, which decision was not endorsed by the common consent of the onlookers, as Kidd Bros.' (Listowel) Oliver Wilkes, by Brown Wilkes, was decidedly a better individual, which the judge himself acknowledged, but at the same time threw him back on account of an alleged weakness in his dam's breeding, or, in other words, thoroughbred blood in the trotter. However, this same mare produced another good one in Oliver K. 216. Then where the weakness, as Oliver Wilkes, in addition to having sired several good ones himself, has most brilliant action, and has size and beauty of form in a high degree—all the most desirable points in breeding harness horses? The third prize was sent to Robt. Porteus' (Simcoe) The Wasser, by Gen. Washington.

The stallions foaled subsequent to 1890 prizes were awarded in the following order:—First, Benj. Martin, Binbrook, Ont., Binbrook 13361; bay, hind feet white; foaled in 1890; sire, Superior 3780; dam, Binbrook May, by Highland Bay 1320, etc. Second, The Cedars Breeding Stables, Eglinton, Ont., Judge Mumford 13630; chestnut; foaled in 1890. Bred at the Herndon Stock Farm, Clarksville, Tenn., U. S.; sire, Sir Benton 8993; dam, Annapolis Girl, by Young Sentinel 950, etc.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

foaled previous to 1890, made a magnificent display. Of the fifteen entries, twelve were brought into the ring to bear inspection under Mr. Rody Pringle, which judge sent W. H. Millman's (Woodstock) Imp. Dandie Dinnount, by Silvia, premier honors, a decision which was probably in accord with men of racing proclivities, as he has won in some good events in England, and the fact of his having sired the long-priced Ajax gave additional spur to his popularity with this class of onlookers; but for crossing with the object of getting saeable horses, Dandie is a trifle under size. To Mr. Fuller's (Woodstock) Wyndham, by Warwick, was sent the blue ribbon, which was a fairly consistent decision, as Wyndham is a horse of good racing type, in addition to which he has plenty of size. He is a useful horse, showing good breeding character, and should be altogether a most desirable horse in the stud. The third premium was given to Quin & Carter's (Brampton) Wiley Buckles, by Imp. London. What we previously said concerning this horse we must again reiterate. He has not only great size and immense substance, but he has any amount of quality to boot, while his wonderful finish above has not been equalled in late years' show rings. However, in his case the decision of placing him third in his class was qualified by giving him sweepstakes for the stallion best calculated to sire high-class hunters and harness horses. If the case was properly understood, it is for utility that our shows are encouraging horses, and not for siring race horses; and in behalf of the interests of breeding, the quicker judges are made to understand the position the better. S. B. Fuller's (Woodstock) Goldfellow won fourth premium. He is a large horse, that should be especially useful in siring harness horses, while a very ordinary specimen was placed fifth, leaving out in the cold a number of superior horses.

HACKNEYS.

The number of entries in this class was most disappointing; only two came forward to represent each age. Robt. Beith & Co.'s (Bowmanville) Imp. Jubilee Chief, by Pilot, dam Queen of the Forest, by Fireaway, was an easy outstanding first, and was going better than at any previous occasion, and it was the general remark that he was in the best form possible. R. Welbourn's (Orangeville) Lightning (imp.), by Thorndale Star, dam by Denmark, was placed second.

In Hackney stallions, foaled subsequent to 1890, Robt. Beith & Co.'s Ottawa, by Lord Derwent 2nd, and imported in his dam, the beautiful mare Mayflower, by Highflyer, was first. He is now a handsome colt, and has made a wonderful improvement during the winter, and now shows the most brilliant action forward, and also goes very well behind. Although only half educated, there is no Hackney to-day in Ontario that has the promise he has, and for him we predict many honors in the future, while his breeding is in the most fashionable lines. He was also awarded sweepstakes over his stable companion, Jubilee Chief, a decision that met the hearty approval of the majority of the visitors. Mr. Irving, of Winchester, showed a very neat, good colt in the newly imported Kildwick Fireaway, by Lord Swanland dam, by Trip-Away, and to him was awarded second premium.

SHIRE HORSES.

Heretofore those interested in this breed have not displayed a willingness to bring out their horses at the spring show, but through an advance in the prizes offered for this show a much better display was made this year. Of the eight horses which were brought in to be inspected by Dr. J. Y. Ormsby, Danville, P. Q., there appeared to be quite a close contest. At all events, they were in much better form than Shire men have been in the habit of exhibiting their horses. H. George & Sons (Crampton), gained first with Imp. Lennox, by Triton, a nicely turned horse, which, although not the heaviest in the ring, was clearly the most evenly balanced in all his points. Imported Mirfield Merchant, by Conqueror, owned by Wm. Maltby, Laurel, Ont., was a strong second. He was a heavier horse, with better Shire character, but was not as good a mover as the former horse. To the old prize-winner, King of the Castle, now eleven years old, imported by J. Gardhouse & Sons, was sent the third premium. He is standing his years remarkably well, and made a strong fight for a higher place. Highly commended was sent to Francis Coleman's (Hill's Green) British Lad, by imported Farmer's Glory, and commended to John Ireland's (Kleinburg) Sir John Welsh. But one colt rising three was brought out. This was a neat (imported in dam) horse named Cock Robin, by Game Cock. He is owned by Wm. Mullin, Hillsburg, and his dam was imported by Ormsby & Chapman. Lennox was given the sweepstakes.

CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALES.

foaled previous to January, 1890, were a neat, good, useful lot. They had not the scale of imported horses, but were clean limbed and handsomely formed. P. Kelly's (Brechin) Pride of Dollar was again placed first, and well he deserved the honor; second, Anthony Ionson's (Wexford) Tom of Wexford (1699); third, John & James A. Boag's (Queensville) Ben Bolt (1326); 4th, Wm. Martin's (Ida) Prince Welcome (472). Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions, foaled in 1890:—First, H. H. Spencer's (Brooklin) Gay Lad; second, R. J. Henderson's (Yelverton) Prince Oliver; third, James McCartney's (Thamesford) McGinty; fourth, W. Crawford & Son's (Brown's Corners) New Style. V. H. C., Chas. Bennett's (Iris) Honest Joe. H. C., John McPherson's (Brougham) Pickering Laddie. Canadian bred Clydesdale stallions, foaled subsequent to 1st Jan., 1891:—First, John W. Crowie's (Claremont) Brown John; second, Charles Bennett's (Iris) Hero; third, Alex. Doherty's (Ellesmere) Glen Burnie Boy. Sweepstakes—Best Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion, any age, given by the Industrial Exhibition Association—Pride of Dollar.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

The ring of aged Clydesdales was numerically weaker than we have seen it for several years, twelve of the fourteen entries being all that faced Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, P. Q., who had previously been chosen to tie the ribbons. However, what was lacking in numbers was fully made up in individual merit, for never since the Spring Stallion show was inaugurated have the horses of this class been brought out in such superb condition, and never has there been as close competition. After the preliminary walk and trot of each of these horses up and down the sanded bridge path, prepared to counteract the treacherous slippery blocking which composed the floor of the Drill Shed, a short leet of four was drawn, including Graham Bros.' (Claremont) Queen's Own, by Prince of Wales; D. & O. Sorby's (Guelph) Grandeur, by Darnley; Robt. Davies' (Todmorden) Energy, by Macgregor; Robt. Beith & Co.'s Sir Walter, by Bold Maghie. And now the real work of the contest began. Each of these horses, with the single exception of Grandeur, had won first and sweepstakes at several previous shows; each was in the pink of condition, and each was the admiration of the visitors. Over and over again the remark was heard among the professional horsemen that they could not have believed that such an improvement could have been effected over the apparent faultless form of last season's show, yet it was there all the same. Not only was there a substantial gain in

weight, but each individual had a perfect coat, and the legs of each were as fresh as in a two-year-old. Although it could hardly be expected that these ponderous horses, each weighing considerably over a ton, would be able to show the light, gay movements of the youngsters, yet as each giant moved off on the trot the crowd could not refrain from signifying their approval by applauding each favorite as he took his turn up and down the hall, for there was none of the pony about the *big four* that were fighting it out for position and honors, for each belonged to the *wide as a wagon* sort, of which English Shire breeders are wont to boast. Very carefully every point was weighed, every trait noted. The grand masculine character of the son of Prince of Wales, his capital feet and faultless pasterns, his heavy, clean bone, his grand top, his great width and immense weight. Grandeur, too, is built on nearly as large a scale, and he, too, is grand at the ground and equally good above, neatly turned, and both had that strong, hard-as-iron-look, as if they could work if this was required of them. Then there was Energy, the son of an equally illustrious sire, a trifle smoother finished above than either, yet built on quite as big a pattern as either of the foregoing. His legs and feet have all the freshness of a youngster, although he has been fitted and fitted well for each show, both fall and spring, since he was first imported. Much admired were his well placed ankles, well muscled forearms and second thighs, his strong hocks, all giving every token of immense strength. In general make-up there was very little advantage—where one lacked a point he more than made amends somewhere else; it was therefore action that must tell the tale and decide the difference, and at the trot it was as nearly a tie as in the former test, and yet the decision could not be made. Again and again they were made to show their paces. At length it was at the walk in which Grandeur won the day. He went off with that easy swinging gait that is so much admired by all lovers of the draft horse, and which all find so difficult to produce, so to Grandeur was given the first, Queen's Own second, and Energy third, Sir Walter bringing up a strong fourth. In response to the call for horses rising three, a particularly evenly balanced lot were brought out. Eight good ones were matched against each other for honors to be won. As several of them were on exhibition for the first time, it made the contest all the more exciting. The short list in this section was composed of Wm. Innes (Bradford) Symmetry, by Ensign, yet unbeaten in his class; R. D. Dundas' (Springville) McLaws, by General Wolfe, dam Imp. Queen of the Forest, by Sir Hildebrand; John Davidson's (Ashburn) Balgownie, by Gallant McCamon; John Vipond's (Brooklin) Erskine's Lad, by Erskine (imported), dam Heather Bloom (imported), by Farmer's Boy; John Davidson's Westfield Stamp, by Cairnbrogie Stamp. The contest was clearly between the first mentioned three, and for a length of time the chances wavered as to which would win. Symmetry was hardly in the form that we have seen him. He was hardly carrying sufficient flesh, but his flash, legs, often admired, gave an advantage that was difficult to get over. McLaws is a right good one, and, as he is a Canadian, he had many friends who thought he should have been placed a notch higher. He is certainly one that will come again, for he has a lot of good things about him, and reminds us of his sire, General Wolfe, which horse won second at the Industrial in 1889. In Balgownie John Davidson had a grand colt, and here again many would have placed first honors, for he was quality from the ground up, lacking a bit in feather, but otherwise as good as could be, and certainly had more flesh and was in better form than any other horse in the ring.

Another good Canadian was Erskine's Lad, a bit up on legs and might have carried a little more flesh and looked better. The previously mentioned colts in this list, bred and raised in Canada, show that it only requires the proper breeding in sire and dam to develop prize winners. A thick, wide and good colt is Westfield Stamp, and the fact of his being awarded fifth in this ring does not place him one whit lower in the scale of merit, for it was a case of comparative quality in which all were good. The honors were afterwards placed in the order named above, with Geo. Pepper's Daisy's Maclaskie very highly commended. Four came forward in the section for colts rising two. In this Alex. Cameron's (Ashburn) Royal Stamp, by his noted breeding horse, Tannahill, dam Imp. Mary's Pet, by Cairnbrogie Stamp, was an outstanding first; J. & J. A. Boag's (Queensville) Blooming Heather, by Macneilage, was given second; W. Philip's (Yelverton) Sir Burnie Dale, by Erskine's Pride, third; and Jos. H. Millard's (Altona) Merry Monarch, by Macneilage, fourth.

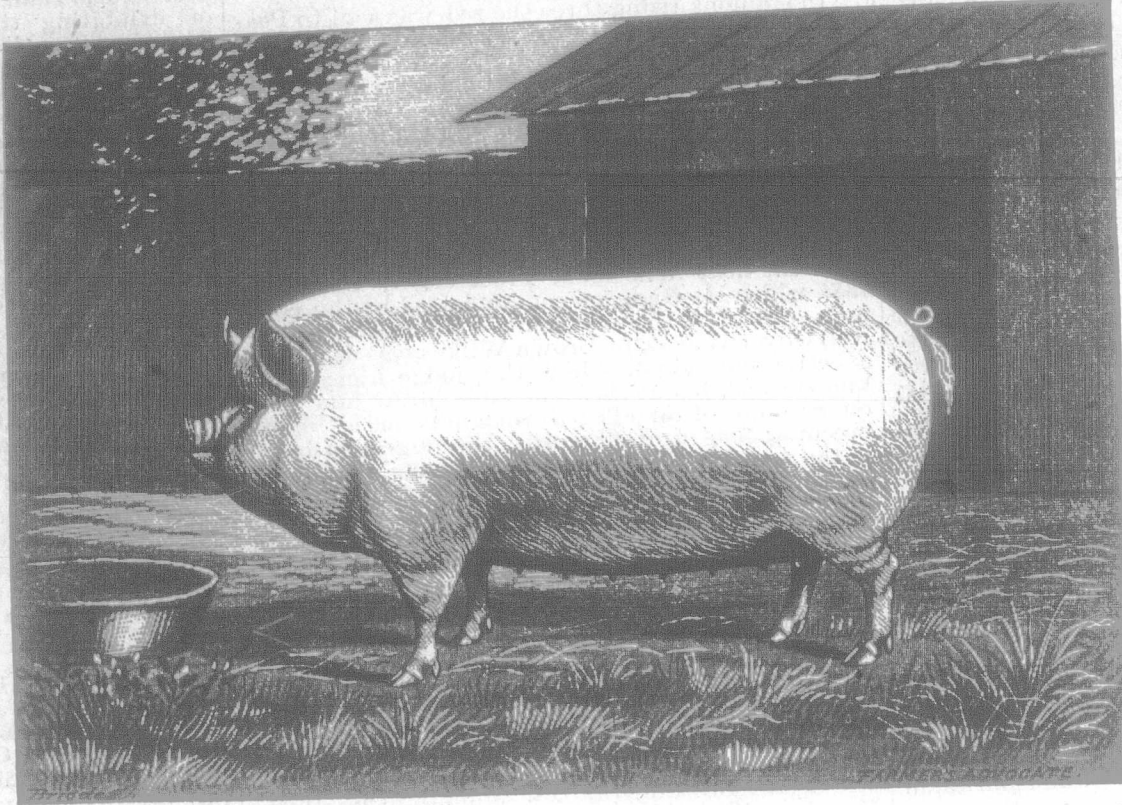
STOCK.

Improved White Yorkshires as Bred at Oak Lodge.

This breeding establishment is one of the largest engaged in swine breeding in the country, and no judge of pigs can pay a visit to Oak Lodge without awakening to the fact that a most superior herd of Improved Large White Yorkshires is stationed here.

The proprietor, Mr. Brethour, decidedly favors Walker Jones' breeding, and the lot of splendid sows of this strain which we were shown goes a long way towards convincing a visitor of the value of this breed, although a few sows of combined Spencer and Duckering breeding show exceptionally good points. In fact, the marked feature of the herd is the entire absence of coarseness, with a uniformity of type in which substance and quality are both retained in a high degree throughout the whole of the individuals of which it is comprised. In these particulars there is shown a skill in management that only an advanced breeder can attain. Success in any herd or flock may often be ascribed to one or two superior individuals that have stamped their impress upon their progeny, and in this case an imported Walker Jones sow named Marion, has done royal service in the breeding pens, her progeny having won many honors in the herd, while in fecundity she has been equally remarkable, having produced 84 pigs in less than three years. She is a sister to the sow with which Mr. Brethour won the silver cup given by Mr. Saunders Spencer for the best Yorkshire boar or sow over six months, competed for at Toronto in 1891.

The sow in the illustration, which is appropriately named Marion's Choice, is a daughter of the



IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SOW "MARION'S CHOICE," PROPERTY OF J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

foregoing, and inherits her dam's form and quality. She is very deep in the side, with smooth shoulders, good loin, and exceptionally well developed hams, has a capital head and good heart girth, and is a remarkably handsome sow.

Maid 6th, another daughter of Marion, imported in her dam, is a sow possessing great substance. She has a capital head, great depth, standing on short logs, and, although probably a trifle short, she is a sow of capital breeding character, with splendid coat of hair.

Milly 3rd, yet another from Marion, farrowed December 1st, 1890, won second both at Toronto and London last season. She has already produced two litters, the first of eight, the second of thirteen, and is again due to farrow in a few days.

Imp. Mollington Lass, another sow of Walker Jones' breeding, is now suckling a choice litter of pigs that should give customers satisfaction.

Imp. Lady Duckering, that won second in Toronto in the aged class in 1892, as well as first and diploma in London, is a sow of beautiful-Yorkshire type; possesses great length and depth, and has remarkably good hams. She weighed eight hundred pounds at the time of the exhibitions, and has since produced a wonderfully even and thrifty litter of thirteen pigs that show great development.

Space will not allow anything like an individual notice of the many good things in the herd, but for those who may find it convenient to journey to Oak Lodge, we bespeak a gratifying visit.

Five stock boars have been used on the herd during this mating season. Two of these are bred by Walker Jones, Chester, Eng. Two of Saunders Spencer's breeding are also kept, while Diamond 2nd, bred by Joseph Ashforth, of the Rookery, Sheffield, Eng., is another good one. The above have been selected with a view of retaining the high character of the herd.

Of thirty-five breeding sows that have already been selected for producing pigs to fill orders through the coming season, six are imported sows, of which four were of Walker Jones' breeding, another from C. E. Duckering, Lincolnshire, Eng., and another from George Charnock, Pellor Lane, Halifax, Eng., the balance being chiefly bred by Mr. Brethour from the admirable stock of imported sows he has on hand.

Something over two hundred pigs were sold for breeding purposes during 1892, which gives an idea of the volume of business transacted, and which is yearly increasing.

Oak Lodge is situated within sight of the Burford Station, on the Brantford and Tilsonburg branch of the G. T. R., and is nine miles from the former city.

Chatty Letter from the States.

From Our Chicago Correspondent.

Arrivals of live stock for the year so far show some decrease in cattle, a great decrease in hogs, and a liberal increase in sheep.

The great Chicago packers propose to develop the meat industry on the Pacific coast. Large packing houses and stock yards are being built by them at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Arrivals of Texas cattle at Chicago the first week in March were 8,600, the largest receipts in over three months, and the largest receipts on record from Texas for this time of the year. The previous week 7,500 arrived, and the corresponding week last year only 1,246 arrived. March, 1892, 11,705 arrived, and the whole month of March, 1891, only 1,964 Texas cattle arrived. Indications point to very liberal offerings of Texas "fed" cattle during the month of April. It is said fewer cattle have been fattened in Texas this spring, but they are being marketed earlier than usual.

The following will give an idea of how live stock is coming forward at the principal markets of the States:—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis received 114,500 cattle, 153,000 hogs, and 78,000 sheep one week, against 97,000 cattle, 206,000 hogs, and 57,700 sheep one year ago, and 81,000 cattle, 336,300 hogs, and 54,100 sheep the corresponding week two years ago. While receipts of cattle the past week were 33,000 larger than two years ago, the arrival of hogs decreased 178,000, and sheep increased 22,000.

Top native beefs, \$6; top hogs, \$8; top sheep, \$5.50; top lambs, \$6.60. A year ago the best native cattle sold in Chicago at \$5.15, the highest paid during March, April, May and June, 1892. The top for hogs last March was \$5.10, which was also the highest paid the first five months of 1892. A year ago lambs sold up to \$7.10, the highest recorded the first quarter of 1892.

The current prices for cattle are \$1 per 100 lbs. higher, and of hogs \$3 higher, while sheep and lambs are not so high by 50c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.

The future course of hog prices is a question of great

interest. Hogs are certainly very scarce in the country, and packers are only doing a hand-to-mouth trade. The general feeling that hogs were entirely too dear has been more widespread of late, but the countrymen stop shipping when prices go off. A firm of hog salesmen say:—"We think hog feeding will pay, but, of course, there will be a reaction in a year or so, unless everybody discounts it and keeps the breeding down."

The hogs received at Chicago last month averaged 214 lbs., against 217 for January, and 219 lbs. for February, 1892, 208 lbs. for February, 1891, 232 lbs. for February, 1890, and 249 lbs. for February, 1889.

There is a great demand in the country for store pigs, and farmers are paying extravagant prices for them. At the same time thousands of 80 to 100-lb. pigs are being thrown on the market by men who think they are worth more than they would be when grown.

It is not to be wondered at that there is talk of using some of the thousands of surplus western ponies and plugs for food purposes. Horse meat would to-day be the cheapest on the list.

There is, according to latest Government statistics, one horse to every four men, women and children in the country, but a large number of them are hardly entitled to the dignity of being called horses—they are scrubs.

American farmers and dairymen are interested in Prof. Robertson's ensilage experiments.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.

All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONTENTS.

101—Illustration. 102—Agricultural Society—Grain Samples; Editorial Notes; Timely Notes for March—No. 2; Remedy for Hard Times. 103—Mr. Levi Pike's Herd of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Swine; The Toronto Spring Stallion Show. 104—Improved Large White Yorkshires as bred at Oak Lodge; Chatty Letter from the States. 105—Our Monthly Prize Essays; First Prize Essay—The Method by which the Manitoba and Northwest Farmers May Better His Condition and Home Life; Veterinary Questions; Questions Answered. 106—A Cow for More than One Purpose; Questions Asked; Alberta's Advantages; Animal Parasites. 107—Weeds; A Crop Report from Saskatoon, Sask.; Notes on Sheep Raising. 108—Poultry on the Farm; Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon; Enquiries re Tread-Power Threshing Machines. 109—Institute Meetings; Domestic Veterinary Treatment of the Animals of the Farm—No. 7.

FAMILY CIRCLE:—110.
QUIET HOUR:—111.
MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT:—111 and 112.
UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT:—112.
ADVERTISEMENTS:—113 to 120.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the reasons why Arbor Day should be observed at Manitoba and the Northwest public schools, with suggestions for the programme of the day. Essay to be in this office by March 15th.

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

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

The Method by Which the Manitoba and Northwest Farmer May Better His Condition and Home Life.

BY THOS. COPLAND, SASKATOON, SASK., N. W. T.

In considering this question, it is necessary to know the present condition and home life of the farmer before any system of improvement can be suggested. Unfortunately a large proportion of the farmers in this country are single men, who, of necessity, "keep bach," while many have had no previous experience or training on the farm, and are, therefore, more liable to make mistakes with their accompanying losses than the change of country and climate should effect. Let us deal with the bachelor first. It is a matter of general remark that married men get on better than single ones, and so far as the writer's experience during ten years in the Northwest goes, this is an indisputable fact. It is not to be wondered at, for but one man in ten is a good, economical housekeeper, and even if all were, the time occupied with cooking and other house duties is so much taken from the real work on the farm; while if any attempt is made to keep cows or hens, these are neglected for what is considered more important work, and neglect means loss. But the majority of bachelors make no such attempt, and the absence of milk, butter and eggs, not to speak of roast beef and roast chicken, of home production is a serious drawback on a farm. It should be here noticed that a few hens would live well on what otherwise would be wasted, or fed to a useless dog. (Unless a dog earns his living shoot him.) "Bachelors' hall" seldom gives a very pleasant idea of home life. Is it worthy of being called home at all? If the bachelors would only get married, it would do more to improve the condition and home life of the farmers than any one thing. It is a case where two would live cheaper than one, and there would be a fresh incentive to work, to have a better house, with more tasteful surroundings—in short to make a HOME. Nearly all the land in Manitoba and the Northwest is suitable for mixed farming, and though it would be folly to go into stock raising alone, it would be more suicidal for the farmer to stick to wheat growing and burning the straw.

We have now reached the point where our subject branches out, and it will take careful pruning to keep it within bounds. The whole method of improvement might be summed up in one phrase—"good farming," but a whole year of the ADVOCATE would not exhaust this subject. And here let us say that the novice, who has everything to learn, has a decided advantage over the experienced farmer who thinks he knows it all. The novice has nothing to unlearn, and if he is wise will take advantage of the brains and experience of others, follow good examples and avoid others' mistakes. There is a tendency to blame the circumstances rather than ourselves. "Good farming," then, means labor applied to the best advantage, considering the circumstances of the farmer, and the soil and climate of his location. It means industry, skill, economy, patience and perseverance. These include the following "don'ts":—

Don't sow too late in spring, or you may have to reap too late in harvest, to your sorrow and loss if a frost catches you.

Don't attempt more cultivation than you can do well.

Don't grow weeds. The first weed produces hundreds and thousands, and they all help to impoverish the land. They are robbers that reduce the number of bushels of grain or other crops, help to swell the bill for threshing, and give trouble to clean the grain or reduce its price far more than they make up in bulk. Keep the land clean by summerfallowing, plowing soon after, and harrowing frequently through the season to start all the weed seeds, and kill them when started. This adds to the fertility of the land, puts it in the best condition for early seeding, and gives the best chance for a big crop.

Don't grow smut. It is another robber, but it cannot stand treatment with bluestone (copper sulphate); therefore, don't fail to treat seed wheat before sowing, and you will have no smut, which means more wheat and better prices.

Don't stint the work on the root crops. See that the soil has been plowed deep and made mellow. If the season turns out dry, cultivate the surface shallow and often, oftener even than seems necessary to keep down weeds, and this will, to a great extent, take the place of rain by preventing evaporation and stimulating the roots.

Don't burn the straw. It is almost a crime to do so—sheer waste. It should all be converted into manure by some means and returned to the land. Feed it to horses, cattle or sheep, giving a little bran and roots with it if straw is only fodder, or oats are better than bran for sheep. Use the straw liberally to give the animals comfortable beds, and increase the manure pile, which applied to the land makes a difference between good paying crops and miserable failures. If it really must be burned to get it out of the way, spread it first where the ashes may do some good, but arrange as soon as possible to make proper use of it.

Don't run into debt. That is, live rigidly within your income, but though this precludes the buying of, say, a self binder, hoping that the next crop will pay for it when you do not know what kind of a crop you will have, it does not hinder the buying of one when you actually have the crop of sufficient

extent and quality to warrant the investment. Only be cautious and not put yourself in anyone's power by buying what you can do without.

Don't change too readily from one line of work to another. You can make a success in any direction your inclination leads, if you only persevere and give the necessary labor and skill. Fickleness is a bar to prosperity. And don't be in too great a hurry to get rich. Hurry leads to mistakes, and riches are not all there is worth living for.

Don't fail to have a good garden; it will pay better than any part of the farm, but will not bear utter neglect (?). The garden, with the cows and hens, should furnish all the living, except, perhaps, flour and a few groceries.

Thus we see that industry skilfully exerted, and economy regularly practised will in time improve the farmer's condition, but it cannot be accomplished at one jump. We must "learn to labor and wait."

Let us conclude with a few words on the improvement of home life. This can only be done by elevating the mind. The same things that give valuable suggestions for farm work, such as agricultural magazines, reports of experimental farms, and other magazines and papers, will help to brighten the home; but books should be added as liberally as means will allow—books which give companionship with the best and noblest of the human race. Lastly, make the wife's or mother's share not burdensome but light, so will the home be cheerful and the times pass happily and profitably.

Veterinary Questions.

[EDITOR.—In order to make our Veterinary Department more practicable and useful than ever, we propose, in future, to mail an answer to the enquirer as soon as possible, (but to enable us to do so it will be necessary for the writer to enclose stamped envelope), and publish the question and answer in the first issue, as usual, unless there is no general information to be gained by the nature of the question. We have decided to answer no questions in this column where the name of the writer is omitted, not for publication, when the writer desires to withhold, but in token of good faith.]

We have a young horse rising three years that, in September last, had an attack of inflammation on the kidneys and contraction of the muscles, from which he seemed to recover fairly well, but shortly after he fell in over the rump and hips, just like "sweeny" in the shoulder. About a month ago he showed a slight lameness in one of his hind legs, which has increased until the leg is now useless and the horse has to be put in slings. The lameness at first appeared to be in the stifle joint, but now the whole hip and hock is badly swollen, and the other hock has commenced to swell also. Have blistered the shrunken parts, and are bathing with hot water and rubbing liniment on the swollen parts. Is there any hope of recovery? What treatment would you prescribe? Kindly advise through the ADVOCATE.
CHARLES RULTON, Rockwood.

I am disposed to believe that instead of an attack of inflammation of the kidneys and contraction of the muscles which you mention, it was really a case of *azoturia*, a disease brought on by heavy feeding and insufficient exercise. The subsequent atrophy of the muscles of the hips is my principal reason for advancing this opinion. Your horse's present ailment is evidently of a rheumatic nature, caused by some morbid material in the system. Keep the bowels open by giving a bran mash morning and evening, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald three or four quarts of bran. Continue this diet for one week, and then give a similar mash once a day for two or three weeks. Give three times a day for a week in mash or water, bicarbonate of potassium, two drachms; afterwards give, for one week, iodide of potassium, one drachm, morning and evening. Apply once a day to the swollen parts, soap liniment and tincture of opium, equal parts.

Questions Answered.

REPLY TO SUBSCRIBER.

In reply to your correspondent with regard to thin and thick cream obtained from different plans of cream separators, I would say:—On account of leaving a large surface exposed to the action of the air, producing evaporation and sometimes milk coagulation, the flat pans give thick cream. Deep setting in cold water and ice gives a thin cream, and, with the centrifugal, one can obtain thick or thin cream at will, but, with the last named method of cream separation, the rule is to get from 18 to 20% of the milk in the shape of cream. The thickness of cream is not always a criterion of its richness in butter. It is not also advisable to churn very rich or thick cream. I prefer churning cream of average density, say 15% of the milk in the cream.

S. M. BARRE.

The December crop report of the United States shows the wheat yield per acre slightly above the average, being 13.4 bushels per acre, and an average value of 62.4 cents per bushels. The aggregate crop is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels. The average yield per acre of oats is 24.4 bushels, and the average price 31.7 cents per bushel, and the total crop 661,035,000 bushels. In North Dakota the average price of wheat was 52c.; oats, 28c.; barley, 33c., and potatoes 40c.

A Cow for More than One Purpose.

BY A STOCK BREEDER.

In answer to my contribution in the December issue of *ADVOCATE*, James Taylor, jr., takes exception to the figures given. He, as is usual with champions of the special dairy breeds of cattle, makes the random assertion that a large cow requires more feed to produce a given quantity of milk and butter than a smaller animal. Here is what he says: "If you can keep three Jerseys on the same food consumed by two Shorthorns, and each Jersey gives as much milk as a Shorthorn, which breed pays the best?" But, Mr. Taylor, they do not seem to do it; at least, so say the tests covering three years at the Toronto Industrial. The trouble commences with that little word "with which you prefix the sentence I have quoted; in fact they do not nearly do it. Again it would be strange indeed, if a test at some experimental station could not be found that would favor some special breed.

The fact is a proper test cannot be executed at an experimental station, where only a few cows of each breed are kept, and probably the best of one breed obtainable are procured while very ordinary individuals of another are pitted against them. Therefore it is quite easy to credit part of the supposed advantage obtained by one breed to the party who matched the cows for the trial, as managers of experimental stations have their predilections for certain breeds; and any impartial judge knows how impossible it is to get equally good representations of each breed, while on the other hand the cow that would make a good showing at public trial can certainly do as well in her own stable.

A few of the arguments that may be advanced are: That to this two-purpose cow we must credit the annual sum of between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 of export cattle we send to the British market. That she gives milk in quantities that pay, and therefore can be profitably kept by farmers for dairy purposes, while more herds of grade Shorthorns are kept by the wideawake men who keep them for producing milk for cities and towns than all other breeds. That, on the other hand, if our farmers breed Jerseys there would be no export cattle trade; they would have to be content with dairy exports alone, and therefore the \$9,000,000 of beef would have to be made up in butter. These champions of dairy breeds would have us believe that Shorthorns will not pay for milking, that they are exclusively a beef breed, although they acknowledge that in this particular they have no equal. They must forsooth be kept for this purpose only. What I want to impress upon men like Mr. Taylor is that the two-purpose cows can do something else in milk production than nurse their calves; also that this is too expensive a plan of raising calves for beef purposes, that skim milk will answer this purpose, and while feeding this by-product to calves of this breeding, we will continue to make a paying amount of butter from cows of this description. The truth of the matter is, Shorthorn breeders had made no boast of producing ridiculous quantities of butter per day at private test, but when they appeared at the public trial they merely came and saw and conquered.

On the other hand, we have heard from three to five pounds of butter per day declared as established facts in connection with these special dairy sorts; but when the flower of the best herds were brought into public trial and a fifth part could scarcely be squeezed out, it is not surprising that ordinary men look at reports of private tests as gross exaggerations. The public trials that were carried on under the most responsible men, who had no interest in any breed, placed the Shorthorn cows so far ahead that the others were absolutely "not in it." Again, the advantages that dairy cattle have in a public competition any reasonable person can readily see, for those who breed dairy cattle and exhibit them are always at work trying to find a special cow that will out-do any previous record, and where would we expect to find record breakers among the dairy breeds expect among the leading herds of the country, which are brought out at the exhibitions. The case is different in the beef breeds. The professional showmen who exhibit these cattle do not take so much interest in milk production, and therefore take no special pains to test all their cows, as these cattle are shown from a beef standpoint, while many of those who have good milk and butter producers among cattle bred for two purposes would not care to be at the expense of bringing out one or more cows that would only stand a chance in these special trials. I had no desire to be drawn into a controversy with writers who are interested in other cattle, nor did I seek to belittle the performances of the special dairy breeds. The point I wish to make is that the cow that the dairy writers of the day affect to despise, the two-purpose cow, did easily beat the best specimens of special dairy breeds.

Questions Asked.

In the *ADVOCATE* of February 5th, "Invicta" asks if we have bought fencing yet, and then enquires if we are going to use the old, barbarous barb wire, or one of the new and harmless fences. Would he be good enough to mention some of the new and harmless fences he speaks of that have been proved to be effective, as a good many new things come out, year after year, and many of them are found to be inferior to the old?

Your truly, CHAS. WRIGHT.

Alberta's Advantages.

During 1892 the majority of the immigrants to the Northwest located in Alberta, in the districts north of Calgary, and the prospects for these districts during the coming season are particularly bright—one of the most favored localities in this country surrounding Olds Station on the C. & E. Ry. This neighborhood and the country immediately to the west along the valley of the Dog Pound Creek is being rapidly settled up. A large number of farmers from Nebraska have taken up homesteads around Olds, and Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, the agents for the C. & E. Ry. lands, have made about seventy sales of farm lands to Nebraska men. These settlers from Nebraska are a particularly desirable class, as they are all practical men used to farming in the west, and most of them have sufficient means to make a comfortable start.

The following letter speaks for itself:—
"Having made a tour of the Northwest Territories, and while thanking you for courtesies to us, we desire to say that in the respective parts of the country we have lived we have never seen such fine crops as we saw harvested in Alberta during the last season. The Edmonton country is especially fine, but ourselves and friends prefer the part of the country between Calgary and Edmonton, about 58 miles north of Calgary, at Olds Station, where so many from our country are settling. The soil is rich black vegetable mould, and crops were enormous all along the road. Some farmers were complaining because oats were only yielding 65 bushels to the acre, wheat 25 bushels of No. 1. The grass is excellent, and cures on the ground.

We visited the farms of Murray & Batho, and Mitchell-Innes Brothers, four miles from Olds Station, and found their cattle rolling fat, and were assured that the stock had never been fed hay.

From our city of Schuyler alone, our townsmen have entered and purchased 11,000 acres, all in the vicinity of Olds Station. There is plenty of land, of excellent quality, to be entered or purchased.

Our party was composed of persons who helped to settle up the State of Nebraska in 1869, and they do not consider they had one-half the advantages offered them as your country affords.

Coal and wood are abundant everywhere, while Nebraska is entirely destitute of both.

Signed by
JOSEPH EDMONDSEN,
Late of King Township, Ont.
MAURICE T. WILLIAMS,
Prince Edward Co., Ont.
JANES GADSDEN,
Late of Bedford, England.

INNISFOIL, ALTA., CANADA.

Innisfoil is one of the new towns, and one of the liveliest on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway. It is a healthy and growing infant. Little more than a year ago saw its birth. In the fall of 1891 the village consisted of a small hotel, two stores and a depot. Now the hotel has been enlarged to three times its former dimensions, and a second one has been built. There are four general stores, a hardware merchant, harnessmaker, butcher, bootmaker, baker, chemist and druggist, two livery stables, two blacksmiths, lumber yard, two fine churches, and upwards of thirty dwellings and other buildings. A handsome schoolhouse, built at a cost of \$1,000, is daily filled with a throng of busy scholars; a sash and door factory, a brickyard and a newspaper are projected, and a grist mill is now being built. The population has grown from nothing to nearly two hundred souls. The assessment roll (for school purposes) over a square extending two and a-half miles from the town in every direction shows a raise in value of real and personal property from a very small sum to \$100,000.

What is the reason for this rapid and phenomenal growth? Simply because of the magnificent country thrown open to the world by the new Calgary & Edmonton Railway.

Farmers and mechanics, dairymen and storekeepers vie with one another in developing its resources. As a field for investment, or as a new country in which men of small means can secure a comfortable home, or possessors of larger capital can obtain wealth, Alberta now occupies an unrivalled position in the world to-day. Nowhere can one now find untenanted such magnificent pastoral ranges, such rolling prairies, dotted over with poplar and willow bush (representing buildings, fencing, firewood and shelter to the neighboring settler), and flowing with springs and creeks; nowhere such enormous deposits of coal and iron lying side by side, open to the eye, useless, undeveloped.

The rapid growth of Innisfoil, a growth which is rather behind than ahead of that of the country surrounding it, testifies to the excellences of that country, and to the "go" of the people who are beginning to fill the country and so support the town. These people are the cream of the Eastern Provinces, of the Central and Western States, and of the older countries. They are dotted over government land and railway sections, and bring in their beef and butter, their grain and vegetables, ten, twenty or thirty miles to the busy stores of the new town. These stores are substantial and elegant, finished either with the beautiful British Columbia pine or cedar, or with fine brick made in the country. In some cases they occupy the whole breadth of the lot they stand on. Nor is the life of the pioneers all work. In the intervals of plowing and reaping, milking and rounding up cattle, and the thousand and one duties that harass a beginner in a new country, the cheery settlers find time for dances and concerts, socials and parties of every description.

The winter climate is not continuously vigorous. The thermometer may go low, but the sting of the cold is lost in its extra dryness, and the bluffs afford a shelter to stock which is the envy of the dweller on the bleak, treeless plains to the south and east. There are still homesteads open for entry, and good railway land for sale at \$3 per acre, with payment on easy terms. Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, agents for the town site, expect to make a large number of sales of town lots during the coming season.

Animal Parasites.

Among the troubles which beset the path of the stock keeper are the different parasites, one or more species of which are peculiar to each kind of domestic stock. Probably the most troublesome of them are the insects which are known under the general term "lice." These differ greatly in their appearance and habits. Lice belong to two distinct species or groups. The common or true lice are blood suckers, which have long, narrow heads and trunk-like sucking tubes, while the other species, known as bird or biting lice, have larger, broader heads with no sucking tubes, but biting jaws. Of the former the common cow louse is short and thick, and commonly known as the blue louse. A second species is the calf louse, found on cattle; it is also blue in color, but it is longer and not nearly so thick in the body, but is often mistaken for the other variety. There are also belonging to this group, one each for the horse, goat, swine and dog, all of which are different, and all are peculiar to the animal they infest. Although this group are the most commonly found on stock, they do not increase very fast, and are much harder to exterminate than the group which are mentioned further on. Nothing but the continued use of strong dips or cattle washes will eradicate them, as the nits continue to hatch at different intervals after the lice themselves are killed. Insect powder, grease in any form, if such penetrate to the skin, will kill them, but it must be remembered that a large number are continually sticking to the surface and as they do not move about much, all the surface must have the remedy applied or it must be of such a nature that it will stay for a length of time upon the skin itself, or it will not be as efficacious.

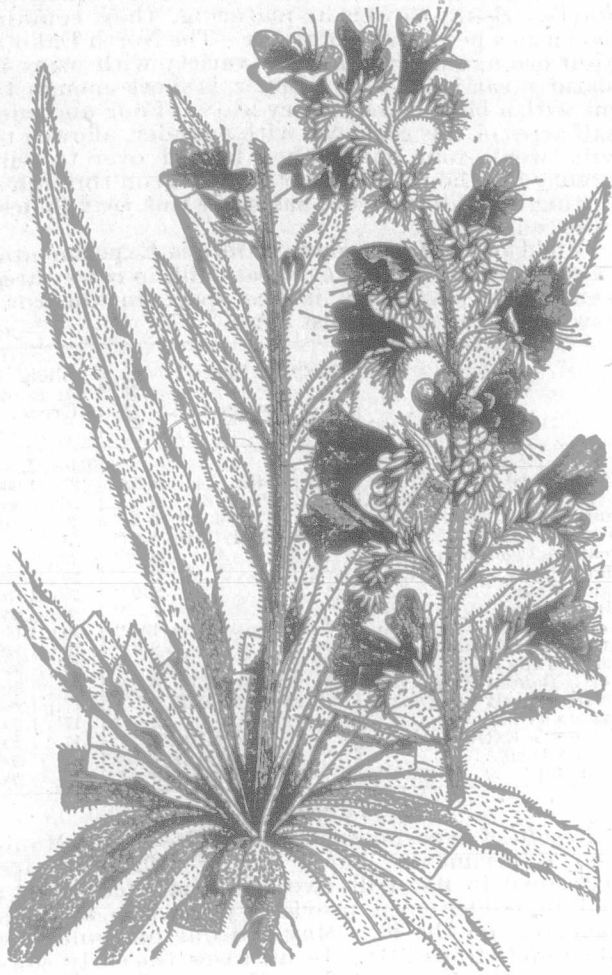
Of the other group, known as the bird or biting lice, one species infests both horse and ass, while another is found on both ox and ass, one to sheep, and one to dog, one to cat, one to duck and goose, two to peacock, three to turkey, four to pigeon, and five to the hen. Although these infesting domesticated stock are apparently similar to those found on poultry, they are different and will not live on any other animals except those mentioned, the difference being quite readily distinguished when examined under a microscope, hence the supposition that they are contracted through the poultry being allowed near them is erroneous; but the wonderfully rapid manner in which this species is propagated upon the animals they are peculiar to is so astonishing that those attending stock are only too ready to credit their existence to poultry. It is therefore an interesting fact that in the case of the species that infest mammals none of the genera are found on birds, and of those that live on birds none infest mammals. The biting or bird lice are far more irritating to the stock, as they move about much more rapidly, but at the same time they are much more easily destroyed, as one application of any reliable sheep dip or cattle wash will generally exterminate them. This is to be accounted for because this species feed upon the hair, feathers and dermal scales of the skin itself, therefore from their habits it is much easier to bring them in contact with the remedial application.

When there are lice on any domesticated animal, that animal cannot thrive. It therefore requires constant attention and the closest scrutiny to keep this class of pillagers from increasing. Young animals that suffer most, as calves and lambs, will not only not thrive, but if assailed with many of these pests they become stunted and their growth is stopped; while with chickens and all young poultry, parasites of this description have more to do with the mortality that often sweeps off whole broods of them than all other types of disease. As lice breathe through their skin, grease or oil fills up these pores and quickly destroys them. Kerosene and oil, equal parts, are good remedies, but for cattle there is nothing equal to the regular washes, many of which are proprietary remedies. Carbolic acid diluted, one pound to ten gallons of water—a pound bar of soap should first be boiled in a small portion of the water; all should be well mixed before being used. Tobacco is a so very good, and where the stems can be obtained, these boiled down make both a cheap and handy remedy. Insect powder, lime or ashes help to keep lice in check, but are not so effective as a wash. Ground stave-acre seed steeped, and then mixed with oil, is good to apply to the parts most affected, which will hold vermin in check until weather is suitable for washing.

Samuel C. Corbett, Springfield, Man., writes us that "the Alexandra Hand Separator I bought from S. M. Barre, agent for the Alexandra Separator, is doing splendid work. From the first I obtained a gain of nearly three pounds of butter a day from the milk of twelve cows. With deep setting it took twenty-six and a-half pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, but at once the Separator reduced the quantity to twenty-two pounds. It is very light to turn. Our boys say the work of turning the Alexandra Separator is much lighter than that of milking."

Weeds.

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. R. G. S.



Echium Vulgare (Blueweed). Fig. 29.

A common biennial in some parts, especially around Guelph and in the County of Glengarry. The plant is from 1 to 3 feet high, and bears several stems. In spring the root leaves spread out close to the ground and form a sort of rosette; they are covered with small tubercles. Soon a centre stem arises, and as development advances others appear, upon which, from June to August, a great number of beautiful blue flowers are borne. Both leaves and stems are rough to handle, especially the latter. This plant is fond of lime, and spreads rapidly in soil containing much of this constituent. Being a biennial, it cannot withstand thorough cultivation, but takes its stand along the roadsides, fence corners, and neglected spots. Its seed often blows long distances on the snow-crust, collecting in quantities in the fence corners and around stone heaps. Spudding this plant a few inches below the surface, when in bloom, is certain destruction. If cut at the surface, as is done by some pathmasters, the trouble is increased, for where but one stem grew several will appear. Like many biennials, it has a large conical, taproot.

Lithospermum arvense (Pigeon-weed, Red-root). This has become a great pest, especially where fall wheat is grown. It succeeds best where it gets a start in the fall, consequently we find where spring crops are chiefly sown it is comparatively scarce. It is about a foot high, rough stem, small white flowers, and a red root; the seeds are very hard, and in fours; they will last years before they lose their germinating power. Thorough cultivation must be followed where this weed is common, and if no fall wheat is sown it will soon disappear. Many resort to pulling, which, if carefully done, is followed by a fair measure of success.

SOLANACEÆ (Nightshade Family).

A family of great economic value, embracing the potato, tomato, and tobacco plants, but, at the same time, containing some plants that possess poisonous characters which make them more objectionable than most weeds.

Datura Stramonium (Thorn-Apple). Fig. 30. This plant and its seeds are powerful narcotic poisons; the dried root is sometimes smoked as a remedy for asthma. The plant is 2 to 3 feet high; stout stem; large, spread-out leaves 5 to 7 inches across, and considerably cut about the edges. The flowers are greenish-white, 3 inches long, and funnel-shaped. When the seed is matured it is confined in a capsule, one inch in diameter, and covered with prickles. It can easily be disposed of by pulling. In the Southern States it is exceedingly common. Its flowers are much visited by the tobacco moth (our tomato worm), and advantage is taken of this by putting a poisonous solution in the flower; the moth sips this when seeking nectar at the base of the funnel-shaped flower and soon after perishes. This is rather a novel kind of trap, but is claimed to be very successful in some cases.

Solanum Dulcamara (Bitter-Sweet). The stem of this plant is 4 to 8 feet long, somewhat shrubby and climbing; violet-purple flowers, succeeded by small red berries, which are poisonous.

S. nigrum (Common Nightshade). A low, spreading stem, more or less branched; ovate leaves; flowers white and drooping; berries black, globular and poisonous. This plant is more confined to the woods, frequently low lying spots.



Fig. 30.

Physalis viscosa (Ground Cherry).

A common weed in Niagara district. Clammy and hairy, much branched and widely spreading; leaves ovate or heart-shaped; corolla greenish-yellow, brown in the centre; anthers yellow; berry orange; calyx bladder-like, 5-angled and much larger than the berry; root perennial. This is not difficult to get rid of where thorough cultivation is carried on.

CONVOLVULACEÆ (Convolvulus Family).

This family, consisting chiefly of trailing herbs, is represented among weeds by two plants—one a very pernicious pest, the other a regular parasite, feeding upon the juices of plants attacked.

Convolvulus arvensis (Bindweed).

This creeping perennial is very troublesome in gardens, and possesses a tenacity of life which seems almost incredible. It is readily known by its flowers, resembling very much those of the morning glory, but smaller. The stem usually twines around the objects near it, or simply lies prostrate upon the ground. The leaves are triangular in outline and narrow-shaped at the base. Merely cutting this weed from time to time seems to increase its vigor and aid in spreading it. Thorough cultivation, so as to never allow it to develop leaves, and thus exhaust the store of food in its creeping root, will alone destroy it.



Cuscuta trifolii (Dodder). Fig. 31.

This annual is a parasitic plant which is sometimes found twining around the stems of growing clover. Not long ago a specimen of lucerne with dodder was received at the college for identification. The seeds of the dodder are often present in the seed of clover and lucerne, especially when not clean. After the dodder seed is sown with clover, etc., it germinates, and the plant not having any chlorophyll (green coloring matter), it cannot elaborate food from the air or soil, and must therefore get upon other plants and draw its nourishment from them. As soon as it reaches a clover plant it twines about it, and sends out from all parts of its stem, rootlets, which penetrate the stems of the clover and absorb sap from them, and thus soon weaken the vitality of the clover plant affected. The dod-

der stem, as soon as it gets a firm hold of the clover, breaks away from the seed from which it started, and lives entirely on the clover as a regular parasite. When dodder is found attacking clover the plants, clover and dodder, should be removed at once and destroyed. You can easily see it as a yellow, leafless, string-like plant twining around the clover.

Great care should be taken to see that clean seed is used. Dodder seeds, though similar to clover, are smaller, and can be screened. In Europe this parasite is often very injurious, but it is only lately that specimens have come under my observation here. It has evidently reached us, no doubt, in seed, and farmers should endeavor to check its further presence by observing the hints above.

A Crop Report from Saskatoon, Sask.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO RED FYFE.
BY THOS. COPLAND.

The season of 1892 has confirmed the opinion among farmers of this district that no wheat equals Red Fyfe as a reliable cropper and a hard wheat. It produces, as a rule, more bushels to the acre and brings the highest price per bushel. Ladoga has been thoroughly tested and, though at least a week earlier, has been discarded because it produces small crops of inferior quality; and is much inclined to smut. Red Fern is not liked. As there has been no loss from frost except once in ten years, a variety earlier than Red Fyfe is sought for chiefly to prolong the harvest, but no hard variety has been found yet. In soft wheat, White Russian is the kind chiefly grown, and does well, but the hard Red Fyfe is rapidly taking its place. Campbell's White Chaff, White Connell and others have been tried, and if a soft wheat is grown to any extent in the future it is likely that the C. W. Chaff will be the choice, as it has a fine head, a plump berry, crops well, and is four or five days earlier than Red Fyfe. No smut in 1892. Nearly all farmers took the precaution to use bluestone (copper sulphate) as a preventive, in the proportion of one pound to eight bushels average—some more, some less.

Little barley is grown, and six-rowed does best. Among two-rowed Duckbill takes the lead. Black or hullless barley does not seem suitable to this district.

In oats, Black Tartarian is the best cropper, but is late and not so heavy per bushel as many white varieties. Prize Cluster is the earliest white, and has generally done well. It was a sample of this oat that the British farmer delegates pronounced the best they had seen in Canada. Its earliness was against it in 1892, which was a bad year for oats, and the latest did best, though there were some very fair crops of early. Cream Egyptian is in favor, but we predict that when Winter Grey becomes better known it will be the oat.

Few farmers know their peas by name, but Black-eyed Marrowfat and Potter seem to do the best of any. The Potter is a new and very promising pea of a fine pearly white color; in size between the small white field and the Marrowfat, very even sample and yields well.

Grasses have only been tried or cultivated on a very small scale, as natural hay is still quite plentiful.

The Purple Top Swede is the best turnip grown in the neighborhood, and produces a great crop under proper cultivation.

In carrots, the Guerande and Chanteray for garden and Improved Short White for field culture are by far the best; but where only one kind is grown, Henderson's Intermediate comes nearest to answering both purposes.

Mangolds do well if sown early, and Mammoth Long Red is the best.

Potatoes were a great crop all round in 1892, some patches yielding 400 bushels per acre. Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron are the chief sorts, and hold their own against new kinds. Burpee's Extra Early, Crown Jewel and Lizzie's Pride are favorites. Rural New-Yorker, No. 2, produced the heaviest crop, but the unusually wet August favored it. In ordinary seasons it comes behind all the foregoing, which are earlier sorts. The heaviest potato of the season weighed 2½ pounds; perfect specimens weighing 1½ pounds were quite plentiful.

Notes on Sheep Raising.

BY M. J. HERBERT.

I notice a letter under the above heading in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for March 1st, and must compliment the author on his enterprising methods of sheep breeding. After telling us how he makes all his ewes give him twins every year, he goes on to say, "I also believe that with care in selecting I can have ewes that will give me three or four lambs every year, and LARGE, HEALTHY ONES at that." This will indeed be splendid!! But if "Practical" will allow me to make a suggestion, I would advise that, since his ewes are not Dorsets, and I presume breed only once a year, it would be wise to first make some slight alteration in the udders of his ewes, say, by making them have four teats instead of two; I have no doubt then he would be able to rear nearly all this wonderful crop of lambs. I sincerely hope he will succeed in his enterprise, and if so, that he will enlighten us through the medium of your paper as to "how it's done." Visions of wealth will begin to float through the brains of our poor sheep breeders, who, up till this time, have thought we had done well if one-third of our ewes had twins. One more hint, and I have done; when your "sheep breeder" writes again, I would suggest he choose a more appropriate "nom de plume."

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, SALEM, WIS.

If biddy does not lay, reserve from the pigs some of your skim milk for her, and more eggs will appear. Then the compliment of feeding hens dairy products can be returned by giving raw eggs in his milk ration to any calf off condition. This restores appetite and digestion, glosses his hair, and is, by the way, quite as applicable to human dyspeptics.

That same intelligent feeding, careful housing, and kind treatment which successful dairymen give their cows, biddy would ever appreciate and likewise reward. For any who think the poultry subject has become so thoroughly written up that now, surely, everybody is posted and progressive, the following is related. I know of a man, rather successful in dairying and well-to-do, who has lost about fifty hens this winter. Being asked what he fed, he replied, "corn." "Do you warm it?" "No."

"Do you give your hens plenty of warm water to drink?" "No, but I shovel in lots of snow to them." The poor creatures had white wattles and combs, and probably died from indigestion and bloodlessness. The winter of 1892-93 seems a particularly trying one. According to my recollection, January had not a sunny day above zero, so airing and drying out houses were almost impracticable. Consequently, there arose much complaint of frost and dampness inside, and that, too, where double walls and tight roofs exist, and even when lamps or oil heaters have been used as dryers. One writer lays this dampness to dirt floors, through which moisture is drawn up by interior heat. That explanation may be a partial one. Both my houses have dirt floors and are double boarded; one has sawdust filling, the other a tarred paper lining. Sawdust is porous, and so good an absorbent that such traces of dampness are seldom found. I have never seen a papered house that had not a wet, sickly look, whatever its floor. Paper is impervious and arrests all breaths; to my mind, a very prolific source of frost and moisture. It is needless to add that few eggs are forthcoming whenever hens become thus chilled. A chaff filling between walls would answer well where sawdust is not obtainable. There is no hope of eggs unless biddy has a keen appetite, good digestion, active habits, quick circulation, and every function perfect. When the thermometer runs far below zero, roosters and cockerels of Leghorn style get frosted combs and wattles, unless they are taken nights to a cellar, or, which is much easier, put in a barrel with some straw on the bottom and covered with old rag carpet, or anything that will admit just a little air. This winter, one of my birds became so frosted before I placed him in my barrel, that his swollen wattles would not permit him to hold his head erect nor to eat. We decided trying amputation or dubbing for once, which was done with a sharp knife. I had read that myrrh should be applied to stop the bleeding, but, in absence of that, used puff-ball. From their congested state, the wattles bled badly, more than they would have done in a normal and summer condition. He grew quite pale about his face, but never omitted crowing nor lost his appetite, and soon became perfectly well, except a lack of pride and spirit. He was before, indeed, our "cock of the walk," but now seems rather cowardly, and reminds me of what Gov. Hoard said at a dairy convention in December, substantially this: He did not favor dehorning cattle, because, whether man could perceive the necessity and economy of that part or not, deterioration always followed any mutilation of an animal. For example, a certain breed of English coach horses persistently declined after docking their manes and tails was introduced.

Fowls running with larger stock pick up many scattered and otherwise wasted kernels of grain. But hens do not like snow they are afraid; to walk in it, and are blinded by its glare. Unless good paths be made and kept for them, they cannot get to straw-stacks, cattle-sheds or anywhere, for those cheap medicines—sunshine, exercise, change and fresh air—are better than condition powders. A little hay, sand or ashes sprinkled on walks, will entice hens to go along further. In winter biddy does not develop eggs on ice water and "cold storage." Modern cattle-tanks, warmed by heaters, furnish water of a temperature suitable for running her internal machinery. Such a tank incidentally saves me many steps formerly taken in carrying warm drinks from the dwelling house to my poultry quarters.

Scientific poultry raising is no mere appendage to some other pursuit, but an important factor instead, or even a business itself, the importance of which is overlooked, because its returns are by dribblets. But "many a mickle makes a muckle." Fowls skilfully managed bring a daily cash dividend, and eventually yield a greater percentage than the stockman gets, who waits two or three years to realize on his fat cattle, six months or more for his swine, and partially suspend dairy operations in winter, or during some portion of each year. It is recorded of Daniel Webster, who was a careful farmer and intelligent stock-raiser, that the hens were his pets and gathering eggs his delight. A verse from Fanciers' Review expresses, in a general way, my sentiments:

"You say it of your Jersey cow,
That she still thinks she owns the earth;
I say it of the Brahma hen,
She ought to own it at her birth."

Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon.

As our prairies become more thickly settled, the supply of native hay becomes inadequate to meet the increasing demand, and in many districts there is a shortage of fodder for the stock this spring, so that many farmers will now be considering how best to provide an abundant cheap supply of fodder for next winter. At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, about thirty head of stock have been carried through the winter on ensilage made from four and a-half acres of corn, with a little wheat straw added, no hay having been used this winter, and steers have been fed with a good profit on wheat straw and frozen wheat chop, so that no one need be without a good supply another winter.

Below we give a very complete report, kindly furnished us by Mr. Bedford, of the tests made at the Experimental Farm with the various grasses, fodder plants, and roots. It will be noticed the very gratifying results obtained with some of the native grasses, and also the wonderful results with fodder corn.

We would like to see every stock raiser in the country set apart a couple of acres, near his buildings, and about the 24th of May sow it with North Dakota Flint corn as directed in Mr. Bedford's report, and if not made into ensilage, cut just before wheat harvest and put up in large stooks in the field, where it may stand till required for feeding. In this dried state it makes excellent feed and a nice change of diet, which all stock will greatly relish.

GRASSES AND FODDER PLANTS.

Judging by the numerous enquiries received at the Experimental Farm for desirable grasses and fodder plants, this branch of agriculture is receiving increased attention throughout the province.

The snowfall was unusually light in the Brandon district last winter; this, coupled with a very cold season, was particularly trying to all imported grasses and clovers.

The following clovers were completely killed on this farm:—Sanfoin, Lucerne, Mammoth Red, Common Red and Yellow Clover.

The grasses winter-killed were Orchard Grass, Perennial and Italian Rye Grass, and Kentucky Blue Grass sown in the open was badly injured. Last winter being considered exceptionally severe, the above and a number of additional varieties will be tried again during the coming season. Timothy and Hungarian Brome Grass proved hardy.

The native grasses, in striking contrast to the imported ones, were not in the least injured by winter killing, and gave a good yield of excellent hay. Special attention has been paid during the past season to the saving of native grass seeds, and sufficient to sow one hundred acres has been secured; this will all be sown on the different experimental farms, and we expect to be in a position to make a limited distribution of these seeds among the farmers of the Northwest during 1894.

MILLETS.

A number of very interesting varieties of millets were tested for the first time on the Experimental Farm during the past season.

The soil and season being favorable the yield was large, but the quantity of seed at our disposal being small the yield per acre cannot be given; as Hungarian Grass and Common Millet were sown alongside, and under the same conditions, a comparison can be made with these well-known varieties. Of the new varieties the following were the most promising:—Branching Millet, Red Millet and Round White Millet; these all have branchy heads, and grow from five to six feet high.

Numerous enquiries are received regarding the best methods of sowing millets. The following has been our plan on this farm: A free working soil is selected and plowed the last of May, care being taken to well pulverize the soil before sowing; twenty-three pounds seed per acre is used, sowing the same day as plowed and before the soil has had time to dry out—a majority of failures result from neglecting this precaution. All millets, including Hungarian Grass, should be cut on first appearance of the head, otherwise the fodder is dry and harsh, and the rich seed is likely to prove injurious, especially to horses.

MIXED GRAIN FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER.

Former experiments with mixed grain proving of considerable interest, this line of work has been extended, and the past season's work includes wheat as well as the other leading kinds of grain.

On former years the land used for this purpose was summerfallowed; this year's stubble land was used—for that reason the yield is lighter, but is still good.

The following suggestions are offered for the successful cultivation of this crop:—

If possible, select good, rich land near the barn. Plow in spring and sow same day as plowed.

Use only varieties of grain with bright, stiff straw.

American Triumph oat is the best, and Tartarian the worst for this purpose.

Make two sowings when two kinds of grain are used, sowing one kind east and west, and the other north and south.

If cut with a binder, bind loosely and make small sheaves to allow of perfect curing.

If a mower is used stack the fodder as soon as perfectly dry; it spoils quickly if allowed to get wet.

FODDER CORN.

As will be seen by looking over the following table fodder corn has been a very successful crop on

the Farm the past year. You will notice some of the Southern varieties are the largest yielders, but I do not consider them as well suited to our climate as others. Being slower in maturing, they contain too large a percentage of water. The North Dakota Flint has again been the best variety with us, as it matures early, is a fair cropper, is short enough to cut with a binder and is very leafy. Four and one-half acres of this corn, cut with a binder, allowed to wilt twenty-four hours, then turned over to wilt twenty-four hours on the other side, run through a cutting-box into our silo, has made this year choice, sweet ensilage.

Yield of fodder corn on Manitoba Experimental Farm, 1893, sown with a wheat drill, in rows three feet apart, plants six inches apart in the row. Sown May 26; cut August 31:—

Variety.	Early Milk.	Stage when Cut.	Height.	Yield per acre Green.	
				Tons.	Lbs.
Thoro. Bred White Flint.....	.....	Silk.....	8 feet	27	1,000
Evergreen R. C. Ensilage.....	.....	Tasseled.....	9 "	26	800
Mammoth Southern Sweet.....	.....	Tassel.....	9-6 "	26	140
White Flint.....	Aug. 31	Early Milk.....	8-9 "	23	200
Pearce's Prolific.....	" 31	"	"	20	1,800
Longfellow.....	" 31	"	"	20	1,800
Smut Nose.....	" 23	"	"	20	1,800
Cinquantine.....	" 20	"	10 "	20	1,140
Rustler.....	" 20	"	8-6 "	20	1,140
Angel of Midnight.....	" 25	"	8 "	19	940
Pride of the North.....	" 20	Late Milk.....	8 "	19	940
North Dakota Flint.....	" 25	Early Milk.....	7 "	17	1,200
Crosby's Early Sugar.....	" 22	"	9 "	17	1,200
Dakota's Gold Coin.....	" 15	Late Milk.....	6 "	14	800
Mitchell's Extra Early.....	" 24	Early Milk.....	10 "	12	200
Dakota Dent.....	" 30	"	8 "	12	200
Ride Out.....	" 30	"	8 "	12	200

TURNIPS.

Result of experiments with turnips on the Manitoba Experimental Farm during 1892:—Turnips were sown in flat drills two and a-half feet apart; land in fodder corn previous year, two sowings made, one on the 30th May and one on June 6th; taken up October 21st. In all cases the early sowing gave far better results. Rennie's Prize Purple Top, 1,019 bushels; Hayard's Improved, 908; Sutton's Champion, 852 Mammoth Purple Top, 833; Carter's Prize Winner, 816; Selected Purple Top, 809; Bangholm Improved Purple Top, 752; Jumbo or Monarch, 733; Carter's Elephant Swede, 665.

MANGOLDS.

Yield of mangolds on the Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon, 1892:—Seed sown in flat drills, two and a-half feet apart; two sowings made on May 30th and June 6th; pulled October 15th; land in fodder corn previous year. As before, results greatly in favor of the early sowing. Gate Post or Long Red, 1,460; Mammoth Long Red, 1,302; Pearce's Canadian Giant, 1,245; New Giant Yellow Intermediate, 1,232; Red Globe, 1,069; Carter's Warden Prize Yellow Globe, 1,056; Berkshire Prize, 985; Rennie's Mammoth Long Red, 985; Yellow Globe (select), 941; Golden-Fleshed Tankard, 910; Red Globe Oberndorf Extra, 862; Red-Fleshed Tankard, 796.

CARROTS.

Result of tests with carrots on the Manitoba Experimental Farm during 1892:—Seed sown in flat drills one and a-half feet apart; land in fodder corn previous year; two sowings made, one on the 30th May and one on June 6th; harvested on October 18th. Here, also, the early sowing gave much better results. Carter's Orange Giant, 462 bushels; Iverson's White, 462; Mammoth Smooth White, 452; Improved Short White, 422; Chantenay, 408; Mammoth White Intermediate, 403; Giant Short White Voseges, 356; Early Gem, 337; Guerande or Ox Heart, 334; Rennie's Improved Half-Long White, 330; Giant White Belgian, 317; Danver's Orange, 310.

Enquiries re Tread-Power Threshing Machines.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I would like to ask you or your readers, through the ADVOCATE, for information regarding the use of "tread-power" threshing machines. Is it a profitable way of getting threshing done? If so, how or why? If not, how or why? The matter of getting our grain threshed is one of no small importance, as in nine cases out of every ten a farmer has no correct idea of how much it costs him by employing a steam thresher to do the work. What with the cash outlay (which in this neighborhood has been from four cents per bushel for wheat, four and five cents being the general charge last season, this being about the lowest charge made hereabouts) and the feeding of fifteen to twenty men from three days to two weeks, and the loss by a drop in the market caused by having to wait an indefinite length of time for the machine; and last, but not (in many instances) the least consideration, is the great waste of grain by the carelessness and neglect of the threshers. All these things combine to run up the actual cost of threshing to an enormous amount. Now, I would like to know from some who have tried the small machines, whether or not they can be used with profit on the average Manitoba farm. Also I would like if you would publish the names of some manufacturers of tread-power threshing machines with their addresses. Yours truly,

A MANITOBA FARMER.

[Manufacturers of these machines should advertise in our columns.]

Institute Meetings.**BRANDON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

The regular fortnightly meeting of this Institute was held on Saturday, February 18th. The subject was Smut, and the President lost no time in calling on Mr. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, for his paper.

Mr. Greig went very fully into the life history of smut, stating that there were different kinds, but the one that gave us so much trouble was hard smut. It was a fungus, and all fungi were of the lowest order of plants and had neither roots, leaves nor seeds, but were propagated by spores which were almost invisible to the naked eye. This smut is a parasite which feeds on wheat, and its laws are as rigid as those of any other plant. It was possible for spores to lie in the ground all winter and affect the crop of the next season, and also that seed wheat, stored in elevators or passing through a threshing machine, might be affected by it.

By treating seed wheat the spores were destroyed, but care should be taken that every kernel was thoroughly wet with the solution. A rapid growth of wheat in the Spring would also have a tendency to lessen the quantity of smut in a crop.

Mr. Hull, of Souris, was then called on for his paper, in which he stated that smut was not a grain, nor had it any reproductive power; it had no life. Rust may be fungus, but smut was not; smut was the result of unfertilized grain. Mr. Hull went fully into his theory, showing that he is a very close observer. He has, however, started wrong in denying that smut is a fungus when the microscope reveals that it is. The teaching of scientists who have studied smut is practical, for they have actually seen this microscopic plant in all stages of its growth, while Mr. Hull has simply formed a theory from outside observations.

A paper prepared by Mr. Bedford was read, which gave the results of the experiments in this line at the experimental farm, and showed the very great advantage of using bluestone.

A lively discussion followed, many farmers giving their experience, Mr. Melville Raddick making a very good point when he drew attention to the large quantity of adulterated bluestone which was sold, and which is probably the cause of so many farmers being troubled with smut who have endeavored to kill it.

A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the local government in issuing a circular advocating the use of bluestone.

NIVERVILLE INSTITUTE.

A "full house" greeted Messrs. Bedford and Leech, of Brandon, at the meeting of this Institute, held on February 27th. After routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Bedford gave a very instructive address on the cultivation of wheat, recommended thorough summerfallowing, press or common drills in preference to broadcast seeders, and the use of bluestone to prevent smut. Advised farmers to "stay by" Red Fyfe wheat, as being one of the best yielders, with strong, clean straw, very free from rust and well adapted to almost every soil.

The Banner oat had proved most successful on the Experimental Farm.

In concluding his address he gave a list of the most hardy flowers and shrubs, with a brief description of how to cultivate them, for the benefit of the large number of ladies present. Mr. R. E. A. Leech, Secretary of the Central Institute, then read a very thoughtfully prepared paper on "Institute work," which was well received. After a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, the meeting adjourned.

MORRIS INSTITUTE ORGANIZED.

On February 28th, as arranged by the Minister of Agriculture, a meeting to organize this Institute was held in the town of Morris. A large number of the most progressive farmers of the surrounding district and many of the business men of the town assembled in the School-house. R. E. A. Leech, Secretary of the Central Institute, was present to assist in organizing. Mr. Collum was appointed chairman. The election was immediately proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, J. D. Collum; Vice-President, J. Brown; Sec.-Treas., A. Albright. Directors—Messrs. Barclay, Lawrie, McTavish, Porter, Tieves and Stewart. Auditors, Dr. McTavish and Ed. McTavish. After which Mr. Bedford gave a very interesting address on "grain growing," and the results of various tests on the Experimental Farm, Brandon, emphasizing the necessity of thorough cultivation, use of good seed, and treating it with bluestone to prevent smut; advised sowing with a drill, harrowing just as soon as the weeds came up, as it would kill many weeds without injury to the wheat; cutting part at least of the wheat on the green side. He also discussed cattle feeding, etc. A lively discussion ensued, many questions being asked Mr. Bedford, which added much to the interest of the meeting.

Mr. Leech then read an excellent paper on "Institute work and what it should lead to," which we hope to publish at an early date.

Mr. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, read a short paper on the "Growth of the Smut Plant."

After transacting some further business the meeting adjourned, to meet every fortnight till the close of the season.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

A meeting of the Lansdowne Farmers' Institute was held at Bradwardine on February 10th. There was a large turn out of farmers, in spite of the

heavy roads. After passing resolutions endorsing the action of the Central Farmers' Institute in the effort being made to have the binding twine duty removed, and also in the matter of "wheat grading," the president, Mr. Thomas Speers, called on George H. Greig, of the ADVOCATE, to read a paper on "smut in wheat." After this subject had been thoroughly discussed some discussion took place on mixed farming, many of those present taking part. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Greig for his instructive paper.

Domestic Veterinary Treatment of the Animals of the Farm—No. 7.

BY DR. MOLE, TORONTO, ONT.

DIGESTION AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

A veterinary professor of dairy practice in the Western States was once asked to give a short practical lecture on cattle feeding. Holding in one hand a tuft of sweet hay and in the other a half ripe corn cob, said: "Farmers, my lecture to-day is on the feeding of the cow. This is what she wants and this is what you give her. Thanks for your polite attention. Good day."

Short and sweet, practical, to the point and convincing. We wish that we could give as practical and forcible object lesson on the subject. There is no good in trying to fool the cow, she is a first-class judge of good hay, and can never be deceived on that subject. The requirements of the animal in the shape of food is for the rapid formation of fat, muscular tissue and bone, for which purpose an abundant supply of flesh-forming material is clearly requisite. Food produces marked changes in the animal economy, and the proper understanding of supplying that material is one of the most important subjects that can be brought under the notice of the farmer.

Infuse each year, if you will, the best of new and improved blood stock, still the standard of production cannot rise above the standard of the food the animal consumes, the effects of scientific feeding beginning with the "Cow of the Common," as she is known in England.

A common in England is a tract of land or open space of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or village. We say, Take this cow, and it will require five or six generations of scientific feeding and artificial selection before you could produce a good milker, so that we say it would not be profitable to begin our improvement with so poor an animal. The thoroughbred race horse and trotter are quite as much the product of improved methods of feeding as are the Shorthorns, Jerseys and Holsteins; all are produced by judicious selection in mating, breeding and feeding for certain purposes, either to increase the quantity or improve the quality of the beef or milk product. That is the problem to be solved, and it matters not whether you start from a poor, common animal or a good one, permanent improvement can only be obtained by a steady, uniform effort, and not by spasmodic attempts. It is for this reason that we are instructed to write for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We have been all our time devoted to live stock, noting their peculiarities, investigating and treating their diseases, observing and trying to fathom out the reason, why and wherefore, and by this means render such services to the average farmer, who has not the time or bent of inclination to study the habits of our domestic animals.

Let us take for instance rumination in the ox and trace out the physiological process. What is rumination? Everybody knows that an ox chews the cud, and according to their theory that ends the matter. We will try an explanation, and thus show what a very complex operation it is. There are four divisions in the stomach of the ox. The first chamber is the largest, named the rumen or paunch; the second is called the reticulum (rete, a net) or honeycomb stomach, from the fact that its mucous membrane is raised apart into a great number of folds which cross one another at right angles, and in this way enclose a number of hexagonal cells; the reticulum communicates by a named the omasum, manifolds or psalterium, from the fact that when it is split open the lamellae or narrow aperture with the third stomach which is leaves fall apart like the leaves of a book, and from that fact butchers give it the name of maniples or manifolds. The fourth segment is termed the abomasum or rennet stomach, and is the true gastric receptacle in the preparation of the food. The internal surface of the cow's fourth stomach, by which the gastric juice is secreted, is much more extensive than that of the horse, and is accomplished by its being thrown into a number of rugae or folds. The bowels, a continuation of this, are from fifty to sixty yards long.

A ruminant, when feeding crops the grass rapidly and greedily, seizing it with the tongue, biting off the blades by pressing the lower teeth against the upper gums or callous pad of the jaw; the bunches or blades of grass are then hastily swallowed, accompanied by abundant saliva. After grazing until its appetite is satisfied the ruminant lies down, usually inclined to the right side; a sudden movement of the flanks is then to be observed similar to a hiccup, and careful watching of the channel of the neck on the left or off side will show that something is at the same time quickly forced up the

gullet into the mouth. This is a bolus of grass which has been soaked and made soft by the fluids contained in the stomach, and returned saturated with them for remastication.

In all ruminants this operation of remastication is always performed in the same way. The lower jaw makes a stroke in the first place from left to right; while the second stroke is from right to left, in the opposite direction from that of the first. While this operation is going on, fresh quantities of saliva are poured into the mouth from the parotid saliva gland, and when the grass is thoroughly ground up the semifluid product is passed back into the pharynx and swallowed once more. The complex change that takes place in the food during this process it is unnecessary for us to describe in this chapter.

The precise nature of the operation, the external features of which have now been described, has been the subject of much investigation and discussion, and even at the present time there are great doubts on the subject. Only what is at present definite will be described. When solid substances of all kinds are swallowed they pass indifferently into the rumen.

Just as soon as the rumen becomes full of this semi-fluid remasticated food, it tips, as it were, a quantity into the reticulum, which, from the fact that it always contains the foreign substances, such as pieces of iron, nails, wire, leather, etc., seems to point to the fact of being a place for increased maceration, and that it is not absolutely necessary for the animal's welfare,—as we see in the camel, where it is entirely absent; therefore, in such animals the rumen must propel the ingesta upwards. Fluids may pass either into the paunch and reticulum, or into the psalterium, and from thence into the fourth stomach. We are inclined to the opinion that the regurgitated material does not pass into the rumen a second time, for it rarely happens that roots are even remasticated, that they undergo a process of pulping and then pass over the muscular pillars of oesophagus, and thence into the reticulum.

The length of time before the food returns into the mouth to be remasticated seems to be about sixteen to eighteen hours. It is therefore not the food that has just been swallowed that the cow ruminates, but that which has been macerating in the lower sac of the rumen for at least a day. The omasum or third stomach is situated on the right of the rumen, and is intermediate between the second and last, or true digestive stomach. This foliated stomach when full resembles a foot-ball in size, and when partially empty takes on a kidney shape. It is also called the manifolds, being composed of a number of leaves of irregular length, placed side by side; there are about 120 in number. These leaves are covered with a number of small processes of a conical form, very similar to the spines or prickles of the bramble or wild rose. There are eight prominent ridges, which modify the direction of the mass of food by directing it between the leaves.

The abomasum, or fourth stomach, is the real digestive organ, where the food, after being prepared by its passage through the other receptacles, is converted into the elements of nutrition. In this stomach the preparation of the food is completed, and it is gradually changed into a substance named chyme; from this substance chyle is separated as it passes through the small intestines. It is peculiarly large in the young animal during the sucking period, and when dried forms what dairymen call the rennet, and is used to coagulate milk in the manufacture of cheese. This peculiar action is due to the acid ferment acting chemically on the casein of the milk.

In the young animal living entirely on its mother's milk the fourth stomach is the only stomach employed, and is therefore fully developed, whilst the others are small and imperfectly formed. The milk contains the elements of nutrition in a much more perfect state than it exists in vegetable food; as the young animal grows, so do the stomachs become more developed. The abomasum is situated on the right side of the rumen, is oblong in form, being largest at its commencement; it turns upon itself, forming a complete curvature, and is lined by a velvety membrane composed of an irregular tooth-like projection which secretes the most important fluid of digestion—the gastric juice. At the termination of the abomasum begins the intestines. These are divided into large and small, the large occupying the posterior and the small the anterior part of the abdominal cavity.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Our New Dress.

The new and attractive dress on the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE was obtained from the well-known type foundry, Miller & Richard, Scotland. For some years we have used type made by this old and reliable house, and find the metal hard, but not too brittle, with lots of wear in it; each character is cleanly and sharply cut, and it is free from many of the imperfections so frequently found in that of many makers. The handsome appearance of the ADVOCATE bears testimony to this fact. The numerous complimentary letters received by us regarding the typographical neatness of the ADVOCATE shows that it is appreciated by our readers. We have experimented some with others in the matter of type, and to those wanting good value for their outlay we commend them to R. L. Patterson, Jordan street, Toronto, agent for Miller & Richard.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

Rapid Transit.

The first train leaves at 8 p. m.
For the land where the Poppy blows,
The mother dear is the engineer,
And the passenger laughs and crows.
The palace car is the mother's arms;
The whistle, a low, sweet strain;
The passenger winks, and nods, and blinks,
And goes to sleep in the train!
At 8 p. m. the next train starts
For the Poppy land afar,
The summons clear falls on the ear:
"All aboard for the sleeping car!"
But what is the fare to Poppy land?
I hope it is not too dear.
The fare is this, a hug and a kiss,
And it's paid to the engineer!
So I ask of Him who children took
On His knee in kindness great,
"Take charge, I pray, of the trains each day
That leave at 8 and 8."
"Keep watch on the passengers," thus I pray,
"For to me they are very dear,
And special ward, O gracious Lord,
O'er the gentle engineer."
—Edgar Wade Abbot in the Christian Union.

THE STORY.

The First Settler's Story.

BY WILL CARLETON.
It ain't the funniest thing a man can do—
Existing in a country when it's new;
Nature, who moved in first—a good long while—
Has things already somewhat her own style,
And she don't want her woodland splendors battered,
Her rustic furniture broke up and scattered,
Her paintings, which long years ago were done
By that old splendid artist-king, the Sun,
Torn down and dragged in Civilization's gutter,
Or sold to purchase settlers' bread and butter,
And so she kind o' nags the man who does it.
She carries in her pockets bags of seeds,
As general agent of the thriftiest weeds;
She sends her blackbirds, in the early morn,
To superintend his fields of planted corn;
She gives him rain past any duck's desire—
Then maybe several weeks of quiet fire;
She sails mosquitoes—leeches perched on wings—
To poison him with blood-devouring stings;
She loves her acute-muscle to display,
And shake him up—say every other day;
With thoughtful, conscientious care she makes
These travellin' poison-bottles, rattlesnakes;
She finds time, amongst her other family cares,
To keep in stock good wild-cats, wolves and bears;
She spurns his offered hand with silent gibes,
And compromises with the Indian tribes
(For they who've wrestled with his bloody art
Say Nature always takes an Indian's part).
In short, her toll is every day increased,
To scare him out, and hustle him back East;
Till finally it appears to her some day
That he has made arrangements for to stay;
Then she turns round, as sweet as anything,
And takes her new-made friend into the ring,
And changes from a snarl into a purr—
From mother-in-law to mother, as it were.

Well, when I first infested this retreat,
Things to my view looked frightful incomplete;
But Nature seemed quite cheerful all about me,
A-carrying on her different trades without me.
These words the forest seemed at me to throw:
"Sit down and rest awhile before you go;
From bees to trees the whole woods seemed to say,
"You're welcome here till you can get away,
But not for time of any large amount;
So don't be hanging round on our account."
But I had come with heart-thrill in my song,
And brought my wife and plunder right along;
I hadn't a round-trip ticket to go back,
And if I had, there wasn't no railroad track;
And drivin' East was what I couldn't endure;
I hadn't started on a circular tour.

My girl-wife was as brave as she was good,
And helped me every blessed way she could;
She seemed to take to every rough old tree,
As sing'lar as when first she took to me.
She kep' our little log-house neat as wax,
And once I caught her fooling with my axe.
She learned a hundred masculine things to do:
She aimed a shot-gun pretty middlin' true,
Although, in spite of my express desire,
She always shut her eyes before she'd fire.
She hadn't the muscle (though she had the heart)
In out-door work to take an active part;
Though in our firm of Duty and Endeavor
She wasn't no silent partner whatsoever.
When I was logging, burning, choppin' wood,
She'd linger round and help me all she could,
And kept me fresh-ambitious all the while,
And lifted tons just with her voice and smile.
With no desire my glory for to rob,
She used to stan' around and boss the job;
And when first-class success my hands befell,
Would proudly say, "We did that pretty well!"
She was delicious, both to hear and see—
That pretty wife-girl that kep' house for me.

Sundays, we didn't propose, for lack o' church,
To have our souls left wholly in the lurch;
And so I shaved and dressed up, well's I could,
And did a day's work trying to be good.
My wife was always bandbox-sleek; and when
Our fat old bull's-eye watch said half-past ten
('Twas always varying from the narrow way,
And lied on Sundays same as any day),
The family Bible from its high perch started
(The one her mother gave her when they parted),
The hymn book, full of music-balm and fire
(The one she used to sing in the choir)—
One I sang with her from (I've got it yet)
The very first time that we really met—
(I recollect, when first our voices gibe,
A feeling that declines to be described;
And when our eyes met—near the second verse—
A kind of old-acquaintance look in hers,
And something went from mine, which, I declare,
I never even knew before was there;
And when our hands touched—slight as slight could be—
A streak o' sweetened lightning thrilled through me!
But that's enough of that; perhaps, even now,
You'll think I'm softer than the law'll allow;
But you'll protect an old man with his age,
For yesterday I turned my eightieth page;
Besides, there'd be less couples falling out
If such things were more freely talked about.)

Well, we would take these books, sit down alone,
And have a two-horse meeting, all our own,
And read our verses, sing our sacred rhymes,
And make it seem a good deal like old times.
But finally across her face there'd glide
A sort of sorry shadow from inside;
And once she dropped her head, like a tired flower,
Upon my arm, and cried for half-an-hour.
I humored her until she had it out,
And didn't ask her what it was about,
I knew right well: our reading, song and prayer
Had brought the old times back too true and square,
The large-attended meetings morn and night;
The spiritual and mental warmth and light;
Her father in his pew, next to the aisle;
Her mother, with the mother of her smile;
Her brothers' sly forbidden Sunday glee;
Her sisters, e'en a most as sweet as she;
Her girl and boy friends, not too warm or cool;
Her little scrub class in the Sunday school;
The social, and the singings, and the ball;
And happy home-cheer waiting for them all—
These marched in slow procession through her mind,
And didn't forget to leave their tracks behind.
You married men—there's many in my view—
Don't think your wife can all wrap up in you;
Don't deem, though close her life to yours may grow,
That you are all the folks she wants to know;
Or think your stitches form the only part
Of the crochet-work of a woman's heart.
Though married souls each other's lives may burnish,
Each needs some help the other cannot furnish.

Well, neighborhoods meant counties in those days;
The roads didn't have accommodating ways;
And maybe weeks would pass before she'd see—
And much less talk with—anyone but me.
The Indians sometimes showed their sun-baked faces,
But they didn't seem with conversational graces;
Some ideas from the birds and trees she stole,
But 'twasn't like talking with a human soul;
And finally I thought that I could trace
A half heart-hunger peering from her face.
Then she would drive it back and shut the door:
Of course that only made me see it more.
"Twas hard to see her give her life to mine,
Making a steady effort not to pine,
"Twas hard to hear that laugh bloom out each minute,
And hard to see the seeds of sorrow in it,
No misery makes a close observer mourn
Like hopeless grief with hopeful courage borne;
There's nothing sets the sympathies to paining
Like a complaining woman uncomplaining,
It always draws my breath out into sighs
To see a brave look in a woman's eyes.

Well, she went on, as plucky as could be,
Fighting the foe she thought I did not see,
And using her heart-horticultural powers
To turn that forest to a bed of flowers,
You can't check an unadmitted sigh,
And so I had to soothe her on the sly,
And secretly to help her draw her load;
And soon it came to be an uphill road.
Hard work bears hard upon the average pulse,
Even with satisfactory results;
But when effects are scarce, the heavy strain
Falls dead and solid on the heart and brain,
And when we're bothered, it will oft occur
We seek blame-timber; and I lit on her;
And looked at her with daily lessening favor,
For what I knew she couldn't help, to save her.

(We often—what our minds should blush with shame for—
Blame most people for what they're least to blame for.)
Then there's a misty, jealous thought occur,
Because I wasn't Earth and Heaven to her,
And all the planets that about us hovered,
And several more that hadn't been discovered;
And my hard muscle-labor, day by day,
Deprived good-nature of its right of way;
And 'tain't no use, this trying to conceal
From hearts that love us what our own hearts feel;
They can't escape close observation's mesh,
And thoughts have long tongues that are not made of flesh.
And so ere long she caught the half-grown fact;
Commenced observing how I didn't act,
And silently began to grieve and doubt
O'er old attentions now sometimes left out—
Some kind caress, some little petting ways;
Commenced a-staying in on rainy days
(I did not see so clear then, I'll allow,
But I can trace it rather acc're now);
And Discord, when he once had called and seen us
Came round quite often, and edged in between us.

One night, when I came home unusual late,
Too hungry and too tired to feel first-rate,
Her supper struck me wrong (though I'll allow
She hadn't much to strike with, anyhow);
And when I went to milk the cows, and found
They'd wandered from their usual feeding ground
And maybe'd left a few long miles behind 'em,
Which I must copy, if I meant to find 'em,
Flash-quick the stay-chains of my temper broke,
And in a trice these hot words I had spoke:
"You ought to've kept these animals in view,
And drove 'em in; you'd be doing else to do,
The best of all our life on me must fall;
You just lie round, and let me do it all."

That speech—it hadn't been gone a half a minute
Before I saw the cold black poison in it;
And I'd have given all I had, and more,
To've only safely got it back in-door,
I'm now what most folks "well-to-do" would call:
I feel to-day as if I'd give it all,
Provided I thought fifty years might reach
And kill and bury that half-minute speech.
Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds;
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
Things that we think may sometimes fall back dead,
But God himself can't kill them when they're said.

She handed back no words, as I could hear;
She didn't frown; she didn't shed a tear;
Half proud, half crushed, she stood and looked me o'er,
Like someone she had never seen before!
But such a sudden anguish-lit surprise
I never viewed before in human eyes.
(I've seen it oft enough since in a dream;
It sometimes wakes me like a midnight scream.)

That night, while theoretically sleeping,
I half heard and half felt that she was weeping,
And my heart then projected a design
To softly draw her face up close to mine,
And beg of her forgiveness to bestow.
For saying what we both knew wasn't so,
I've got enough of this world's good to do me,
And make my nephews painfully civil to me;
I'd give it all to know she only knew
How near I came to what was square and true,
But, somehow, every single time I'd try,
Pride would appear, and kind o' catch my eye,
And hold me on the edge of my advance,
With the cold steel of one sly scornful glance.

Next morning, when, stone-faced but heavy hearted,
With dinner pail and sharpened axe I started
Away for my day's work—she watched the door,
And followed me half way to it or more;

And I was just a-turning round at this,
And asking for my usual good-bye kiss;
But on her lip I saw a proudish curve,
And in her eye a shadow of reserve;
And she had shown—perhaps half-unawares—
Some little independent breakfast airs—
And so the usual parting didn't occur,
Although her eyes invited me to her;
Or rather half invited to furnish kisses free;
You always had—that is, I had—to pay
Full market price, and go more'n half the way.
So, with a short "Good-bye," I shut the door,
And left her as I never had before.

Now, when a man works with his muscle smartly,
It makes him up into machinery, partly;
And any trouble he may have on hand
Gets deadened like, and easier to stand.
And though the memory of last night's mistake
Bothered me with dull and heavy ache,
I all the forenoon gave my strength full rein,
And made the wounded trees bear half the pain.
But when at noon my lunch I came to eat,
Put up by her so delicately neat—
Choicer somewhat than yesterday's had been,
And some fresh, sweet-eyed pansies she'd put in—
"Tender and pleasant thoughts," I knew they meant—
It seemed as if her kiss with me she'd sent;
Then I became once more her humble lover,
And said, "To-night I'll ask forgiveness of her."

I went home over-early on that eve,
Having contrived to make myself believe,
By various signs I kind o' knew and guessed,
A thunder-storm was coming from the west.
('Tis strange, when one sly reason fills the heart,
How many honest ones will take its part;
A dozen first-class reasons said 'twas right
That I should strike home early on that night.)

Half out of breath, the cabin door I swung,
With tender heart-words trembling on my tongue;
But all within looked desolate and bare:
My house had lost its soul—she was not there!
A pencilled note was on the table spread,
And these are something like the words it said:
"The cows have strayed away again, I fear;
I watched them pretty close; don't scold me, dear.
And where they are, I think I nearly know—
I heard the bell not very long ago. . . .
I've hunted for them all the afternoon;
I'll try once more—I think I'll find them soon.
Dear, if a burden I have been to you,
And haven't helped you as I ought to do,
Let old-time memories my forgiveness plead;
I've tried to do my best—I have, indeed,
Darling, piece out with love the strength I lack,
And have kind words for me when I get back."

Scarce did I give this letter sight or tongue—
Some swift-blown rain-drops to the window clung,
And from the clouds a rough, deep growl proceeded;
My thunderstorm had come, now 'twasn't needed.
I rushed out-door. The air was stained with black;
Night had come early, on the storm-cloud's back;
And everything kept dimming to the sight,
Save when the clouds threw their electric light;
When, for a flash, so clean-out was the view,
I'd think I saw her—knowing 'twas not true.
Through my small clearing dashed white sheets of spray,
As if the ocean waves had lost their way;
Scarcely a pause the thunder-battle made,
In the bold clamour of its cannonade.
And she, while I was sheltered, dry and warm,
Was somewhere in the clutches of this storm!
She who, when storm-frights found her at her best,
Had always hid her white face on my breast!

My dog, who'd skirmished round me all the day,
Now crouched and whimpering, in a corner lay;
I dragged him by the collar to the wall,
I pressed his quivering muzzle to the shawl—
"Track her, old boy!" I shouted; and he whined,
Matched eyes with me, as if to read my mind,
Then with a yell went tearing through the wood.
I followed him, as faithful as I could.
No pleasure-trip was that, through blood and flame;
We raced with death; we hunted noble game.
All night we dragged the woods without avail;
The ground got drenched—was cold and pale;
Three times again my cabin home I found,
Half hoping she might be there, safe and sound;
But each time 'twas an unavailing care:
My house had lost its soul; she was not there.

When, climbing the wet trees, next morning-sun
Laughed at the ruin that the night had done,
Bleeding and drenched, by toil and sorrow bent,
Back to what used to be my home I went.
But as I neared our little clearing-ground—
Listen!—I heard the cow-bell's tinkling sound,
The cabin door was just a bit ajar;
It gleamed upon my glad eyes like a star.
"Brave heart," I said, "for such a fragile form!
She made them guide her homeward through the storm!"
Such pangs of joy I never felt before.
"You've come!" I shouted, and rushed through the door.

Yes, she had come—and gone again. She lay
With all her young life crushed and wrenched away—
Lay, the heart-ruins of our home among,
Not far from where I killed her with my tongue.
The rain-drops glittered 'mid her hair's long strands,
The forest thorns had torn her feet and hands,
And 'midst the tears—brave tears—that one could trace
Upon the pale but sweetly resolute face,
I once again the mournful words could read,
"I've tried to do my best—I have indeed."

And now I'm mostly done; my story's o'er;
Part of it never breathed the air before.
'Tisn't over-usual, it must be allowed,
To volunteer heart-history to a crowd,
And scatter 'mongst them confidential tears,
But you'll protect an old man with his years;
And whereso'er this story's voice can reach,
This is the sermon I would have it preach:

Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds;
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
"Careful with fire," is good advice, we know;
"Careful with words," is ten times doubly so.
Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead
But God himself can't kill them when they're said!
You have my life-grief: do you think a minute
'Twas told to take up time. There's business in it.
It sheds advice: who'er will take and live it,
Is welcome to the pain it cost to give it.

"Whatever meaning is conveyed by words must
be a meaning within the scope of the mind hearing
them. Words cannot convey the thought of a thinker
to a no-thinker, of a largely aspiring and self-discon-
tented soul to a creature satisfied with his poverty,
and counting his meagre faculty the human stand-
ard. Neither will they readily reveal the mind of
one old in thought to one who has lately begun to
think."—George Macdonald.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Peace of God.

We ask for Peace, O Lord!
Thy children ask Thy Peace;
Not what the world calls rest,
That toil and care should cease,
That through bright, sunny hours
Calm life should fleet away,
And tranquil night should fade
In smiling day;
It is not for such Peace that we would pray.

We ask Thy Peace, O Lord!
Through storm, and fear, and strife,
To light and guide us on,
Through a long, struggling life;
While no success or gain
Shall cheer the desperate fight,
Or nerve, what the world calls,
Our wasted might:
Yet pressing through the darkness to the light.

It is Thine own, O Lord,
Who toil while others sleep;
Who sow with loving care
What other hands should reap:
They lean on Thee entranced,
In calm and perfect rest,
Give us that Peace, O Lord,
Divine and best,
Thou keepest for those hearts who love Thee best.
Adelaide Proctor.

How to Begin the Day.

A WORD TO TOILERS.

Nothing is more certain than that a few minutes alone in the morning, of quiet thought, or of reading even a few lines from some noble and lofty thinker, will serve as a keynote to the day. Of course there is the purely religious and devotional side to this, familiar to all in knowledge or in practice, and which relates to the profoundest experience of life; but this fragment of a silent hour is a part of the philosophy of the elevation of thought, and it is the elevation and clearness of thought that determines all success in practical affairs. There is nothing really so practical then, even for the most busy woman in the manifold responsibilities of housekeeping, as to absolutely set apart and hold sacred a few minutes, even if not more than five minutes each morning, in which to give oneself to something higher than oneself. It may be poet or prophet who will thus touch the keynote of life for the day—Browning, Ruskin, Emerson, or the sermons of Phillips Brooks. The word for the hour may be found in sacred writings in the Gospels, or it may be found in the works of the noble and lofty thinkers; but somewhere the word must be, which, in its own way, enters into the life of the day as a directive element, producing order, clearness and extension of vision.

There is a great deal in living high enough to catch the outlook. This transforms drudgery into duty. There is a beautiful experiment in natural history of striking a note of music, from which vibration the particles of sand on a plate will arrange themselves in order; and, thus, in the accumulation of the multitude of small duties in household life, the numberless claims to be met that no one realizes save she who meets and apportions all. Thus, in the midst of these is there a supreme need to strike the note of music that shall cause all material things to group themselves in spiritual harmony. And the thoughtful student of life comes to realize that it is of little consequence to the higher living wherewith the hands are busy with that common claim of domestic drudgery, if the thoughts are kept pure and high above all fret or jar or commotion.

The woman who keeps in her mending basket a bit of poem, or passage from some inspiring author, to glance at as a text to string thoughts on while she sews, is keeping herself in this elevated mental life out of which alone the best of work comes, and thus is fitted to order the household life, and make it sweet and harmonious.—*American Cultivator.*

The two Covenants, Jewish and Christian, have been quaintly compared to the two men who brought the branch with the cluster of grapes from the promised land. They were both bearing the same precious fruit; but one of them saw it not, yet he knew what he was carrying. The other saw both the fruit, and the man who was helping him. Thus is it, that the prophets who came before Jesus testified of Him, although they did not behold Him; and we who live in the fulness of times see both the Christ of whom they testified, and themselves who were sent by God to witness of Him.

Dispose and order all thing according to thy will and judgment, yet thou shalt ever find that of necessity thou must suffer somewhat, either willingly or against thy will, and so thou shalt ever find the cross. If thou bear it unwillingly, thou makest for thyself a burden, and increasest thy load, which yet, notwithstanding, thou must bear. If thou cast away one cross, without doubt thou shalt find another, and that perhaps more heavy. As long as it is grievous to thee to suffer, and thou desirest to escape, so long shalt thou be ill at ease, and the desire of escaping tribulation shall follow thee everywhere. But if thou trust in the Lord, strength will be given thee from heaven. Set thyself, therefore, like a good, faithful servant of Christ, to bear manfully the cross of thy Lord, who out of love was crucified for thee.—*Thomas A. Kempis.*

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

There has been much nonsense written about the advent of crinoline, that hideous article of woman's dress, but the style of woman's dress was never more comfortable nor better adapted to any occasion than the present, and there is no sufficient reason for laying it aside. It is said crinoline keeps the skirt from the heels, and prevents the skirt wetting the legs of the pedestrian if it is raining; this is no reason why it should be adopted. The skirt can be shortened to the right length and clear the sloppy pavement. Again it is pleaded that the cage of wire is cool in summer. It is not; the additional weight from the waist does away with any good results, and all sensible, modest women unite in denouncing its adoption. There is no ease of movement when it is worn at home, on cars, steamboats, stages, street; the stiff surroundings must be consulted and hitched up with one hand behind when we sit down. Now we are on the highway to dress reform, and Empire gowns, so soft and graceful, are becoming more and more in favor, doing away with all the cruel pressure over heart and lungs which the fashionable corset entailed—the short waist catching the strong ribs high up—there can be no compression, and ease of muscle and freedom of action make the woman's form look as the Creator intended it should, besides ensuring for the wearers immunity from many ills, such as red nose and hands, bad temper, nervous irritability and violent indigestion. Women each day are becoming more and more educated in the laws of common sense and freedom, and there is no danger of their again adopting anything so hideously ugly, vulgar and uncomfortable as crinoline.

MINNIE MAY.

Thoughts for Girls on Self-Support.

BY A. M. C.

It is unfortunate for womankind that the prejudice against woman's working is so widespread, so slow to disappear. As a consequence, among people of limited means there is something of the Chinese sentiment, which considers a family of girls a great misfortune. "Another girl! I'm goin' to be swamped, sure," said a farmer recently. "Yes, there's nothin' like a family of girls, and a lot of old horses fer keepin' a man down," replied the sympathetic neighbor. Another farmer of my acquaintance threatened to make a target of himself when his wife presented him with the seventh daughter. An old southern author, Professor Chas. Smith, in speaking of his son-in-law's conduct on a similar occasion, says, "He's going around with his nose in the air, doing his best to look like an injured person, when, Lord knows, he ought to be thankful! Girls are better than boys, anyday: purer, nearer heaven. It's a good thing the folks up there neither marry nor are given in marriage, for there wouldn't be husbands to go half round." These narrow-minded grumblers ignore the fact that in almost every branch of human industry women are toiling side by side with men, not less satisfactorily to the employers or the public generally. These gentlemen form their conclusions from seeing some girls remain in their father's house, though not greatly needed, waiting for some other man to shoulder the burden of their support. For this the parents are to blame. An old writer says, "The parent who allows his child to grow up without some useful calling robs the state of a good citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance." True, the healthy person, male or female, who depends upon another for maintenance is a cypher, a useless burden. But these epithets cannot be applied to the girls who give as much as they get; in other words, the ones who perform in their father's house the work which an outsider would be paid to do. Yet, even these should have some other means of self-support. Were they to be left without home or friends, what position could they fill? The surest capital a girl can ever hold is some trade or profession by which she can earn her own living. There would be fewer unhappy marriages if girls were in a position to paddle their own canoe—for none can deny that many young women marry for the sake of a home—a step often bitterly regretted.

Work has also its mental as well as its pecuniary advantages. "Many a time," says a Canadian literary lady, "I have thanked God for work, because it keeps one from thinking." To the mind burdened with grief, from whatever cause, there is a positive benediction in labor. "Consider how," says Carlyle, "even in the meanest sort of labor, the whole soul of man is composed into harmony, . . . doubt, envy, remorse, despair itself, shrink murmuring into their caves."

In conclusion, girls, choose wisely. Follow your own talent; in that direction is success, in any other vexation and disappointment. There is hardly anything so exasperating, so fatal to peace of mind, as distasteful employment. But to the person who loves any one kind of labor, it yields a harvest of enjoyment every day.

MY DEAR CANADIAN SISTERS AND BROTHERS:—

I have been asked to send you a monthly letter—subject—"Current Events in Ireland." There are so many of these commodities knocking about just now, I shall find, I fear, my space too limited to tell you a quarter of them; but I shall try to pick and choose so that I may send you something you will all enjoy. Tell me do you like the prospect for us of Home Rule? I do not. I do not know the principles of this healthy paper I am writing for, but it seems to be too practical and wholesome in its tone to be an advocate of that visionary "glorious cause." This name was given to it in to-day's paper, heading an article. In another column I read a more inglorious description, but I choose to give you an eye-witness description of the rough but not particularly ready scene last evening, when the last edition was being waited for by a small crowd—still a crowd—of dirty, noisy boys, men, and, I am pained to say, women. I say advisedly not ready, because the greater number of this mob had been "dining," so were in a fair way for courting the pushes, jostles and hustles they undoubtedly got. The paper was got in time, and I fancy must have proved disappointing to the many. Its contents, viz., an account of the first reading of the Bill, must have surprised them. Do you know what a small boy said one day lately when I told him I could not give him a penny? He threatened me with, "You wait till we've Home Rule; we'll have all the money then." It was too funny an answer to be angry about; but these people actually thought they should be in our houses, and we should be selling papers or begging, the day after the Bill was read! We Irish, when we are ignorant, are very much so. My opinion of it is that it is moonshine. Its organizers in '85 were strong enough, but many of them weakened their own hands since—some of them have passed away.

To change the subject I shall tell you that Lord Houghton and his two sisters, Mrs. Henneker and Lady Fitzgerald, are going to be very gay for a few weeks; invitations have been issued for two private dances, a ball and a dinner party, and I have been invited to a very pretty girl's wedding. A curious coincidence in connection with her marriage is that her wedding gown is a present from her cousin, Lord Cairns, who has been asked to give her away, and that the celebrated Miss Fortescue, who was to have been married to Lord Cairn's son, is expected in Dublin the same week. She and this pretty bride elect became staunch friends when staying together with Lady Cairns a few years ago. Miss Fortescue may possibly meet her old friend in Dublin, possibly meet Lord Cairns, and possibly hear of Lord Garmoyles' welfare. I was going to say possibly have the engagement renewed, but I seem to have heard of the young man's marriage, so my romance ends in a change of subject. I want to talk about the phonograph. It is a weird-like instrument; some of my people heard it "issue" two songs. I have planned that way of expressing its sounds myself. A "thing" cannot sing or talk or laugh; this instrument does all three, so I pronounce its ways "issues," and they are perfectly accurate. In days of old I fancy the inventor would have been burned as a witch. Was it not on New Year's Eve, hundred of years ago, that witches held their incantations? I think so, and this brings me to the latter end of my letter, which I shall close by telling you of a very gorgeous procession which took place on New Year's Day; the new Lord Mayor always takes part in the show; held each year on that day. Dick Whittington, as I always designate London's Lord Mayor, came over. Why, I can't tell you, but the fact is, he did, and so we had a really good show. He brought his carriage, drove eight horses, and his liveries were wonderful looking. The procession passed through Granton street. I had a good window in that street to see it from, and also a window in the same house, which looked sideways towards the Mansion House, so that I saw the whole affair—beginning, middle and end—and very well worth seeing it was. It so happened that I never came into Dublin on New Year's Day before, so the thing was new to me. I had often heard it made little of, but I was not blasé enough to want to do this. I think it was a very pretty sight, and I was quite pleased. There were two bands heading and tailing (so to speak) the procession; while one played the other rested. The Dragon Guard band was lovely; the streets were horribly dirty next day, but we have many asphalted streets now, and they are always walk-on-able.

I shall end now by hoping all you Canadian ladies wear short walking frocks as we do; they are delightful, after the many years' trains, demi-trains, and dresses just touching the ground we have been enduring. I don't like the crinoline era, though I hope you American, Canadian and French ladies (who, I believe, are before even the London women in new styles), will set your faces against it in the beginning, so we need have no end. Good-bye until next month. As ever, your Irish Sister,
S. M. STUDDERT-KENNEDY.

To wash flannels without shrinking, make a solution of two gallons hot water, a tablespoon of powdered borax, and enough soap to form a strong lather. Wash the flannels in it as hot as the hand can bear, using no more soap nor rubbing any more on. Rinse in hot water, squeeze and dry. Never wring flannels.

Home Dressmaking.

BY EVELYN M'WILLIAMS, GUELPH, ONT.

The first requisite is a good pattern. If you have not learned any system of cutting and fitting, get your dressmaker to cut you a pattern, or buy one of Butterick's. A good, plain, well-fitting basque pattern, and a little good taste and common sense, will enable you to cut half-a-dozen styles of dress.

CUTTING AND FITTING THE WAIST.

Cut your lining first, then lay the different parts on the dress goods and cut the outside by them. Cut the fronts, backs, sleeves, and lastly the side forms, as they may be cut from the pieces left. Each piece of the waist should be so cut that the waist line will be exactly on the grain of the goods. In the sleeve the grain of the goods should run straight around the top of the arm.

Each piece of the waist having been successfully cut out, we are ready for the basting. First, carefully baste each piece of goods to its respective piece of lining. Now baste each seam, beginning at the waist line in every case, except the front darts; begin these at the top. Begin at the neck to baste the shoulder seams. Now baste down the front hems and the sleeves, and the waist will be ready for fitting. With a good pattern and careful basting this should not be difficult.

Try on the waist wrong side out first. Pin the front together, allowing the same lap you will have when the buttons are on. If it is too large take up the under-arm seams; if too long-waisted take up the shoulder-seams. Trim out the arm-holes till they fit smoothly. The neck should be cut out just low enough to prevent wrinkling and secure an easy fit. Try on the sleeves, and if they are too large take up the outer and inner seams correspondingly. Place the sleeve on the arm smoothly and notch where it meets the shoulder seam.

Now sew all seams well. Sew in the sleeves and try on again, this time right side out. If the sleeves are too long trim them off to the right length. The

selvedges. Baste this also to the bottom of the skirt on top of the velvet facing, and stitch the three together. Remove the bastings, turn over on the wrong side and baste flat for a facing. Sew the facing of lining carefully to the skirt lining, allowing no stitches to show on the right side, then sew the velvet facing to the facing of lining, turning in the edge neatly. Now join the little gores at the top of the skirt to make it fit around the hips.



Leave an opening in the back seam, which you must face neatly on one side, and leave an extension in the other fold under. If it is a "cornet" skirt, the opening must then be left in the left side seam. Now finish the top of the skirt with a belt. Join the front and sides smoothly to the belt, and dispose of the rest of the fullness at the back in a cluster of backward-turning pleats. Press the pleats in fan-shape, and sew elastic to hold them in place.

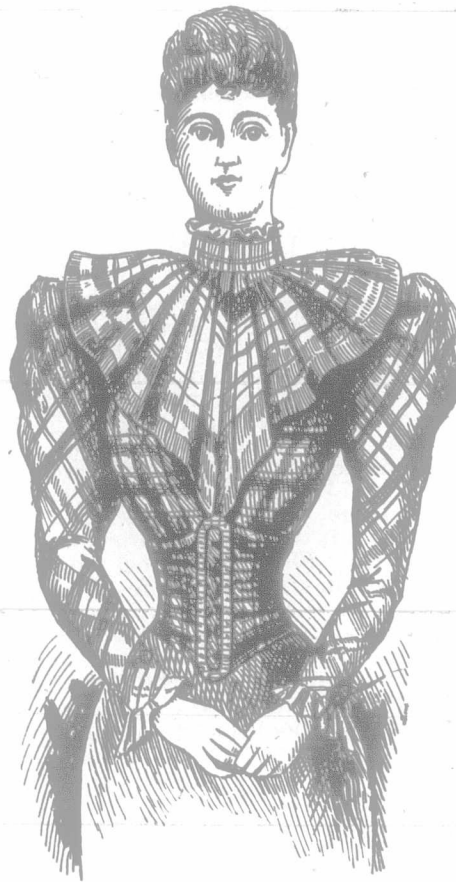
To those who have, as yet, never tested their ability for dressmaking, I would say, make a trial, and I think you will be agreeably surprised. There are very few women who have not some natural skill and taste in this art, if they but put it in practice. Your first effort may be a comparative failure, but if you continue, you will notice a marked improvement in yourself, each dress you make. If your dress is not exactly like the dressmaker's output, do not imagine you have spoiled it. If it is becoming and neatly finished, you may be sure it will look well, even if you have not copied



finishing work should all be done by hand, and not a stitch must show on the right side. Old silk, the same shade as the goods, makes nice facings. The collar must be interlined with wigan. Button-holes must be cut straight with the grain of the goods, and about one-fourth of an inch from the edge of the waist. Cut a few threads out of the outer end of each, to allow room for the button. Work around this end, but put a bar across the inner end. Press the seams, collar, cuffs, button-holes and facings on the wrong side with a warm iron. Velvet should never be pressed but drawn across the heel of the iron. Now sew in the stays; sew one in each dart, and under arm seam, beginning at the bottom of the waist; also sew one in the centre back seam. Overcast all seams finely, and finish the waist with hanging loops at the back of the arm holes.

MAKING THE SKIRT.

With the skirt, as with the waist, an inexperienced dressmaker will require a pattern. Skirts are now almost invariably a "bell" shape, or a modification of it. They are worn so severely plain that care must be taken in the cutting to secure a smooth, neat fit. Cut the lining first. If it is at all wrinkled press it smooth with a warm iron, then cut the dress goods the same. Interline the back breadth of the skirt with crinoline to make the pleats sit firmly. Baste the goods carefully on the lining, and sew up the back seam; this is the only seam on which the goods and lining should be sewed up together. Cut one-fourth of a yard of velvet on the bias, and the same shade as the goods, into facings about two inches wide; join them together and baste the velvet to the bottom of the skirt, right sides together. Now cut one and a-half yards of stiff lining into three pieces and join the



all the details. Every woman should be able to make, at least, some of her own dresses, and for those who cannot "pick up" the art, a course of instructions in cutting and fitting, from some competent dressmaker, would be a good investment. There are good systems for cutting dress waists to fit any figure, which it costs but \$5 to learn, and which can be acquired in a few lessons. Another thing to be remembered is, that the dressmaker's

bill for making your dress, would pay for another nice dress for you, and besides she will often require more goods than you will. Very few good dresses are worn out as made at first, and while many of us do not mind paying for the first making we do not care to pay for making over. If we cannot do it ourselves, we are obliged either to wear an old-fashioned dress or to throw it aside. In conclusion, I would say that, while dressmaking, as a trade, is rather trying work, cutting and sewing for one's self will be found both pleasant and remunerative employment.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.



At the Colored Folks' Ball.

MISS KOHNCAKE—"Did yo' break any ob de rules when yo' went to school, Mr. Johnsing?"

MR. JOHNSING—"Nope—not zac'y. But dis yer lump on ma haide is where de teacher done broke de rule on me."

Puzzles.

1—DECAPITATION.

To Charley Edwards:

Dear cousin,—I hoped to call on you
While in the puzzle sphere,
But first you mean to go away
And forget us, too, I fear.

You say you've other work to do
That will take up all your time
From puzzling. I can't believe you'll be compelled
Such an honored place to resign.

You WHOLE the adage which tells us
There's time for work and time for play;
Now, all work would bring pain,
And sure drive pleasure away.

So, pray, don't forsake us entirely,
Send along your promised mite,
We can't afford such a loss as you
Would be from our circle bright.

There's a great deal in the word "perhaps,"
As yet we must not cry,
I think you meant to say "au revoir,"
For we can't accept "good-bye."

LILY DAY.

2—CHARADE.

I'm here COMPLETE the asking,
But asking won't leave me LAST;
I'm bound to be FIRST the cousins,
And there I will stick fast.

ADA SMITHSON.

3—CHARADE.

Some cousins come from "Pakenham,"
And FIRST from near the "Bay,"
But none have come from "Greystock,"
And 'tis not far away.

I don't excel as a poser;
That you can plainly see;
But you will make up for that.
As "Fair Brother" claims to be.

Other new-comers have come, I see,
So I am not alone,
And even my name has been here before—
A more clever possessor, I own!

My presence, I'm afraid, was not needed;
Many clever cousins I see;
But no LAST would please me more, I think,
Than a happy "puzzler" to be.

COMPLETE tells me I am entering
On a very pleasant scene,
When I enter into "puzzledom,"
And, I think, it will that way seem.

ADA SMITHSON.

4—STAR.

1—A consonant. 2—Similar to. 3—A ballast (O. B. S.) 4—A kind of great overcoat worn upon the shoulders in the manner of a cloak (Scot.) 5—Separate. 6—An enclosed place. 7—One who makes a beginning. 8—A note in music. 9—A consonant. FAIR BROTHER.

5—PENTAGON.

1—A consonant. 2—The fruit of the wild brier. 3—A poor, mean house. 4—Disunited. 5—Divided like the toes (bot.). 6—One of the rivers of the nether world, a draught of whose waters was said to induce oblivion of the past. 7—A quadruped. FAIR BROTHER.

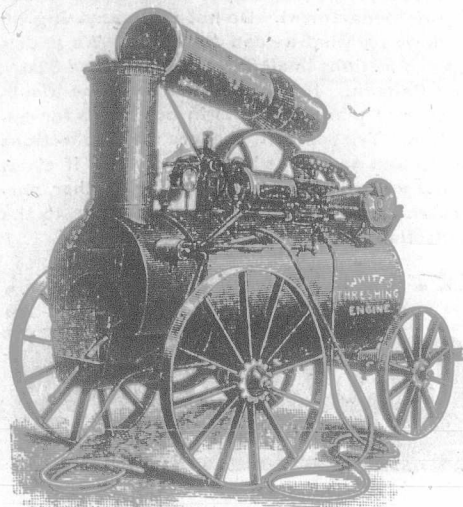
Answers to February 15th Puzzles.

1.—With-in 2.—Welcome. 3.—In-do-lent. 4.—Done, one. 5.—There, here, ere. 6.—Carriage. 7.—Three at 4c. each, 15 at two for a cent, and 2 at four for a cent. 8.—Wheel, heel. 9.—They will first fill the 3 quart measure and empty it into the 5 quart measure: they then fill the 3 quart measure again and fill the 5 quart measure out of it, and 1 quart will be left in it; they then empty the 5 quart measure into the 3 quart measure, and put the one quart into the 5 quart measure, and then fill the 3 quart measure again, and 4 quarts will be left in the 8 quart measure, and 4 in the 5 and 3 quart measures.

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

Lily Day, Geo. W. Blyth, I. Irvine Devitt, Ernest Richardson, Agatha Prudhomme, A. Hawkins, Ada Smithson, Josie Sheehan, A. R. Borro wman, Elsie F. Hammond, Percy Gray, Geo. H. Woods, Hattie McFarlane, Addison and Oliver Snider,

GEORGE WHITE & SONS
London, Ont.



SEE SECTIONAL CUT OF
STRAW BURNER BOILER NEXT ISSUE.

We furnish special stack with straw burners.
42-a-m

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS

SUPERIOR YOUNG STALLIONS NOW
FOR SALE!
ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF
JERSEY CATTLE, Registered in A. J. C. C.
Correspondence Solicited. Quality and
prices right.

30-2-y-m **W. H. CARPENTER**, Winona, Ont.

FOR SALE.

1 Clydesdale Stallion, Imp., No. 1516 (544)
1 " " No. 1518
1 " Mare, Imp., No. 1441
(In Foal.)

1 Heavy Draught Stallion, Imp., No. 849
1 " " Mare " No. 779
(In Foal.)

20 Grade Clydesdale Mares, in Foal to Imp. Sire.
A Herd of 9 Head of Shorthorn Durham Cattle.

All good stock, good pedigrees, and will be
sold cheap, as I have sold my farm.

ENOCH WINKLER,
Gretna, Man.

38-f-m
FOR SALE

The Clydesdale
Stallion
WALLACE
[966]
vol. S. C. C. S. B., bred by
D. & C. Sorby; color bay;
foaled June 1888; sire
Farmer Lyon (3340); first
dam, imp. Lady Burned
(329), by Prince Charley
(629); second dam, Dun-
barton Bell (1947), by Top-
man (886); third dam,
Sally, by Dinky Davy
(216); fourth dam, Topsy,
by Scotsman (747). Wal-
lace is the most richly
bred horse ever imported
to the N. W.; like his sire
he will prove himself an impressive getter. Write for
particulars and extended pedigree to

MESSRS. COLLYER BROS.,
38-e-m. **Wolwyn, Assa., N. W. T.**

"ROSEDALE" STOCK FARM,
MANITOU,
R. D. FOLEY, Proprietor,
BREEDER OF
Clydesdale Horses,
Shorthorn Cattle, &c.
Banner Oats for sale.
35-2-y-m Correspondence solicited.

"BIRTLESIDE" FARM.
Maj.-Gen. H. C. WILKINSON, C.B., Prop'r.
WM. DRUMMOND, Manager.

Pedigreed Imported Clydesdales, Shorthorn
Cattle, and Registered Shropshire Downs.
Young animals from the above stock for sale.
One and a-half miles from Birtle Station, on
the M. & N. W. Correspondence solicited.
30-2-y-m

THOS. HARKNESS
CLYDE STABLE,
BRANDON, MANITOBA,
Dealer in heavy eastern
farm horses, registered
mares and western horses.
Orders filled from B.C.
and Alberta ranches for
stallions. Cash, paper
or orange horses taken in ex-
change. 27-2-y-m

ADVERTISE
-IN THE-
FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Spring SEEDS 1893
ROSES, SHRUBS

Our Catalogue for 1893 is an exceedingly hand-
some one of 112 pages, filled with hundreds of illustrations
of the choicest varieties of Flowers, Roses, Palms,
etc., including all the latest introductions, such as the
Gonia Verano, which produces immense quantities
of brilliant striped blossoms of waxy blood-red color. New
Mexican Primrose, an exceedingly showy and
graceful window plant of clear pink color veined with scarlet. The New
Centrosema, a magnificent climber somewhat like blue sweet-peas.

ROSES.—Duchess of Albany, the best pink rose by far ever
introduced. The Queen, double pure white. Meteor, the best rich
crimson rose. The Queen, double pure white. Papa Gentier,
lovely dark red. Bismarck, bright carmine. Waban, a great rose,
in bloom all the time. La France, known as the "queen of roses."
Mrs. de Watville, the beautiful Tulip rose. Bridemaid, a great
garden rose. Md. Joseph Schwartz, blooms in clusters, very elegant.

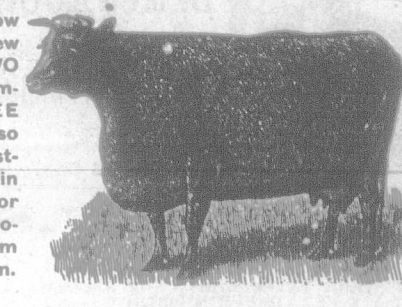
VEGETABLE SEEDS for Market Gardeners and amateurs. In this department we excel, and
this accounts for the vast trade we have with this most critical class of customers. Special prices are made to
market gardeners and other large buyers—Our Catalogue sells it all. Send for it to-day and mention this paper.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS.—In this section we have this season added many
varieties, and our prices will be found very low, consistent with quality. We claim to be the largest Seed house in
the Dominion, and challenge comparison in prices or quality. **OUR CATALOGUE IS FREE.**

The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co. Ltd.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL : 130 & 132 KING ST. EAST
SEED MERCHANTS AND FLORISTS : TORONTO, Ont.
330-a-m

JOHN E. SMITH.
SPECIAL NOTICE!

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



J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon P. O., Man.
P. S.—A number of Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent. 42-b-m

DISPERSION SALE
OF THE
VALLEY HOME HERD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

APRIL 12th, 1893, at 1 o'clock p.m.,
at our farm, 1 mile from Meadow-
vale Station, on C. P. R.

Our entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of
over forty head, comprising such well-known
Scottish families as Minas, Wimples, Jilts and
Clarets, and other standard sorts, topped out
with the best imported Scotch bulls. Among
the lot are some of the best show animals
offered at public sale for a number of years.
as well as cows that have proved themselves deep milkers. The
heifers are a choice lot, mostly sired by imported Tofthills. In all, nine bulls will be offered,
among which is imported Tofthills, first prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1892, and the grand young
bull Mina Lad, just turned two years old; a show bull in any country. For further informa-
tion see catalogues, which will be sent on application.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton, Ont. 329-b-m S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON
Thursday, March 23
14 Females and 3 Young Bulls of Rare & Choice Breeding

The sires in the pedigree are bred by such notable breeders as Duke of Richmond and
Gordon, Mr. Pawlett, the noted Booth breeder, and Mr. Linton, of Sheriff-Hutton, from whose
herd the later crosses have come, making a pedigree rarely met with, viz., several choice
Booth crosses on several as choice Cruickshank. Few have it, and all need it. A bona fide
sale, as we have too many females for our farms. Catalogues will be ready soon.
N.B.—We never have bulls left on our hands. Two of the young bulls to be sold are good
enough to head any herd. Terms: Nine months' credit on approved joint notes.
For Catalogue address
328- **D. ALEXANDER, Bridgen, Ontario.**

TROTTING STOCK & SALE Imported Clydesdales and Holstein Cattle.

Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies.
Sired by "Quay," "Bird," "Harrowgate,"
"Fairy Gift," "Balaklava," "Nutbreaker,"
"Corbin's Bashaw" and "Bourbonnais," and
from dams sired by "Princes," "Dictator,"
"Egmont" and "Happy Medium." This stock
was carefully selected from the best Stock
Farms in the South, and everyone are young,
good individuals and bred in the purple. This
is the kind to own. They find a ready sale.
Breed on, train on, trot fast and make money
for those who handle them. If you want a
young colt or filly, or mare to raise colts that
will trot, and that can trot herself, call on or
write to
DORSEY & LITTLE,
41-f-m 175 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, Man

S. L. HEAD, Rapid City.
Young Bulls and Stallions for sale. Also the
Thoroughbred Stallion "HEMLOCK," bred
by Clay & Woodford, Rummymede Stud, Ky.
Sire Hindoo (or Imp. Billet), dam Mattie
Amelia, by King Alfonso. 28-2-y-m

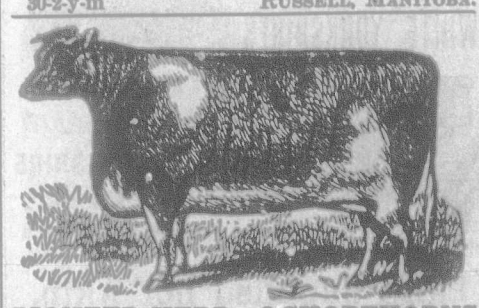
FOR SALE.
The Fine, Roan Shorthorn Bull
ECLIPSE No. 10223,
Calved October 19th, 1886.
Address—
Geo. Rankin,
37-f-m HAMIOTA, MAN.

For Sale!

—AT—
T. E. KELLY'S STABLE, BRANDON
—IMPORTED—
Clydesdale & Shire Stallions
Both Six Years Old and Sound. Sure Cotters.
—ALSO SOME GOOD—
Working Horses & Mares
WILL SELL CHEAP.
For particulars apply to
FRANK RUSSELL,
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Industrial Farm,
GENERAL LIVE STOCK BREEDERS.

Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs for Sale.
E. A. STRUTHERS, Manager,
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WALTER LYNCH, Prop., Westbourne, Man.
Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in
sixteen years. A choice lot of
young bulls for sale. 29-2-y-m

AYRSHIRES & BERKSHIRES
FOR SALE.

I have a
fine lot of
Cows and
Heifers in
calf, also
several good
Bulls now
ready for
service. My
cattle
are richly
bred, being
descended
from such
families as
GUYAS,
ORANGE BLOSSOM and PERFECTIONS. All the females
tested are good milkers.

MY BERKSHIRES
are good in quality and
FINELY BRED.
WRITE FOR PRICES
and particulars, or come
and see my stock.
G. C. WELD,
36-2-y-m Box 214,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

KINGSWOOD STOCK FARM

PURE-BRED
SHORTHORNS!
Duke of Lyndale = 13660 = and 18th
Duke of Kirklivington = 3077 =
at head of the herd.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers at Reasonable Prices.
GREIG BROTHERS,
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35-2-y-m

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A few choice young Bulls for sale.
MOOSOMIN, 33-2-y-m ASSINIBOIA

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—BREEDER OF—
Pure-bred Shro-
shire Sheep, Yor-
shire, Ohio Impro-
ved Chester White.
Fresh importation
just arrived, eighty
Ewes and Rams.
Also Bronze Turkeys
and White Wyand-
otte Fowls. Thirty
Clydesdale Stal-
lions for sale. 34-2-y-m

Pedigreed Ram Lambs for sale.
Breeder and Importer of High Class Poultry.
STOCK FOR SALE.
30-2-y-m **H. W. DAYTON, Virden.**

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD

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

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.		
Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat. Th. & Sun. Express, Daily.	St. Paul Express, Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	St. Paul Express, Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed., Fri.	Winnipeg.
2.55p	4.10p	0	11.45a	1.00p	Winnipeg
2.45p	4.00p	3.0	11.54a	1.10p	Portage Junc.
2.30p	3.45p	9.3	12.09p	1.24p	St. Norbert
2.17p	3.31p	15.3	12.29p	1.37p	Cartier
1.59p	3.13p	23.5	12.41p	1.55p	St. Agathe
1.50p	3.04p	27.4	12.49p	2.03p	Union Point
1.39p	2.51p	32.5	1.01p	2.13p	Silver Plains
1.20p	2.33p	40.4	1.20p	2.30p	Morris
	2.18p	46.8	1.35p		St. Jean
	1.57p	56.0	1.57p		Letellier
	1.25p	65.0	2.15p		Emerson
	1.15p	68.1	2.25p		Pembina
	9.35a	168	6.00p		Grand Forks
	5.35a	223	9.55p		Winnipeg Junc.
	8.35p	470	6.30a		Minneapolis
	8.00p	481	7.05a		St. Paul
	9.00a	883	9.35a		Chicago

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday	Passenger Tu. Th. & Saturday.	Miles from Morris.	Passenger Mon. and Friday	Freight Tu. Th. & Saturday.	Miles from Winnipeg.
11.40a	2.55p	0	1.00p	3.00a	Winnipeg
7.30p	1.15p	10	2.30p	7.30a	Morris
6.40p	12.53p	10	3.03p	8.15a	Low Farm
5.40p	12.27p	21.2	3.31p	9.05a	Myrtle
5.24p	12.16p	25.9	3.43p	9.25a	Roland
4.46p	11.57a	33.5	4.02p	9.58a	Rosebank
4.10p	11.43a	39.6	4.15p	10.25a	Miami
3.23p	11.20a	49.0	4.38p	11.15a	Deerwood
2.58p	11.08a	54.1	4.50p	11.48a	Altamont
2.18p	10.49a	62.1	5.19p	12.28p	Somerset
1.43p	10.33a	68.4	5.39p	1.00p	Swan Lake
1.17p	10.19a	74.6	5.50p	1.55p	Indian Springs
12.53p	10.07a	79.4	6.06p	2.28p	Marionville
12.22p	9.50a	83.1	6.21p	3.00p	Greenway
11.51a	9.35a	92.3	6.45p	3.50p	Balder
11.04a	9.12a	102.0	7.21p	4.29p	Belmont
10.26a	8.55a	109.7	7.37p	5.03p	Hilton
9.49a	8.40a	117.1	7.47p	5.16p	Ashdown
9.35a	8.30a	120.0	8.14p	6.09p	Wawanesa
8.48a	8.06a	129.5	8.35p	6.48p	Rounthwaite
8.10a	7.48a	137.2	8.55p	7.30p	Martinville
7.30a	7.30a	145.1			Brandon

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mixed Daily Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mixed Daily Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
12.10p	0	Winnipeg	3.40p	0	Winnipeg
11.50a	3	Portage Junction	3.55p	3	Portage Junction
11.18a	11.5	St. Charles	4.20p	11.5	St. Charles
11.08a	14.7	Headingley	4.35p	14.7	Headingley
10.40a	21	White Plains	5.00p	21	White Plains
9.45a	35.2	Eustace	5.49p	35.2	Eustace
9.18a	42.1	Oakville	6.13p	42.1	Oakville
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.00p	55.5	Portage la Prairie

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

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

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

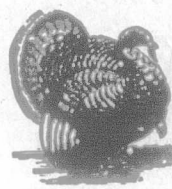
CHESTER & CO., SEEDSMEN,

535 Main Street, - Winnipeg.
 OUR FRESH GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS are now arriving and will be found as heretofore, reliable. 42-d-m



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

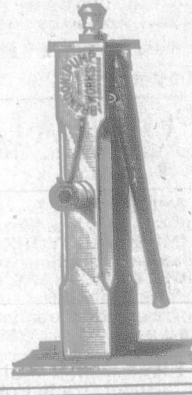
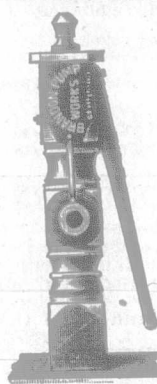
Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Silver Laced & White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks



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

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I. M. RIESBERRY, Prop.



We make the Best in Manitoba or the Territories. We use Iron Cylinder, Porcelain and Polished Iron. We have had Eleven Years Experience in the Country. We have the Most Complete Facilities in the Dominion for the Manufacture of Wood Pumps. We have over 3,000 now in use.

We are better prepared than ever for supplying the trade. All correspondence will receive prompt attention.
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Rapid City, - Manitoba.
 Manufacturers of the Celebrated Rapid City Yarn, Blankets, Flannel, Kersey, Tweed, etc. The highest cash price for Wool. Extra inducement to farmers for Wool in exchange for goods. Samples on request. 23-2-y-m

YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED

THEN DO IT ECONOMICALLY.
CHOP YOUR GRAIN
 WITH A
WATEROUS CHOPPER

It Elevates the Grain; Shakes out Nails, Straws, Bolts, Etc.; Grinds 20 to 40 Bushels per hour, and BAGS THE CHOP.

GRINDING SURFACES,
 BEST FRENCH BURR STONES.
 Unequaled for Durability.

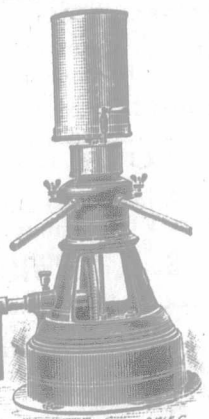
WATEROUS, - Winnipeg, Man.
 33-y-m

GET OUR NEW CIRCULAR.

Why Don't You Buy A SEPARATOR?

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

We are the Western Agents for the
ALEXANDRA AND BURMEISTER & WAIN
 DANISH SEPARATORS of all sizes and description.
 We also deal in DAIRY MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, - Rennet Extracts, Coloring, Butter Tubs, Cheese Box Material, etc.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.
DOMINION DAIRY SUPPLY CO'Y
 S. M. BARRE, Agent.
 Stovel Block, 256 Portage Avenue
 40-2-f-m WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

HUGH'S STOVES

TINWARE, HARDWARE AND FURNITURE.
 If you are in want of a stove I am willing to spend time and trouble to secure your patronage and to keep it.
W. G. HUGH,
 40-2-y-m 827 Main St. N., Winnipeg.

W. G. FONSECA,

705 Main Street, WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA,
 Will furnish, in large or small quantities, to parties building, the celebrated

Mica Roofing.

Cheaper than shingles; more durable than tin; water and fire proof; not affected by heat or cold, and quickly put on, making it the most economical roofing known. Enquiries regarding it promptly answered. 30-2-y-m

R. R. KEITH, AUCTIONEER,

Cor. William and Market Sts., Winnipeg, LIVE STOCK SALESMAN.
 Sales conducted in city or country. Register kept of stock for private sale. Prompt settlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 32-2-y-m

ROSE & CO., CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS, Rosser Avenue, - BRANDON.
 Orders by mail promptly attended to. 28-2-y-m
W. J. GUEST, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in :: Fresh and Salt Water Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc.
 Cash Paid for FARMERS' PRODUCE.
 602 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. 40-2-m

M. CONWAY, AUCTIONEER

Pure-Bred & other Stock

(Twenty years' experience), announces to the breeders in Manitoba and the Northwest that he proposes holding

REGULAR SALES

If you have pure-bred or other stock for sale, communicate with me at
 262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.

SIFTON & PHILP, BARRISTERS, ETC., BRANDON, - MAN.,

Will furnish prices and terms for Manitoba Farm Lands in any part of the Province on application by letter or in person. 28-2-y-m

W. H. SHILLINGLAW, ARCHITECT.

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

FARMERS, The World's Fair FOR NOTHING.

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

If your dealer does not keep it in stock send 50c. for one bottle or \$2.50 for six bottles, and we will send, post-paid, the quantity ordered and full particulars of the competition.
 Address FLEMING & SONS, Brandon. P. O. Box 7. 30-y-m

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON, Commission Merchants, - Montreal.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER, ETC.
 Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental Markets. 30-2-y-m

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Toronto.
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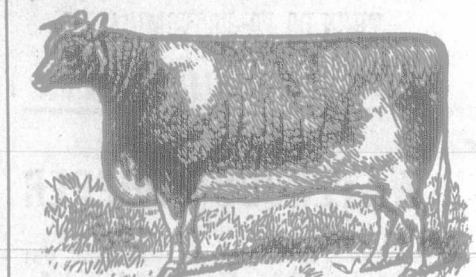
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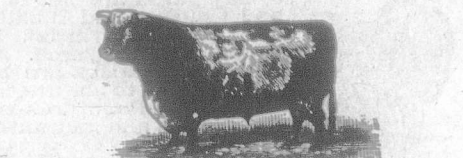
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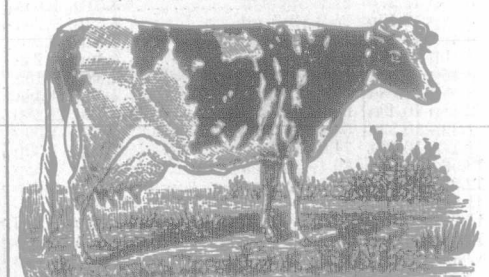
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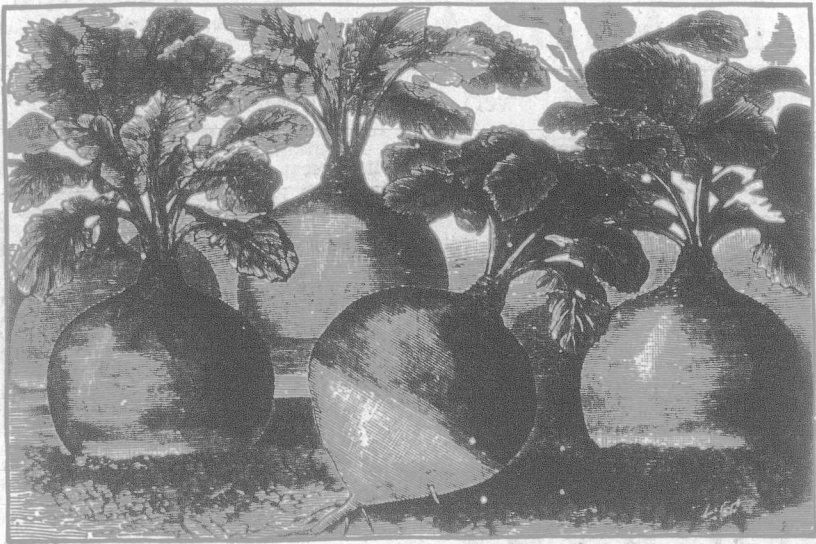
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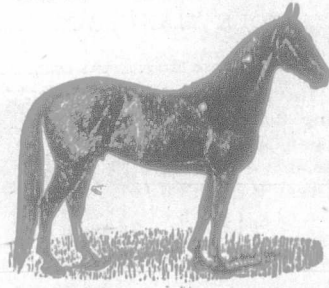
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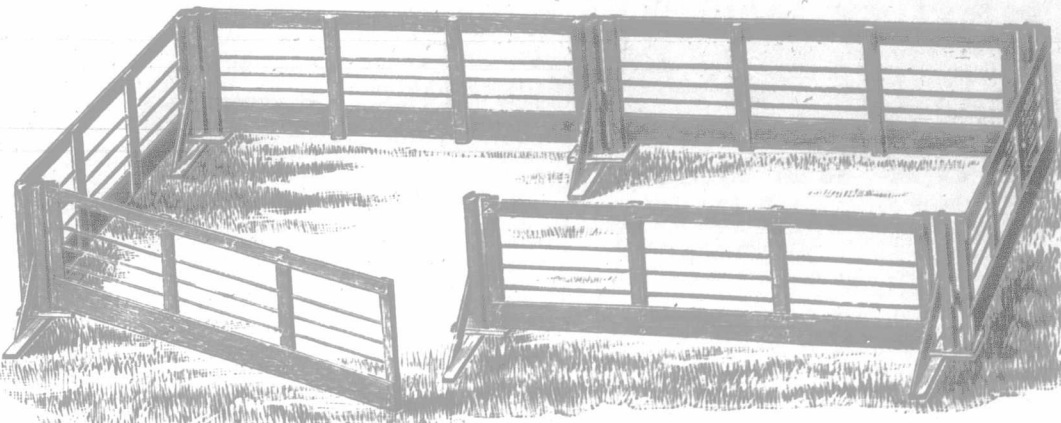


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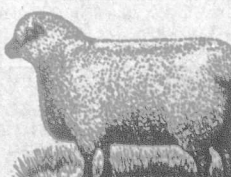
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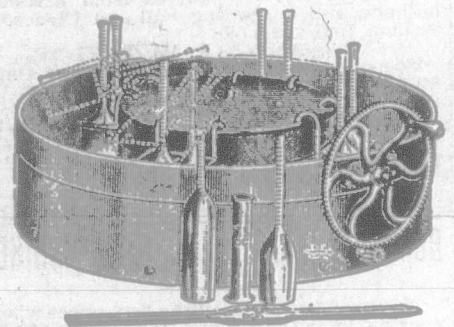


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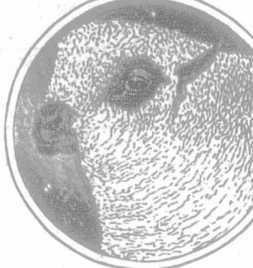
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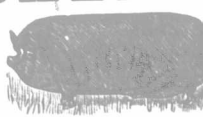
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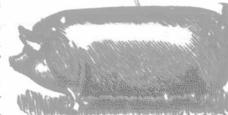


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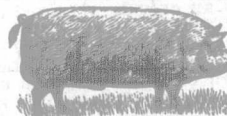
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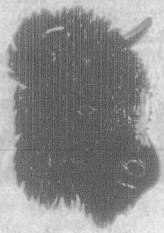
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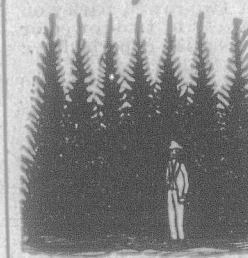
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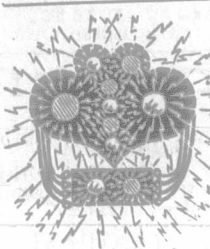
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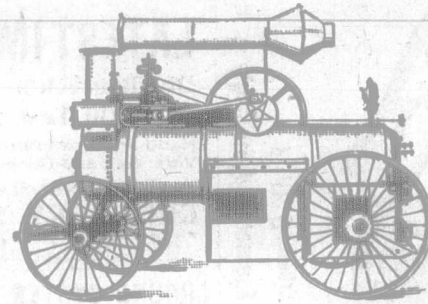
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