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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
 MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION  
 J. G. Rutherford, V.S. a pl 93  
**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
 AND HOME MAGAZINE  
 PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED  
 FOUNDED 1875  
 \* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*  
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 VOL. XXIX. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 20, 1894. No. 350.



ONE OF EACH BREED KEPT AT THE O. A. C. FARM.

### Sheep at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Almost all the established English breeds of sheep have representatives on the College Farm. They are kept for the purpose of instruction to the students as to their differences in general form, comparative size, quality of wool, etc. Only a small number of each is thought to be necessary, which are good representatives, and kept in good breeding condition. It is not uncommon to hear expressions of disappointment regarding their condition, but would it not be the height of folly to waste feed in ruining their breeding qualities for the sake of the praise of those who look for a show ring animal, instead of those in a condition to produce lambs in best form? We agree with the authorities of the Farm in continuing to keep their sheep in reasonable breeding flesh.

Of Cotswolds there are four ewes and one ram, all two-shear, imported in 1892 from one of the best flocks in England; also three very fine lambs. These are all very good specimens, well covered with fleeces of useful, lustrous wool. One of the finest ewes has a slightly grayish face and legs, the others are all of the white-faced type.

Of Lincolns there are six animals, comprising one ewe and one ram, two-shear, imported in 1892. The ram inclines to be coarse more particularly in its fleece, but the ewe is a very good one. She had a very fine lamb last spring, which now promises to be as good as herself. The remaining three are yearling ewes, which were purchased from Mr. Oliver, of St. Marys, who imported them a few months ago. They are rather nice in quality, but somewhat undersized for first-class specimens.

The Leicester flock consists of two three-shear ewes imported in 1891, one shearling ewe bred on the Farm, two ram and two ewe lambs. They are a nice, even lot of useful sheep.

Of Oxfords there are three three-shear ewes imported in 1891, one two-shear ram imported in 1892. These were successful show sheep in England, which is evidence enough of their superiority. We would, however, look for finer fleeces on typical specimens of the breed. There are also three ewe and three ram lambs, which are a very nice, even lot—in fact, they show more evenness in size and quality than the lambs of any of the other breeds on the Farm.

The Hampshire flock consists of three three-shear ewes, which were imported in 1891, one shearling ewe home-bred, and six lambs. These are all, according to the demands of their admirers, strong and vigorous. In size something less than the Oxford, with fleeces about one grade finer than the Shropshire. They have shown themselves to be peculiarly adapted to forcing their lambs to an early maturity by their excellent milking qualities. We would say that they come next to the Dorsets in this particular.

The next breed to mention is the Suffolk, of which there are two three-shear ewes and one two-shear ram imported in 1891, one shearling ewe home-bred, and four very fine lambs. This breed seems to have some connection in blood with the Hampshires, as they are much like them in general form, but differ in the color and covering of the head and legs, which are of a glossy black, and having little or no wool on the head or legs. They also have a little more length of leg, and are considerably finer in bone, which is noticed in the head as well as the legs. The ears are somewhat less in size and less inclined to droop. At first sight they appear too high from the ground, which gives the impression that they have little substance, and that they would be hard to feed, but such is not the case, as the ewes now in medium condition weigh two hundred and fifty pounds each. One objection to them is their tendency to have clouded patches of wool about the neck and thighs.

The Shropshire flock numbers twenty-three, consisting of one two-shear ram imported in 1892, seven three-shear ewes imported in 1891, three shearling ewes home-bred, eight ewe and four ram lambs. They are all fairly good sheep, being even, smooth and well-wooled. In their own pens they give spectators the impression that they are undersized, owing to their short legs and their position so near the longer legged sorts. Their compactness and symmetry are too well known to need any notice here.

In the pen for Southdowns can be seen the sort that has stood the test for many years, and continues to have many admirers. The flock comprises one ram and four ewes, three-shear, imported in 1891, also five lambs of nice quality. These are, to many, the beauties of the O. A. C. sheep fold, but they, like the Shrops, suffer somewhat in size when compared with the coarser breeds.

The comparatively new and popular breed known as Horned Dorsets completes the list. Of these there are one two-shear ram imported in 1892, eight three-shear ewes imported in 1891, five ram and three ewe lambs, home-bred and dropped in the spring of 1893. Unfortunately this breed has not had a chance to show their special power of producing fall lambs, owing to the uselessness of a sterile ram and other avoidable causes. We hope to learn more of them from the Farm before very long. We feel sure there is a place for them on many Ontario farms, to raise lambs for the spring demand in our large cities.

It will be noticed that the number of shearlings is very small, which can be accounted for in the fact that the ravages of the tape worm was so great in the spring of 1892 that almost all the lambs of all the breeds were lost. Last season the College Veterinary, Prof. Dr. Reid, treated the lambs with medicine composed chiefly of a decoction of pumpkin seeds, and the result has been to destroy the pest to such an extent that very few were lost. They were also pastured on another part of the farm from the former year, which may have had a beneficial influence.

### Annual Meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in the Veterinary College, Toronto, on Thursday, December 21st, 1893.

The President, Mr. John Wende, V. S., of Buffalo, N. Y., U. S., in the chair. In his opening address Mr. Wende spoke with much feeling of his gratification at being placed in the honorable position he occupied, and he impressed on the members present the advantages of associations of the various professions, and, indeed, of all the callings in life, and of their meeting for mutual improvement and discussion.

The Secretary's, Registrar's, Treasurer's and Auditors' reports were then received and adopted.

Mr. John Wende read an interesting paper on pyo-sephamisa, commonly called "joint ill" in foals. He mentioned the different names by which it was known, and the various views as to its pathology which had been held. He said that Bollinger, in 1873, first recognized it as omphalo-phlebitis. He fully described the symptoms, also the post mortem appearances produced by emboli in the capillaries of the viscera. He mentioned that "pervius urachus," though frequent, was not invariably present. It is a very serious disease. He also gave the line of treatment he adopted.

Messrs. Crowforth, W. J. Wilson and others took part in the discussion that followed.

In a discussion in which Mr. C. Elliott, Major Lloyd, Mr. Quinn and others took part, it was ultimately suggested that the Council of Arts should send representatives to attend at the nominations of the Ontario Veterinary College.

A discussion then took place on certain parties advertising as teaching veterinary dentistry, and granting diplomas as veterinary dentists; and a resolution was passed that a committee be found to frame a resolution strongly condemning such parties for issuing their so-called veterinary dental diplomas, the resolution to be presented to the Provincial Secretary and to the Crown Attorney, who were to be interviewed on the subject.

Moved by Mr. O'Neil, seconded by Major Lloyd, and carried, that a motion of condolence be forwarded to the widow of the late Mr. Hand, of Alliston, an old and respected member of this Association, expressing deep feelings of sympathy with her in her late sad bereavement.

The question of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle then came up, and a resolution was moved by Mr. C. Elliott, seconded by Mr. W. J. Wilson, that no contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists at the present time, neither has that disease ever made its appearance in the province of Ontario. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. John Wende gave a short account of his attendance at the United States Veterinary Congress at Chicago.

Moved by Mr. W. J. Wilson, seconded by Mr. A. Crowforth, and carried, that all the directors read a paper at the next meeting of the Association.

The following new members were duly elected:—Mr. W. McGuire, D. V. S., of Shawville, Que.; Mr. A. Crowforth, V. S., of Lockport, N. Y., U. S.; and Mr. S. T. Holder, V. S., of Mount Albert, Ont.

The officers for the following year are:—Mr. W. Burns, V. S., King, President; Mr. G. L. Robson, V. S., Manchester, First Vice-President; Mr. H. Hopkins, V. S., Green River, Second Vice-President; Mr. C. H. Sweetapple, V. S., Toronto, Secretary; Mr. W. Cowan, V. S., Galt, Treasurer. Directors—Messrs. J. Wende, D. Hamilton, J. F. Quinn, W. Gibb, W. J. Wilson, S. T. Holder, A. Crowforth and W. Steele. Auditors—Messrs. C. Elliott and J. D. O'Neil. Messrs. J. H. Wilson and J. D. O'Neil were appointed representatives to the Western Fair Association. Mr. W. Cowan was appointed representative to the Central Farmers' Institute.

### Timely Notes for January—No. 2.

#### WINTERING CALVES.

The hardest part of feeding cattle in this cold climate is to bring calves through the winter in decent condition. They cannot assimilate the dry fodder, as hay, sheaf oats and straw, so thoroughly as the older cattle, and get hide-bound and lose flesh rapidly. Yet there is no other stock that is so benefitted by a little extra feed, even if it is only bran or a few turnips daily. Green cut oats, early cut and well-saved hay, warm quarters, and a little bran per day will keep them moving along in the way they should go, and will eventually return a large interest on the small outlay incurred. I prefer having calves loose in their stall, as they get more exercise, and thus keep their legs better. A little salt every day is necessary, and an occasional change of feed.

#### "SELLS ITSELF."

I learnt a lesson a few days ago that "went home." I took in a load of beef, pork and butter. The butter and pork were both first-class, the beef was not sufficiently fattened, but was killed to make room for other stock coming on. The result might have been foretold easily. I could have sold twice as much pork and butter at a higher rate than the market price, because they were prime quality. The beef was slow sale at a fraction below the market rate. Another \$5.00 spent in feed on that beef would have turned it into first quality and have netted me at least \$10.00 more. The moral is obvious: Sell only first-class produce, got up in first-class style. A clean package for butter, neatly trussed poultry, cattle killed and dressed in a workmanlike manner, etc., all make the difference between profit and loss. There is often as much in good selling as in good feeding.

#### GROWING IMPOSSIBLE CROPS.

I am tempted to write under the above caption by some of my own and others' experience in attempting to grow crops unsuitable to our land. I have one field facing west and north-west on a cold subsoil, on which oats are nearly always a heavy crop, while wheat is uneven and will freeze if it gets "half a chance" result, I don't grow any wheat there. A neighbor has a flat field, slightly alkaline, on which he can grow any amount of straw, but very little grain; he persists in attempting to grow wheat and oats there: result, a poor crop, full of native weeds, and small yield of poor quality grain. In my opinion, a heavy coat of manure followed by a mixed grain crop, cut green for hay, would pay well, and in a little while that soil would grow roots, and then grain.

Another field near by is very gravelly, on which wheat gives a small yield of fine grain, and very early. I would suggest that the land be heavily manured and sown to potatoes and corn, and the warm soil would hurry these crops on to maturity and a profitable return. By learning from our mistakes in the past, we may make more profitable ventures in the future.

#### GENERAL.

Hired help for the coming year is likely to be more reasonable in the matter of wages, but will the men take any more interest in the welfare of their employer and his stock? Would it not be well for some of us to try giving the hired men an interest, however small, in the returns from some crop or crops or animals? It is done in many manufacturing concerns, and why not in farming? Say \$1.00 per month less wages and a certain fraction on the wheat crop, or the pigs, as may be mutually agreed upon. I would suggest that the branch which the men seem to neglect the most, the cows for instance, would be the one to be pushed under their interested notice.

#### "INVICTA."

We thoroughly endorse Mr. W. J. Stevenson's suggestion, viz.: Let us who are interested start a query column, where questions may be asked and answered by capable and experienced men—let us tell each other our experience. Come along, gentlemen, we want the result of your experience; tell it to us, and we will tell thirty thousand farmers what you say. Some of them may be able to tell you something valuable. We will try to get them to do so. Come along, Mr. Stevenson; we can't hear from you too often, judging by the letter we publish in this issue.

In her poultry article this issue, Mrs. Tilson, among other good things, says: "Although our own experience is the best teacher, another's experience often gives us a great start up the hill of knowledge, and puts money in our pockets." These are true words, and should be heeded by every reader; by careful observation each should learn. The person is either conceited or foolish who supposes he can learn nothing from his neighbors. One of the great benefits to be derived from the institute work is that farmers may meet and compare notes, affording food for thought, and increasing a desire for reading and study. The Government can do much to stimulate the institute work, but it can never make it benefit any farmer, if he will not attend the meetings, or follow up the speeches he hears by reading and increased thoughtfulness and observation.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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We offer our subscribers papers at the following rates:—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE	
Winnipeg Weekly Tribune	\$1 75
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Family Herald and Weekly Star	1 75
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Remit by Post Office order or registered letter. Post Office order is cheapest and best.

We will give a prize of \$5.00 for the best essay on the subject of "Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint." All competing articles must reach us not later than February 15th.

Wanted! Seed Grain Correspondents.

We request our readers to send us reports concerning the varieties of spring wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, turnips, mangolds and carrots that did best in their respective districts last season. If new varieties were tried, tell us what they were and how they succeeded. Send reports so that they will reach us not later than February 5th.

Tuberculosis in the Dairy Herd of the Agricultural College at Guelph.

The subject of tuberculosis at the College Farm is by no means a new one to the people of this country, but the facts concerning it are not so well known. Party organs have, as is their custom, tried to make a great deal of capital out of the matter. We have endeavored to learn all the facts concerning the late outbreak, as many of our contemporaries style the last trouble at Guelph.

As we all know, tuberculosis does exist in the dairy herd at the college. Almost a year ago an imported Guernsey cow was known to be diseased and slaughtered. Two more cows of the same breed began to show symptoms before spring and were isolated and ultimately slaughtered, along with a calf from one of them, which gave evidence of having contracted the disease from drinking the milk from a cow when in the advanced stages of the trouble, as the calf's intestines alone were badly diseased, the lungs being perfectly sound, so far as Professor McKenzie, the Bacteriologist of the Agricultural Department, could determine with the naked eye. This slaughter was made publicly and all the students were invited, and most were present to witness it and listen to Professor McKenzie's explanation of the tuberculin test. During the summer a Red Poll and an Ayrshire cow were noticed to be unhealthy, and were isolated to await development or cure. In July nine animals were tested with the Koch lymph, when four gave a reaction indicating the presence of tuberculosis, while the remaining five gave no rise in temperature. Three of the affected animals were destroyed, and the other, the imported Guernsey bull, was isolated for experimental purposes. One of the slaughtered cows, a healthy looking grade, was so slightly diseased that an unprofessional eye could not detect anything wrong with her, and, according to authorities, might have died of old age without harm to man or beast through tuberculosis. It was decided to test the whole herd, but lymph could not be obtained before October, when twenty-six quite healthy-looking animals were tested, seventeen of which gave a rise in temperature. Since that time they have been kept far enough from the healthy animals to insure no contagion. Their milk has been heated to a sufficient temperature to destroy any germs which might be present in it.

Now, as to the dairy stock offered at the last sale, seven calves were taken from the dairy stable to be sold, all of which were dropped a considerable time before the October test was made. They have never suckled their dams, and had not been fed with diseased milk. They have been kept in box stalls in the part of the stable farthest removed from the tubercular cows, and were considered by Prof. Dean and Dr. Reid, the college veterinarian, to be safe and sound. We contend that it was a gross mistake to offer any stock for sale out of such a stable. The Minister of Agriculture left the selection of stock to be sold to Prof. Dean and Dr. Reid, instructing them not to offer any animals that were in the least tainted with the disease. Should the Minister have personally supervised the selection of the stock? Some will say yes, but when a professional veterinarian and the professor of dairying, men who knew all about the dairy stock so far as could be known, were given charge of the selection, with strict instructions not to offer any animals that had come in contact with diseased ones, we cannot blame the Hon. Mr. Dryden for the mistake. Had Profs. Reid and Dean exercised reasonable judgment in the matter, no reasonable man would have thought of blaming any one. We contend that those who selected the stock, and perhaps President Mills to some extent, are the ones on whom public censure should fall.

We understand that Mr. Dryden, on learning that some of the calves being sold were from condemned cows, was horrified to think such a blunder had been made, and immediately instructed Prof. Dean to make the facts known to those who had purchased calves. This was done, and what might have been a source of danger to the country was avoided.

A short time ago a wholesale slaughter was made; a number of healthy-looking animals were destroyed; some of them were so slightly affected that only the most careful examination could detect disease. In one or two only a mere speck was found on dissecting the liver, which goes to show the value of the tuberculin test, as even the smallest trace of disease is shown long before it could possibly interfere with the health of the animal or other animals drinking their milk.

We wish to correct a statement which some of the party papers have circulated, that is, that the disease in the College dairy herd is pleuro-pneumonia. Why such a statement has been made is not known, except the desire to make a bad matter as much worse as possible. It has been clearly demonstrated during the last year that no pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada. The most careful examination by skilled veterinarians, wherever the slightest suspicion presented itself, has proven conclusively that Canadian cattle are entirely free from that dread disease.

Several writers in Reform papers have justified the college authorities by stating that the herd at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, had suffered very much from tuberculosis, and that a number of animals were killed, which is true. The officers of neither of these stations are at fault because the disease exists in their herds. It is their misfortune, not their fault. The same trouble may overtake any breeder. The disease may appear and does appear in the best managed herds, both pure-bred and grade. The difference between the two stations is this:—At Ottawa the officials offered no animals for sale; at Guelph animals were put up and sold at public auction that were a menace to the public health. The Ontario Minister discovered the error in time to check it. No harm in reality has been done, but a severe lesson has been taught the officers at Guelph which will prove valuable to the country.

Death of Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park.

We regret to be called on to chronicle the death of one of Canada's agricultural leaders. On the evening of January 3rd, Mr. John Hope, who had been suffering from a severe attack of la grippe and neuralgia, asked one of his men for a bottle of laudanum, from which he had been in the habit of taking doses for neuralgia. It was given him, and in a short time afterwards he was found lying unconscious at one of the stable doors. Medical aid was summoned, but consciousness could not be restored. He soon passed peacefully away, without being able to recognize those about him.

Mr. Hope was born near Aspatria, in Cumberland, England, Jan. 5th, 1844. He, along with the other members of the family, were left fatherless while quite young, which circumstance caused them to separate shortly afterwards, the deceased coming to Markham, Ont., where he was engaged in the cattle trade for a number of years. He afterwards went to Missouri, U. S., and finally came to Bow Park Farm, where he has been for twenty-three years, acting first as manager under the Hon. George Brown, and latterly sole manager for the company owning the estate. He has long been regarded as perhaps the best authority on Shorthorns in America. His opinions have frequently been sought by persons in all quarters of the continent with regard to matters pertaining to livestock breeding and management. The fame gained by this farm and herd is due almost solely to the capabilities and untiring zeal of John Hope. He has occupied a position in the pure-bred stock industry of America which will be exceedingly difficult to fill. Very few men are capable of managing so large a business successfully, while every detail connected with this great enterprise has been carefully looked after. Although Mr. Hope will be greatly missed in agricultural circles, his decease will be most keenly felt in his own family circle and among those with whom he came into daily contact. Although he was frequently called away from home on matters of business, his own family circle and neighborhood was by far the dearest spot to him. He was honored by all classes of men, and esteemed as an upright gentleman in all matters of business. He was a man of action under any circumstances, and was always ready to help deserving causes which came under his notice.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, who spoke very touchingly of the excellent qualities of a man with whom he had been in intimate acquaintance for seven years. Notwithstanding the inclemency of a very rough day, a large number of friends from the city and other places throughout the Province and adjoining States congregated to pay their last respects to their departed friend. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brantford, Ont.

## The Institutes.

## PRESIDENT ELDER VISITS SEVERAL INSTITUTES.

Thinking that perhaps a report of my visit to the Institutes may be of interest to some of your readers, I send a brief account. Owing to circumstances, my visit to Melita was deferred to a later date. At

## HARTNEY

I found the Institute in excellent condition. Their energetic president and secretary, Briggs and McFee, respectively, are evidently backed up by an intelligent membership. We had a full house and a pleasant meeting. They have under consideration the establishment of a creamery upon the associated system. The idea is to bring the cream from a considerable distance along the lines of railway, and manufacture at a central point. The idea is well worth consideration at more points than Hartney.

## SOURIS

Institute is also in good condition. Mr. Shannan is not only a successful breeder of thoroughbred stock, but he is a good president for the Institute, and Mr. Crisp, although now retired from farming personally, still takes a deep interest in the Institute, and makes an excellent secretary. We had a fine meeting, and an interesting and profitable discussion followed our address. We caught some good ideas from it.

## GLENBORO.

Although we had not as good a time out at Glenboro as at the preceding two, still we had an interesting meeting, and their Institute is no doubt going to do good work. Here I found (as everywhere else) that the most intelligent, successful and progressive farmers are members of the Institute, and this, if nothing else, proves the Institute will do good work. Mr. Steel, the president, is a breeder of Ayrshires. Mr. O. Bee is a good secretary, and there are some first-class men in the membership. I was pleased to find Mr. R. S. Thompson, ex-M. P. P., taking an interest in institute work.

## MINNEDOSA

Institute seems to be badly out of gear, owing, I believe, largely to the absence of their president, Rev. Mr. Hole. At

## NEEPAWA

there is as yet no institute, but through the prompt, energetic and disinterested action of Mr. Munroe, who kindly consented to take the matter in hand, we had a very satisfactory meeting, and took steps to have one organized. Mr. Sirrett was elected president *pro tem*, and Mr. Drisdale secretary *pro tem*. Neepawa possesses the right sort of man to make a capital institute. The only hindrance seems to be that the patrons have several strong societies in the neighborhood. Not that there is any conflict between the institute and patrons (each has its own sphere), but we know that farmers as a class are not inclined to attend many meetings, partly from want of time.

## GLADSTONE.

I was to have gone from Neepawa to Gladstone by the 9.45 a. m. train on the 14th, but unfortunately that train passed through in the middle of the night previous, so nothing was left for me but to drive, a distance of twenty-six miles, and between bad roads and losing our way we did not reach Gladstone till four o'clock. Although there was a good attendance at the appointed hour, by this time all but about a dozen had gone home. Those remaining, however, gathered together and we spent a very pleasant time, and upon parting I promised to send them a paper for their next meeting.

Upon the whole the trip was a successful one, and the institutes are in a much better condition than I expected to find them in, considering the season.

We would here say to the institutes: So much depends upon having an efficient and energetic secretary, that it should be your first aim to secure the best man available, and in order to do so, and also to encourage him to do his best, pay him a reasonable salary. It is well spent money.

Sometimes there are adverse circumstances, but as a rule the success or failure of your institute, or of a meeting, depends largely upon the interest the secretary takes in it. And I care not how good a secretary you have, you have no right to expect him to neglect his own business for yours without remuneration.

Yours truly,  
JAMES ELDER,  
Hensall Farm, Virden.

## MELITA.

Mr. Bedford had, as usual, a crowded house on his recent visit to Melita. President Underhill occupied the chair. Mr. Bedford took for his subject the dairy and fodder question. He said that good results were being obtained from cheese and butter factories, run with the product of 125 cows, so that it need not be considered absolutely necessary to have 400 or 500 cows. He then referred to the feeding of dairy and beef cattle, saying he had good results in feeding chop straw and grain. He next spoke of fodders, and stated that corn had done exceedingly well at Brandon, also describing the experiments with grasses. After the lecture considerable discussion took place on the advisability of establishing a creamery or cheese factory; a committee was appointed to ascertain the num-

ber of available cows in the district, and it was decided to hold another meeting a month later and invite Mr. John Kettle to be present.

Mr. Bedford also met with good receptions at Ninga, Boissevain, Killarney and Crystal City, and had very interesting meetings.

## BRANDON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The regular fortnightly meeting of this institute took place on Saturday, Dec. 23rd, the Vice-President, T. M. Radick, in the chair. Mr. F. Smith was called on to report regarding the library; he stated that his committee considered that it was desirable that the institute should acquire a library, and they had made out a list of the books which they thought suitable. The Secretary read a communication from the William Weld Co. to the effect that such a library was highly educational, and was, therefore, a step in the right direction, and decidedly along the line of institute work. The Secretary said that some of the institutes were pushing libraries, and that at Morris the institute had obtained a grant from the municipality for the purpose. On motion, the matter was laid on the table.

A motion was made and carried, that a president be elected at the next regular meeting, as the vice-president could not very well undertake the present work.

Mr. Postlethwaite reported re railway rates on wheat, and Mr. Doran also spoke on the subject. The committee's draft of letter to Superintendent Whyte, of the C. P. R. was adopted.

Mr. F. Smith then read a paper on the profit of wheat growing, a synopsis of which we reproduce in another column from the Brandon "Times."

Mr. H. Nicol, when called on for his paper, apologized for only having some notes, for he thought papers should be properly prepared, but he had been unable to get time to do so. He said there were several reasons why we could produce wheat cheaper in the future than we had done in the past: implements had been double the price that they were to day, and twine was also much cheaper; horses also had been \$500 a team. The life of a binder he estimated at about 1,000 acres; of course there were exceptions to this, but he thought this about the average. At this rate it cost quite a sum per acre for binders; putting the average price of a binder, in the past, at \$255, it cost 22 cts. per acre for binders.

Ploughing he put at.....	\$1.75 per acre.
Harrowing and sowing.....	1.00 " "
Threshing.....	.05 " "
Seed.....	1.25 " "
Rent, wheat being an exhaustive crop.....	2.00 " "
Stacking, 2 to 2½ cts. per bushel.....	.50 " "
Cutting and stacking.....	.75 " "
Marketing averaged at.....	5 per bush.

These figures, with other incidental expenses, would make the cost of growing an acre of wheat about \$9.00. This calculation was based on an average crop of 20 bushels per acre, at which rate it would cost 47 cts. per bushel. Mr. Nicol then reviewed the wheat crop for several years back in the Brandon district, giving what he considered had been the average each year and the prices, showing, according to his estimate, when wheat had been profitable and when it had not been so. As to the remedy for unprofitable wheat-growing, he did not think it was practical to jump out of wheat, but he thought a step in the right direction was for those who had grown 200 acres to grow but 150 acres and make it produce as much. Land will require better cultivation in the future. His opinion was that we should grow less smut—smut was not worth anything; if an united effort was made, smut, he believed, could be banished. Frost was different—it could not be helped, but he thought that, by proper cultivation, even it could be obviated to a considerable extent. It would be safe for all, no matter how good the wheat farm, to grow all the farm products consumed at home. The last alternative was to sell wheat at 25 cents per bushel.

Mr. Yeomans, of Alexander, said paying cash for everything was a means of enlarging profits. He had always made it a rule to do so or do without the article wanted; for this reason he had often seemed to get behind his neighbors, but had come out best in the end. He had known men to buy binders and mowers to do work that the interest on their cost would have more than paid for hiring the work done. He believed that frost could be overcome to a certain extent by cultivation, and cited an instance of a district in Ontario, in which, for the first twelve years that it was settled, frost destroyed the wheat, but which now grew wheat that was never frozen.

Mr. Keaster gave some figures from his accounts of 1893:

Paid in wages.....	\$125.00
Seed, quality not the best.....	159.00
Twine.....	63.25
Threshing.....	218.85
Repairs.....	35.00
Total.....	\$601.10
200 acres of wheat.....	3,135 bushels.
" " " " " "	3,115 " "

This was all in the granary, but he expected to sell the wheat at 50 cts. and the oats at 30 cts. per bushel. His own and his sons' work was not taken into account in these figures, nor was the interest on the capital. He kept five cows, which paid his store bills—he estimated that they made \$200 worth of butter the past season; he also grew all his own meat, as well as having some to sell.

S. G. Doran believed in farmers raising their own supplies; the evil of not doing so was first brought to his mind by seeing a farmer who was going to thresh taking home a mixed load of stuff which he had bought, and it was nearly all farm produce. He thought a farmer who did not take a pleasure in seeing his stock growing and thriving was not worthy of the name; he questioned if Mr. Keaster's crop was profitable, if he counted all the labor and interest on capital invested.

Mr. Dillman liked to grow a little of everything; he had found sheep the most profitable of anything. It did not pay to grow wheat for 45 cts. per bushel any year.

Mr. Valens had added to his capital every year so far, but thought that if his own work, etc., was counted he had not made money. Farmers should not be discouraged, but hang together and work for their own benefit. Our farms wanted better cultivation.

Mr. Postlethwaite allowed 8 per cent. on capital invested, 10 per cent. depreciation in value of implements, and salary to his own boys, and then he thought the farm ought to pay a profit. A farmer had as much right to expect a dividend as the C. P. R. or any other corporation. He thought that in the future it might be possible to grow wheat for 40 cts. per bushel.

D. F. Wilson said he did not see how we were going to grow wheat more cheaply in the future, as continued wheat growing drew very heavily on the plant food in the soil, and he gave a few figures showing to what extent this might be expected to affect the crops.

## Manitoba Crop Report.

Bulletin No. 42, issued by the Department of Agriculture, contains the final crop report for the year 1893. We would have thought more than fourteen brief lines might have been devoted to the report of the live stock industry, and that some mention would have been made of the dairy, poultry and horse-breeding industries, especially at a time like the present, when such general interest is being awakened in mixed farming. Owing to unusual climatic changes during the latter part of the season of growth, the August estimates were not realized, the average falling from 19 to 15 bushels per acre. The following table shows the eastern portion of the province to have been most favored:—

	Area under crop.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
N. W. District.....	87,686 acres.	17.97 bush.	1,498,970 bush.
S. W. ".....	405,000 " "	9.12 " "	4,131,000 " "
N. C. ".....	294,150 " "	19.05 " "	5,603,557 " "
S. C. ".....	161,028 " "	20. " "	3,220,560 " "
E. ".....	55,786 " "	20.87 " "	1,163,836 " "
Province.....	1,003,640 " "	15.56 " "	15,615,923 " "

Correspondents almost unanimously report wheat as No. 1 or 2 Hard.

The following table gives the results of the oat crop:—

	Area under crop.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
N. W. District.....	66,762 acres.	27.30 bush.	1,822,002 bush.
S. W. ".....	132,425 " "	15. " "	1,986,375 " "
N. C. ".....	80,786 " "	30.20 " "	2,439,527 " "
S. C. ".....	77,383 " "	31.12 " "	2,491,732 " "
E. ".....	31,223 " "	34.75 " "	1,084,999 " "
Province.....	388,529 " "	25.28 " "	9,823,985 " "

The report goes on to say:—"It is estimated that every bushel will be consumed within the province or in the lumber camps to the east. This is as it should be. Oats cost but little for freight when concentrated into beef, butter or cheese."

The average of barley is given as 22.11 bushels, with a total yield of 2,547,653.

Flax averages 11.96 bushels, total yield 1,165,454, and it is recommended for more general cultivation, as it can be sown late and matures early, and is a very sure crop, with a ready market at a fair price.

The potato crop is below the average of previous years. It is pointed out that "the anticipated reduction in the United States' tariff should make potatoes a profitable crop for export to the South."

On account of the light yield and that most farmers only store enough for their own use, feeding the balance, "the outlook indicates that potatoes will be scarce and dear before next year's crop is ready."

Under the heading farm labor, "experience teaches that hiring men in Manitoba to help in busy times is an expensive luxury. The most successful farmers in Manitoba to-day undertake only what they themselves can do. There is no demand for laborers at present."

Somewhat over \$1,000,000 is estimated as the expenditure in farm improvements, averaging about equally per township throughout the province.

"Invicta" makes a timely suggestion in this issue on the labor question, which might be acted on in many cases with mutual advantage.

In the ranch country near Calgary we understand a system of this nature is in practice, and works well; for instance, an employe on a sheep ranch agrees to take so many sheep as part of his wages every year, then several men who, in this way, have earned a number of sheep turn them over to the charge of one, who is to get so many each year for looking after the flock, the others continuing to earn more sheep.

**Swine Management for Profit.**

BY JOHN A. ROSS, BUTTERFIELD, MAN.

It is a common and true saying that a good bull is half the herd. If that is true in regard to cattle, a good boar may justly lay claim to a still larger share in the herd, as it is a well-known fact that in swine the qualities of the boar predominate in the offspring. So true is this that I know cases where a pure-bred boar has been used on common, rough, mongrel sows, where the produce would pass as pure-bred. But if they were to bred two of those good-looking grades together, the result would be disappointing—the bad blood would be certain to crop up. Well, we will suppose it has been determined to purchase a pure-bred boar. The purchase price will be more than repaid in the first litter, even if you pay \$15 or \$20 for a young pig. Never mind if he is not particularly well marked (markings don't make pork). But see that he has plenty of long glossy hair (showing constitution) and a look of general robustness and vigor; I know men who contend that a hairy pig does not show his breeding, but there is no gainsaying the fact that a strong masculine-looking boar is far more profitable to breed from than one of the fine hairless sort. The chief thing in the management of a boar to get good results is *plenty of exercise*. Keep him in a vigorous condition and not loaded with soft fat; he will be more sure, and his litters larger and more vigorous, than would be the case if he were kept shut up in a small pen. Good common, long, rangy sows are as good as any to raise pigs for pork if put to a well-bred boar. They should have at least twelve teats, and they should start from as near to the foreleg as possible and be an even distance apart, so as to give a big litter room to suck. It is even more important that the sow should have exercise than the boar, as it is often fatal to both sow and pigs to keep her shut up in a small pen while carrying her young; she should be fed principally on swill for a week or two before she is expected to pig. And although against the teachings of a great many good breeders, who advocate giving the sow a small quantity of bedding, I find there is no better plan than to let her bury herself in a pile of straw and let her alone for a time. I have lost whole litters by trying to be good to them. A day or two after she has had her pigs she should be given all the food she will eat (she should have drink all the time), as there is no time young pigs can be grown so cheaply as when they are on the sow and feeding them through the sow. When a week or two old, they may have access to some place where they can get some skim milk or other slop, and a little whole wheat or oats will help them along; but if the sow be fed liberally in a rather wide, flat trough, they will soon learn to eat, and it will be quite an "ease" on the sow. The young boars should be castrated when about a month old, as at this time they are not set back as if done when older. Young pigs should be let run where they can get at the fresh earth. If they have to be shut up they will do well if they get a good supply of ashes and a little sulphur and salt now and then. They want to have a good clean dry place to sleep in, as *damp is more fatal to them than even cold*. They can be weaned very easily if there is a supply of skim or buttermilk, but if not they will require more care and attention, and a swill composed of bran shorts and a little chopped oats will bring them along all right. Here let me say, that nothing seems to grow young pigs so well as oats, with a little wheat now and then, which is the cheapest feed to be had at present. The most economical way I find to feed breeding and growing pigs (although it may seem strange to some), is to let them eat the grain out of the sheaf or straw on a good hard, clean piece of ground. In this way you save the expense of both threshing and chopping, and you will see by the manure that there is not nearly so much grain passes through them undigested, as when it is fed even chopped; they have got to chew it all on account of the chaff, and then they eat a great portion of the chaff, which helps to fill up and prevent impaction of the stomach, as it is well known that a pig fed grain alone will often eat more than it can properly assimilate. There will be no waste if the straw is not not allowed to get too deep on the ground. The ground should be kept clean.

A sow should have two litters in the year. I would breed a sow twice even if I was obliged to knock the second litter on the head, as she is much easier kept in that state than if she were running all the time. If the fall litters have lots of dry straw and a little extra care, they will make more money than the spring pigs, as they will come on the market at a season when pork is likely to be a better price than the others will, that is, if they are marketed at the age when they will leave most profit—at about seven to eight months. Although advocating outdoor exercise for the general herd, pigs should be closely shut up in a rather dark, dry pen for about six weeks before they are marketed, when they will be found to put on flesh much

faster, on account of the previous exercise they have had and their stronger and more robust constitutions. If pigs are properly managed there is no stock will pay like them for the money invested. The man who says pigs don't pay is the man that grudges the price or service fee of a pure-bred boar, and I am quite ready to agree that scrub pigs will not pay, for I have tried them. A pig lives in this country almost exclusively on a grain diet, and to pay for his feed must be able to make the best use of it, which nothing but a well-bred pig can do. The man who keeps scrub pigs is certainly "penny wise and pound foolish," for he loses more in the food of his scrub pigs than the price of a good boar would amount to. A good sow, if given a fair chance, will bring in more money with less work than a good cow will, to say nothing of having nearly three times the amount of money tied up in the cow.

**Entry Fees.**

At this season, when breeders are so generally completing and forwarding for registration the applications for colts, calves, lambs and pigs of 1893, the question may be suggested, Can I afford to spend money for recording my young stock? Will the hard times and slow sales of well-bred stock at current low prices justify the expenditure for entry fees?

There is no question as to the importance and necessity for registration of sires and dams whose get or produce will be sold for breeding purposes.

The breeder who has no higher ambition than that of raising cattle, sheep and hogs for the butcher, or horses for work on the farm or street, may question the wisdom of paying out money for entry fees. Such breeders seldom raise good enough stock to exhibit at the fairs, and there would be but little encouragement for making profitable sales of the same if otherwise advertised.

The progressive breeder, however, endeavors to improve the quality of his stock from year to year, and adopts the well-known and successful methods of advertising the same through the leading live stock and agricultural papers and by some exhibits at the fairs. Never question the great benefit resulting from registration. A breeder may occasionally fail to receive better than butchers' or shippers' prices for recorded stock, but such cases are the rare exception, and in nine out of ten cases the fault is with the breeder and not the market. The best prices have in the past and will continue in the future to be paid for recorded animals of good breeding and individual excellence, and a failure to record will result in a failure to make a profitable sale to an intelligent breeder.

A bull, stallion, boar or ram worthy of recognition as a sire on a farm devoted to the breeding of improved stock has an increased value, as the result of registration, of from five to one hundred times the amount of entry fee necessary to register the same.

There is no question but that the patrons of the various herd, stud and flock registers have a right to demand economy on the part of the officers of the pedigree record associations, and to expect that the surplus funds should be intelligently used in creating a better market for the breed represented. Some of the lines of work, that in the opinion of the writer are deserving of the attention of the officers of the Herd and Stud Book Associations, will be represented in another article in the near future.

**Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association.**

The annual meeting of the Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association, held in Springfield, January 3rd, was not largely attended, the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in an adjacent hall, for the purpose of opening bids for the permanent location of the Illinois State Fair, proving a greater attraction to many. The following officers were elected: President C. I. Pulliam, Chatham; Vice-President, W. T. Potts, Jacksonville; Secretary-Treasurer, Jno. G. Springer, Springfield. Executive Committee—Hon. David Gore, Carlingville; S. E. Prather, Springfield; R. J. Stone, Stonington; Harry Cass, Buffalo, Hart.

After a general discussion, the following points seemed to be conceded:—

Rams under one year should not be used, because their offspring are nearly always weak. Yearlings will get as many and as strong lambs as older ones, if not required to serve too many ewes.

The best time to have lambs come is in January and February, if prepared to take care of them, otherwise at a later period when the weather is milder.

Lambs should be sent to market in June and July, weighing about seventy pounds, and should bring about \$8.00 each, though at present this price is not realized.

Feed hay, second growth clover preferred, oil meal and bran, or hay, oats and ground corn will be found excellent.

Unequal feeding will cause spots of good and bad wool; impure quarters, and feeding too much corn, will cause loss of wool; regular and plenty of feed is required to make wool.

"Free wool" advocates were largely in the minority.

**The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Cattle.**

We take the following interesting extract from the North British Agriculturist:—

"Tuberculosis appears to increase in prevalence amongst cattle, and especially among dairy stock, undoubtedly depending upon their being closely housed, one infected animal thus spreading the disease to those in near proximity with it. Statistics in this and other European countries indicate that 10 or 20 per cent. of the bovine race suffer from this serious disorder. Of the cows killed in Edinburgh in 1891 under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter Order, 20 per cent. were found on *post-mortem* to be affected. Bulls, steers, and young cattle of both sexes, being attacked in much less proportion than housed adult cows, confirms the conclusion that contagion is the prime cause of the complaint, or, in other words, demonstrates that the tubercle bacillus is transferred from the infected to the sound. Some authorities still adhere to the view formerly entertained that the disease is hereditary and transmissible from the male parent, or from the female during pregnancy. However produced, in view of limiting its prevalence and preventing its being communicated from cattle to man, as it is apt to be with infected milk it is very important that bovine tuberculosis should be discovered in its earlier stages. But during its earlier progress, and especially when it attacks the deeper-seated glands or organs, its presence is determined with difficulty. The most careful auscultation and percussion may detect no definite evidence in the lungs of cattle, which are the site of about 80 per cent. of the attacks, and yet in such unsuspected cases *post-mortem* examination frequently discovers disease which may have been slowly developing for weeks or even months.

"In the current number of the Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics, Professor M'Fadyean has a very valuable paper on the 'Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Cattle.' He premises that the essential condition of the disease is the presence of the bacilli. These bacilli occur in the local lesions; but although in certain stages they are transmitted in the blood stream from the primary lesion to other parts, it is scarcely possible to find them in the blood. The Professor has made a series of experiments which demonstrate that, even in cases of general and serious tuberculosis, bacilli are not present either in the blood or in the milk. They are not discoverable when such blood or milk is examined under the microscope, or by the still more effective test of inoculation into the peritoneum of guinea pigs or rabbits, in which tuberculosis of the abdominal organs is thus set up in five or six weeks. But although the milk of cows, even when suffering from advanced general tuberculosis, does not exhibit bacilli, they are found tolerably abundantly when the udder itself is the seat of disease. These investigations and conclusions confirm the recent observations of Bang, Nocard, and other continental authorities.

"Microscopic examination of the expectorated sputum of human consumptive patients usually discovers bacilli; but in the great majority of cases of tuberculosis in cattle, even when the lungs are extensively diseased, Professor M'Fadyean and other careful investigators fail to find bacilli in the mucus mopped from the walls of the pharynx by a small sponge on the end of a probang. This absence of the micro-organisms in the throat secretion of infected cattle is explained by the Professor to result from the bovine disease 'very seldom assuming the destructive form exemplified in pulmonary phthisis of the human subject. It is very rare to find extensive softening of lung tissue with the formation of actual cavities in tuberculosis of cattle, and except in that form of the disease, it is probable that the expectorate never contains tubercle bacilli in large numbers.'

"Where the diseased structures can be reached, as in tuberculosis of the udder or of the pharyngeal or pre-scapular glands, puncture with a hollow exploring needle, as advised by Principal Walley, will bring out diseased matter which, microscopically examined, will afford safe diagnosis. But owners are apt to object to this little operation, and it is, of course, valueless where the disease affects deep-seated or inaccessible organs.

"Ordinary clinical examination, Prof. M'Fadyean states, 'is almost valueless for the detection of tuberculosis in its early stage.' The temperature even in cases that have continued for months is often unaffected, or is affected so slightly as to be of no diagnostic service. Physical examination of the chest or abdomen often give no evidence of considerable disease in these organs, although such disease is subsequently disclosed in *post-mortem* examination. Tuberculosis in the udder or superficial and accessible lymphatic glands may be tolerably early discovered during life, but disease, even when extensive, if in deep-seated glands, can seldom be detected.

"In evidence of the futility of clinical examination to discover tuberculosis in its earlier stages, Professor M'Fadyean presents an analysis of the examination of 1,600 cows in the Edinburgh dairies in 1892:—'In only four cases was there any notice

able enlargement of the superficial groups of lymphatic glands (supra-mammary excluded), and only some six or seven cows were in such poor condition as to be open on that ground to suspicion of tuberculosis. About fifty cows were the subjects of inflammation of the udder, or gave evidence of having suffered from that some time previously. In the majority of these cases, the history and the physical characters of the inflamed gland were regarded as sufficient to indicate that the disease was not tuberculosis. The small proportion of cases discovered in this inspection cannot, however, be accepted as evidence that these cows were healthy; but having regard to the 20 per cent. of tuberculosis found (as above mentioned) in the Edinburgh dairies when the extensive slaughter for pleuro-pneumonia was made, it merely testifies to the inefficiency of clinical examination in discovering tuberculosis in its early stages.

Although not absolutely certain, tuberculin presents the most successful method of diagnosing tuberculosis in its early stages in cattle. Somewhat varying opinions as to its value are expressed by continental experimenters. Professor M'Fadyen obtained permission to try its effects on seventy-five animals, chiefly cows, most of them having been condemned for slaughter in 1891-92 on account of having been in contact with pleuro-pneumonia. Only in three or four of these animals, it is stated, could any known physical, clinical, or bacteriological examination have detected tuberculosis. The temperature was taken morning and evening, and on the subsequent day, when doses of .25 to .33 centimeters of tuberculin were injected, and the animals were killed next day, or shortly thereafter, and the carcasses carefully examined. Taking a rise of temperature from the normal to 103° or over as evidence of tuberculosis, the tuberculin gave a right indication in fifty-one, and a wrong in twenty-four cases. The Professor thus states his conclusions:—"I have no hesitation in saying that, taking full account of its imperfections, tuberculin is the most valuable means of diagnosis in tuberculosis that we possess. The discovery of tubercle bacilli is, of course, the only means of arriving at a positively certain diagnosis; but that means, for reasons already set forth, has an exceedingly restricted sphere of application in veterinary practice. Without tuberculin, even the sharpest and most experienced practitioner is powerless to detect tuberculosis in its early stages; with it he will find it possible to detect the majority of cases, even when the lesions are very slight. It is probable that by using the tuberculin test twice, with an interval of some days between the injections, the proportion of errors in diagnosis would be very small.

"Intimately connected with the diagnosis of tuberculosis is the danger of infection through ordinary milk, concerning which the Journal presents a contribution by Veterinary Surgeon St. Friis, Copenhagen. He states that it is firmly established that the milk of cows affected with udder tuberculosis must in all cases be considered infectious, since it always contains tubercle bacilli. It has further been found that not only is the milk infectious in the tuberculous quarter of an udder, but also the milk from the apparently healthy quarters of a cow affected with mammary tuberculosis may contain tubercle bacilli. Lastly, it has been certainly proved by a number of cases that the milk of cows suffering from a more or less advanced tuberculosis may be infectious, but to a much smaller degree."

"In order to determine whether the ordinary milk of Copenhagen was affected with tubercle, samples were bought several times a week from retail dealers. Five to ten centimeters from forty-six samples, yielded from forty-four herds, comprising ten to eighty cows, were inoculated into the peritoneum of eighty-four rabbits and four guinea pigs. Before reaching the Professor's laboratory, some samples had been contaminated with septic bacteria from the hands of the milkers or imperfectly cleansed vessels, and fatal septicæmia killed thirty-seven of the rabbits and the four guinea pigs in two to four days. Such milk might not have been injurious when swallowed, but septic bacteria are not a very safe addition to the food, especially of infants. The forty-seven surviving rabbits were killed in forty-two to fifty-four days, and six of them inoculated with four of the samples of milk showed characteristic tuberculosis lesions. The four herds which yielded the impugned milk were forthwith examined, and in all were found one or more animals exhibiting unmistakable tuberculosis. The worst cases, moreover, were discovered in those herds which had furnished the milk producing in the rabbits the most extensive lesions and the most numerous tubercle bacilli. St. Friis urges that this inoculation of rabbits, which for such experiments he prefers to guinea pigs, should be adopted by owners or sanitary authorities, as a means of testing the freedom of milk from tuberculous infection. By sub-dividing the herd into lots of three or four, and testing the mixed milk, the process would be simplified, for such dilution does not seriously impair the action of the bacilli. The milk of any suspected subject would be inoculated separately. In the event of the disease being thus detected, affected animals should be summarily got rid of, the premises cleansed and disinfected, the herd at intervals of ten to fourteen days professionally examined, and the rabbit inoculation test repeated."

#### Experimenting with Saline Soils.

Prof. Shutt, chemist of the Central Experimental Farm, has favored us with copy of his evidence before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture, including photographic plates illustrating the experiments made in treating so-called alkali soils of Manitoba and the Northwest. We reproduce the following interesting notes:—

With these few words of introduction, I shall now proceed to give you an outline of some of the more important features of our work and results that have been obtained in the laboratories during the past year. I wish first to draw your attention to some experiments that I have made with regard to the improvement or amelioration of certain alkaline soils in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. It was on a previous occasion that I said we had commenced these experiments, and they are still in progress, but we have, however, reached a stage in which I can speak definitely with regard to the results. My attention was first called to the question of so-called alkali in the soil of certain districts in the Northwest Territories, by the fact that analysis of waters from these areas showed a very large proportion of mineral matter of a peculiar character. These waters were rich in saline matter, which consisted chiefly of sulphate of magnesium or Epsom salts. The next step was the analysis of samples of soil supposed to be barren, and supposed to be saturated with alkali, that had been forwarded to us for examination from these districts. I found that the chief ingredient or rather impurity in the majority of these soils, as in the case of the waters already mentioned, was Epsom salts. The analysis of the water had indicated correctly the character of the soil.

It then occurred to me that most probably the barrenness of the soil was due to the presence of Epsom salts in large quantities, and not from true alkali, that is to say, the carbonate of soda or sulphate of soda, as is very often the case in California and some others of the western states. Further analysis of these soils show this to be the case. Several of the soils manifested an almost entire absence of salts of soda or true alkali, but at the same time the examination proved the presence of considerable quantities of Epsom salts.

I then instituted some experiments with ordinary potting soil, adding to it certain percentages of Epsom salts, and I found the effect on vegetation (wheat, corn and pease) were used in the experiments) was extremely disastrous. I came to the conclusion then that there were probably certain districts in the Northwest Territories in which the soil was rendered barren to a greater or less degree by supersaturation with sulphate of magnesium or Epsom salts. The problem of counteracting the effect of this Epsom salts that crops might be grown on the land economically then presented itself to me. In the endeavor to solve it a number of what we call "pot" experiments was inaugurated. It occurred to me that the addition of calcium carbonate, or chalk, in other words, would be effective to that end; that there would be a chemical reaction between the Epsom salts and the chalk, which would finally result in the production of insoluble magnesium carbonate and gypsum or sulphate of lime, which as we know is not deleterious to vegetation. These experiments were carried on with wheat, pease and corn, since these plants represent some of our more important farm crops. Very accurate records were taken of the germination and the extent of growth of the plants under these conditions, and at certain intervals photographs were taken. I wish to show you, in the first place, the photographs of the experiments, in which are depicted the results of adding carbonate of lime, or ordinary chalk or marl, to the soil already impregnated with Epsom salts. The amount of magnesium sulphate added to the soil amounted to 5 per cent., and to such soil in one pot sufficient carbonate of lime was added to theoretically cause the final decomposition of the whole of this magnesium sulphate. The photographs were taken at an interval of some weeks after the germination of the seed, and represent the relative growth of the plants of the same age in the different soils.

#### THE EFFECT OF CARBONATE OF LIME.

In pot No. 1, which appears in the centre of the photograph, we have wheat grown in ordinary potting soil. To this soil no chemical had been added. It may therefore be considered as the standard of the growth.

In pot No. 2, the same number of seeds were sown, but to its soil was added and intimately mixed 5 per cent. of Epsom salts.

In pot No. 3, there were planted also the same number of seeds, and to the soil 5 per cent. of Epsom salts was added, plus an amount of carbonate of lime sufficient to neutralize or cause the decomposition of the Epsom salts. Though the growth in pot 3 does not equal by any means that in No. 1, it is patent at once from the photographs that, comparing Nos. 2 and 3, the carbonate of lime has had a beneficial effect in neutralizing or overcoming the deleterious action of the Epsom salts on vegetation.

Now, with regard to pease. In the photograph No. 4, we see the pease growing in the ordinary potting soil. To the soil in pot No. 5 was added a quantity (5 per cent.) of Epsom salts; while in pot No. 6 we have the ordinary potting soil, plus the

Epsom salts and the carbonate of lime in the quantities already mentioned. The effect of the sulphate of magnesium on the pease has been more disastrous than in the case of wheat. When these photographs were taken there was no sign at all of the pease in the earth mixed with the Epsom salts, *per se*. However, in the soil to which the carbonate of lime had been added to counteract the magnesium sulphate the plants have made a very successful effort to grow, and we see that although they do not equal in luxuriance the growth of the pease in the ordinary potting soil, yet they have made a very fair attempt towards that end. In the case of the corn we have exactly the same arrangement, and much the same result. The centre pot (No. 7) shows corn growing in good potting soil. Pot No. 8 shows a very diminutive plant, the result of the action of the magnesium sulphate or Epsom salts; in pot No. 9, we see by increased growth the beneficial action of the carbonate of lime when added to the soil containing the Epsom salts.

#### THE EFFECT OF LIME.

These experiments, while pointing to a certain line of work for the future, were not entirely satisfactory to me—the beneficial results were not sufficiently marked. On thinking the matter over, therefore, I deemed it well to try another series of experiments. I need not here go into the chemistry of the question to the committee, but I came to the conclusion that better results would possibly be obtained by using lime rather than carbonate of lime. As a result the magnesium sulphate would be converted into magnesia and gypsum. I will now show the committee photographs taken of pots in which the experiments were conducted on these lines, namely, by substituting lime for the calcium carbonate or marl. The first photograph gives the results with wheat. Pot No. 1 shows the wheat plants growing in good soil. Pot No. 3 we have the wheat growing in the same soil, to which has been added 5 per cent. of Epsom salts. In pot No. 2, we have the wheat growing in the soil to which has been added 5 per cent. of Epsom salts, plus sufficient lime to theoretically neutralize the effect of the magnesium sulphate or Epsom salts. The highly beneficial effect of the lime upon that soil will at once be perceived. The committee will notice also that this beneficial effect has been very much greater than where the carbonate of lime was used.

Q. Have you made an estimate of the probable cost per acre of reclaiming the alkaline lands of the Northwest Territories in this manner?—A. No. I should require to know the cost of lime in the particular district. I simply bring this before the committee now to show you the stage the experiments have reached.

#### Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw's Shropshires.

One of our staff visited the flock of Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., and was shown an exceedingly fine flock of Shropshires, consisting of one hundred and twenty yearling ewes, all of which are in lamb. Fifty were sired in England, the remainder are in lamb by the imported stock now on the farm, which is a sheep of excellent quality both in carcass and fleece. The entire flock, both rams and ewes, are imported, selected in person by Mr. Hawkshaw from the best English flocks, the majority being descended from the flocks of Bowen Jones, T. S. Minton, Wm. Mansell, Wm. Thomas, and Mr. Harding. The fifty ewes which were served in England are in lamb to a sheep bred by Mr. J. Bowen Jones. He is closely related to the ram which Mr. Thomas paid Mr. Jones \$1,000 for, and is of equal quality, both of fleece and form, but is not as large. The ewes, all yearlings, are a splendid lot, their average weight being over 150 lbs., not at all in high condition. Their constitution and form are excellent, and they are well covered with fleece of good quality. They are very even throughout, no poor ones among them. They are due to lamb in March, which will insure an excellent development of young stock for the summer and autumn trade. There are no grade sheep on the farm; in fact all are imported Shropshires of superior quality.

Mr. Hawkshaw's sales last year were very heavy. All his ewe lambs are sold, and he is only wintering three ram lambs. During the last three years he has imported nearly three hundred sheep, and has made it a rule never to buy a poor one. The latest importation, which was made last autumn, consists of one hundred and fifty, all ewes but one, not a single cull among them.

Mr. Hawkshaw is a capital judge and a good buyer. We know he is an honorable, capable man, and bespeak for him liberal patronage, for we know he will deal fairly with all who buy from him.

#### A Profitable Crop.

Mr. John McMillan, Weston, Ont., sold George Keith, Esq., Toronto, \$1,365 worth of Alsike clover seed, and retained seven bushels for his own use, making a total value of \$1,420 from a crop of thirty-two acres. The total export from Toronto this season up to date has been about twelve thousand bags, an average of about \$30.00 per bag, making a total of about \$360,000. Mr. Keith's sales have been principally in Great Britain and Germany.

**Winnipeg Grain Exchange.**

The annual meeting of the Grain Exchange was held in Winnipeg, on January 10th, when the following officers were elected for 1894:—S. A. McGaw, president; D. G. McBean, vice-president; C. N. Bell, secretary-treasurer. Council—A. Atkinson, F. W. Thompson, G. R. Crowe, S. Nairn, J. A. Mitchell, Jos. Harris, N. Bawlf, S. Spink, Hon. Col. McMillan, A. Cavanagh, S. W. Farrell. Board of Arbitrators—A. McBean, G. R. Crowe, S. Spink, W. Martin, A. Atkinson, F. W. Thompson, S. W. Farrell. Board of Appeals—S. Nairn, Hon. Col. McMillan, Jos. Harris, J. A. Mitchell, N. Bawlf, S. P. Clark, R. Muir. Call Board Committee—S. W. Farrell (chairman), G. R. Crowe, S. Spink, A. Cavanagh, A. Atkinson.

We make the following extracts from the address of the retiring President A. Atkinson:—

**OUR EXPORT SYSTEM.**

The system adopted for exporting grain from Manitoba is now about as complete as can be desired. Members of the exchange have given a great deal of attention to the details of handling grain at terminal points on the lakes and seaboard, in the endeavor to remove causes of expense and delay, and with the most gratifying results. The arrangements entered into and the facilities secured by Manitoba exporters are so favorable, that the producers in Manitoba are placed in a position to get the benefits of a first-class business system, and to receive the highest possible value for their grain at initial shipping stations in the province. Although ruling prices are exceptionally low, for the current crop Manitoba farmers are receiving full values for their grain, as is apparent to anyone conversant with British prices and transportation charges. One chief cause of this favorable state of affairs is to be found in the superior facilities offered by the Canadian banks having agencies in Manitoba, which present a system of doing business not excelled in the commercial world. On no occasion, since the grain trade in Manitoba developed, has there been the slightest approach to scarcity of money for handling and moving a crop. The supply of cash has promptly met any movement of grain from the farmers' hands, and this country has every reason to be proud of its banking system, and the sound financial management that meets every legitimate demand made upon it, in strong contrast to the unfortunate state of affairs which has hampered the operations of grain dealers in the American western states this season.

**QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF '93 CROP.**

The grain trade generally estimate the quantity of marketable wheat at 15,000,000 bushels, in round figures, and the following is a close approximate estimate of its situation on the 1st of January:

Shipped to Keewatin and south of West Lynne, as wheat and flour.....	7,500,000
In store west of Keewatin.....	2,000,000
In farmers' hands for sale.....	2,500,000
Required for seed and food.....	3,000,000
	15,000,000

Taking the Winnipeg inspection as the basis for testing the quality of the 1893 crop, the result is eminently satisfactory. The percentages for the six months ending 31st December were: No. 1 hard, 53 per cent.; No. 2 hard (including 1 Northern and 1 White Fyfe, which are of about equal commercial value), 30 1/2 per cent.; No. 3 hard (including No. 2 Northern, No. 2 White Fyfe and No. 1 Spring, of about equal value), 6 1/2 per cent.; leaving but 10 per cent. for lower grades of wheat.

These percentages are worked out from a total inspection, for the six months named, 3,633,500 bushels, and present as fair a showing as any wheat crop in any country the world could be expected to afford. There can be no question but that a very prominent factor in contributing to the production of such high class wheat was the very general adoption by farmers of the recommendation of this exchange, and the provincial institutes and the agricultural journals, that all seed wheat should be properly treated with bluestone before sowing. While many farmers in this country have always so treated their seed, too many completely neglected this precaution before.

**HOW CHATTEL MORTGAGES INTERFERE WITH THE GRAIN TRADE.**

The only too extensive system pursued, in late years in this province, of farmers giving chattel mortgages on their growing crops, has led to considerable trouble and annoyance in handling grain at shipping points. Dealers and elevator owners at these points this past autumn, in many cases, were served with notices from agricultural implement firms, warning them that they had chattel mortgages on the crops of farmers named in accompanying lists, and further, that in case the dealer purchased any of his wheat, the payments therefor were to be made to the firms serving notice. It is quite apparent that it is an impossibility for the street or elevator buyer to recognize the identity of mortgaged wheat from the free article, the whole grain arriving in wagon or sleigh loads without any distinguishing mark; buyers have no means of knowing who is the owner of the wheat presented to him for sale, beyond the fact that the load is to be paid for in cash to the deliverer thereof. The evil of this system of holding the purchaser of grain, offered in the open market, responsible to

the mortgagee, is so great that unless the Legislature provides some relief, the trade will be so hampered and the difficulty of purchasing so increased that precautions will have to be taken by buyers, which will increase the cost of handling and thereby lower prices to producers. It is admitted that the finding of a remedy is not easy, but now that the evils of the system have become so apparent, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will find means of meeting the difficulty.

**ANIMAL AND PRODUCE EXPORTS.**

The increased exportation of cattle and general produce from Manitoba and the Territories is a cause for gratification. It is estimated that some 24,000 cattle were exported during the past season. Butter and cheese are being shipped west regularly, and the prospects are for an increased demand from British Columbia. Manitoba dairymen exhibiting their produce at the World's Fair, Chicago, took prizes for 75 per cent. of their exhibits.

**EXPORT STATISTICS.**

It is unfortunate that the actual exports of Manitoba wheat are not distinctly shown in the trade and navigation returns of Canada. The fact is, that our exports in the main are accumulated at Fort William in the Province of Ontario, and the export entries are made at that port, hence Ontario really gets credit in the government returns for exporting the grain grown in Manitoba and the Territories. As an instance of how this works out, it may be said that for the year ending 30th June, 1893, the wheat exports of Manitoba are given as 401,000 bushels, though probably 6,000,000 bushels actually went to Europe. The Manitoba customs officials are powerless in the matter, but the situation is to be regretted.

**Something New in Clothing.**

To what a wonderful variety of uses has paper been put to of late years, from the most delicate "cream laid note" to the steel bound car wheel; from the elaborately gilded wall paper of the palatial city residence to the tar paper on the roof of the prairie settler's humble shack. But of all uses, whoever dreamed of paper clothing for the human body? American genius has, however, adapted it even to this use, and it is now manufactured to a very large extent, and this winter is being placed upon the market in this country. It is made up in under garments for both men and women, the vests with or without sleeves, and with several qualities of lining and finish; the least expensive lined with cotton, and other lines with farmer's satin, etc.—all strongly made and well put together.

The paper is an imported Japanese product, very pliable and tough, and should wear well. In a climate such as we have in Canada, this light, cheap clothing should prove a boon to all, and more particularly to those in the country, or those who have to be out in all weathers, as, of course, paper is a well-known non-conductor of heat and cold. This principle is being utilized very extensively by the now general use of building paper and in many other ways.

The same firm also make a bed quilt of the same material, which can be sold at a very low figure, and should be of great benefit, being light and warm. They would be especially serviceable for hospitals or similar purposes, as they could be easily destroyed and replaced at small expense, besides combining the qualities of warmth with lightness, which would be greatly appreciated by many patients. The Hingston Smith Arm's Company are sole agents for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

**Pilot Mound Beef.**

Around Pilot Mound the farmers have for a number of years been devoting considerable attention to the raising of beef cattle, and the district is now becoming celebrated for the number and quality of beef cattle sent out. The following clipping from the "Pilot Mound Sentinel" tells where some of the prime beef came from that adorned the Winnipeg Christmas Market:—

The cars of cattle shipped last week by Baird Bros., and purchased by Mr. Kobold to supply Winnipeg with Christmas beef, have brought additional credit to this place and those engaged in the transaction. The animals, in the first place, were carefully selected and then given in charge of experienced farmers, who proceeded to feed in the most approved manner and were exceedingly successful in their efforts, as finer beef cattle were never produced in the province. The undertaking was also profitable, as each of those who did the feeding, for two months, made at an average of \$16 on each animal.

**A Bit of Dairy Help.**

BY MRS. J. H. BUCKBEE.

During the past summer we had a hard milker whose teats were so short it was thumb and finger work. I thought one day of the answer of "Bobby Peel" to the manager of the cotton mills, when asked why his spindle was never stopped for repairs: "Chalk your bobbins." I had no chalk, but I took a box of corn starch to the stables, and tried that. It proved a boon to me, as by rubbing a little on my hands I could grip without the teats slipping out of my hands. I also found it useful when milking any cow in the warm weather.

**Has Wheat Growing Been Profitable?**

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE BRANDON INSTITUTE BY F. SMITH.

This is one of the questions that can be truthfully answered both yes and no. The affirmative answer is correct if we look back over the twelve years past and consider the average quality, yield and price obtained by the successful or deserving farmer of this district, but if you consider the price and yield for the past two years we answer in the negative, no matter how deserving he may have been; that is to say, judgment, caution, experience and hard work did not make wheat growing profitable by the average farmer.

When we use the word profit we do not give it the same meaning that the railroad corporations do when they are making allowance for big dividends on matured stock and enormous salaries for their presidents.

Neither do we expect a profit in growing wheat sufficient to make any of us millionaires, for such a thing was never known. But we have a right to call profit all we obtain for our wheat over \$3 per day for man and team, actual work board included, actual expenses and legal interest for our investment. But while we are doubting and differing about what is a profit in growing wheat, we can see positive proof that some farmers have made and saved money growing wheat, since some have bought farms, built comfortable and permanent farm buildings, and even some have made sufficient to retire in our city. At the same time many have been obliged to give up the struggle trying to grow wheat at a profit, having suffered the loss of all their acres and chattels and many years of toil. Therefore, we must conclude that this important question may be answered yes and no. This question is important because it has a bearing on the future, and in order to make this subject of some use we are justified in giving it that turn, as the past twelve years cannot be lived over again, but they may yet be very useful to us by making use of the experience dearly bought in many instances. For my part I think it no wonder that many have failed to grow wheat at a profit in the past, for had they succeeded Manitoba would have been a superior paradise to that we have described in that Good Old Book. Some are becoming discouraged and think there is no use trying to grow wheat at a profit in this country. With those persons I beg to differ, as we can grow wheat here as cheaply, or with as much profit, as any part of the civilized world, if we are allowed to buy our own requirements in an open market, and get reasonable rates of transportation, and since these are hindrances that are under our control I am prepared to grow wheat as the leading crop just as long as any other farmer in this province, and, while doing so, help in farm institute work and other legitimate means to remove these unnatural hindrances to profitable wheat growing.

I will now conclude by giving some of the ways and means whereby we may increase our profits, for I am hopeful of the future, and the following are some of the reasons:—

Our requirements are decreasing in price, and will continue to decrease if we are true to ourselves, and this is the only true loyalty.

We can increase our profits by buying our necessities for cash, as we can grow wheat cheaper with an outfit that is paid for.

Doing without until we can buy for cash, that means buy less.

We can increase our profit by growing other crops besides wheat.

We can increase the profit by combined action to raise the price of wheat by insisting on lower freight rates.

Some of us can increase the profit by doing the work ourselves that has been done by hired help in the past.

By reducing the acreage and not growing more than two crops of wheat in succession.

And we can increase our profit by the past experience of those who have made a success of wheat growing, and also by the experience of those who have made a failure.

"McLeod Gazette"—We learn from Mr. R. Evans, who has recently arrived from Maple Creek, that the scab amongst sheep in that locality is not nearly so serious as at first reported, and will very shortly be stamped out entirely. The infected sheep were brought in from Montana last summer, and were all subjected to a rigid inspection at the time.

Mr. Cochrane's flour mill, at Glenboro, is nearing completion. The machinery, it is said, is as complete of its kind as could be procured, comprising cleaners, smutters and cockle-separators of the latest improved designs. The engine is one hundred horse-power, with a ten-foot fly-wheel, and it is calculated to put in later on a dynamo, which will light the mill with electricity. The building will be heated by steam from the engine.

There seems to be something of a fallacy in the howl made by some eastern farmers about ruinous competition in the Northwest. On the contrary, the exportation of sheep from the Maritime Provinces to Manitoba seems to be on the increase. Even now at this season, after the Christmas rush, there are two carloads of dressed sheep on the road, consigned to Gallagher & Sons, of this city, from St. John, N. B.—Winnipeg "Free Press."

## Our Scottish Letter.

Some discussion has arisen since the great Fat Stock Shows, on the significant fact that the champions of the Aberdeen-Angus breed have invariably been heifers, while the chief demand in the best markets is for steers. The fact was commented on in the report of Smithfield Show, which appeared in the Scottish Farmer, and an English correspondent of the same journal, "Belvoir," in a well-written letter in to-day's issue of the same paper, gives details of weight at Smithfield which fully bear out his contention that the Shorthorn has little or nothing to fear from the advance of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Taking bullocks under two years old only, he found that seven of the black Polled sort weighed 80 cwt. 3 lbs. (the English cwt. contains 112 lbs.), or an average of 10 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. apiece, while nine Shorthorn bullocks of the same age weighed 113 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs., giving an average of 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. This undoubtedly tells well in favor of the Shorthorn, and although it is an ancient truism that figures can be made to teach anything, we hardly think any possible manipulation of the figures before us will teach any other lesson than that which appears on the surface. The best steers seen at Smithfield were the cross-breeds from the Aberdeen-Angus and the Shorthorn. There was nothing to show that any particular form of the cross was more successful than the other. Sometimes the direct cross did best, the produce of a pedigreed Shorthorn bull and a pedigreed Aberdeen-Angus cow, but more frequently the best type of steer was a grade Shorthorn from an Aberdeen-Angus cow. One of the finest steers shown was Pudgy 2nd, bred and owned by Mr. James Bruce, Inverquhomery, Longside, Aberdeen. He was first at Birmingham, and again at Smithfield, and there was no Aberdeen-Angus blood in him. He was a grade Shorthorn, four crosses from a West Highland dam. A grand ox he is, and some of the characteristics of his maternal ancestor, who came from the West, were easily traced in him. Mr. Bruce has been conducting an experiment of this kind for some time, and will register the heifers with the requisite number of crosses in the Shorthorn Herd Book. This method of breeding is interesting, and will be followed by many with every wish to see it succeed and render important service in the breeding of cattle. Belvoir remarks that an Aberdeen-Angus heifer in full training is the perfection of a beef animal, but there are indications that some English feeders still doubt the commercial value of the breed. Possibly, however, the desire of Belvoir may yet be fulfilled, and the unquestioned supremacy of the breed made manifest by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer winning the championship at the great Christmas shows.

A good shipment of horses was made to Canada during the past week by the well-known importer, Mr. William Wallace, Dunbar, Ont. He took with him three Clydesdales and two Hackneys; the former being got by such famous sires as Sir Everard 5353, Eastfield Stamp 6723 and Duke King 5723, while the Hackneys were bought from Mr. Riddell, and are good examples of the nag breed. One of the Clydesdales, Olan Algie, was bought from Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, and a remarkably well-bred horse he is. Eastfield Stamp was a great big, massive son of Darnley, which bred good stock, but unfortunately did not leave very many foals. He was first at Glasgow when a two-year-old, and at Kilmarnock when three years old. In many respects he resembles his sire more, perhaps, than any other of his sons. Mr. Wallace's shipment is composed of big, heavy horses, and with a good passage they should leave him a little money.

Great activity prevails in the Clydesdale market. Many of the best horses are already under hire for 1894; indeed, I don't know that there ever were as many before in the same position at so early a date. As was to be expected, in view of the slackness of trade, prices are a little back, and owners are easily dealt with.

Dairy questions are more and more becoming the main questions for farmers. The supply of sweet milk to our large towns is a splendid source of revenue to farmers within a radius of ten miles of the centre of demand. In a recent lecture, one of the foremost dairy farmers in the Glasgow radius stated that £35 per annum was a fair revenue from one cow in a dairy of from fifty to seventy cows. The dairy farmers in the vicinity of Glasgow are heavy feeders, and take all out of their cows that may be in them. Possibly other farmers are not so sore on the cattle in their charge, but the Glasgow farmers have heavy rents to pay and work hard. The women folks have the heavy end of the burden, and within the radius specified the hour for rising in all weathers, on all days, summer and winter, is 3 a. m. This is tough work, and many a one succumbs.

SCOTLAND YET.

## A Canadian Packing House.

BY MR. JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Owing to the constantly declining prices of wheat and barley, the attention of Canadian farmers is being rapidly directed to dairy and cattle products. The wonderful success and extent of the cheese production is inducing the Dominion and Provincial Governments to use praiseworthy efforts to accomplish similar gratifying results with butter, in which direction much improvement has already been made, both as to quantity and quality. The great extension of these two industries has created a similar increase in the number of cattle and hogs fed. The increase is largely in excess of the requirements of the population.

The profitability of the dairy and cattle industry must largely depend upon the prices obtained for the cattle and hogs which are raised in conjunction with it. The home market will soon prove utterly inadequate for the consumption of animal products. Even under the exceptionally favorable conditions which Canadian cattle and sheep were formerly admitted into Great Britain, the disposal of live stock there was attended with so much risk and expense that it was thought that some cheaper means of transportation must be found. The withdrawal by the British Government of the preferential terms of admission for Canadian cattle on foot has emphasized the necessity for such a change.

Many believe that a great improvement in the price of cattle and their products would be effected by free trade with the United States. Such expectations have no foundation in fact, as is evident from the following statement taken from the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, for the year ending June 30th, 1892:—

The total value of animals and their products exported from the United States to foreign countries was.....	\$188,875,439
Of which there was exported to Great Britain.....	121,507,081

The Dominion Trade and Navigation reports show, for the year 1892:—

Imports into Canada from the United States and entered for home consumption and duty free.....	\$5,225,460
Animals and their products dutiable.....	1,263,546

Total.....	\$6,488,906
Exports from Canada to the United States, animals and their products.....	\$3,935,924

From this it will be seen that Canada purchased from the United States a much larger value of these products than it sold to that country. The trade in animal products between the two countries could be very largely increased, if it was not for the excessive duty paid on live animals and their products: Canadian lambs under one year old, 75c. per head; sheep and lambs over one year old, \$1.50 each; cattle less than one year old, \$2 each; cattle over one year old, \$10 each.

The success which has attended the beef and pork packing business in Chicago and other places is almost incredible. In 1892 the United States sold to foreign countries, besides supplying their own market, of hog products for human food—bacon, hams, lard and pork, 1,225,533,352 pounds, valued at \$85,116,506, averaging a little over 7½c. per pound. They also sold beef products—fresh, canned, cured and preserved, including rendered tallow, 468,522,760 pounds, valued at \$34,436,160, averaging a little less than 7½c. per pound.

The demand for animal products seems to be unlimited. Canada should have a share of this growing and prosperous trade. She is exceptionally well situated for growing cattle, hogs and sheep.

To develop this trade, and centre it in Toronto and Winnipeg, will require men of ample means, with enterprise and brains, so that the farmer can feed more hogs, and give a constant supply to the packing houses.

The farmer should raise cattle and fatten them to meet the requirements of the home and foreign markets. To make this business successful in Canada, the packing houses must have a constant and increasing supply of hogs.

The statistics of live stock in Canada are very scanty and unreliable. The latest statistical information concerning live stock in the Province of Ontario is as follows:—

Cattle.....	2,025,000
Sheep.....	1,927,000
Hogs.....	1,070,000

Number of animals slaughtered for home consumption and sold to foreign countries in the Province of Ontario:—

Cattle.....	450,000
Sheep.....	620,000
Hogs.....	975,000

It is of the utmost importance that farmers should see the necessity of increasing their live stock. It would be much more profitable than growing wheat and barley at the very low prices now prevailing. Besides, it would give the land a much needed rest from the exhausting process of constantly growing wheat and barley. The manure would enrich the land and make it more productive. By this means the farmer would be enabled to grow a rotation of crops, and not depend upon any one crop for his living.

It is quite clear from the foregoing that for the surplus of animals and their products, Canada must look to Europe, and especially to Great

Britain, for its market. For this country the great objects to accomplish are, the cheapest possible methods of preserving and curing for home and foreign markets, and the quickest and most economical means of transporting to the markets of the world. These are the ends which capitalists and railway companies should try to accomplish for the Dominion of Canada, for, as sure as the sun shines at noonday, there is in this country an extensive, progressive and profitable field waiting the energy and enterprise of those who have the pluck to enter and take possession of the promised land. The establishment of packing houses in Toronto and the Northwest, with ample capital, employment of the best skill and latest improvements, is a step in the right direction that will not only conduce to the advantage of farmers, but to the general prosperity of the country.

## Legal Questions and Answers.

## TRESPASS.

MR. C., Muskoka:—"In the year 1888 I sold to A the hemlock bark growing on my farm, and the agreement expressly provided that A should have five years to take it off. The five years are now expired, and only a part of the bark has been taken away. Has A the right to take it away now or at any future time?"

Under this agreement we think A can not now, after the expiration of the five years, take the bark, and we think he would be a trespasser if he entered on your farm to do so.

SUBSCRIBER, Guelph, Ont.:—"How many holidays is a man entitled to when hired by the year, and are Sundays holidays?"

The holidays include Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Dominion Day, Christmas Day, and the days appointed for celebration of the birthday of the reigning Sovereign and Thanksgiving Day. Whether a servant is entitled to all or any of these days as holidays depends entirely on the nature of the hiring, and of the work required to be done; generally a man on a farm is bound to perform on holidays, including Sundays, the usual work of necessity which should be performed on those days.

LOCHBIL FARMER:—"Twelve years ago B and C gave to A a promissory note payable twelve months after date. The debt for which the note was given was owing from B to A, and C signed the note as a surety for B. The note was not paid at maturity by B, but the interest was paid, and A gave B further time to pay it, and the time for paying has been extended from time to time till now. C has not been before called upon to pay the note, and he has not been consulted about extending the time for payment, and he has himself never paid anything on account of the note either for principal or interest; in fact, C thought the note had been settled for years ago. C is now being sued. 1. Is C legally liable? 2. What should C do?"

1. C is not liable. A had no right to extend the time for payment without getting C to assent to it, and besides as against C more than six years have elapsed since the note became due, and he not having acknowledged the debt or paid anything on account of it, the action against C is barred by statute. 2. C should consult a lawyer and enter a defence at once, or a judgment will be entered against him.

SUBSCRIBER:—"I purchased at an auction a cow which I have since discovered was some months before found by a veterinary to have tuberculosis, and the owner knew that the cow was diseased. Can I recover damages from the person who sold the cow to me, and to what amount? Can I make him take the cow away from my place? Can I recover damages from him if the disease breaks out in my herd?"

Although you may appear to suffer a hardship, we are of the opinion that you can neither recover any damages nor compel the seller to take the cow away; and if you feared the spread of the disease among your herd, the diseased animal should have been at once removed. The law is that unless there be some fraudulent misrepresentation or a warranty given at the time of the sale, then the purchaser must be taken to rely on his own judgment; and if he does so rely on his own judgment, he must take all risks.

You have not said that there was a warranty given or that any misrepresentations were made to you by the seller, and we have assumed there was none.

## PURE-BRED STOCK.

C & D:—"I purchased from A, by letter, a sow pig, and paid the money for it. A represented by advertisement that his stock was registered, and by letter to me agreed to furnish me with the registered pedigree and the certificate of registration. I received the pig, but have not received the pedigree or certificate, and although I have written to A several times, I can get no answer or satisfaction. Kindly let me know whether I have a legal remedy, and how to proceed?"

You have a legal remedy against A, by action for damages, and the damages recoverable are all the loss which you have sustained by reason of A not having delivered the pedigree and certificate at the time he should have done so.



**OUR PATRONS' EXPERIENCE.**

**What the Readers Say.**

SIRS.—I look upon the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as a journal ranking among the first for information upon topics connected with agricultural science. J. HOYES PANTON, Professor of Natural History and Geology, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

GENTLEMEN.—It is always a pleasure to me to recommend your valuable magazine to farmers, who certainly get better value for their dollar in subscribing for it than for any similar paper I know of. JAMES FLETCHER, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN.—Your paper is just what I want, and I now with pleasure enclose One Dollar for subscription of same for one year. JOSEPH McKEEMAN, Box 11, Glanville.

SIRS.—The ADVOCATE is the only publication of all I take that is preserved. Every farmer should take it. HON. ROBERT REED, Belleville.

SIRS.—I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a good, reliable and very cheap agricultural paper. It certainly furnishes its readers a great variety of correspondence and vigorously written editorial matter on general agriculture, dairying, stock raising, fruit growing, and other things in which the farmers of this country are deeply interested. I often wonder how so much very useful information can be provided for \$1.00 a year. JAMES MILLS, O. A. C., Guelph.

DEAR SIRS.—Any person or organization in the Dominion that is interested in agricultural matters must wish the FARMER'S ADVOCATE well. There are a number of journals published in the Dominion of good standing and reputation, and that are unexceptionable in every respect; we must all wish them prosperity, but none of them take the place of the ADVOCATE. It is adapted to every family in the country, and not the least valuable of all its good qualities is the fearless independence with which it denounces anything in the shape of humbug and deception. This was a feature given to it by its late much-esteemed founder. JULIUS L. INCHES, Secretary for Agriculture, New Brunswick.

SIRS.—The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, both in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as the western edition in Winnipeg, is a strong farmers' and breeders' paper, filling a great want in the Dominion. Our department always get it bound for reference. It is well and capably edited, giving reports of all associations promptly and well. HENRY WADE, Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

**What the Advertisers Say.**

DEAR SIRS.—We beg to say that we consider the ADVOCATE entitled to be credited with a great many of our best sales made in Canada. We have shipped animals to every province through our advertisement in your paper. Fifty-six years' experience has taught us that the leading paper is worth all those that follow. JOHN MILLER & SONS, Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires, Brougham.

SIRS.—I have been a continuous advertiser in the ADVOCATE during the whole of the past seventeen or eighteen years; not for love of it, but because I have always found that it paid me exceedingly well to do so. Indeed, I think it quite out of the question to do any considerable amount of business in the pure-bred stock line without advertising in the ADVOCATE. Much as I have found it to my advantage to advertise with you in the past, I find it still more so at present. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Breeder and Importer of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Greenwood.

SIRS.—I have advertised in your valuable paper for the last few years; am very much pleased with the result, receiving enquiries from all parts of the Dominion, and even United States. Even with the dull times, have no reason to complain of sales made. I consider the money expended in advertising in the ADVOCATE is well spent. ROBERT NESS, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shires, English and French Coaches, Stallions and Ayrshire Cattle, Howick, P. O.

GENTLEMEN.—It is a decided pleasure to express our experience in advertising with you during the last nine years. In starting our business we advertised quite largely through the leading daily and weekly papers of the Dominion, and after watching closely and tabulating as far as possible, the ADVOCATE shows an advantage of 70 per cent. over all other papers, and 90 per cent. better than the majority. We believe there is no means by which we can speak to the farmers of Canada so well as through the columns of the ADVOCATE. Wishing you a continuance of your success, we are, SIRS, The WORTMAN & WARD Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

SIRS.—I think the ADVOCATE the best advertising medium for the farmer, breeder or stock dealer. The little card that we have in it has brought a great number of enquiries for young stock, and among them a number of buyers. I think the money spent for advertising in the ADVOCATE a good investment. D. BIRRELL, Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Clyde Horses and Cotswold Sheep, Greenwood, Ont.

SIRS.—In the year 1890 we gave your book a trial ad. of three months, the results of which more than surprised us. The same ad. remains there yet, which is the best proof that we are well satisfied with the book and the money invested in it. HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO., Manufacturers of Patent Mica Roofing Material, Hamilton, Ont.

GENTLEMEN.—Last fall we decided to do away with all agents and sell our goods direct to the farmer at greatly reduced prices. In order to make this important change known to the farmers throughout the Dominion, we selected the ADVOCATE, and our small ad. with you for one month has brought us wonderful results, and we are daily crowded with letters of inquiry, and, better still, with plenty of orders. We want every farmer in Canada to hear the good news. WATSON MFG. CO., Ayr.

GENTLEMEN.—We find that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is head and shoulders above any other paper as an advertising medium. We have tried them all; yours pay us best by all odds. W. H. MARCON, Secretary Steel-Briggs-Marcon Seed Co., Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN.—I have carefully noted the returns we received for money spent in advertising, and have concluded that that spent with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE pays us well. We received very much better returns from your paper than from any other; in fact, I believe your paper benefits our business more than any or all the others with whom we spend money. R. Y. MANNING, Manager Wholesale Grange Supply Co., 126 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

SIRS.—Enclosed you will find a cheque for thirty-five dollars (\$35) for advertising in the ADVOCATE. Please acknowledge receipt. We must say we have had more enquiries through advertising in it than any other paper. HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON, Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns and Ayrshires, Stratford.

**Poultry on the Farm.**

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

I once heard a discouraged farmer say fowls were no more likely to give a profit than a poor soil was to yield anything except white beans. Some poultry investors have realized excellent profits, and what man has done, man can do again. If a poulturer has continued ill-luck, may not this be in his make-up rather than the fault of his flock, surroundings or business? Perhaps he proposes beginning at the very top of the ladder, instead of rising in the natural and usual way by step after step. If so, he secures expensive stock, and unaware that "scrubs" often stand experimenting and poor care better than do choice birds, which have long been tenderly handled and comfortably housed, he places his new purchase in some old hen house, uncleaned and unrepaired for years.

Probably he over-feeds at first, but when all his neighbors have seen and admired the birds, and the latter lose novelty, then rats, lice, lack of shade and shelter, sour, sloppy puddings, excess of grain feeding, and irregular care bring their usual destruction. Or having heard \$100 a year can be cleared from 100 hens, he estimates 1000 biddies will net \$1000, as a man did whose friends sent him to talk with me. I could not convince him of the greater danger from disease, nor of the extra business ability required to manage so many.

The time spent on a small number is our own and seldom counted in, but a large flock frequently necessitates a considerable outlay for hired help. If we first study the dispositions and needs of fowls, we can, with enlarged knowledge, increase numbers, houses and general facilities. The man above mentioned soon abandoned his extensive "chicken business." As Carlyle says, "Experience takes dreadfully high school wages, but he teaches like no other." Although our own experience is the best teacher, another's experience often gives us a great start up the hill of knowledge, and puts money in our pockets. Not long ago a lady wrote asking me with how many hens she, a novice, should begin. I advised her to take not over fifty, and better, only twenty-five. I myself began with seven tough old fowls, that had perhaps "been in the family for years"—at least none here knew their ages, nor had before taken much interest in poultry. Though an incubator furnishes the business way of raising broilers, I do not use nor deem one necessary in the farm poultry-yard, where but one or two hundred chickens are desired; he who needs an incubator might, according to my observation, profitably take lessons first of old hens in the management of chicks, because the mere hatching is really the easiest and briefest part of chicken culture.

This year I set nine hens on 110 eggs, securing seventy-three chicks, of which I raised sixty-nine. An acquaintance, a novice, did so well as to hatch sixty-nine chicks out of a hundred-egg incubator, but lost many of them subsequently. Other persons fail because they make poultry culture only a "side show." We must understand its importance and mix it well with our other business, else the latter will rise to the top, and our poultry sink to the bottom. Some people think they cannot do anything till they have the best kind of a house. I know those who succeeded with very poor conveniences, and it is difficult to get the "best house" all at once anyhow. A carpenter cannot tell about it unless he is also an experienced poultryman, and poulturers themselves have differing tastes, purposes and ideas. No one can really know what he wants his poultry house to be till he uses it, and finds out his needs by observation and experience. I have made several changes in my buildings, and should add others if sure they would return expense. When the best things are not possible, the best may always be made of what we have. Don't wait until your fingers are pinched with cold before you batten cracks, tighten loose windows, and otherwise improve the old quarters. My houses are just enjoying on their outsides a fresh coat of red paint, which will add somewhat to their warmth and their freedom from insects.

I lately saw a Canadian poultry article, the writer of which said, if he lived down in Indiana or Illinois he should believe all he read about overcrowded poultry quarters in winter, and their lack of ventilation, but at his latitude just a few fowls could not keep each other warm, and soon froze, even in a practically air-tight house. Probably he would approve the plan I have before recommended of a small, snug room as a lodging, with an open shed more cheaply built and added to secure enough space for daily exercise. We often have weather twenty degrees below zero here, but the only house I can entirely close is that double boarded with sawdust between. Sawdust, though apparently solid, is really porous and permits a little circulation of air. Air poisoned by too

many breaths is the coldest of the cold, and warms less readily than that purer. Into my paper-lined house had to be introduced a hollow wooden tube, four by six inches, running up perpendicularly from within ten inches of the bottom, and extending about two feet above the roof. This tube acts as a chimney, and sometimes has draft enough to take up bits of down. It helps change of air without striking the fowls, and does so whether I am present or absent, awake or asleep, and whether the weather is stormy or pleasant. Not only is impure air chillingly uncomfortable, but it starves the lungs, empties the egg-basket, and gives our fowls slow death. Now, I think such a tube would be an improvement, even to my sawdust-walled house. Under the shed attached to this latter house—a shed large enough for storage purposes, too—stand a large barrel of fine road dust and seven barrels of lovely gravel—winter provision. We paid three dollars for a man and team that drew, from a bank seven miles away, the gravel, which I trust will last two years, however.

In fact, there is but little good luck anywhere which does not consist in the wisdom to see what should be done, united with the wit and energy to do it. If every poulturer joins the "Try, try again" brigade, and gives his fowls a sort of tender, constant, motherly care, he need not fear they will be like one crop here this year—small potatoes and few in a hill.

**Cross-bred and Pure-bred Fowls.**

BY W. J. STEVENSON, OSHAWA, ONT.

In visiting some of the best farms to-day, we will find comfortable stables and houses for every living thing on the place, but poor Biddy, she is left to her own resources, to find her food wherever she can, and roost on a pole under a shed, or on a limb of a tree. Now, if these same farmers will ask their wives or daughters for a statement of the last year's amount of business done by these same neglected hens, it will give them something to figure on. And I will venture to say that the result of a careful consideration will be a "new hen-house" and an improved flock of fowls for the coming season. How many times we hear the farmer say, "Oh, bother the hens!" but, nevertheless, that same man likes a well-filled egg basket for market on Saturday. How it helps when money is scarce! Many a woman knows that if it were not for her hens she would do without many an article of wearing apparel, as well as those for house use. To secure good results we must have good, healthy birds, as near pure-bred as possible. One cross is all right, but go no farther if wishing good success. After about twenty years of experimenting with crosses and pure-bred, my conclusions are these:—You will get a heavier bird for table use from crosses, but for a general purpose one a pure-bred every time. We all have our favorites. For myself I prefer Golden Laced Wyandottes for the farm yard. I have found them good layers, coming to maturity early, easy keepers and quiet in disposition. Now, I do not wish to boom this breed, but speak from experience and a wish to get as many as possible interested in doing better for their fowls in future. Now, readers of the ADVOCATE who are interested in this, let us during the coming winter start a query column (to which I know the editor will agree), where questions may be asked and answered by practical persons. I will do my utmost for its success. We can learn from each other, avoid mistakes and help new beginners. What say you all?

**A Poultry Note.**

BY MRS. J. H. BUCKBEE.

It almost seems superfluous to say a word about poultry in the face of such writers as Mrs. Tilson (whom I and my hens love), but realizing so much benefit from the experience of others, I wish to give my own in regard to the breaking up of old crockery for grit for fowls, given to us last spring in the ADVOCATE. I place an ironwood block in an old tin pan, put the chipped bits on the block and cover with a newspaper, then tap away with a hammer, and there is no danger of splinters flying in the eyes. Burn the paper, as fine pieces adhere and render it unsafe to lie round.

**To Prevent Hens Eating Eggs.**

To prevent hens eating their eggs, a trouble so general during the winter season, and so difficult to cure after the habit is once acquired, on the Experimental Farm at Brandon the use of dark nests has effectually put a stop to this bad habit. They are made about four feet long by one foot square, with a nest in each end and the opening, just large enough to admit a hen, in the centre—the box elevated two or three feet off the floor,



Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.

THE MAN WITH THE TWISTED LIP. BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

Isa Whitney, brother of the late Elias Whitney, D. D., Principal of the theological College of St. George's, was much addicted to opium. The habit grew upon him, as I understand, from some foolish freak when he was at college, for having read De Quincey's description of his dreams and sensations, he had drenched his tobacco with laudanum in an attempt to produce the same effects. He found, as so many more have done, that the practice is easier to attain than to get rid of, and for many years he continued to be a slave to the drug, an object of mingled horror and pity to his friends and relatives. I can see him now, with yellow, pasty face, drooping lids and pin-point pupils, all huddled in a chair, the wreck and ruin of a noble man.

One night—it was in June, '89—there came a ring to my bell, about the hour when a man gives his first yawn, and glances at the clock. I sat up in my chair, and my wife laid her needlework down in her lap and made a little face of disappointment.

"A patient!" said she. "You'll have to go out." I groaned for I was newly come back from a weary day. We heard the door open, a few hurried words, and then quick steps upon the linoleum. Our own door flew open, and a lady, clad in some dark-coloured stuff, with a black veil, entered the room.

"You will excuse my calling so late," she began, and then, suddenly losing her self-control, she ran forward, threw her arms about my wife's neck, and sobbed upon her shoulder. "Oh, I'm in such trouble!" she cried; "I do so want a little help."

"Why," said my wife, pulling up her veil, "it is Kate Whitney. How you startled me, Kate! I had not an idea who you were when you came in."

"I didn't know what to do, so I came straight to you." That was always the way. Folk who were in grief came to my wife like birds to a lighthouse.

"It was very sweet of you to come. Now, you must have some wine and water, and sit here comfortably and tell us all about it. Or should you rather that I sent James off to bed?"

"Oh, no, no. I want the Doctor's advice and help too. It's about Isa. He has not been home for two days. I am so frightened about him!"

It was not the first time that she had spoken to us of her husband's trouble, to me as a doctor, to my wife as an old friend and school companion. We soothed and comforted her by such words as we could find. Did she know where her husband was? Was it possible that we could bring him back to her?

It seemed that it was. She had the surest information that of late he had, when the fit was on him, made use of an opium den in the furthest east of the City. Hitherto his orgies had always been confined to one day, and he had come back, twitching and shattered, in the evening. But now the spell had been upon him eight and forty hours, and he lay there, doubtless among the dregs of the docks, breathing in the poison or sleeping off the effects. There he was to be found, she was sure of it, at the "Bar of Gold," in Upper Swandam-lane. But what was she to do? How could she, a young and timid woman, make her way into such a place, and pluck her husband out from among the ruffians who surrounded him?

There was the case, and of course there was but one way out of it. Might I not escort her to this place? And, then, as a second thought, why should she come at all? I was Isa Whitney's medical adviser, and as such I had influence over him. I could manage it better if I were alone. I promised her on my word that I would send him home in a cab within two hours if he were added at the address which she had given me. And so in ten minutes I had left my arm-chair and cheery sitting-room behind me, and was speeding eastward in a hansom on a strange errand, as it seemed to me at the time, though the future only would show how strange it was to be.

But there was no great difficulty in the first stage of my adventure. Upper Swandam-lane is a vile alley lurking behind the high wharves which line the north side of the river to the east of London Bridge. Between a sloop shop and a gin shop, approached by a steep flight of steps leading down to a black gap like the mouth of a cave, I found the den of which I was in search. Ordering my cab to wait, I passed down the steps, worn hollow in the centre by the ceaseless tread of drunken feet, and by the light of a flickering oil lamp above the door I found the latch and made my way into a long, low room, thick and heavy with the brown opium smoke, and terraced with wooden berths, like the fore-castle of an emigrant ship.

Through the gloom one could dimly catch a glimpse of bodies lying in strange fantastic poses, bowed shoulders, bent knees, heads thrown back and chins pointing upwards, with here and there a dark, lack-lustre eye turned upon the new comer. Out of the black shadows there glimmered little red circles of light, now bright, now faint, as the burning poison waxed or waned in the bowls of the metal pipes. The most lay silent, but some muttered to themselves, and others talked together in a strange, low, monotonous voice, their conversation coming in gushes, and then suddenly falling off into silence, each mumbling out his own thoughts, and paying little heed to the words of his neighbor. At the further end was a small brazier of burning charcoal, besides which on a three-legged wooden stool there sat a tall, thin old man with his jaw resting upon his two fists, and his elbows upon his knees, staring into the fire.

As I entered, a sallow Malay attendant had hurried up with a pipe for me and a supply of the drug, beckoning me to an empty berth.

"Thank you, I have not come to stay," said I. "There is a friend of mine here, Mr. Isa Whitney, and I wish to speak with him."

There was a movement and an exclamation from my right, and, peering through the gloom, I saw Whitney, pale, haggard, and unkempt, staring out at me.

"My God! It's Watson," said he. He was in a pitiable state of reaction, with every nerve in a twitter. "I say, Watson, what o'clock is it?"

"Nearly eleven."

"Of what day?"

"Of Friday, June 19."

"Good heavens! I thought it was Wednesday. It is Wednesday. What'd you want to frighten a chap for?" He sank his face on to his arms, and began to sob in a high treble key.

"I tell you that it is Friday, man. Your wife has been waiting these two days for you. You should be ashamed of yourself!"

"So I am. But you've got mixed, Watson, for I have only been here a few hours, three pipes, four pipes—I forget how many. But I'll go home with you. I wouldn't frighten Kate-poor little Kate. Give me your hand! Have you a cab?"

"Yes, I have one waiting."

"Then I shall go in it. But I must owe something. Find what I owe, Watson. I am all off colour. I can do nothing for myself."

I walked down the narrow passage between the double row of sleepers, holding my breath to keep out the vile, stupe-

fying fumes of the drug, and looking about for the manager. As I passed the tall man who sat by the brazier I felt a sudden pluck at my skirt and a low voice whispered, "Walk past me and then look back at me." The words fell quite distinctly upon my ear. I glanced down. They could only have come from the old man at my side, and yet he sat now as absorbed as ever, very thin, very wrinkled, bent with age, an opium pipe dangling down from between his knees, as though it had dropped in sheer lassitude from his fingers. I took two steps forward and looked back. It took all my self-control to prevent me from breaking out into a cry of astonishment. He had turned his back so that none could see him but I. His form had filled out, his wrinkles were gone, the dull eyes had regained their fire, and there, sitting by the fire, and grinning at my surprise, was none other than Sherlock Holmes. He made a slight motion to me to approach him, and instantly, as he turned his face half round to the company once more, subsided into a doddering, loose-lipped senility.

"Holmes!" I whispered, "what on earth are you doing in this den?"

"As low as you can," he answered. "I have excellent ears. If you would have the great kindness to get rid of that sottish friend of yours I should be exceedingly glad to have a little talk with you."

"I have a cab outside."

"Then pray send him home in it. You may safely trust him, for he appears to be too limp to get into any mischief. I should recommend you also to send a note by the cabman to your wife to say that you have thrown in your lot with me. If you will wait outside, I shall be with you in five minutes."

It was difficult to refuse any of Sherlock Holmes' requests, for they were always so exceedingly definite, and put forward with such a quiet air of mastery. I felt, however, that when Whitney was once confined in the cab, my mission was practically accomplished; and for the rest, I could not wish anything better than to be associated with my friend in one of those singular adventures which were the normal condition of his existence. In a few minutes I had written my note, paid Whitney's bill, led him out to the cab, and seen him driven through the darkness. In a very short time a decrepit figure had emerged from the opium den, and I was walking down the street with Sherlock Holmes. For two streets he shuffled along with a bent back and an uncertain foot. Then glancing quickly round, he straightened himself out and burst into a hearty fit of laughter.

"I suppose, Watson," said he, "that you imagine that I have added opium-smoking to cocaine injections and all the other little weaknesses on which you have favored me with your medical views."

"I was certainly surprised to find you there."

"But not more so than I to find you."

"I came to find a friend."

"And I to find an enemy."

"An enemy?"

"Yes, one of my natural enemies, or shall I say, my natural prey. Briefly, Watson, I am in the midst of a very remarkable inquiry, and I have hoped to find a clue in the incoherent ramblings of these sots, as I have done before now. Had I been recognized in that den my life would not have been worth an hour's purchase, for I have used it before now for my own purposes, and the rascally Lascar who runs it has sworn to have vengeance upon me. There is a trap-door at the back of that building, near the corner of Paul's Wharf, which could tell some strange tales of what has passed through it upon the moonless nights."

"What! You do not mean bodies?"

"Aye, bodies, Watson. We should be rich men if we had a thousand pounds for every poor devil who has been done to death in the den. It is the best murder-trap on the whole riverside, and I fear that Neville St. Clair has entered it never to leave it more. But our trap should be here!" He put his two fore-fingers between his teeth and whistled shrilly, a signal which was answered by a similar whistle from the distance, followed shortly by the rattle of wheels and the clink of horses' hoofs.

"Now, Watson," said Holmes, as a tall dog-cart dashed up through the gloom, throwing out two golden tunnels of yellow light from its side lanterns. "You'll come with me, won't you?"

"If I can be of use."

"Oh, a trusty comrade is always of use. And a chronicler still more so. My room at the Cedars is a double-bedded one."

"The Cedars?"

"Yes; that is Mr. St. Clair's house. I am staying there while I conduct the inquiry."

"Where is it, then?"

"Near Lee, in Kent. We have a seven-mile drive before us."

"But I am all in the dark."

"Of course you are. You'll know all about it presently. Jump up here! All right, John, we shall not need you. Here's half-a-crown. Look out for me to-morrow about eleven. Give her her head! So long, then!"

He flickered the horse with his whip, and we dashed away through the endless succession of sombre and deserted streets, which widened gradually, until we were flying across a broad balustraded bridge, with the murky river flowing sluggishly beneath us. Beyond lay another dull wilderness of bricks and mortar, its silence broken only by the heavy, regular footfall of the policeman, or the songs and shouts of some belated party of revellers. A dull wrack was drifting slowly across the sky, and a star or two twinkled dimly here and there through the rifts of the clouds. Holmes drove in silence, with his head sunk upon his breast, and the air of a man who is lost in thought, whilst I sat beside him, curious to learn what his new quest might be which seemed to tax his powers so sorely, and yet afraid to break in upon the current of thoughts. We had driven several miles, and were beginning to get to the fringe of the belt of suburban villas, when he shook himself, shrugged his shoulders, and lit up his pipe with the air of a man who has satisfied himself that he is acting for the best.

"You have a grand gift of silence, Watson," said he. "It makes you quite invaluable as a companion. 'Pon my word, it is a great thing for me to have someone to talk to, for my own thoughts are not over pleasant. I was wondering what I should say to this dear little woman to-night when she meets me at the door."

"You forget that I know nothing about it."

"I shall just have time to tell you the facts of the case before we get to Lee. It seems absurdly simple, and yet, somehow, I can get nothing to go upon. There's plenty of thread, no doubt, but I can't get the end of it into my hand. Now, I'll state the case clearly and concisely to you, Watson, and maybe you may see a spark where all is dark to me."

"Proceed, then."

"Some years ago—to be definite, in May, 1884—there came to Lee a gentleman, Neville St. Clair by name, who appeared to have plenty of money. He took a large villa, laid out the grounds very nicely, and lived generally in good style. By degrees he made friends in the neighborhood, and in 1887 he married the daughter of a local brewer, by whom he has now had two children. He had no occupation, but was interested in several companies, and went into town, as a rule, in the morning, returning by the 5.14 from Cannon-street every night. Mr. St. Clair is now 37 years of age, is a man of temperate habits, a good husband, a very affectionate father, and a man who is popular with all who know him. I may add that his whole debts at the present moment, as far as we have been able to ascertain, amount to £88 10s., while he has £220 standing to his credit in the Capital and Counties Bank. There is no reason, therefore, to think that money troubles have been weighing upon his mind."

"Last Monday Mr. Neville St. Clair went into town rather earlier than usual, remarking before he started that he had two important commissions to perform, and that he would bring his little boy home a box of bricks. Now, by the merest chance, his wife received a telegram upon this same Monday, very shortly after his departure, to the effect that a small parcel of considerable value which she had been expecting was

waiting for her at the offices of the Aberdeen Shipping Company. Now, if you are well up in your London, you will know that the office of the company is in Fresno street, which branches out of Upper Swandam lane, where you found me to-night. Mrs. St. Clair had her lunch, started for the city, did some shopping, proceeded to the company's office, got her packet, and found herself exactly at 4.35 walking through Swandam lane on her way back to the station. Have you followed me so far?"

"It is very clear."

"If you remember, Monday was an exceedingly hot day, and Mrs. St. Clair walked slowly, glancing about in the hope of seeing a cab, as she did not like the neighborhood in which she found herself. While she walked in this way down Swandam lane she suddenly heard an ejaculation or cry, and was struck cold to see her husband looking down at her, and as it seemed to her, beckoning to her from a second-floor window. The window was open, and she distinctly saw his face, which she described as being terribly agitated. He waved his hands frantically to her, and then vanished from the window suddenly that it seemed to her that he had been plucked back by some irresistible force from behind. One singular point which struck her quick feminine eye was that, although he wore some dark coat, such as he had started to town in, he had on neither collar nor necktie."

"Convinced that something was amiss with him, she rushed down the steps—for the house was none other than the opium den in which you found me to-night—and, running through the front room, she attempted to ascend the stairs which led to the first floor. At the foot of the stairs, however, she met this Lascar scoundrel of whom I have spoken, who thrust her back, and aided by a Dane, who acts as an assistant there, pushed her out into the street. Filled with the most maddening doubts and fears, she rushed down the lane, and, by rare good fortune, met, in Fresno street a number of constables with an inspector, all on their way to their beat. The inspector and two men accompanied her back, and, in spite of the continued resistance of the proprietor, they made their way to the room in which Mr. St. Clair had last been seen. There was no sign of him there. In fact, in the whole of that floor there was no one to be found, save a crippled wretch of hideous aspect, who, it seems, made his home there. Both he and the Lascar stoutly swore that no one else had been in the front room during the afternoon. So determined was their denial that the inspector was staggered, and had almost come to believe that Mrs. St. Clair had been deluded when, with a cry, she sprang at a small deal box which lay upon the table, and tore the lid from it. Out there fell a cascade of children's bricks. It was the toy which he had promised to bring home."

"The discovery, and the evident confusion which the cripple showed, made the inspector realize that the matter was serious. The rooms were carefully examined, and the results all pointed to an abominable crime. The front room was plainly furnished as a sitting-room, and led into a small bedroom, which looked out upon the back of one of the wharves. Between the wharf and the bedroom window is a narrow strip, which is dry at low tide, but is covered at high tide with at least four and a-half feet of water. The bedroom window was a broad one, and opened from below. On examination traces of blood were to be seen upon the window sill, and several scattered drops were visible upon the wooden floor of the bedroom. Thrust away behind a curtain in the front room were all the clothes of Mr. Neville St. Clair, with the exception of his coat. His boots, his socks, his hat, and his watch—all were there. There were no signs of violence upon any of these garments, and there were no other traces of Mr. Neville St. Clair. Out of the window he must apparently have gone, for no other exit could be discovered, and the ominous bloodstains upon the sill gave little promise that he could save himself by swimming, for the tide was at its very highest at the moment of the tragedy."

"And now as to the villain who seemed to be immediately implicated in the matter. The Lascar was known to be a man of violent antecedents, but as by Mrs. St. Clair's story he was known to have been at the foot of the stair within a very few seconds of her husband's appearance at the window, he could hardly have been more than an accessory to the crime. His defence was one of absolute ignorance, and he protested that he had no knowledge as to the doings of Hugh Boone, his lodger, and that he could not account in any way for the presence of the missing gentleman's clothes."

"So much for the Lascar manager. Now for the sinister cripple who lives upon the second floor of the opium den, and who was certainly the last human being whose eyes rested upon Neville St. Clair. His name is Hugh Boone, and his hideous face is one which is familiar to every man who goes much to the city. He is a professional beggar, though, in order to avoid the police regulations, he pretends to do a small trade in wax vestas. Some little distance down Fresno street upon the left hand side there is, as you may have remarked, a small angle in the wall. Here it is that the creature takes his daily seat, cross-legged, with his tiny stock of matches on his lap, and, as he is a piteous spectacle, a small rain of charity descends into the greasy leathern cap which lies upon the pavement beside him. I have watched the fellow more than once, before ever I thought of making his professional acquaintance, and I have been surprised at the harvest which he has reaped in a short time. His appearance, you see, is so remarkable that no one can pass him without observing him. A shock of orange hair, a pale face disfigured by a horrible scar, which, by its contraction, has turned up the outer edge of his upper lip, a bull-dog chin, and a pair of very penetrating dark eyes, which present a singular contrast to the color of his hair, all mark him out from amid the common crowd of mendicants, and so, too, does his wit, for he is ever ready with a reply to any piece of chaff which may be thrown at him by the passers-by. This is the man whom we now learn to have been the lodger at the opium den, and to have been the last man to see the gentleman of whom we are in quest."

"But a cripple!" said I. "What could he have done singlehanded against a man in the prime of life?"

"He is a cripple in the sense that he walks with a limp; but, in other respects, he appears to be a powerful and well nurtured man. Surely your medical experience would tell you, Watson, that weakness in one limb is often compensated for by exceptional strength in the others."

"Pray continue your narrative."

"Mrs. St. Clair had fainted at the sight of the blood upon the window, and she was escorted home in a cab by the police, as her presence could be of no help to them in their investigations. Inspector Barton, who had charge of the case, made a very careful examination of the premises, but without finding anything which threw any light upon the matter. One mistake had been made in not arresting Boone instantly, as he was allowed some few minutes, during which he might have communicated with his friend the Lascar, but this fault was soon remedied, and he was seized and searched, without anything being found which could incriminate him. There were, it is true, some bloodstains upon his right shirt-sleeve, but he pointed to his ring finger, which had been cut near the nail, and explained that the bleeding came from there, adding that he had been to the window not long before, and that the stains which had been observed there came doubtless from the same source. He denied strenuously having ever seen Mr. Neville St. Clair, and he swore that the presence of the clothes in his room was as much a mystery to him as to the police. As to Mrs. St. Clair's assertion that she had actually seen her husband at the window, he declared that she must be either mad or dreaming. He was removed, loudly protesting, to the police station, while the inspector remained upon the premises in the hope that the ebbing tide might afford some fresh clue."

"And it did, though they hardly found upon the mudbank what they had feared to find. It was Neville St. Clair's coat and not Neville St. Clair, which lay uncovered as the tide receded. And what do you think they found in the pockets?"

"I cannot imagine."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Person of Christ.

"Go a little deeper," said the wounded soldier of Napoleon's body-guard, as the surgeon was probing to find the ball lodged in his breast: "go a little deeper, and you'll find the emperor."

In the study of Christian evidences, we now go a little deeper and touch the heart of the whole body of Christianity—the PERSON OF CHRIST. Here is the focal centre of all Christian evidence; when we reach and touch that heart, feel its divine throbbing, and know its divine love, our intellectual doubts vanish, and we are constrained to confess: "Truly this is the Son of God."

The universal verdict concedes to Christ at least a grandly complete manhood. Pilate stands as the typical judge, saying, as he points to Jesus, "Behold the Man." Christ seems to represent humanity in a very special sense, as a man; and, in its ideal perfection, as the man.

It is a grand fact that even the long test of nineteen centuries, and the close, severe, searching and microscopic criticism of these days, cannot find any flaw, not to say vice, in the Christ. Nearly two milleniums have passed since Jesus was moving among men. Whatever praise or blame, friends or foes attached to Him in those days, we are able at this remote time to form a fair judgment of His character and career. And the question rings out, "What think ye of Christ?" Has any one ever dealt a successful blow at the blessed One, whom the reviling tongue calls "the Christian's idol"? Point out one vice, one real blemish, in that character or life! Examine as with microscopic eye, but the more minute the examination the greater the disclosure of beauty.

Here is the ideal of manhood, in mind as well as body. He left all ideals behind, in his reality. We think no more of the Roman notion of heroic virtue, the Greek notion of culture; in presence of Jesus, these fade as stars grow pale at morning. "Whether realized in fact, or regarded only as an ideal, the conception of Jesus is the greatest miracle of the ages." This humble Nazarene taught the race a new law of progress, viz: self-oblivion. And since that cross was set upon Calvary, every grand step of advance for the race has been "from scaffold to scaffold, and from stake to stake." He led the way in helping men to live, by Himself dying, and the ideas He embodied have been ever since "fighting their way against the original selfishness of human nature." There is that in the PERSON OF CHRIST which has won almost involuntary homage from even sceptical minds.

The existence of Jesus Christ is the pivot upon which turn the history and destiny of the world. This one man, born in poverty and bred in obscurity; without rank, wealth, culture, or fame; who was hated by the influential men of church and state, and died as a criminal, by their united verdict; even whose tomb was the loan of charity, to save His body from being flung over the walls to the accursed fires of Topheth. This one man somehow sways the world! We date our very letters and papers, not "Anno Mundi"—the year of the world—but "Anno Domini"—the year of our Lord. Even creation is forgotten, as the epoch from which all is to be reckoned, since that babe was born in Bethlehem of Judea—as though all history had a new birth then. What shall I do then with Jesus? However I may account for His existence or explain His character and career, whatever I think of His words and works, as divine or human, He is Himself the miracle of history! Science and philosophy vainly try to account for Him or interpret Him. He stands absolutely alone in history; in teaching, in example, in character, an exception, a marvel, and He is Himself the evidence of Christianity. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Word of God is full of this wonderful personage. In the British navy yards, where all the cordage, from the huge hawser down to the finest strands, has braided into it a peculiar scarlet thread, you cannot cut an inch off without finding it marked. So everywhere, woven into and through the Word you may find the scarlet thread—and beginning anywhere, preach the blessed Christ.

One of the most sublime facts in connection with this wondrous PERSON OF CHRIST is the strange hold that He has upon the millions of believers at this remote age. After eighteen centuries have passed, a large proportion of the human race, the most intelligent and the most lovely, can say of Christ, "Whom having not seen we love." Millions are living for Him, and would die for Him. They believe that this unseen presence inspires their faith, hope, love, life; that with this unseen Saviour they hold daily communion; they go through the valley of tears, leaning on His arm; and fear not the shadow of death, cheered by His smile. This fact is absolutely without a parallel—look back through the centuries and see the blood of Christian martyrs flowing in torrents, while they kiss the hand that, in slaying them, opens the door to Him.

A public life of three and a-half years, ending with a death of shame at thirty-three; yet to-day swaying a world's history and destiny! Simple as was His speech, even yet His words move and mould the world. With an indifference to the lapse of time which reminds us of the indifference of the telegraph to the stretch of space—at this remote

day, His simple word melts millions of wills into His. He says, "Follow me!" and on through flood and flame, over land and sea, move the true hosts of God's elect, in obedience to His word.

The voice of truth and duty calls on you, in tones of thunder, to choose this day what you will do with Jesus. You cannot, dare not, be indifferent to the issue. He is or He is not "the way, the truth, the life." If He be, then better you had not been born, than to wander from this way, deny this truth, forfeit this life.

—[Selected from "Many Infallible Proofs."

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEICES:—

We have bidden a cheerful good-bye to the old year, for we regarded it in the light of a friend; it gave us storm and sunshine, joy and sorrow, life and love, aspirations and hopes, and the fullest freedom and opportunities to be our own best and truest selves. And we are all the better and braver for the strife, though we have not always come off victorious. The new year in all the freshness of its youth lies before us; the same aspirations, the same hopes, the same opportunities for doing good animate us. The greatest happiness comes from the greatest giving, and if we cannot give gold we can give love and kindness, both of which are dear to the human heart. In our journey through life we can lighten many a load by word and deed, and make the hearts of our fellow-toilers light by timely assistance or friendly advice. The Greeks made green grass the first element of a lovely landscape. Let us make love and unselfishness the first element of our lives, beginning in our own homes, where trials arise daily, and by slow degrees it will add fresh interest, broaden our understanding and sympathies, and soon we will feel we are doing what we can to make life better for ourselves as well as others. To those neices who, from choice or necessity, have gone amongst the noble army of toilers, let me extend a word of sympathy. After their bright home holiday, the routine seems doubly hard. But let not dull routine daunt you. Do not be an automaton. By faithfulness you may hold a position for a lifetime, but this is not all. You can make of a position what you will. A faithful clerk is a stepping-stone to success. Master the details of your work. Leave nothing unlearned regarding your employment. Never answer private letters during business hours, nor receive your friends while working at your desk. Though nothing will be objected to, it is not right. The time is not your own, and you must not expect privileges denied to men. And these digressions interrupt business, and you cannot concentrate your energies upon work readily after such interruptions. Take all the sleep you can at night, and let no social enjoyment interfere with it. You cannot bring a clear head to business next day if not sufficiently rested. Dress neatly and wear no jewellery. Do not draw your pay before it is due, nor spend it in advance. Look after your health and give a certain amount of every day to exercise and fresh air. Select your associates. Girls are too often careless of their companionship, and are always judged by it. No matter where you are be respectable, and that and all it implies will always command respect.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford  
Is spotless reputation; that away,  
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay."

MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—The prize article on "Home Nursing" will be published in next issue.

Consideration for Others.

We too often commit the great, though natural, error of thinking persons of no importance to us. No persons can be unimportant as long as they live amongst us, for we are liable to be affected for good or ill by them. We are so bound up in interests with them as one of the human family, that what hurts one hurts all, and we suffer or enjoy as our neighbors do. How often it has happened that a beggar has brought to a city some infectious disease that has carried off thousands, the disease perhaps contracted by filth, and the enforcing of cleanliness and sanitary precautions upon him might have prevented it. It is a terrible form of admonition, but is it not a just one, considering we are one family and ought to cherish one another? We cannot change the arrangements by which we live and breathe, so we must act by them. Let no one say or think another is of no importance; the poorer classes tell powerfully upon the highest, and everyone, according to his gifts, is continually operating for good or ill upon all around him.

It is odd enough that a sheep when dead should turn to mutton, all but its head, for while we ask for a leg or a shoulder of mutton we never ask for a mutton's head. The flesh of a calf is transmitted into veal, that of the hog into bacon and ham; while the sports of the chase usually result in game. But there is a fruit which changes its name still oftener. Grapes are so called when fresh, raisins when dried, and plums when in a pudding.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

We offer a prize of \$1.00 for the best original fairy tale, all communications to be in our office by the 15th of February. The prizes awarded for the best answers to puzzles in 1893 are as follows: 1st prize, Josie Sheehan; 2nd, Henry Reeve; 3rd, Geo. W. Blythe; 4th, Addison and Oliver Snider; 5th, I. Irvine Devitt. UNCLE TOM.

Amusing Parlor Games for Winter Evenings.

BY HENRY REEVE, HIGHLAND CREEK.

THE EYE OF ISIS.

This is played by taking newspapers and placing them over a clothes horse, and cutting holes large enough and high enough for a person to look through. Several go behind the screen, and the company then guess, if they can, who the owners of the eyes are; they seldom are able, and the mistakes made are ludicrous.

THE HUNTSMAN.

This game is one of the liveliest winter evening's pastimes that can be imagined. It may be played by any number of persons above four. One of the players is styled the "Huntsman," and the others must be called after the different parts of the dress and accoutrements of a sportsman; thus one is the coat, another the hat, whilst the shot, dog, gun, and every other appurtenance belonging to a huntsman is represented. As many chairs as there are players, excluding the huntsman, should next be ranged in two rows back to back, and all the players seat themselves, and being thus prepared the huntsman walks around the sitters and calls out the assumed name of one of them; for instance, "Gun!" when the player gets up and takes hold of the coatskirts of the huntsman, who continues his walk and calls out the others one by one. Each must take hold of the player before him, and when they are all summoned, the huntsman sets off running round the chairs, the other players holding on and running after him. When he has run round two or three times he shouts out "Bang!" and immediately sits down on one of the chairs, leaving his followers to scramble to the other seats as best they can. The one left standing has to pay a forfeit. The huntsman is not changed throughout the game unless he gets tired of his post.

TIDDLEDY-WINKS HOPSCOTT.

A variation of Tiddledy-winks. A cloth mat is provided, on which is printed a hopscott diagram, and each player endeavors to jump his Tiddledy-wink from one square to another, until he succeeds in passing through each and back to the starting point, the first to do so winning the game.

"THEY CAN DO LITTLE WHO CANNOT DO THIS, THIS, THIS."

This game is played thus:—The party seat themselves in a circle; the first person then takes a stick in the right hand, and knocking the floor says, "They can do little who cannot do this, this, this," then passing the stick from the right to the left hand, presents it to the next person. Many think the catch is in the number of knocks, or in the words spoken, when it is merely in taking the stick in the right hand, and passing it with the left hand to the next person. A forfeit must be paid for each mistake.

THE GAME OF CONCERT.

This play is commenced by the company selecting a conductor. The players then seat themselves in a semi-circle, and to each is assigned an imaginary musical instrument, with instructions how to play on it. The conductor next orders them to tune, and then makes believe to wave a baton; he hums a lively air, in which all join, imitating by voice and gesture the instrument on which they are supposed to play, such as the violin, the flute, the cymbals, etc. After he waves his phantom baton, when all cease playing, and he calls "solos," all are now attention, and he makes believe to play on a particular instrument, imitating its sound and motion. Hereupon the person who is supposed to hold that instrument is bound to instantly join him in the tune and gesture; failing to do so, a forfeit is the result. A forfeit is also incurred when any instrument comes in at the wrong time. The object in this game is to make as much noise as possible.

GAME OF CROKINOLE.

This resembles the popular old English game of squalls, and is a game of skill, but is easily understood, and its leading features can be learned in two or three minutes by anyone. The game consists of a large, circular, polished board divided into three parts by concentric circular lines; in the centre is a small hole, and around the inner circle are placed a row of small posts—twenty-four small polished discs accompany the board—and the game is to shoot or slide the discs across the board by a snap of the finger, the object being to drive the opposing players' discs away from the centre, and at the same time place one's own as near it as possible. Any number from two to eight may play, and each may play for himself, or sides may be chosen. Great interest and amusement can be got from this game.

THE ORDER OF THE WHISTLE.

The candidate for admission to this order must not have seen the game before. Blindfold him and go through with such mock initiation as your imagination may suggest, the most important part of which will be to put upon him a cloak, from the back of which must hang a short string with a small whistle at the end. Then tell him that only one thing remains to be done to make him a member. He must ascertain who has the whistle, and after sounding it once, unblind him and let the fun begin. Some one at his back uses the whistle; he turns to seize it, and of course carries it to someone else to sound. And so the sport goes on.

GAME OF NIP AND TUCK.

A large flat board, with a circular hole at either end, is held on the laps of two players. Each player is furnished with a small, round stick. A little wooden disc is placed at the centre of the board, and at the call of play each player endeavors to put the disc through the hole nearest his opponent. The game is most exciting and affords scope for the display of considerable skill, besides occasioning any amount of sport for on-lookers.

THE PARSON'S CAT.

The first player says the cat is (say) amiable. The next calls the cat awful, and so on, each person mentioning a quality beginning with the letter a. The game grows very amusing as the players exhaust the a's, and presently some one will fail to think of a quality beginning with that letter. He must pay a forfeit unless the next player fails too, for when two in succession are unable to find a word, the next letter is taken up; and in this way the game goes through all the letters, if desired.

A GOOD CARD GAME.

The dealer gives each player four cards and puts four more, faces up, on the table. The player to his left can take from the table any card which matches one in his hand—that is, a two-spot takes a two-spot, a queen takes a queen, and so on. The pair he lays aside towards the game. If he cannot match, he must put one from his hand with the four cards on the table. And so the game goes on, each player taking a turn, a new deal being made as often as the hands are exhausted. The one who has the most cards is the winner.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE GAME.

A large flat board, with a handsomely engraved and colored representation of a Xmas tree, covered with gifts printed on; it stands against the wall at a convenient height. The players are provided with feathered darts, which they throw at the tree. Every dart striking a present on the tree counts so much for the player making the shot, while unsuccessful shots count against the players. The player who succeeds in getting the greatest number of and most valuable presents wins the game.

Besides the above collection of games; there are many good card games, chief among them being "Game of Nations," "Game of Dr. Fussy," "Game of Authors" and "Peter Coddle's Trip to New York." Parlor Croquet is also a good game, and is played like the outdoor game of the same name. Many an evening can be pleasantly passed with the old favorites, "Dominoes," with which several games can be played. Checkers is a good game of skill, and can be played with pleasure and profit. There are numerous other games which might be described, but the above list should furnish any household with endless amusements for the long winter evening.

Under the Mistletoe.

Grandmama, in your frame on the wall,  
Beautiful maid of the long ago,  
Stately and slender, blonde and tall,  
With the pinched in waist and the foot so small,  
Prithee tell—for I fain would know—  
What did you on that Christmastide  
When great, great-grandpapa made you bride?  
Handsome, and courtly, and debonaire,  
With his powdered queue and his Roman nose,  
As richly dark as his bride is fair,  
He rests a hand on your straight-backed chair  
To whisper to you, I suppose—  
To whisper again as in long ago  
When he kissed you under the mistletoe.  
Say, beautiful bride, in the antique dress,  
Say, beautiful bride, in your bridal white,  
Did you let him gaze on your loveliness  
Till lifted eyes did your heart confess  
As you led the dance on your wedding night?  
Did he press your hand as he bent to say  
Sweet words—as the lovers do to-day?  
Ah! courtly groom of the vanished years,  
Beautiful bride of the days long fled,  
Dust, but dust are your hopes and fears,  
Cold your kisses, and dried your tears:  
But I hang here, over your head,  
A sprig of such Christmas mistletoe  
As you kissed beneath, in the long ago.  
—Good Housekeeping.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—CHARADE.  
Once on a time a naughty boy  
A FOUR did catch. Ah, me!  
To him it seemed to cause much joy,  
But 'twas a shame to see  
What he did do. Of petroline  
He got a ONE, full quite,  
And poured it SIX the FOUR, and then  
Heavily got a light.  
"I set him off," he cried in glee,  
But ere he had begun,  
FIVE saw and said, "I'll quench your light,  
And Two you of your fun!"  
And thus did FIVE, but THREE how mad  
This naughty boy was he.  
For TOTAL of this story, you  
May go to Uncle T.

ADA ARMAND.

2—ENIGMA.

My shape it is queer, great roughness I bear,  
For I am subject to much wear and tear;  
I'm used by the subjects as well as the Queen,  
I'm a help to the teacher, and with the student I'm seen;  
And although I do come from an animal's back,

ADA ARMAND.



BEFORE THE CONCERT.

Mr. G. Washington White—"Fo' de Lawd's sake! gen'lemen, you-all's makin' so much noise chunin', an' a chunin', dat I kyant ye'ar myself chune no mo'. I'm just 'bleeged to take dis yer fiddle out inter der chicken coop to chune it."



AFTER THE CONCERT.

Mr. G. Washington White (to partner of his joys)—"Yah-yah! Mandy, dar's yer Christmas pot-pie! Dat wuz de most melodjous chunin' eber I did—yah-yah-yah!"

You cannot have comfort if me you do lack;  
And now if my name appears not unto you,  
Just think, for I am divided into two.

THOS. W. BANKS.

3—RIDDLE.

How truly precious are my FIRST  
No mortal man can tell,  
Though, truth to tell, they're often lost,  
And sometimes given away,  
You suffer on the couch of pain,  
With care and grief oppressed,  
Would freely give his all away,  
Could he possess my next.  
The blossoms of my lovely WHOLE  
Adorn the gay pasture,  
And none of Flora's beauteous race  
A brighter livery wear.  
Cousins, what'er your lot in life,  
Or rank, or name may be,  
For ever may my valued WHOLE  
Belong to you and me. AGATHA PRUDHOMME.

4—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In the "Christmas" just gone by;  
In the "happy hearts" so light;  
In the "lovely azure" sky;  
In the "frequent smile" and bright;  
In the "quiet eventime";  
In the "mind at peace" and ease;  
In the "pretty sparkling" rime;  
In the "glittering frosty" trees;  
In the "hearth with ruddy glow";  
In the "home where comfort lies";  
In the "youthful spirits" flow;

In the "honor" which we prize,  
In these lines you may descry,  
If you only read them right,  
Something that will help you pass  
Many a pleasant winter night.

ADA ARMAND.

Answers to December 15th Puzzles.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1—Without.       | 7—C I R C L E   |
| 2—Panorama.      | 8—C A R R U S T |
| 3—Inanition.     | 9—C R E A T E   |
| 4—Charity.       | 10—L E S T R E  |
| 5—Forsaking.     | 11—E S T E E M  |
| 6—This, his, is. |                 |

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

Josie Sheehan, I. Irvine Devitt, Agatha Prudhomme, Joshua Umbach, A. R. Borrowman, Ada Smithson, Thos. W. Banks, Geo. W. Blyth, Henry Reeve.

The Duty of Sympathy.

We often limit sympathy to pity or appreciation of the condition of those who are in mental or physical pain. But in every-day experience we have quite as much reason to sympathize with those who are happy and complacent as with their opposites, and much more frequent occasion. And our failure to sympathize with those who are happily situated is as much a cause of friction in the home as our hardness of heart would be were our friends in trouble.

For example, you are sitting at your sewing, and you are tired. You ought two hours ago to have put down your work and gone out to take a walk in the fresh air. But you had resolved to finish a certain garment, or to do a certain amount, and you forced yourself to continue till your nerves were worn to the raw edge. Presently your son came rushing home from school, on fire with a piece of news he wished to give you. There was to be a match on Saturday afternoon on the common between the academy nine and the factory nine, and your Ben, who was a splendid pitcher, was to be in it. As he poured out the story you listened coldly, not a shade of his eager enthusiasm reflected in your unresponsive countenance; and when a pause came, you said, "Ben, all that is very well, but you forgot to wipe your feet when you came in; and you must not leave your books on the lounge; go and put them in their proper place."

Your boy went, chilled as truly as though he had received a liberal dash of cold water full in the face. You had failed in sympathy, and missed a precious opportunity of being your boy's comrade. It is a pity when a boy has no comradeship with his mother—a pity for mother and son.

Your young daughter attended a pleasant party the other day in a very charming house. When she described it in the gushing and efflorescent fashion natural to girls you listened in an absent and preoccupied way, and plainly showed that you took no interest in the affair. If Irme seek another confidante than her mother, if, in some crisis of her life, she accept unwise counsel, it may be that the blame will lie at your door.

To sympathize truly is a talent worth cultivating. It implies genuine affectionate altruism, real care for others in whatever capacity others need help. To the neighbor bearing, perhaps, a weary load of anxiety, to the friend breaking down under apprehension or financial pressure, to the servant in your kitchen, sympathy will be precious. It may be given as fully to the student glowing under college honors, to the lover radiant at receiving the longed-for "yes" from the object of his devotion, to the merchant on the highway to success, to the author whose book is successful, to the glad-hearted wayfarer whose ship has just come in—*Harper's Bazar*.

Whatever we may be left to guess about the nature of sleep, the fact that it is a necessary part of our existence is abundantly evident, and the more uninterruptedly we enjoy the peaceful oblivion, the greater is the amount of reunited strength and vigor we derive from it. It is during the hours of sleep that the electric battery of the nervous system becomes replenished with invigorated powers, and the body with renewed vital force. To enforce the full immensities of refreshing slumber, two things are especially requisite—a regularity as to the time of its indulgence, which always should commence an hour or two before midnight, and the most rigid abstinence from hearty suppers. "An hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after," and the maxim is easily to be verified and tested.

"To stretch the tired limbs and aching head,"  
Upon one's own delightful bed.



**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

**Swine Breeders' Meetings at Phillips House, Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 23 and 24, 1894.** A number of valuable and instructive papers have been prepared to be read and discussed.

**AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORNS.**

Mr. Wm. Shier, Sunderland, Ont., will offer by auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1894, his entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns, consisting of 32 females and 3 bulls. See advertisement in this issue.

Mr. John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont., offer for sale in this issue two very fine young bulls, one of which was a winner at the great Chicago show. His herd is of the famous Cruickshank blood, and the animals are of individual merit. At the head of their herd is Lancaster Chief, by Indian Chief.

The first annual meeting of the Berkshire Breeders' Institute of the National Berkshire Record Association will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., in the parlors of the Hotel English, Wednesday, February 14, 1894. An interesting programme to Berkshire breeders and fanciers has been prepared, which will be carried out by men who thoroughly understand the Berkshire hog.

At the annual meeting of the American Shropshire Breeders' Association, Mr. Richard Gibson succeeded in obtaining the following prizes: \$50 for Western Fair, London; for \$50 Winnipeg; \$0 for special at Guelph Fat Stock Show, provided the sweepstakes wether is a Shrop. or a grade Shrop. Also a sum equal to 60% of the amount offered at the American Fat Stock Show, held at Chicago, 1894, and the same prizes at fat stock shows of 1895.

**THERE'S MANY A SLIP.**

Now that winter has come, many horses and cattle will be injured by slipping. A strain causes a lameness which, if properly attended to from the start, will soon be cured, but if left a hard substance often forms over a joint and a serious blemish results. *Dick's Liniment* should be applied as soon as any lameness is shown, while, if a Spavin, Curb or Ringbone has already formed, it can be cured with *Dick's Blisters*. Get *Dick's*, it costs only 50c.

John Bell, of Amber, Ont., breeder of Tamworths, writes that his sales of hogs since June 1st, 1893, has been very satisfactory. We have received a detailed list, but will summarize for lack of space. He has sold to forty-five Ontario men sixty Tamworth pigs, consisting of 28 boars and 32 sows, 3 of which were pregnant when sold. To the province of Quebec he has sold to five men 5 boars and 6 sows, 1 of which was pregnant when sold. To Nova Scotia, 1 boar and 1 sow; to Manitoba, to four men he has sold 4 boars and 3 sows; to British Columbia, 1 boar and 1 sow; to U. S., he has supplied three men with 3 boars and 3 sows. Mr. Bell's Shropshire sales comprise 7 rams and 1 ewe to seven Ontario men.

Mr. Sydney Fisher, of Knowlton, Que., has drawn our attention to a mistake in our stock notes of Dec. 15, which stated that he had sold his Guernsey cow Vanessa. He says that he would not be tempted to part with her at all. She gave, in 335 days, 10,594 lbs. of milk, which tested, on an average, 4.25 per cent. fat by the Babcock Test. On making up his butter account for 1893, Mr. Fisher found that his 19 cows made just 300 lbs. of butter per cow, with 14 lbs. over on the herd. They are pure and high grade Guernseys with one half-bred Jersey. Besides this revenue, a number of the herd was sold; also the skim milk of the herd was fed to some dozen hogs fattened during the year. The butter sold for an average of 25c. at the station, most of it in prints, which brought 30c. delivered in Montreal.

Thomas Allison, Galt, under date of Jan 3rd, 1894, writes:—"In looking over your report of the fat stock show held at Guelph, on 6th and 7th Dec., I noticed the remarks you made in reference to the four-year-old maiden heifer Brasnet, fed by Theo. Russell, Exeter. Being the purchaser of the same, I thought a few remarks as to the way she dressed would be of interest to your readers. The live weight of the heifer was 1,700 lbs., and the dressed carcass weighed 1,160 lbs., being a percentage of 68% lbs. dressed beef to the hundredweight. She was a beautiful rich color, and very fine eating, although a little too fat for a good many. The front shank just weighed 10 lbs.; any butcher knows that lots of cattle from 4 to 5 cwt. has as large a shank as this. Your remark as to her being wonderfully thick fleshed was correct. I might mention that the calf alone weighed 60 lbs. She was, altogether, the nicest animal I ever handled."

**MR. COCKBURN'S SALE.**

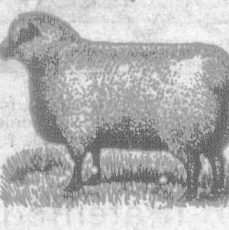
Mr. W. B. Cockburn, of Aberfoyle, Ont., writes us under date of Jan. 11th, as follows:—"I wish through the columns of your paper to extend my hearty thanks to the very many Shorthorn breeders of Ontario, and also from Manitoba, who attended my sale, and by their spirited bidding, considering the dull times on every hand, made my sale a grand success. I stood firmly by my intentions and had no side bidders, leaving all the animals in the hands of the public, and I was somewhat sorry to be under the necessity of making three bids myself, the only animals I reserved." The following is a list of buyers and prices:—1, Daisy Deane, purchased by Archie Black, Corwhin, \$145; 2, Wimple of Halton 2nd, by Jas. Lawrence & Son, Clearwater, Manitoba, \$226; 3, Louise Lorne 4th, by Robert Talbot, Everton, \$100; 5, Lady Verbena 3rd, by Jno. McGowan, Alma, \$61; 6, Village Lily, by Jas. Lawrence & Son, Clearwater, Manitoba, \$380; 7, Daisy Green, by A. Black, Corwhin, \$95; 8, Belle of Corwhin, by A. Black, Corwhin, \$90; 9, Nonpareil Prize, by Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare, \$150; 10, Belle Clyde, by W. S. Lister, Manitoba, \$60; 11, Wimple Birdie, by Jno. Gibson, London, \$300; 12, Eugene, by C. Freestone, Meaford, \$80; 13, Missie of Neidpath 14th, by W. Cockburn, Puslinch, \$225; 14, Rose of Greenhouse, by W. S. Lister, Middle Church, Man., \$75; 15, Ruby Rose, by W. Cockburn, Puslinch, \$150; 16, Greenhouse Chief, by John McGowan, Alma, \$140; 17, British Chief, by W. Cockburn, Puslinch, \$300; 18, Indian Warrior, by Jas. Lawrence & Son, Clearwater, Man., \$340; 19, Lord Sanders, by Archie Crerar, Shakespeare, \$135; 20, Ruby Prince, by N. Black, Rockwood, \$65; 21, Greenhouse Star, by C. G. Davis, Burlington, \$75; 22, Lord Wimple, by Mr. Morton, Ancaster, \$100.

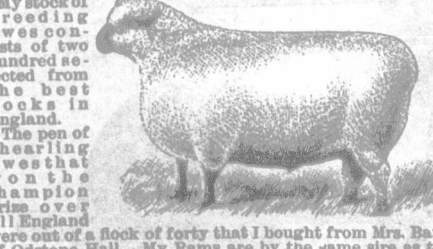
**Maple Grove Stock Farm,**  
EMERSON, MAN.  
Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna 3rd's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 60 days. They are sired by my Clothild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

**RESTROUQUET STOCK FARM**  
  
WARRIOR 2ND [1507] AT 2 YEARS OLD.

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

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

**WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM PRIZE WINNERS.**  
  
Choice of the flock headed by "Captain Bin" (89782) imp. Ewe Lambs, shearing and 4-year-old ewes, all pure-bred, at low prices. Young Large Yorkshires and Ohio Imp. Chester Whites from prize-winning Sows. Registered Clydesdale Stallions. Terms to suit purchasers. **J. OUGHTAN,** Crystal City, Man. 62-y-m

**J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 183, Brandon, Man.,**  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**  
  
My stock of Breeding Ewes consists of two hundred selected from the best flocks in England. The pen of Shearing Ewes that won the champion prize over all England were out of a flock of forty that I bought from Mrs. Barr, of Odstone Hall. My Rams are by the same sire as the Champion. I have spared neither time nor money to put together the best flock of sheep I could buy in England, and for size, quality of wool and uniformity of character, cannot be surpassed. Ram Lambs and Ewes for sale at moderate prices. 38-2-y-m


**JAMES WELLS,**  
Virden, Manitoba,  
— BREEDER OF —  
**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
Have now on hand a lot of different ages, bred from prize-winning stock. Write or call early and get your choice. 58-2-f-m

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

**Veterinary Surgeons in Manitoba and N. W. T.**  
**S. A. COXE, Veterinarian,**  
DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES.  
Office and Infirmary:  
58-2-y-m BEAUBIER STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.

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

**W. S. HENDERSON, V.S.**  
VETERINARIAN  
DISTRICT NO. 9,  
CARBERRY, 44-2-y-m MANITOBA  
**DR. W. E. TAYLOR,**  
— VETERINARY SURGEON. —  
Special Attention to Dentistry.  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, - MANITOBA.  
42-2-y-m Sass. Avé., near Rosin House.

**Berkshires**  
  
**John A. Ross,**  
BUTTERFIELD,  
Manitoba.  
I can supply now a few of different ages of excellent pedigree. Booking orders for spring delivery. Write for what you want. 62-y-m

**R. J. MITCHELL,**  
Poison Avenue, - Winnipeg, Man.,  
— BREEDER OF —  
**BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks. 61-y-m

**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
Orders taken for summer and early fall pigs at greatly reduced prices. For sale, from imported Boar. Prices away down. Correspondence solicited.  
**RIDOUT & PERCIVAL,**  
Selkirk, Mb., Man. 50-y-m

**BRONZE TURKEYS**  
Plymouth Rocks, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. -  
Eight exhibits at Industrial Exhibition; eight prizes. All my prize winners, and a grand lot of healthy, high-scoring young birds for sale. Write for what you want and send stamp.  
**M. MAW, Winnipeg**  
61-y-m

**FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS**  
— A FEW —  
**CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE.**  
  
White and Barred Rocks, Gold, Silver and White Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Myers' Poultry Spice, 30c. per package.  
47-y-m S. LING, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**ONE BRONZE GOBLER,** 2 years old—a beauty and a good stock getter; 4 Bronze Gobblers, 5 months old; 1 pair Black Minorca Chicks; 1 trio S. C. Brown Leghorn Chicks; 2 S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels; 18 Wyandotte Cockerel; 2 Light Brahma Cockerels; 1 trio Indian Game. This stock will suit the most particular man. When writing please enclose stamp. Address,  
**H. K. ZAVITZ,**  
50-y-m Box 143, CARBERRY, MAN.

**R. J. PHIN,**  
**SHORTHORN BREEDER**  
A few choice young Bulls for sale.  
**MOOSOMIN, 44-2-y-m ASSINIBOIA**  
**Learn SHORTHAND**  
— AT —  
**WESTERN : SHORTHAND : UNIVERSITY**  
326 Main Street WINNIPEG, MAN.  
There are, in the Northwest, hundreds of young men and women tied down, by lack of education, to pursuits which they greatly dislike, and in which they never will excel. Are you one of them? If so, this college can put you on the road to success, if you have ambition and are willing to study. A personal call solicited, or write for particulars.  
**E. S. BOND, Pres. 60-y-m H. C. LANDER, Man.**

  
**PAPER CLOTHING**  
Strong, Light, Warm and Perfectly Wind-proof.  
Vests with or without sleeves, from 34 to 44-inch chest measurement, for men and women. These goods are invaluable in winter for riding, driving or walking, and are cheap enough to meet the means of any one. Prices, \$1.00 and upwards. Write for particulars to  
**HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.,**  
62-y-m Winnipeg, Man.

**THE MARKET DRUG STORE**  
291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
(Opposite Meat Market.)  
Everything in the drug line. We especially solicit farmers' trade. Both personal and mail orders promptly attended to. Sole agent for "Eudapo," the great Hindoo remedy for nervousness, general debility and kindred diseases. Use Gibson's Balsam for Coughs, Colds for horses and cattle use only Eddington's Invaluable Condition Powders. For cuts, bruises, sprains, use only Eddington's Liniment. Jodice of Ammonia. C. M. EDDINGTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 50-y-m

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

**ULCERKURE**  
A new Chemical Compound discovered by Dr. Warnock, Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England; Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Society.  
**A NEW DISCOVERY.**  
With a specific chemical action, for the immediate cure of wounds and ulcerated sores on Horses, Cattle, Dogs, etc., such as Barb Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Cracked Heels, Frost Bites, Foot Rot, Rope Burns, Wallenders, Sallenders, Broken Knees, Ring Worm, Scratches, Scalds, Cuts, Burns, and all foul and putrid sores of all descriptions. Recommended by the largest stock owners in Canada.  
Tongue Creek, Alta., Aug. '93.  
Messrs. A. E. Waldon & Co.:  
Gentlemen,—I have had several opportunities of observing the wonderful curative properties of Warnock's Veterinary Ulcurekure. Last year a valuable mare that I was breaking to harness ran into a wire fence and had the muscles of the forearm of one leg cut through to the bone. The wound was so deep and the lips so wide apart that it was impossible to stitch it, so I applied Ulcurekure as directed and the wound rapidly healed. There was almost no scar left, the animal regained perfect use of her leg, and I sold her a short time afterwards for a good price. Another of my mares sustained an ugly tear in front of one of her hocks, almost laying the joint open. A few days rest and the application of Ulcurekure caused the wound to heal quickly, without leaving any stiffness of the joint. I have seen the medicine used in numerous other cases in this district, and always with the same satisfactory results.  
WM. C. McDUGALL, Rancher.  
PRICE 50c. OR SIX FOR \$5. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcurekure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warnock's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address,  
**A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta.**  
5-y-om

**Land for Everybody.**  
FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND. — CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.  
**GOOD SOIL! PURE WATER!! AMPLE FUEL!!!**  
The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer.  
Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to  
**OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,**  
LAND OFFICE, 381 Main St., WINNIPEG.  
Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. 17-1-y-om

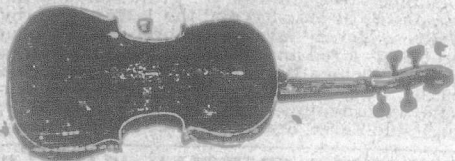
# ECONOMY

To do good work a man must have a good outfit, properly suited to the class of work he is doing. It is a false economy to think of saving money by buying cheap tools. The man who gets through most work in the least time and does it best is the man with the best outfit. Think of this while buying your HARNESS. Have the best if you want to succeed.

**PERCE'S HARNESS MANUFACTORY,**  
278 James Street, WINNIPEG.  
Cheapest House in Manitoba. All work hand-sewn. 62-y-m

## VIOLIN, BOX & BOW COMPLETE

\$1.00 to \$150.00



Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine.  
**J. FRANK GRUNDY,**  
P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN.

All kinds of Musical Instruments at lowest possible prices. Mention this paper. 58-y-m

## ONWARD STILL!

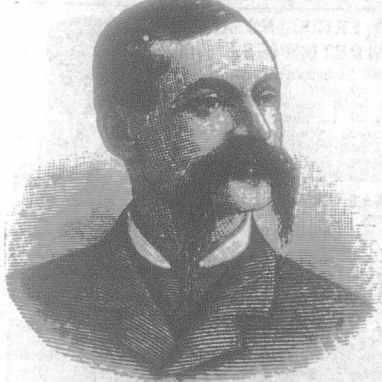
Our sales are rapidly increasing. Customers are pouring in. FARMERS, now is your time to get a supply of tea for winter. We will guarantee to suit you at prices amazingly low. Send for samples.  
**J. E. ACTON,**  
Tea Merchant,  
230 McDermott Street  
Winnipeg. 58-a-m

## HIDES & SKINS

HIGHEST PRICE AT THE Tannery.  
Robes and Furs of all kinds nicely dressed by the best process.

**CHRISTIE & CO.,**  
Lombard St., WINNIPEG.  
62-y-m

**J. R. CAMERON,**  
Merchant Tailor.



Ordered Suits of fine-wool R goods very reasonable before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you to visit our store at 6 First Avenue North (McDermott Street), Winnipeg, Man.

## MARKET HARDWARE STORE

FULL LINE OF HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Etc.

FARMERS wanting anything in our line will always be gladly informed as to prices by writing or calling.

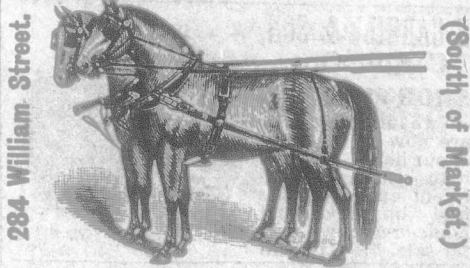
SOLE AGENT FOR **JOHN CURRIE'S** well-known and justly celebrated

## PUMPS

**W. M. LAWRENCE,**  
289 Market Street,  
Winnipeg, 50-2-y-m Man.



## WRIGHT & CO. Winnipeg, Man.



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

## DRINK THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" TEA

In one-pound packets at 50c., or a handsome canister of five pounds for \$2.50. The finest tea on the market. Sold only by **W. H. STONE, Grocer,** 632 Main St., Winnipeg. 45-y-m

## GRIEVE & PHIPPEN TAXIDERMISTS

247 Main Street, Winnipeg. We pay cash for all specimens of Manitoba BIRDS AND ANIMALS. Artificial Eyes for above for sale. 50-2-y-m

## AGENTS WANTED TO SELL IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS IN MANITOBA, HUGH M'KELLAR'S FARMERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

ISSUED UNDER AUSPICES OF THE Department of Agriculture. Send seventy-five cents for sample copy with your application.  
**R. D. RICHARDSON,** PUBLISHER, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 42-y-m

## W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main Street, WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA,

Will furnish, in large or small quantities, to parties building, the celebrated

## Mica Roofing.

IS THE MICA ROOFING A SUCCESS? GURNEY SCALE FACTORY:—Well pleased with it. Will cover all our buildings with it. 50-2-y-m

## THOS. LYONS, 598 Main St., Winnipeg.

HAS SECURED THE BOOT FOR THE WORKINGMAN OF MANITOBA. A new departure in foot-wear, combining the advantages of the moose skin and rubber in one; heavily lined with felt. Before securing your winter foot-gear, be sure and see them. 50-2-y-m



## ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR

FOR Hand, Horse and Steam Power. REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. Address—**S. M. BARRE,** Produce and Commission Merchant, WINNIPEG, 59-y-m MAN.

## PATENT Ventilated Closet

No house should be without one. Acknowledged by thousands of users to be the best house commode in the world. Everyone guaranteed absolutely odorless. Write the **Manitoba Ventilated Closet Co.,** Box 437, WINNIPEG, MAN. for descriptive pamphlets and testimonials. Shipped to any address, securely packed. 57-3-m

## OVERCOATINGS ENDLESS VARIETY, EXTRA QUALITY.

Prices to SUIT. SUITS AT RIGHT PRICES.

No. 480 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
**GEO. CLEMENTS,** MERCHANT TAILOR, 44-y-m

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE POPULAR ROUTE TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND CHICAGO

And all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA; also the KOOTENAI GOLD MINES.

## Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO TORONTO, MONTREAL

And all points in EASTERN CANADA via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

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## THE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

For full information regarding rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, or **CHAS. S. FEE,** General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul. **H. SWINFORD,** General Agent, Winnipeg. **H. J. BELCH,** Ticket Agent, 486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

## W. H. SHILLINGLAW, ARCHITECT.

Plans & Specifications Prepared for all kinds of buildings. Schools and Churches a Specialty. Brandon, 62-a-m Man.

## STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate. Mr. J. C. Snell is out with change of ad. in this issue, under the title of "Gold Medal Berkshires."

Mr. S. Coxworth, Claremont, advertises, in this issue, 30 choice Berkshire sows, all bred. See his advertisement in this issue.

Mr. D. A. Campbell, Mayfair, whose ad. commences in this issue, was very successful with his Lincoln sheep at the Chicago World's Fair. He succeeded in making a number of sales at satisfactory prices.

An exchange says:—Ranchmen in Wyoming are complaining that they can get no money for bronchos. One cayuse-raiser took seventy-five Wyoming horses to Omaha the other day to sell and was forced to accept \$100 for the lot, that being the only bid he received.

Mr. W. Thomas, Beam House, Shropshire, Eng., in renewing his ad. with us, writes:—"I have now for sale a number of excellent rams and ewes, bred in my celebrated flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading English shows, and where also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram Blue Blood Yet, which piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair." See Mr. Thomas' change of ad. in this issue.

A. Frank & Sons write us that they have six very choice young improved Suffolk breeding sows for sale. They have all been successful prize winners at the late Fat Stock Show held in Guelph, and among them is the winner of the 2nd prize for best sow under six months at the Industrial Exhibition. Also one young imported Yorkshire boar, registered, and two fashionably bred Shorthorn bulls, in color red with a little white, and sired by imported Cruickshank and Campbell bulls; they are choice animals.

Mr. Jno. Thonger, Wolf's Head Farm, Ness-cliff, Baschurch, Shropshire, Eng., writes:—"I hope trade will be a little better next season than it was last. It was one of the worst years English farmers have ever seen. We do not want another like it, but I am pleased to inform you that mutton sheep have gone up, and are selling better now than they have been for some time." Mr. Thonger, who is a member of the Sheep Breeders' Association branch in England, has been advertising in the ADVOCATE. We would advise Canadians who are in want of pure-bred sheep to write this gentleman for prices.

Mr. Robertson, of Howick, Que., says:—"All our cattle arrived home safe and well from the World's Fair. My own stock are looking better than they ever did. I receive a great many inquiries and make some sales. I have received many very good offers, but for reasons of my own, do not wish to sell anything just now except yearling bulls, of which I have three. Have had five different offers of \$100 each for young females. I have two cows milking to-day that are yielding 100 lbs. per day. Nannie, the dam of Tom Brown, who calved March last, is now milking from 24 to 26 lbs. per day.

Mr. Jonas M. Webb, of the firm of John Thornton & Co., 7 Princess Street, Hanover Square, London, Eng., under date of Dec. 21st, writes us:—"I arrived home by the Campania, and found the old country somewhat recovered from the effects of the phenomenal drought of 1893, which will be long remembered. But we are having already somewhat of a reaction from the summer panic. An open winter, hitherto, has materially raised the price of sheep, as the root crops have not turned out the disastrous failures some expected to see them, and, indeed, the country north of the river Humber has not suffered so severely at all. But the south tells a very different tale, and hay is at a fearful price for ordinary stock raising. We have been busy with exports this month, sending Shorthorn, Jerseys, and several breeds of sheep to our friends abroad. Last week we sent 200 ram lambs and 100 ewe lambs to one Argentine breeder. They will in return, no doubt, materially assist in feeding and clothing us in the near future. Good wishes for 1894 to you and your readers."

Mr. J. Y. Ormeby, Manager Isleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q., writes us as follows:—"Our stock so far is doing well in spite of the very cold weather we have had. We have made numerous sales of Guernseys, Shrops and Yorkshires; in fact, I never knew a better demand all round. Our last importation of shearing ewes, all safe in lamb, arrived in November. They are from the flocks of such breeders as Richard Thomas, Thos. Cartwright, etc. We have bred this fall, between pedigree Shrops and grades, over 320 ewes, and we have over 100 Shropshire ewes in lamb, and should have a grand lot of lambs to show next spring, as the youngsters will comprise in their breeding such noted strains of blood as The Patriot, The Rector, Bonny Face, Blue Blood, Time Watch, etc. Our sales of Shropshires this fall have been all we could desire, the demand for lambs having been very fair. We have, however, reserved twenty choice ewe lambs and about the same number of ram lambs, as we wish to have a few shearing rams for our customers next year. Most of our Guernsey cows are in calf to our imported bull, Adventurer, winner of fourteen prizes before he crossed the Atlantic, and first and sweepstakes this fall at Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. In Yorkshires, we have been obliged to refuse several orders this fall, as we were sold out, and we are now booking orders for spring pigs, of which we expect a goodly supply, as we have a large number of sows in pig to our imported boars. The following are a few of our sales this fall:—Guernseys—The 2-year-old bull, Roseberry Duke, to J. C. McCorkill, Cowansville, Que.; the yearling bull, Isleigh Duke, to Cercle Agricole, St. Agapit, Que.; the bull calf, Isleigh Style, to M. A. Kennedy, Pembroke, Ont. Yorkshires—1 boar to Fletcher Bros., Oxford Mills, Ont.; 1 boar to E. B. Switzer, Switzer, Ont.; 1 boar to H. E. Sharpe, Ida, Ont.; 1 boar to C. Braut, St. Malo, P. Q.; 1 boar to L. G. Audet, Notre Dame Sacre Couer, P. Q.; 1 boar to V. St. Laurent, St. Anaclet, P. Q.; 1 sow in pig to Jas. McLaurin, Metcalfe, Ont.; 1 sow to Jas. Wadleigh, French Village, P. Q.; 1 sow to Jas. Gorman, Danville, P. Q.; 1 sow to A. & J. Blais, Glen Sandfield, Ont. Shropshires—3 imported rams and 9 lambs to eight Ontario men; 2 imported rams and 2 lambs to twenty-two Quebec men; 2 imported ewes and 2 lambs to one Nova Scotia man.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**  
**EXCURSIONS**  
 TO THE  
**EAST**  
 NOV. 21st to DEC. 31st  
**\$40**

To MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and SUSPENSION BRIDGE. Tickets good for three months. Upholstered Tourist cars on all trains. Rate to Toronto or Montreal \$2.00 per double berth.

**AUSTRALIA**

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney. SS. Warrimoo, Jan. 16, S.S. Arawa, Feb. 16. And every month thereafter.

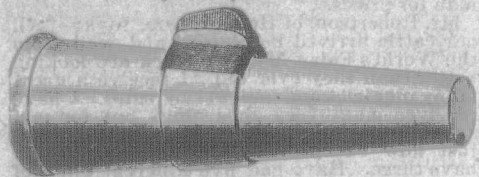
**CHINA and JAPAN**

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong. Empress of Japan, February 5. Empress of China, December 11. Empress of India, January 8. And every month thereafter.

For full information apply to W. M. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main Street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to

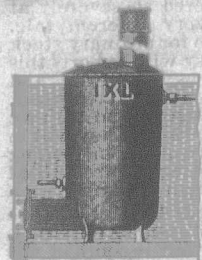
**Robert Kerr,**  
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**MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION!**



**GEORGE J. RECORD'S IMPROVED Double-Tin Sap Spout**  
 Nearly five millions of these spouts have already been sold on their merits. The above cut is full size. The spout is hung on the side of the tree and turns on spout when being emptied. If your dealer does not handle them, write us for catalogue and sample spout. Price, \$1.25 per 100; if sent by mail, \$1.75.  
**RECORD MFG. CO.,** manufacturers of Record's Tight Tin-lined Butter Packages, Syrup Cans, Sap Spouts, Sap Pails, etc. Manufactured of tin made by us in our Tin Plate Works of superior quality. Works at Conneaut, Ash. Co., Ohio. 62-d-om

**IXL : TANK : HEATER.**

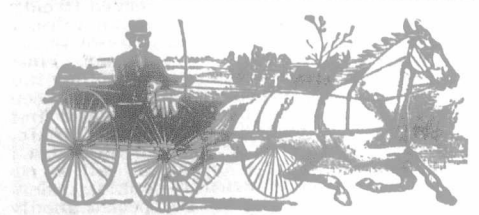


For Warming Water in Stock Tanks **WILL SAVE DOUBLE ITS COST IN ONE SEASON.** It is made of the best quality of iron, cast in one piece. No sheet-iron joints, no solder to melt and cause leak. It is permanently located in tank during winter. Need not be removed to kindle fire; burns fine or coarse coal, cobs, chunks of wood, or most any kind of fuel. A small boy can easily operate it.

Send for free catalogue.  
**U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,**  
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 Best Tables in the City.  
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**LIVERY IN CONNECTION.**  
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 Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to.  
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**HALL'S LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE.**  
**FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.  
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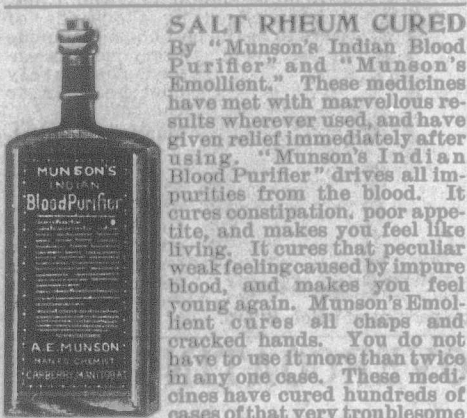
**WANTS.**

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

**TO SELL** an A.1 Mixed Farming 100-Winnipeg; half farm broken and fenced; near church and school. Apply to D. W. McIvor, Winnipeg, Man.

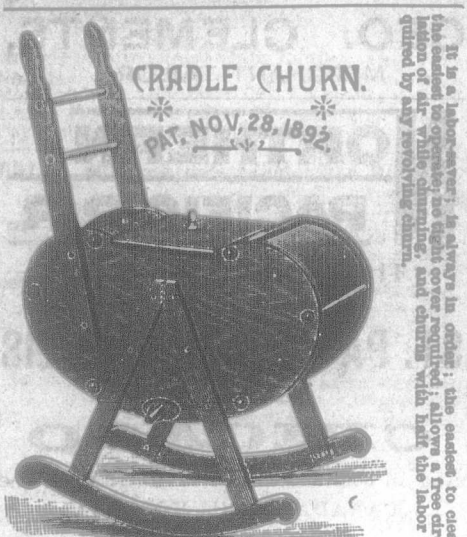
**PURCHASER** for Farm (160 acres) near to city of Winnipeg; will sell on very liberal terms. Apply Box 214, Winnipeg.

**R. B. THOMPSON,**  
 -AGENT FOR-  
**BEST ELECTRIC BELTS**  
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**SALT RHEUM CURED** By "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" and "Munson's Emollient." These medicines have met with marvellous results wherever used, and have given relief immediately after using. "Munson's Indian Blood Purifier" drives all impurities from the blood. It cures constipation, poor appetite, and makes you feel like living. It cures that peculiar weak feeling caused by impure blood, and makes you feel young again. Munson's Emollient cures all chaps and cracked hands. You do not have to use it more than twice in any one case. These medicines have cured hundreds of cases of that very troublesome affection—Salt Rheum. Munson's Indian Blood Purifier is for sale by all dealers, at one dollar a bottle. Munson's Emollient cures Salt Rheum every time when used along with Munson's Indian Blood Purifier. Munson's Emollient is for sale by all dealers at 25 cents a bottle, or direct from the manufacturer, A. E. MUNSON, Chemist, Medical Hall, Carberry, Man.

Send in your name and address at once if you wish to get one of Munson's Family Almanacs. These almanacs are not an ordinary patent medicine affair; they contain sure cures and proper treatment for all the common ailments of both man and beast—not probable cures, but sure cures in every case.



**CRADLE CHURN.**  
 PAT. NOV. 28, 1892.  
 For sale by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to B. R. HAMILTON & CO. Patentees, Neepawa, Man. 49-y-m

**JUST OUT** World's Fair Razor Sharpener. honing get it at once. It leaves no wire edge; works with any strap. All the barbers are getting it; 10,000 sold in less than three months. Will send to introduce our new sharpener one full set Japanese Spiritist Cards for home fun. They will make you laugh, grow fat and have a bump on your back. You can scare the old folks out of their wits. One Lady's Alaska Diamond Ring, also five other useful household articles and Sharpener on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Send at once. Agents are making from \$15 to \$30 per week. If there is no agent in your locality, write us at once. If you get up a set of four, send us \$1.00 in money, and we will send you five Sharpeners and Packages; also award you with a handsome 18c Rolled Gold Plate Ring, worth \$2.00. Address: G. A. FULLER, 122 Horton St., London, Ont. 38-a-om

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

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

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male & female) of good breeding & quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good & well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.  
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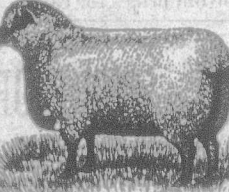
**IF YOU WANT** a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay [422], write **C. G. DAVIS,** Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O. 1-y-om

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



**SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS**  
 Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-bred Rams, Home-bred Ewes.

**FOR SALE!**  
 In any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches.  
 Correspondence Solicited.  
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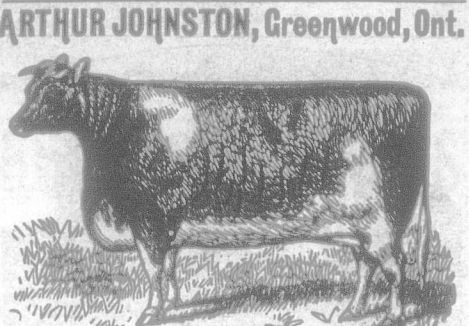


**FOR SALE** Three imported Yearling Bulls, bred by Kinellar, including one each of the "Mina," Golden Drop and Bessie families.  
 Apply to **JOHN ISAAC,** Markham, Ont. 24-2-c-om

**I HAVE FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES**  
**6 EXTRA SHORTHORN BULLS**  
 (FIVE REDS AND ONE ROAN),  
 From three to fourteen months old; sire, Ottawa Chief, bred by J. & W. Russell, and full brother to the champion heifer at World's Fair. They are from dams bred by J. & W. Watt's stock. Oxford-Down sheep of both sexes always for sale, both English and Canadian-bred. **HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL** 40-1-y-om

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

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 ences promptly answered. Visitors welcome. **G. BRODIE,** Bethesda, Ont. 2-2-y



**WESTRUTHER PARK** Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barrington, families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station.  
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**Deep Milking Shorthorns**  
 MR. GRAINGER, Lonsdale, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. (Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen.) Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 14-2-y-om

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



**SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES.**  
 Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks & Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have a grand litter of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. **H. CHISHOLM,** Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 13-2-y

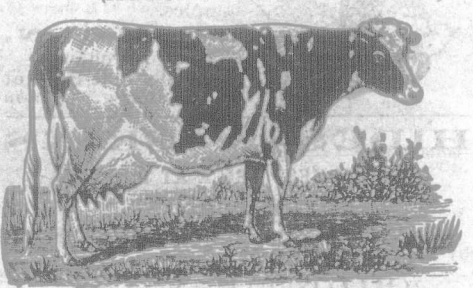
**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**  
 I have six excellent bulls for sale at hard times prices. They range in age from ten to eighteen months. They are all sired by the imported Cruickshank bull Victor Royal = 2750. SHROPSHIRE RAMS and EWES for sale; also some useful SHORTHORN HEIFERS.  
**CHAS. CALDER,**  
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**Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires.** Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief-1108-; he by the famous Indian Chief-11108-; and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares and fillies, the get of Dismell, Daleman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. **A. J. C. SHAW & SONS,** Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 12-2-y-om

**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.**  
 My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns from the famous herds of William Duthie and W. S. Marr has arrived. I now offer for sale the two imported bulls Prime Minister and Defiance—the former a grandson of the famous Field Marshal and the latter sired by Gravesend. I have also three of my own breeding—a red and a roan by Defiance and a red by Prime Minister, all out of imported dams. They are the right sort. Prices reasonable. Farm on mile from station. **D. D. WILSON,** Inglefield Farm, Seaford, Ont. 14-om

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**  
 Netherland, Aerie and Atris blood, along with others all of the best strains of producing blood. Write for particulars. Young Bulls and Heifers of the above tribes on hand. A grandson of Netherland Prince now for sale.  
**G. W. CLEMONS,**  
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**THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**  
**SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,**  
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 (24 miles west of Toronto).



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records—young bulls of superior quality. 8-2-y-om  
 Send for catalogue.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TAMWORTH PIGS.**  
 Our herd of Holsteins was never so complete as now. Bargains in all ages and both sexes. We have young bulls fit to head the best herds in Canada. We have a choice lot of young Tamworth Pigs ready to book orders. Write at once for prices and catalogue.  
**A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,**  
 New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.  
 Shippery, St. Peterburg, G.T.R., and Ayr, C.P.R. 13-2-y-om

**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE**  
**GURTA 4th**  
 (1181)  
 Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address  
**THOMAS GUY,**  
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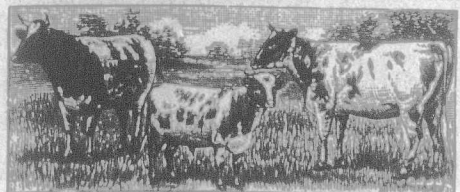
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**  
 Of the Choicest Milking Strains.  
 Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.  
**J. W. JOHNSON,**  
**SYLVAN, P. O.**  
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**WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.**  
 Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, **J. G. CLARK,** Ottawa, Ont. 19-L-om



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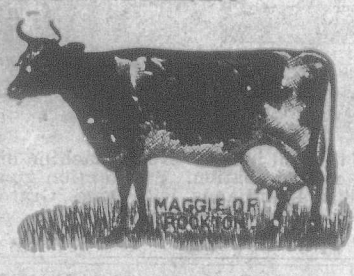
Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address: McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q. 16-y-om



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write R. ROBERTSON, Howick, Que. 19-y-om

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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



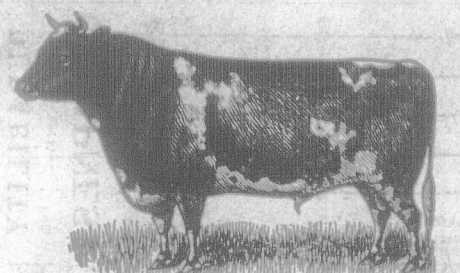
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W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ontario. BREEDERS OF—

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

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

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 8-2-y-om

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Prod. Morton's famous butter cow Blenfaïrree 4th, heads the herd. Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q. 16-2-y-om

Ingleside :: Herefords.

ANXIETY 4th, and THE GROVE 3rd Strains, Prize Winners for '94!

SPECIAL OFFERING OF CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, Calves of '92 and '93. Registered, and prices reasonable. Address: H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 18-2-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 343-y-om

JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL, Ont. ROBERT REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 16-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion -15404-; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes, due to lamb in March. All Stock Registered. W. G. PETTIT, 18-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE

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



C. W. GURNEY, Paris, Ontario. 3-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis, 170 head to select from. Address: J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont. 7-y-om



JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Makes a specialty of breeding choice SHROPSHIRE SHEEP - AND -

Cruickshank Shorthorns

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

SHROPSHIRE!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother of the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000. I can now offer for sale over 100 imported shearing ewes as good as any I ever imported. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London. 2-y-om



1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881

My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks. A choice lot of shearlings and lambs sired by a Braddon ram. Write for prices to JAMES COOPER, Kippen, Ont. 14-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address—J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shropshire, Eng. Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliff. 2-2-y-om



BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE

This is the Home of the Blue Bloods.

WM. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet" which so ably piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair. Wm. Thomas will have several grand shearing rams for sale this next season, sired by his grand old sheep "Blue Blood," and also a grand lot of shearing rams by other noted sires; also about 150 splendid shearing ewes to select from. Foreign buyers always welcome. If not able to come and select for yourselves, write and obtain prices from WM. THOMAS, The Beam House, Montford Bridge, Salop. Railway Station: Baschurch, G. W. R. 2-2-y-om



LARGEST SHEEP EXPORTER.

1272 PEDIGREE SHEEP, including many Winners of all breeds, landed at Quebec without loss, July 26th, '92, by E. GOODWIN PREECE

Live Stock Exporter, Shrewsbury, Eng.

Who has thorough knowledge of all the best British flocks, herds and studs; great experience in shipping, and the privilege of obtaining choicest specimens of any breed for Show and Breeding. American Buyers supplied with SELECTED STOCK AT THE LOWEST RATES. Those visiting England conducted to inspect the leading stocks to compare merits and prices before buying; also assisted in selecting and shipping. FREE OF CHARGE (5 per cent. comm. paid by seller). Flock-book Certificates and all documents supplied. Highest references from leading American Importers supplied 1889, '90, '91, '92. All buyers should communicate. Information free. 16-2-y-om

THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM.

Shropshires, Ayrshires & Large English Berkshires. We have a few good Ayrshire bull calves, 150 Shropshires, and also a choice lot of Berkshires, aged from 2 months upwards, for sale at reasonable prices. Visitors welcome. Write to Whiteside Bros., 333-2-y-om INNERKIP, ONT.

To Stockmen & Breeders.

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

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc. Removes Scour, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock: "MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS. BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890. DEAR SIR.—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders. JOHN DRYDEN. SEVENTEEN Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 6-2-y-om

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The largest and most carefully bred herd of this breed of hogs on the continent. Fifty sows are being bred for the spring trade. Stock of all ages for sale. A specialty made of smoothness and uniformity of type. All stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 8-y-om

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I am breeding from nothing but stock imported from the well-known herd of Sanders Spencer. At Montreal Exhibition, young stock of my breeding took all the highest honors. Orders now booked for fall litters. 14-2-y-om

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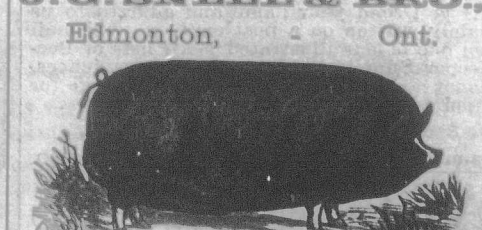
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Twenty young sows for sale, bred to my three stock boars, Highclere Prince, King Lee, and Champion Duke, Imp. Write for prices or come and see my stock. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 8-y-om

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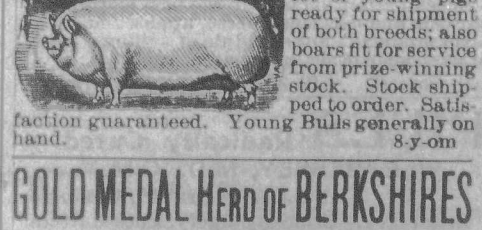


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Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springfield, Ont. 24-2-y-om

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Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin and sows safe in pig for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited. 15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

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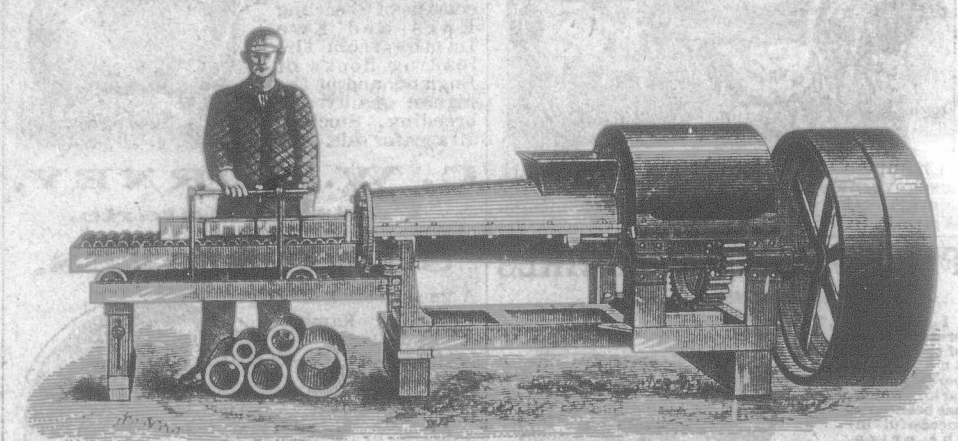
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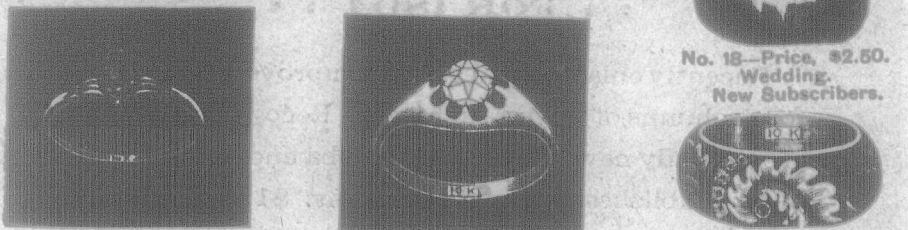
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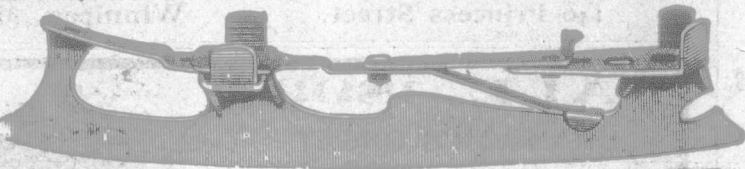


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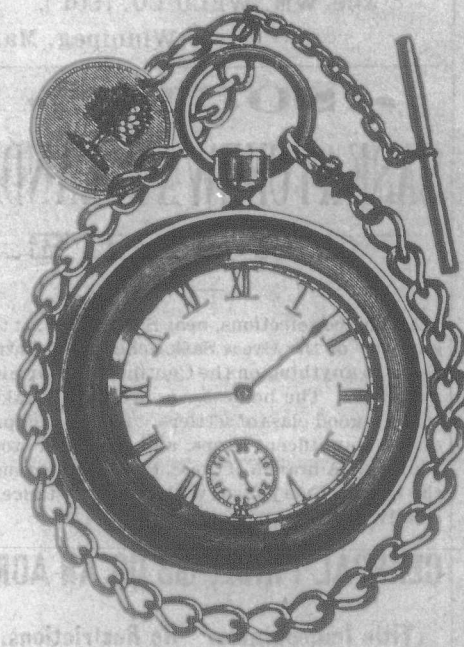
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