

MANITOBA AND WESTERN  
OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE EDITION  
AND HOME MAGAZINE  
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**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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**Our Monthly Prize Essays.**

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.

3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.

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

Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Advantages of Windbreaks for House and Farm Yards; the best Trees, when and how to plant, and subsequent care." Essay to be in this office not later than March 15th.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay stating the conditions that render summer fallowing desirable, its advantages, and describing in detail the best system based on writer's experience and observation. Essay to be in this office not later than April 15th.

**Farmers' Institute Meetings.**

The following circuit of meetings of Farmers' Institutes has been arranged by the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute and the Department of Agriculture:—

Birtle,	Wednesday, Feb. 3rd,	R. W. Maugh.
Minnedosa,	" "	J. W. Bartlett.
Gladstone,	Friday, " 5th,	" "
Rapid City,	Saturday, " 6th,	R. M. Waugh.
Souris,	Wednesday, " 10th,	J. W. Bartlett.
Baldwin,	Thursday, " 11th,	Wm. Thompson.
Wawanesa,	Saturday, " 13th,	J. W. Bartlett.

Mr. Bartlett will also attend meetings at Douglas on Tuesday, February 9th, for the organization of an Institute there.

**Timely Notes for February.**

THE FARMER AND THE STOREKEEPER.

During this month at many Farmers' Institutes and Alliance meetings various topics of absorbing interest to agriculturists will be discussed, with more or less profit to the audience; but how many will take up the above subject? We have heard a good deal lately about Farmers' Clubs, &c., for the purpose of buying more advantageously. But surely the storekeeper, especially the country one, deserves some consideration. We, as farmers, often complain of the apparently extortionate prices charged by some retail dealers in our country towns. Let us look behind the scenes of a storekeeper's office. It is the beginning of winter, and Jackson, urged by a laudable desire to clothe his family warmly, enters the store, and orders mitts, mocassins, caps, yarn, underclothing, &c., say \$50 worth, and then says he will pay the amount with the first load of wheat he brings in. Wilson comes a week or so after, and lays in a stock of provisions for Christmas, saying he is feeding a "dandy fine" steer, which he is going to sell next week, when he will settle up. Thompson comes in immediately after and informs Harrison, the storekeeper, that he has a dozen cords of wood ready to haul on the "first sleighing," and if he can get some tea, sugar, &c., he wants, he will pay as soon as he gets that wood out, and so on, and so on. In too many cases that load of wheat is never sold, that steer still awaits the buyer, those cords of wood are hauled home and burned in the kitchen stove. Is it any wonder, then, that when Fisher goes for his winter supply of goods to the same store, that he is charged twenty per cent. more than he would otherwise be, if he had not to make up, as a cash buyer, for the losses incurred through the sales to Wilson, Thompson and Jackson? Even a storekeeper has to live, and when he has a good many bad debts which the exemption law prevents him from collecting, he must make more out of those who do pay promptly, and so the honest farmer has to pay for the delinquencies—to call it by no stronger name—of his more reckless brethren. Go and ask any storekeeper in any village, and he will say this picture is not overdrawn. As a member of a Farmers' Society, let me exhort my fellow-farmers to act a little more fairly to that much-abused man, the country storekeeper. Pay as you go, and don't go until you pay.

**KEEPING ACCOUNTS.**

Profit and success in farming consist as much in selling and buying to advantage as in raising good crops and animals, and in order to buy and sell to advantage a man, in whatever business

he may be engaged, wants to know at a glance just how he stands. I would suggest that every farmer that can write and cipher should commence with a few simple accounts, say a cash account, entering on the one side all moneys received and on the other all paid out; a crop account for each crop, debiting it with seed, labor, harvesting, etc., and crediting it with money received in sales; an account for each branch of stock—cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, also poultry. A few minutes each week will suffice, and he can then at the end of the year tell what has paid him best; and if he finds he is losing on any branch of his farming, either drop that branch or find out the leak and stop it. I would also like to suggest here that it is a wise precaution to keep a copy of any notes that you may give, making a memorandum on the back of the date when payment is required, etc. Too often we find a man taken completely unaware by having a note presented for payment which he had no idea was due yet.

**CREAM SEPARATORS.**

I see that the Alexandra Hand Separator is now offered at as low a price as \$100, with a capacity to separate 25 gallons an hour. This is getting down to a reasonable figure, and I believe it would pay, especially in this country of high-priced help, in a herd of a dozen cows, in increased yield of butter and better thrift of the calves, especially if the young stock were good grades.

**GENERAL NEWS.**

Have your cattle insects on them? Sulphur, tobacco and buback are good vermin killers.

Bran is cheap now. Buy your supply now.

Do you expect young pigs in spring. Prepare for them now, and lay in a stock of feed sufficient to last all summer.

Haul out those pickets this month and sharpen them.

If you have enough timber, cut enough rails to fence in a good big lot for your hogs for the summer. A half-acre a piece is not too big. Get enough rails laid round the proposed piece to make a "bunkum," fenced horse-high, bull-strong and pig-tight.

Attend the institute regularly.

Get a circular of the Winnipeg Cordage Co., and see if you cannot support it, either taking shares or ordering your twine from them.

Join the Farmers' Alliance, the Patrons of Industry, or the nearest club, and try "to improve yourself," and neighbors, morally and intellectually and financially. INVICTA.

**Mr. John Ryerson Neff, M. L. A.**

The farming interest have not been overlooked in the formation of the Northwest Territorial Cabinet by Premier Haultain. Mr. John Ryerson Neff, M. L. A. for Moosomin, has been chosen as one of the cabinet. This gives general satisfaction, and the farming community are well pleased, as Mr. Neff, besides being a first-class business man, is one of the most extensive and successful farmers of the locality. His varied experiences fit him for the exalted position. If his efforts in the past are a forecast of his future, his part in the administration will be well done.

Prior to settling in the Moosomin District (N. W. T.), Mr. Neff carried on farming and a general store at Troy, County of Wentworth, and St. George, County of Brant.

### Grains Tested at the Dominion Experimental Stations in 1891.

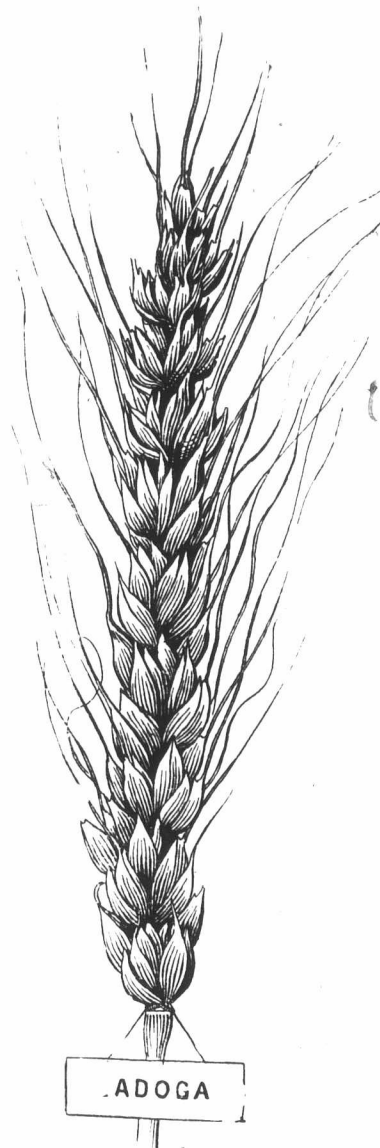
Ever since the establishment of the Dominion Experimental Stations, much attention has been paid to seed grains. Many new varieties have been imported, which have been tested side by side with the old and well tried sorts. Another most important work has been carried on, viz., cross fertilizing and hybridizing. We have no hesitation in saying Professor Wm. Saunders is the most suitable person in Canada, and probably in America, to conduct this work. Since 1889, he has originated, with the help of his assistant, Mr. W. T. Macoun, one hundred and fourteen crosses, ninety of which were wheat, sixteen barley and eight oats. To these must be added ninety-six new hybrid wheats and two of oats the results of the work of 1891, making 212 new varieties in all. Only such of our readers who have had experience along this line can form any idea of the amount of work entailed in order to produce one new sort. We know that it is very great. Few men have the scientific knowledge or patience to persevere in this line, yet it is by crossing and selection that sorts suitable to our soil and climate must be produced. Take, as an example of the results of selecting, the squaw corn, the only sort which ripens its seed in the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Mitchell, of St. Marys, by carefully selecting plump and uniform kernels of this variety from year to year for seven or eight years, has obtained a very good early ripening corn, which promises to be very useful in those parts of Canada where the season is short. Time, skill and patience will work similar changes by selecting, and still more striking changes by crossing, in our wheats, oats and barley. In order to form a correct opinion of the various sorts being tested at Ottawa, one of our staff visited the Central Experimental Farm, July 26th and 27th, 1891. At that time the earlier oats and barleys were just ready to cut, and the spring wheats were beginning to turn. We found several of Mr. Saunders's crosses very promising indeed. The spring wheats were strong growers, and appeared to be hardy and productive. The barleys were not so pronounced, generally speaking, but among them were some very promising samples. In the near future we expect Mr. Saunders will be able to distribute new Canadian barley and wheat of his own production that will be found most suitable to our soil and climate. One of the most promising of these is a cross between Ladoga and Red Fyfe, which has been named Abundance. It is a pure hard wheat which weighs 63 lbs. to the bush, as grown in Ottawa. This variety will be tested next year at all the experimental farms. It is a bearded wheat, a strong, vigorous grower, and is four or five days earlier in ripening than Red Fyfe.

A large number of varieties of each of the cereals are tested each year, both in field and plots. In 1891 sixty-nine different spring wheats, sixty-one oats, twenty-nine two-rowed barleys, and twenty-two distinct sorts of six-rowed barley were tested. Observations were taken and notes made each week during the season and after harvest. Each plot is separately threshed and the yield carefully weighed and measured. Reports of each sort are given in the annual report issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. By applying to Prof. Saunders, any Canadian farmer may have his

name put on the mailing list, and will then receive all the publications of the department free of charge. Upwards of twenty-one thousand farmers are now receiving these reports.

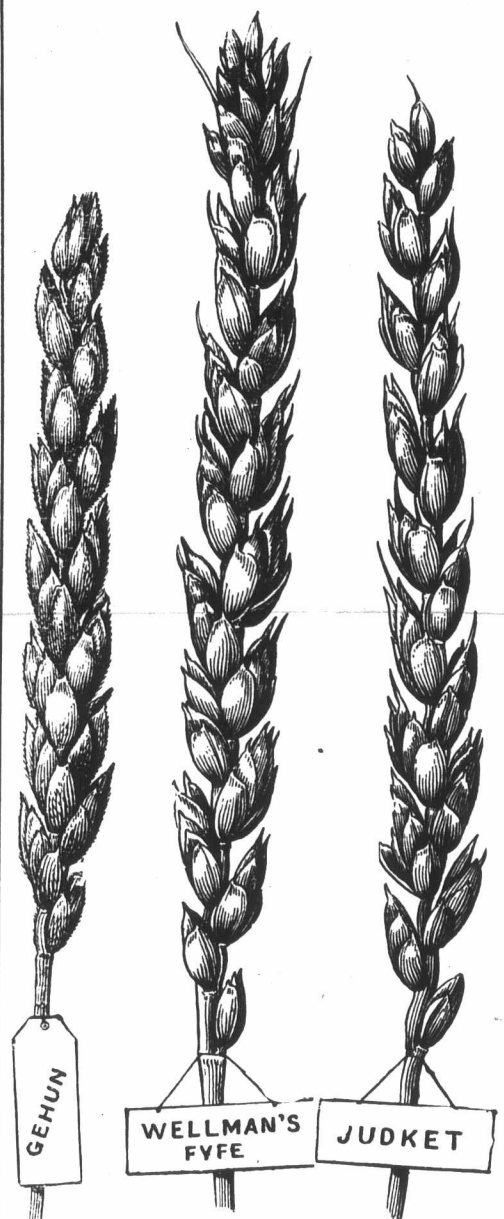
Although many of our readers are thus informed regarding the relative yields of the different sorts, we considered it essential to visit the farm and inspect the crops when growing. It is well known by farmers that the most heavy yielding sorts are not always the most profitable in the long run. Other considerations should always be taken into account.

Among the spring wheats, No. 1, *Campbell's White Chaff*, and No. 2, *Campbell's Triumph*, were growing side by side. The habits of growth were much the same; both were good, pure and early. On July 25th both were turning in color. No. 1 was the best and most promising, and seemed to be more decided in type; the head is thicker, closer and squarer. Here both sorts were quite free from rust, and promised to yield well. When threshed their respective yields were: No. 1, per acre, 25 bush. 13 lbs.; a large field averaged 28 bush. 51 lbs. per acre, weighing 58 lbs. per bushel. No. 2, per acre, 15 bush. 35 lbs.; a field crop yielded 23 bush. 58 lbs., weighing 59½ lbs. per bushel.



No. 3.—*Ladoga* was at about the same stage of ripeness, and promised a good yield; was free from rust, to which it is liable in the southern sections of Ontario. In appearance it was not as good as No. 1. Yield per acre, 21 bush. 7 lbs. A field crop yielded 28 bush. 32 lbs. per acre, weighing 60½ lbs. per bushel.

No. 4.—*Red Fyfe* was not as good as No. 1, but better than No. 3. In appearance it was the same as No. 2, but not so early. Yield per acre, 22 bush. 35 lbs.



No. 5.—*Gehun*, an Indian variety, very weak in the straw, and did not seem suitable for general cultivation in Ontario, though in 1890 it far outyielded any other sown on the Government farm at Indian Head; it is also early. The straw may improve; it is worthy of a trial on a small scale, but unless the straw becomes stiffer it will never be worthy of an important place among Canadian wheats. Yield per acre, 12 bush. 40 lbs.

No. 6.—*Anglo-Canadian* is a new hybrid put out by Messrs. James Carter & Co., the well-known English seedsmen. It is a coarse growing, rather late bearded variety, being about a week later than *Ladoga*. In 1890 it gave a very small yield, viz., 5½ bush. per acre at the Central Farm, but did better at Brandon, where it produced at the rate of 26 bush. per acre; at Nappan, N. S., 29½ bush.; at Agassiz, B. C., 35 lbs. from 1 lb. sown; at Indian Head, 16½ bush. per acre. This sort is said to have done well in England. Yield per acre, 15 bush. 27 lbs. A field crop yielded 20 bush. 42 lbs. per acre.

No. 7.—The plot of *White Fyfe* looked promising, but not as good as No. 1 or as early. At Ottawa in 1890 it was fourth in yield among the sorts tried; at Nappan it came third, being a tie with *Anglo-Canadian*; at Brandon it yielded 26 bush., being excelled by several plots of *Red Fyfe* and two or three other sorts. Yield per acre, 26 bush. 7 lbs. A field crop of this variety gave 29 bush. 30 lbs. per acre, weighing 58 lbs. per bush.

No. 8.—*Wellman's Fyfe* is a very strong, thrifty grower, producing an abundance of straw; the head is long and open, and is reported to have yielded well in some sections in 1891. Yield per acre at the Central Experimental Farm, 27 bush. 7 lbs.

No. 9.—*Hard Calcutta*, an Indian variety, a weak grower, but stronger than No. 5; it has yielded well in the Maritime Provinces, and also in the Northwest. At Ottawa, 1891, yield per acre, 13 bush. 6 lbs. A field crop yielded 14 bush. 33 lbs.

No. 10.—*Colorado*.—This well-known sort looked well and promised a good yield, but not so good as No. 1. It is not as strong a grower as No. 8, but as early at Ottawa as any except the Indian sorts. Yield per acre, 27 bush. 34 lbs.

No. 11.—*Red Connell* is a strong growing, bald sort, and promised a good yield. Yield per acre, 26 bush. 29 lbs. A field crop yielded 28 bush. 47 lbs. per acre.

No. 12.—*White Connell*, much like No. 11. Yield per acre, 30 bush. 16 lbs.

No. 13.—*Judket*, a strong growing sort, which promised a large yield both in straw and grain. In 1890 the average yield where tried at the various Dominion Experimental Stations was 19 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub> bush. Yield per acre at Ottawa, 1891, 25 bush. 46 lbs. A field crop yielded 31 bush. 22 lbs., weighing 59 lbs. per bush.



No. 14.—*Rio Grande* grew tall and strong, and promised very well. Its average yield where tried by the Government in 1890, 22 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> bush. Yield per acre at Ottawa, 1891, 35 bush. 7 lbs. A field plot of this variety gave 26 bush. 20 lbs., weighing 60 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lbs. per bush.

No. 15.—*White Delhi* seemed very undesirable. Yield per acre, 13 bush. 41 lbs.

No. 16.—*Johnson's Defiance* was not desirable as grown in the plot, where it yielded per acre, 19 bush. 17 lbs., but in the field it did much better. A field crop yielded 45 bush. 21 lbs., weighing 58 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lbs. per bush.

No. 17.—*Russian Hard Tag* resembles Colorado, but is not so strong a grower. Yield per acre, 30 bush. 5 lbs.

No. 18.—*Wild Goose* grew strong and vigorous. Yield per acre, 33 bush. 35 lbs.

No. 19.—*Trimenian Sicilian* closely resembles the last named, but is not so strong a grower. Yield per acre, 19 bush. 33 lbs.

No. 20.—*Green Mountain* closely resembles Red Fyfe, but is a little stronger grower, though in 1890 its average yield was not so high. Yield per acre, 1891, 19 bush. 19 lbs.

No. 21.—*California White* is somewhat like Fyfe, but is a weaker grower, and is a velvet chaff. Yield per acre, 18 bush.

No. 22.—*Great Western* is a new sort; resembles Red Fern, but is a stronger grower. Yield per acre, 29 bush. 57 lbs.

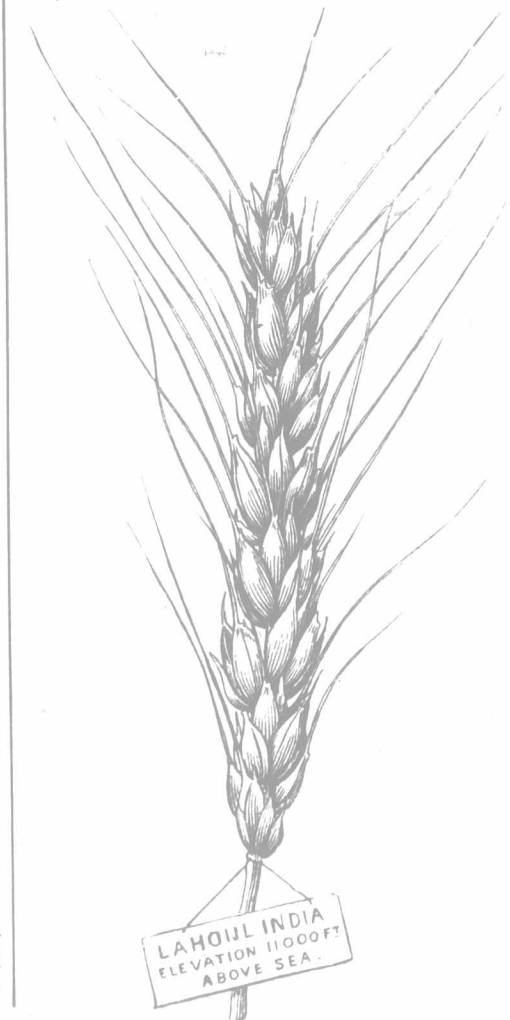
No. 23.—*Saronka* did not promise as well as many of the other sorts. Yield per acre, 19 bush. 13 lbs.

No. 24.—*Pringle's Champlain* resembles Colorado. Yield per acre, 31 bush. 59 lbs.

No. 25.—*Australian* was not promising. Yield per acre, 13 bush. 22 lbs.

No. 26.—*Democrat Spring* closely resembles the Wild Goose. Yield per acre, 32 bush. 10 lbs.

No. 27.—*Red Fern* promised well. Yield per acre, 35 bush. 30 lbs.



No. 28.—*Herrison's Beardless* promised very well. It is hardy, but has not hitherto been considered valuable by the officials of the Dominion Experimental Station. Yield per acre, 15 bush. 48 lbs.

No. 30.—*Lahoul* is grown in India, 11,000 feet above the sea. The farm officials at Ottawa pronounce it the best of the Indian sorts. It is an early, short-strawed variety. Yield per acre, 18 bush. 47 lbs.

No. 31.—*Hueston's*.—A strong growing bald sort. In 1890 it yielded over 29 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> bushels per acre at the Brandon Farm. At Ottawa, 1891, it gave 25 bush. 27 lbs. per acre.

No. 32.—*White Russian* promised well. Yield per acre, 27 bush. 59 lbs.

No. 33.—*Bearded Red*.—A strong growing, bearded variety, which is expected to do well in the future. Yield per acre, 28 bush. 54 lbs.

BARLEY—TWO-ROWED.

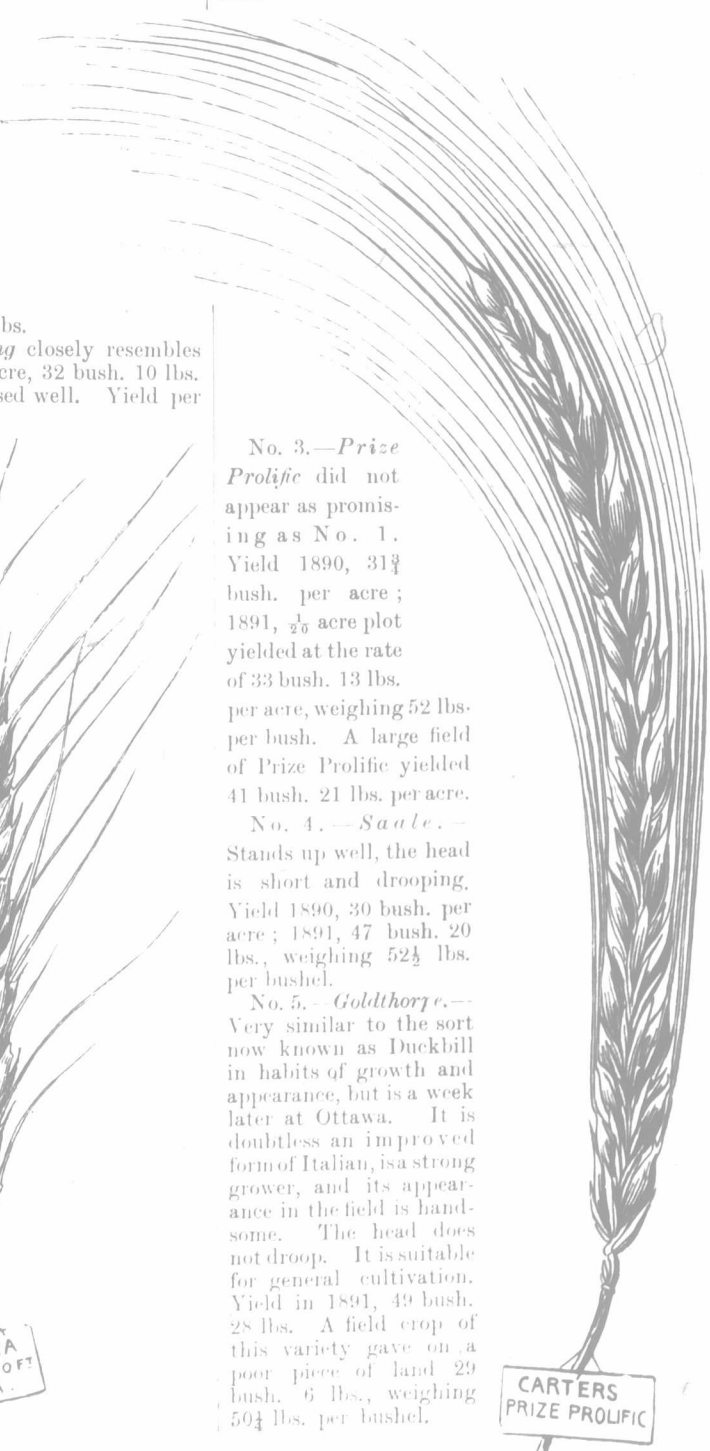
No. 1.—*Kinver Chevalier*.—Thin on the ground, straw fairly stiff, and stands up better than many of the English sorts. At a recent English Brewers' Exhibition this variety won 1st and 2nd. It yielded in 1891 42 bush. 36 lbs. per acre. A field crop of same variety yielded 58 bush. 2 lbs. per acre, weighing 51 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lbs. per bushel.

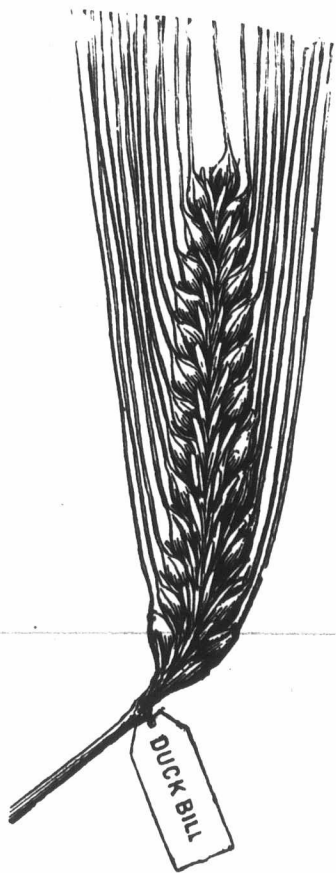
No. 2.—*Golden Grains* (introduced by Mr Webb.) Stands well; the grain is usually plump. Yield in 1891, 32 bush. 32 lbs. per acre. Large field of same variety yielded 28 bush. 40 lbs. per acre.

No. 3.—*Prize Prolific* did not appear as promising as No. 1. Yield 1890, 31 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> bush. per acre; 1891, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>20</sub> acre plot yielded at the rate of 33 bush. 13 lbs. per acre, weighing 52 lbs. per bush. A large field of Prize Prolific yielded 41 bush. 21 lbs. per acre.

No. 4.—*Saale*.—Stands up well, the head is short and drooping. Yield 1890, 30 bush. per acre; 1891, 47 bush. 20 lbs., weighing 52 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lbs. per bushel.

No. 5.—*Goldthorpe*.—Very similar to the sort now known as Duckbill in habits of growth and appearance, but is a week later at Ottawa. It is doubtless an improved form of Italian, is a strong grower, and its appearance in the field is handsome. The head does not droop. It is suitable for general cultivation. Yield in 1891, 49 bush. 28 lbs. A field crop of this variety gave on a poor piece of land 29 bush. 6 lbs., weighing 50 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lbs. per bushel.

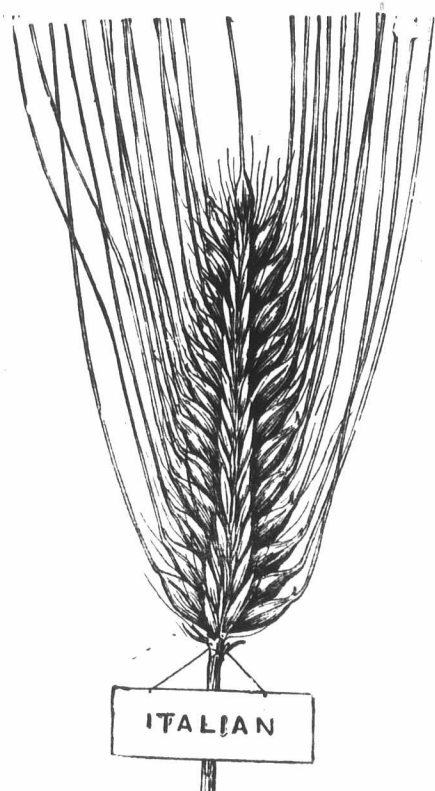




No. 6.—*Duckbill*.—This is a strong, erect grower; it rarely lodges, yields well, ripens early, tillers freely. One of the best, if not the best, plot at the Central Farm. Yield not yet ascertained.

No. 7.—*Swedish*.—Straw shorter and tillers less than the English sorts. Did not appear as good in any particular. Yield in 1891, 48 bush. 16 lbs.

No. 8.—*New Zealand* tillers freely, is early and promises to yield well. Yield in 1890, 14 bushels; 1891, 42 bush. 4 lbs.

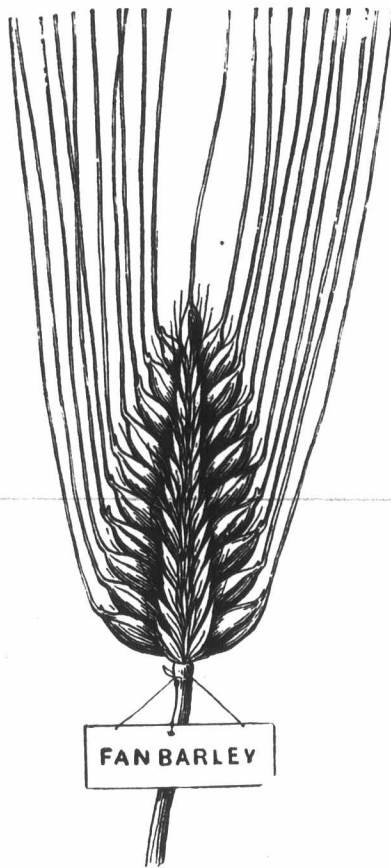


No. 9.—*Italian*.—Resembles the Goldthorpe and Duckbill, but is inferior to either. The straw is shorter and more inclined to lodge. Not as suitable as either for general cultivation. Yield in 1891, 49 bush. 36 lbs.

No. 10.—*Prolific*.—A poor variety, head small. Yield 1890, 31 bush. per acre; in 1891, 38 bush. 10 lbs.

No. 11.—*Pearcock*.—Resembles the Italian. Straw not as stiff as Duckbill, nor does it ripen as early. Yield per acre, 43 bush. 20 lbs.

No. 12.—*Dutch* resembles Prolific. Not promising. Yield per acre, 41 bush. 44 lbs.



No. 13.—*Fan or vice*.—A wide spreading head, straw short, not suitable for general cultivation. Yield, 34 bush. 20 lbs. per acre.

No. 14.—*Phoenix von Thalen*.—An early sort, head and grain small. Yield, 54 bush. 32 lbs. per acre.

No. 15.—*Golden Melon* yields well, but lodges badly. Yield, 43 bush. 40 lbs. per acre.

No. 16.—*Besthorn's*.—Heads fair size, straw weak, not desirable, medium early. Yield, 46 bush. 28 lbs. per acre.

No. 17.—*Selected Chevalier* yields well, straw weak, liable to lodge, medium early. Yield, 41 bush. 24 lbs. per acre.

No. 18.—*Large two-rowed Naked*.—Ripe at the time of our visit, not prolific or vigorous, straw very weak. Yield, 27 bush. 26 lbs. per acre.

No. 19.—*Peerless* is a vigorous grower, but too weak in the straw for general cultivation. Yield, 37 bush. 2 lbs. per acre.

No. 20.—*Early Minting*.—A strong grower. Yield, 42 bush. 24 lbs. per acre. A large field yielded 39 bush. 10 lbs. per acre.

No. 21.—*Danish Chevalier* is promising. Yield, 41 bush. 40 lbs. per acre. A large field yielded 43 bush. 41 lbs. per acre.

No. 22.—*Sharp's Improved*.—Resembles the Duckbill, though not as promising. Yield, 43 bush. 16 lbs.

No. 23.—*Odessa*.—Two-rowed, early but poor. Yield, 31 bush. 2 lbs. per acre.

#### BARLEY—SIX-ROWED.

No. 1.—*Rennie's Improved*.—A better sort than the common six-rowed now in general cultivation. Yield, 41 bush. 32 lbs. per acre. A small field of Rennie's Improved, on a good piece of land after potatoes, gave the extraordinary yield of 77 bush. 24 lbs. per acre.

No. 2.—*Baxter's*.—Is a heavy cropper. Yield, 40 bush. per acre. A field of Baxter's six-rowed yielded 51 bush. 35 lbs. per acre.

No. 3.—*Mensury* usually yields well, but is inferior for malting, very dark in color. Yield, 45 bush. 6 lbs. per acre.

No. 4.—*Common Barley*.—This plot did not look as promising as Rennie's or Baxter's. Yield, 46 bush. 26 lbs. per acre.

No. 5.—*Oderbruch*.—Better than the last named. Yield per acre, 51 bush. 32 lbs.

No. 6.—*Greek*.—A poor sort. Yield, 24 bush. 44 lbs. per acre.

No. 7.—*Petschora*.—A Russian variety, early, not very promising. Yield per acre, 32 bush. 14 lbs.

#### OATS.

The oats at the Central Experimental Farm compared with one another while growing were as follows:—

No. 1.—*Prolific Black Tartarian*.—A new oat introduced by the English seedsmen, Webb. It produced an abundance of straw, and should yield well; is among the early sorts. Yield per acre, 20 bush. 33 lbs. A large field of Black Tartarian oats yielded 38 bush. 3 lbs. per acre.

No. 2.—*White Dutch*.—Early, but a weak grower, and thin on the ground. Yield per acre, 32 bush. 32 lbs.

No. 3.—*Siberian* is late, very thrifty, and stood nearly six feet high; the heads are long, not spangled. Yield per acre, 34 bush. 2 lbs.

No. 4.—*Welcome*.—Early, thinner on ground, smuts badly. Yield per acre, 37 bush. 30 lbs. A large field of Welcome yielded 53 bush. 9 lbs. per acre.

No. 5.—*White Russian*.—Slightly spangled head. Yield per acre, 15 bush. 12 lbs. A large field of White Russian yielded 37 bush. 31 lbs. per acre.

No. 6.—*The Cream Egyptian*.—A fine, thrifty grower, but inclined to lodge; stools abundantly. The straw was about 5½ feet long. Yield per acre, 57 bush. 12 lbs. A large field of Cream Egyptian yielded 43 bush. 31 lbs. per acre.

No. 7.—*Poland White*.—A medium early side oat; lodges very badly. Weight of this plot not ascertained. Yield per acre, 49 bush. 8 lbs., from a large field crop.

No. 8.—*Flying Scotchman*.—A thrifty side oat, also inclined to lodge. Yield per acre, 48 bush. 26 lbs., weighing 41 lbs. per bush.

No. 9.—*Early Blossom* presents a very handsome appearance in head; the straw is of medium length. This is a late sort and inclined to rust. Yield per acre, 38 bush. 18 lbs.

No. 10.—*New Zealand*.—Straw of medium length, comparatively free from rust. Yield per acre, 14 bush. 29 lbs.

No. 11.—*The Early Racehorse* has done well at Ottawa, though inclined to lodge. Yield per acre, 36 bush. 24 lbs.

No. 12.—*Canada Triumph*.—Yield per acre, 31 bush. 28 lbs. *Georgia Early*.—Yield per acre, large fields, 42 bush. 29 lbs.; ¼ acre plot, 32 bush. 32 lbs. *Early Archangel*.—Yield per acre, large fields, 48 bush., 8 lbs.; ¼ acre plot, 33 bush. 13 lbs. All the above are the same as No. 11.

No. 13.—*Holstein Prolific*.—Yield per acre, ⅓ acre plots, 45 bush.; large fields, 51 bush. 30 lbs. *Early White Canada*.—Yield per acre, ⅓ acre plots, 38 bush. 30 lbs.; large fields, 52 bush. 2 lbs. *Wideawake*.—Yield per acre, ⅓ acre plots, 24 bush. 16 lbs. *American Beauty*.—Yield per acre, ⅓ acre plots, 30 bush. 3 lbs. All closely resembling the Banner, we believe them to be the same oat, though the yield from the various plots may differ, which is to be accounted for by the difference in the plots.

No. 14.—*Hungarian White* is early, short and fine in the straw and thin on the ground. It does not seem to tiller freely. Yield per acre, 30 bush. 28 lbs. A large field yielded 65 bush. 5 lbs. per acre.

No. 15.—*White Giant*.—Short straw, thick on the ground. Yield per acre, 36 bush. 24 lbs.

No. 16.—*English Potato* was a good plot; straw stiff. Yield per acre, 38 bush. 8 lbs. A field of English Potato oats yielded 48 bush. 9 lbs. per acre.

No. 17.—*Longfellow*.—Straw very short, too short, though it may yield well. Yield per acre, 42 bush.

No. 18.—*White Egyptian* was promising. Yield per acre, 49 bush. 32 lbs.

No. 19.—*Hazlett's Seizure*.—A very poor sort. Yield per acre, 11 bush. 6 lbs. A field of Hazlett's Seizure oats yielded 44 bush. 14 lbs. per acre.

No. 20.—*Rosedale* promises well. Yield per acre, 27 bush. 32 lbs. A field of Rosedale oats yielded 83 bush. 6 lbs. per acre.

No. 21.—*Black Tartarian*.—Not as good as Rosedale. In the plot the yield was at the rate of 22 bush. per acre.

No. 22.—*Balger Queen*.—A poor, early sort. Yield per acre, 27 bush. 29 lbs.

No. 23.—*Victori's Prize*.—A very early, promising sort. Yield per acre, 18 bush. 33 lbs. A field of this variety, after being badly beaten by hail and much of the grain threshed out, gave 32 bush. per acre.

No. 24.—*Giant White Side*.—Straw medium, stands up well; heads long; should yield well, though in the plot it only gave at the rate of 21 bush. 24 lbs.

No. 25.—*Banner*.—Not as promising when growing as last named. Yield per acre, 37 bush. 17 lbs. A large field yielded 44 bush. 31 lbs. per acre, after being badly beaten by a hail storm.

No. 26.—*Giant Swedish*.—A vigorous grower, straw stiff and stands well; is a promising sort. Yield of this variety not yet ascertained.

No. 27.—*Rennie's Prize White* is one of the best early kinds, second only to Prize Cluster. It lodges under certain conditions. Yield per acre, 25 bush. 13 lbs. A field yielded 39 bush. 23 lbs.

No. 28.—*Prize Cluster* seems to be a favorite at Ottawa. It is evidently the best early oat on the Farm. It seems to be inclined to lodge, which is a troublesome quality. Yield per acre, 28 bush. 28 lbs. A large field yielded 48 bush. 24 lbs. per acre, after being much beaten by a hail storm.

No. 29.—*Bonanza*.—An early white oat. Yield per acre, 23 bush. 20 lbs. A field of this variety yielded nearly 39 bush. per acre.

No. 30.—*Challenge White Canada*.—A strong growing early sort, but weak in the straw. Yield per acre, 24 bush. 14 lbs. A field yielded 34 bush. 12 lbs. per acre.

TESTING SEEDS.

Prof. Saunders and his staff are now busily engaged in testing the vitality of a large number of samples of seed grain, which are coming in from different parts of the Dominion. He will be pleased to receive samples from every farmer who desires to know the germinating power of the grain he may be keeping for seed. Such samples can be sent free through the mail, and they should contain about an ounce of grain, and it would be well that they be forwarded as promptly as possible, so that the officials may get through with this work in good time.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES.

of seed grain for test is also going on, and as long as the supply lasts the department will send to any farmer who may desire to try them, one or two of the most promising sorts for trial. Write to Professor Saunders for what you desire.

MIXED CROPS.

The growing of mixed crops is attracting a good deal of attention in many parts of America. The following is the result of several experiments tried at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Each of the plots was a measured acre:—

No. 1.—Wheat, 1/2 bush.; barley, 3/4 bush.; oats, 1 bush.; peas, 3/4 bush.; flaxseed, 2 lbs. Total yield straw and grain, 4,945 lbs.; weight of grain threshed, 1,728 lbs.

No. 2.—Wheat, 1 bush.; barley, 1 bush.; peas, 1 bush.; flaxseed, 2 lbs. Total weight of straw and grain, 4,860; weight of grain threshed, 1,595 lbs.

No. 3.—Wheat, 1 bush.; oats, 1 bush.; peas, 1 bush.; flaxseed, 2 lbs. Total weight of straw and grain, 4,975 lbs.; weight of grain threshed, 1,518 lbs.

No. 4.—Barley, 1 bush.; oats, 1 bush.; peas, 1 bush.; flaxseed, 2 lbs. Total weight of straw and grain, 5,180 lbs.; weight of grain threshed, 1,795 lbs.

No. 5.—Barley, 1 bush.; oats, 1 bush.; wheat, 1 bush.; flaxseed, 2 lbs. Total weight of straw and grain, 4,864 lbs.; weight of grain threshed, 1,808 lbs.

No. 6.—Wheat, 1 1/2 bush.; peas, 1 1/2 bush.

Total weight of straw and grain, 5,175 lbs.; weight of grain threshed, 1,871 lbs.

No. 7.—Barley, 1 1/2 bush.; peas, 1 1/2 bush. Total weight of straw and grain, 4,870 lbs.; weight of grain threshed, 1,435 lbs.

No. 8.—Oats, 1 1/2 bush.; peas, 1 1/2 bush. Total weight of straw and grain, 4,830 lbs.; weight of grain threshed, 1,495 lbs.

The land on which these crops were grown was a light, sandy loam, which was in hay when the farm was purchased. This was ploughed under after one crop had been taken off it, and has since been cropped with wheat, oats and rye without receiving any manure.

The observant reader will notice that some of the varieties that we have not recommended have exceeded in yield sorts recommended; this, however, does not alter our opinion of their relative merits. A variety which may be most suitable for general cultivation, being hardy, productive and of good quality, may under certain conditions give a less yield per acre than a very unpromising variety. In many parts of the province of Ontario the soil is extremely variable. A great difference existed among the plots at Ottawa on this account. In comparing the yields here this must be taken into consideration.—As an example of this, the attention of the reader is directed to the Rosedale oat, one of the best kinds in Canada to-day, which yielded in the plot not quite 28 bushels per acre, while in the field its average exceeded 83 bush. per acre. The yield in a small, well kept test plot, should exceed that in field culture, but in this case, as in several others, it falls far behind the average in the field.

Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

Wheats grown on upland prairie, summer-fallowed. Size of plots, one-fifth acre. Sown with press drill:—

VARIETY.	Sown.	Headed.	Ripe.	No. days Maturing	Yield per Acre.
Red Fyfe	Ap. 8	Jly 22	Ag. 19	133	52 55
Old Red River	" 8	" 9	" 18	132	47 35
Pringle's Champlain	" 8	" 6	" 18	132	44 55
Campbell's White Chaff	" 8	" 4	" 17	131	43 45
Chilian White	" 8	" 3	" 19	133	43 00
Wellman's Fyfe	" 8	" 5	" 20	134	28 18

Wheats grown on upland prairie, summer-fallowed. Size of plots, one-tenth acre. Sown with press drill:—

VARIETY.	Sown.	Headed.	Ripe.	No. days Maturing	Yield per Acre.
Red Fyfe	Ap. 8	Jly 5	Ag. 19	133	45 05
Green Mountain	" 8	" 13	" 20	134	42 20
Hungarian Mountain	" 8	" 10	" 19	133	42 00
Assiniboine	" 8	" 5	" 19	133	38 10
Hard Calcutta	" 8	June 30	" 15	129	30 20

Wheat sown in the valley; soil, clay loam. Size of plots, one-tenth of an acre. Common drill. Seven pecks per acre:—

VARIETY.	Sown.	Headed.	Harvested.	No. days Maturing	Yield per Acre.
Rio Grand	Ap. 13	Jly 25	Ag. 31	140	39 10
Pringle's Champlain	" 13	" 23	" 30	139	34 40
White Connell	" 13	" 29	Sep. 1	141	34 30
Defiance	" 13	" 27	" 1	141	34 10
Saxonka	" 13	" 23	Ag. 27	136	33 50
Red Fern	" 13	" 25	" 31	140	32 30
Judket	" 13	" 26	Sep. 2	142	32 20
Russian Hard Tag	" 13	" 14	Ag. 27	136	32 10
*Red Fyfe	" 13	" 27	Sep. 2	142	29 40
*White Fyfe	" 13	" 25	" 1	141	29 10
Gebum	" 13	" 23	Ag. 22	131	29 10
Indian Hard Cutta	" 13	" 11	" 25	134	27 20
*Ladoga	" 13	" 20	" 26	135	25 31
*Colorado	" 13	" 19	" 27	136	23 31
Australian	" 13	" 23	" 26	135	15 50

\*Slightly injured by wind.

Tests of some new wheats on backsetting. Size of plots, one-fifth of an acre. Sown with press drill. Six pecks per acre:—

VARIETY.	Sown.	Headed.	Harvested.	No. days Maturing	Yield per Acre.
Blue Stem	Ap. 18	Jly 17	Sep. 2	137	26 25
French Imperial	" 18	" 14	Ag. 23	132	32 30
Red Fyfe	" 18	" 17	Sep. 2	137	33 45
Wauzh's Delhi	" 18	" 17	Ag. 24	128	28 00
Kent Wheat	" 18	" 19	" 25	129	20 20

WHEAT.

Test of disc harrow cultivation against spring plowing. Soil, rich black loam. Size of plots, one-half acre:—

PLOT.	Harvested.	Yield.
1. Plowed in spring; harrowed with flat harrow and drilled; no weeds.	Aug. 25	44 34
2. Stubble burnt off; wheat drilled in and harrowed with flat harrows, some weeds.	" 26	40 60
3. Stubble burnt off; wheat "cutaway disc" harrowed in; quite weedy.	" 27	39 12
4. Stubble not burnt off; wheat "cutaway disc" harrowed in; quite weedy.	" 27	31 08

Test of cutting wheat at different stages of ripeness:—

VARIETY	Sown.	Harvested.	Color of straw when cut.	Stage when cut.	Yield per Acre.
Red Fyfe	Ap. 17	Ag. 19	Very green	In early milk.	21 20
" "	" 17	" 24	Green.	In late milk.	28 00
" "	" 17	Sep. 6	Ripe.	Curbed but frost-d.	31 20

Tests of varieties of oats grown on summer-fallow. Soil, rich black loam. Sown with nine pecks of seed; press drill. Size of plots, one acre:—

VARIETY.	Sown.	Headed.	Harvested.	No. days Maturing	Yield per Acre.
English White	May 8	Jly 28	Ag. 29	113	83 05
Banner	" 8	" 29	Sep. 3	118	81 33
Early Racehorse	" 6	" 22	Ag. 22	108	77 08
White Russian	" 6	" 29	Sep. 1	118	74 14
Early Blossom	" 6	" 30	" 4	121	74 19
Archangel	" 7	" 21	Ag. 25	110	72 29
Welcome	" 6	" 23	" 22	108	72 27
Holstein	" 7	" 28	Sep. 5	121	70 26
Black Champion	" 6	" 30	" 5	123	69 09
Swedish	" 7	" 31	" 9	125	68 30
Glenrother	" 6	" 31	" 5	123	67 25
Black Tartarian	" 6	" 29	" 5	122	66 28
Winter Grey	" 6	" 27	Ag. 26	110	66 08
Prize Cluster	" 7	" 31	" 7	123	64 02
American Triumph	" 7	" 31	" 7	123	64 02
Australian	" 8	" 29	" 4	119	59 26

Wheat.—Test of thick and thin sowing with common drill:—

VARIETY.	Sown.	Headed.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.
Red Fyfe, 4 pecks per acre.	Ap. 16	Jly 20	Sep. 1	31 20
Red Fyfe, 5 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 20	" 1	36 25
Red Fyfe, 6 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 20	" 1	38 55
Red Fyfe, 7 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 20	" 1	39 55
Red Fyfe, 8 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 20	" 1	39 05

Oats sown with common drill:—

VARIETY.	Sown.	Headed.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.
Welcome, 8 pecks per acre.	Ap. 16	Jly 14	Ag. 18	86 01
Welcome, 9 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 14	" 18	87 12
Welcome, 10 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 14	" 16	87 02
Welcome, 11 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 14	" 16	78 13
Welcome, 12 pecks per acre.	" 16	" 14	" 16	88 23

Barley sown with common drill :—

VARIETY.	SOWN.	Headed.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.
Two-row Duckbill, 5 pecks per acre.....	Ap.24	Jly 16	Ag.16	53 01
Two-row Duckbill, 6 pecks per acre.....	" 24	" 16	" 16	57 14
Two-row Duckbill, 7 pecks per acre.....	" 24	" 16	" 16	59 33
Two-row Duckbill, 8 pecks per acre.....	" 24	" 16	" 16	58 31
Two-row Duckbill, 9 pecks per acre.....	" 24	" 16	" 16	51 37

Test of drills with wheat on summerfallow. Soil, clay loam :—

VARIETY.	SOWN.	Headed.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.
Red Fyfe, common drill.....	Ap.15	Jly 24	Sep. 2	33 20
Red Fyfe, press drill.....	" 15	" 24	" 2	28 50
Red Fyfe, broadcast machine.....	" 15	" 29	" 5	22 10

Test of drills with barley on summerfallow. Soil, clay loam :—

VARIETY.	SOWN.	Headed.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.
Two-row Duckbill, press drill.....	Ap.24	Jly 16	Ag.19	55 10
Two-row Duckbill, common drill.....	" 24	" 16	" 19	50 30
Two-row Duckbill, broadcast machine.....	" 24	" 18	" 19	42 14

Varieties of barley sown on clay loam soil; backsetting; with press drill. Seven pecks per acre. Size of plot, 1/2 and 2/3 acre :—

VARIETY.	SOWN.	Headed.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per bush.
California Prolific	Ap.23	July 9	Ag.14	68 47	50 1/2
Danish Chevalier	" 23	" 15	" 19	68 16	52
Odessa Six-rowed.	" 23	" 2	" 12	66 14	53
Webb's Chevalier.	" 23	" 8	" 18	61 17	52 1/2
Goldthorpe.....	" 23	" 16	" 18	65 21	50
Beardless.....	" 23	" 16	" 18	58 34	50 1/2
Rennie's Six-row'd	" 23	" 6	" 12	56 39	50
Two-rowed Naked	" 23	" 5	" 10	50 18	60

Indian Head Experimental Farm Tests.

Under the watchful direction of Mr. Angus Mackay, the Superintendent, an elaborate series of experiments were again carried on during 1891 at the Northwest Territories Experimental Farm, Indian Head. Of grains, roots, etc., there were during the year 383 grain and fodder plots, 90 grass plots, and 411 tests of roots, corn and vegetables under cultivation, which will indicate the immense amount of labor involved in arriving at conclusions and keeping records. During a visit of a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to the farm, Mr. Mackay furnished the following data concerning the results of the past season's work:—

WHEATS.

Red Fyfe—Sown on April 11th in one-tenth acre plots, ripened on Sept. 12th, and yielded at the rate of 44 bush. 20 lbs. per acre; sown April 8th on turnip land (5 acre plot), ripe Sept. 9th; yield, 51 bush. 10 lbs. per acre; small plot, sown April 6th, yielded 48 bush. 10 lbs.

White Fyfe—Sown April 11th on small plot, gave 39 bush. 20 lbs.; 5-acre plot, sown same date, 33 bush.

Ladoga—Sown April 6th, 30-acre plot, yielded 34 bush. 46 lbs.; sown April 8th, 36 bush.; sown April 11th, 33 bush. 20 lbs.

Of the newer sorts, Campbell's White Chaff, originated near Owen Sound, Ontario, sown April 5th on one-tenth acre plots, yielded 30 bush. 24 lbs.; sown April 13th, 35 bush. 30 lbs.; sown April 20th, 31 bush., and on April 27th, 37 bush. 19 lbs.; on May 4th, 35 bush. 30 lbs.;

May 11th, 36 bush. 10 lbs. A 5-acre plot, sown April 18th, yielded 52 bush. per acre. The marked increase in yield in the latter instance was due to the protection afforded by a railway bank from 10 to 15 feet high, thus preventing the uncovering of seed by the wind, which had the effect of reducing the other yields generally. This emphasizes once more the very great importance of windbreaks and the urgent necessity of setting out shelter belts of hardy trees suitable for that purpose.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that the trees thus far found best adapted for that purpose on the Indian Head Farm are the following:—Native Maple, Ash, Elm, Poplars and Cherry, European Mt. Ash, *Saley Boronish* (Willow), *Saley Acutifolia* (Willow), and two Poplars—*Populus Wabstii Riga* and *Populus Aurea*.

Red Fern wheat, sowed April 11th, gave 35 bush. 50 lbs.; on April 17th (fall plowing), 32 bush. 30 lbs., and on summerfallow land 34 bush. 20 lbs.

White Russian, sowed April 11th, gave 34 bush. 10 lbs.; White Connell, 38 bush. 40 lbs.; Campbell's Triumph, 33 bush. 20 lbs.

The East India wheats, which in 1890 gave such good returns, in 1891 were very poor, failing to stand the spring winds and frosts as well as the other wheats.

In point of earliness, Ladoga ranks first, and Campbell's White Chaff next, but the latter is a soft wheat, though it shows improvement in the matter of hardness, compared with 1890. It is considered a promising wheat.

White Fyfe ripened a day or so earlier than the red variety, and Ladoga was 10 days ahead, though not as heavy a yielder nor as good in quality.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT.

Very smutty seed of the Red Fyfe variety, untreated in any way, yielded at the rate of 24 bush. 10 lbs. per acre on a small plot, and one-half the heads were found to be smutty. Ten bushels of the same seed, treated with one pound blue stone, and sown under similar conditions otherwise, yielded at the rate of 29 bush. 30 lbs., and in a plot six feet square there were 270 smutty heads and 1,789 free from smut. Where the quantity of blue stone used was doubled the yield was 32 bush. per acre, and out of 2,055 heads on a six-foot square plot there were only 17 smutty heads.

FROZEN SEED TESTED

A comparative test of the values of frozen and unfrozen seed was made, seed in all cases, of course, being thoroughly cleaned. The best seed, No. 1 hard, from the Brandon Experimental Farm, gave 32 bush. 40 lbs. per acre; No. 1 frozen, 31 bush. 50 lbs.; No. 2 frozen, 31 bush. 10 lbs.; No. 3 frozen, 38 bush. 10 lbs, the latter being not only the largest yield but best in quality.

The plots of good and No. 1 frozen were heavier in straw and considerably lodged, while Nos. 2 and 3 frozen were thinner in straw and stood upright to the last, which no doubt accounts for No. 3 frozen yielding better than the good seed.

METHODS OF SEEDING—YIELDS.

Broadcast (per acre).....	38 bush. 20 lbs.
Drill (per acre).....	32 " 40 "
Press Drill (per acre).....	30 " 10 "

QUALITIES OF SEED—YIELDS:

1 bush. seed per acre.....	33 bush. 40 lbs.
1 1/2 " " " " " " " " " "	31 " 40 "
1 3/4 " " " " " " " " " "	34 " 10 "
1 3/4 " " " " " " " " " "	29 " 15 "

DIFFERENT DEPTHS—YIELDS.

1 inch deep.....	36 bush.
2 inches deep.....	31 " 40 lbs.
3 " " " " " " " " " "	32 " 40 lbs.
4 " " " " " " " " " "	28 " " "

BARLEYS.

The Duckbill two-rowed barley, gave 60 bushels per acre yield, and a variety called "California Prolific," 65 bushels, but the latter is believed to be Duckbill, sent to the Station under the latter name.

Selected Chevalier gave 50 bush. 36 lbs.; Prize Prolific, 54 bush. 28 lbs.; Baxter's six-rowed, 50 bush. 10 lbs. The lowest yielder was an India barley, giving only 24 bush. 33 lbs. Duckbill was the earliest of the two-

rowed sorts, being sown April 15th and cut Sept. 1st, and is considered by Mr. Mackay by far the best barley for the Northwest. The straw is of excellent quality, and stands well. It ripens from four to six days earlier than any other two-rowed sort, though not so early as the six-rowed sorts by more than a week, yet it escapes the frost.

OATS.

The earliest variety was the Prize Cluster (white), yielding 86 bush. 24 lbs. on one tenth acre plots; American Banner, yielding 88 bush. 4 lbs., but was about one week later in ripening than the Prize Cluster. Another excellent oat was the Bonanza, yielding 89 bush. 16 lbs., an early ripener also. The Cream Egyptian is an excellent oat, yielding on 5-acre stubble plot 80 bush. per acre. The Welcome oat also yielded 80 bush. per acre, and the Black Tartarian 78 bush. The Potato, a white oat, gave 80 bush.

PEAS.

This crop did not succeed as well as in former years, for the reason that the seed was uncovered in the spring by the winds. As a rule peas have done well on this farm, the better field varieties being:—Black Eyes, White Marrowfat, Multipliers and Mummy. Yields as high as 30 bush. per acre have been obtained.

FODDERS.

A number of experiments were carried on with different grains to produce fodder for summer use, if necessary, but more especially for hay. The best results were obtained from rye and barley sown April 18th and cut Aug. 3rd, yielding 2 1/2 tons hay per acre. The largest yield was about four tons per acre from Red Fyfe wheat and rye sown on April 6th and cut July 20th.

GRASSES.

Of the grasses, Meadow Fescue has done the best, the yield being 2 tons 600 lbs. per acre, Orchard Grass ranking next with a yield of 2 tons. Both these sorts have been grown two years, a second cutting of 1 1/2 tons per acre being secured during the past season of Orchard Grass.

CLOVERS.

Of the clovers, Lucerne gave 2 1/2 tons the second year from one cutting; Mammoth clover gave 1 ton 1600 lbs. the first year. Lucerne promises to be a very useful crop, the second season's growth greatly exceeding the first. Red Clover and San'oil were both killed out in winter, but White Clover survives the winter and promises usefulness for lawn purposes.

ROOTS.

Fifteen varieties of turnips were tried. Bangholm, a Swede, yielded 1,086 bush. per acre; Purple Top Swede, 1,086 bush. 46 lbs.; Imperial Swede, 1,056. The Purple Top is highly recommended.

Turnip seed was sown on May 11th and May 23rd, and there was a yield of 200 per acre more in favor of early seeding.

Fifteen varieties of mangolds were tested, but the results were poor, the best yielder being the Long Red, 615 bush. per acre; the poorest yielder being Yellow Tankard variety, 422 bush. per acre. Sugar beets averaged about 350 bush. per acre, but further tests are to be made.

Fifteen varieties of carrots were grown, the largest yield being 366 bush per acre from the Short Whites.

Of potatoes, 75 varieties were tried, and the best yielder was a seedling obtained from the Central Experimental Farm, giving 463 bush. per acre, but in quality they were poor, being coarse and rough. Among the best varieties were:—Early Rose, 309 bush. per acre; Early Puritan, 293; Beauty of Hebron, 298; Sharp's Seedling, 287; Rose's New Giant, 377; Lizzie's Pride, 368; Empress Belle, 311, and Snow Flake, 322.

CORNS.

Thirty-four varieties were tested, the greatest yield being 10 1/2 tons per acre of North Dakota; Red Blazed gave 10 tons; Golden Dent, 9 1/2 tons. The highest corn was only 5 1/2 feet high, with hardly a trace of ear. Very few of them came in silk. The Squaw Corn, Extra Early Cory and Mitchell's Extra Early produced ears fit for table use, but did not harden.

About four acres of corn was put into the silo along with other fodders, each, of course, in separate layers, upon the results of which future reports will be made.

A DANGEROUS WEED.

At Indian Head, about the famous Ball Farm, the writer noticed vast quantities of what is called "Tumble Weed," from its habit when dry of rolling and tumbling along in large bunches. It is an annual, each plant producing innumerable quantities of seed, and in a couple of years since it first made its appearance there it has spread with frightful rapidity. Prof. Macoun some time ago predicted that it would yet be regarded as one of the worst known weeds. Prompt and general measures should be taken to destroy this new pest.

Testimony from Manitoba Farmers.

One object kept specially in view in the preparation of this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE was the giving of the fullest and most accurate information available regarding the different varieties of grains and roots that proved most successful during 1891. As long experience teaches some varieties are more suitable for certain districts than others, many careful and observant farmers in different parts of the Prairie Province have kindly aided us in securing such information as would be helpful to the province generally, as a preparatory step towards seed selection for the sowing of 1892, and their reports are submitted herewith. They will repay careful perusal:—

S. J. JACKSON, M. P. P., STONEWALL, MAN.  
PROPOSE TO TRY LADOGA.—SHARP'S SEEDLING POTATO HIGHLY COMMENDED.

**Wheat.**—I had two varieties of wheat, Red Fyfe and a red wheat called Imperial, all sown between the 15th and 25th of April; all touched with frost on 26th August, though I smuged heavily from 12 to 5 o'clock. The Imperial wheat (got by me from J. H. McClure, Balmoral P. O.) yielded 30 bus. to the acre; Red Fyfe, 24 bus. In 1890 the Imperial was not touched by frost; Red Fyfe, sowed at the same time alongside, graded No. 1 regular or frozen.

**Oats.**—Had two varieties, Black Tartarian and Egyptian, neither of them pure; averaged all round 55 bus. to the acre.

**Barley.**—Six-rowed was a fair crop this year in vicinity, from 35 to 50 bus. to the acre.

**Potatoes.**—I have settled on Sharp's Seedling, originated in Southern Manitoba, and got by me from Finlay Young, M. P. P. It is a very fine dry potato, very much like Early Rose, and yielded over 300 bus. per acre.

Myself and many other farmers here would like to try Ladoga next year.

WM. CHAMPION, REABURN, MAN.  
RED FERN AND LADOGA INCLINED TO RUST AND WHITE FYFE TO SMUT—TWO-ROWED BARLEY SLOW IN MATURING.

**Spring Wheat.**—By all odds, first Red Fyfe, second White Fyfe. I have tried Red Fern and Ladoga, both inclined to rust, right along side of Red Fyfe that showed no signs of rust. White Fyfe does well, but more inclined to smut. Ninety-nine per cent. of wheat grown here this year is Red Fyfe, and seventy-five per cent. will grade No. 1 hard.

**Barley.**—Only one man has tried the two-rowed. It has done well. We all grow six-rowed and that for feeding, and at the present price I think it will pay best. Last season two-rowed barley took longer to come to maturity, and has to be sowed earlier. We sow our barley about first June and reap August 13, whereby we are able to kill many weeds which we could not do if sowed early, and another reason is the work is done at a time when nothing else is pressing.

**Oats.**—Not a big crop in this district; our land is all or nearly all limestone. They grow bright, heavy and good, but seldom run over 60 bushels per acre. This year I grew Vicks' Banner (white) in the same field with Norway (black), and the former beat the latter by 10 bushels, running 60 bushels per acre. Last year the black oats went over 65 bushels per acre. All white oats with us grew too much straw, and the husk seems thicker than on the black.

**Peas, Turnips, Carrots, Mangolds.**—Are not grown, but I will anxiously await to see the experience of others, as I know it would pay to feed mangolds to milk cows in the fall.

**Potatoes.**—Many varieties grown, but I think the Beauty of Hebron take the lead. I grow both Hebron and Rural New Yorker, and the latter stood our wet summer the best. They resemble strongly the old Snowflake.

W. A. DOYLE, BEULAH, MANITOBA.  
WHITE RUSSIAN WHEAT AHEAD OF RED FYFE—GREAT SUCCESS WITH ROOTS.

**Wheat.**—I brought the first wheat ever sowed in this county from Shoal Lake in 1879. It was

Golden Drop, a beautiful large plump grain, very early, but a very bad smutter. I was forced to get rid of it, although it was never frozen with me. About this time the C. P. Ry. introduced the Fyfe, which has been frozen every year of early frosts. It is a hazardous grain to sow I obtained from a reliable dealer in Wisconsin pure White Russian, which I have sowed for six or seven years. It was never frozen except in 1888, when all kinds fared alike. The buyers cannot tell it from Fyfe; it is now quite as hard, and from one week to ten days earlier. The past four years I have sowed nothing else, and will on no account return to Fyfe. In 1891 I raised 35 bus. per acre on all my fallow land, and 20 bus. on spring plowing. Owing to the presence of a few shrunken grains the dealers grade it No. 2 hard. We have raised no Ladoga in Manitoba, and hence White Russian is so far our best paying variety. It is remarkably free from smut.

**Oats.**—White Banner has paid best on heavy soils, and on light soils the Black Tartarian is to be preferred, being a much heavier cropper.

**Peas.**—None sown in fields.

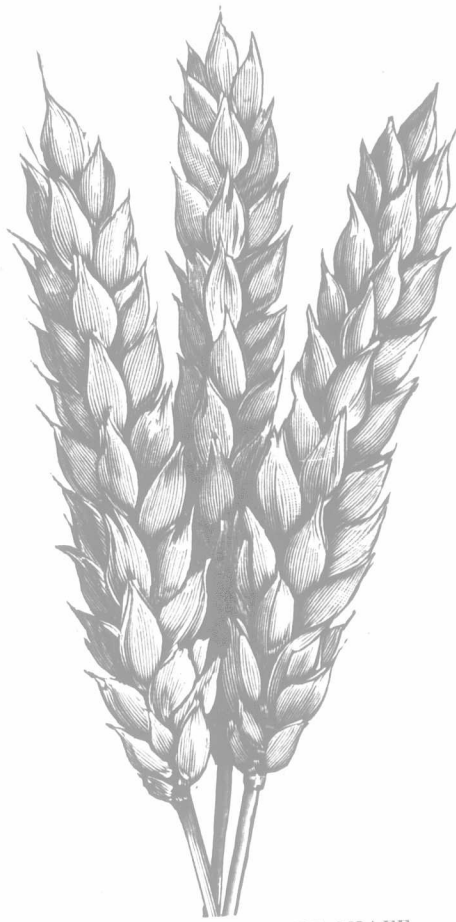
**Turnips.**—Elephant Monarch Swede and Steele's Purple-top Swede are the best. I grow both and cannot decide between them.

**Carrots.**—Steele's Improved Short White has no peer. Rennie's Intermediate next best.

**Mangolds.**—The Mammoth Long Red is the best by all means.

**Potatoes.**—Beauty of Hebron and Pearl of Savoy are the two best varieties. It is hard to decide which is the best. Summit is the heaviest cropper, and a fairly good potato. I raised 163 lbs. from 1 lb. in 1890.

I took first prize this year at Birtle Show for potatoes, carrots, turnips, mangolds, beets, onions, parsnips, etc.



CAMPBELL'S VELVET CHAFF.

ALEX. T. THOMSON, DOUGLAS, MAN.

LADOGA WHEAT CONDEMNED—TWO-ROWED BARLEY SUCCESSFUL, BUT PRICES LOW—THE FYFES STILL AHEAD.

**Wheat.**—Farmers in this locality go in for wheat almost entirely. Variety sown, as a rule, is Red Fyfe. Other varieties have been sown, but not known as yet which will prove the most valuable. The Ladoga has not proved a success, as it has rusted badly, and is, as a rule, condemned in this section.

**Oats.**—A heavy crop, as a rule, but prices are low.

**Barley.**—Two-rowed has been quite successful, but prices are also low.

**Potatoes.** particularly Beauty of Hebron, are good.

**Roots** of all kinds grow in abundance here with little care.

**Peas** are not grown here, although magnificent crops have been raised; the trouble of harvesting stands against them.

Mr. D. C. Campbell has a new variety of spring wheat which promises well. Hope to have it better tested next season. We have not proved anything better as yet than the Red and White Fyfe wheat.

WALTER LYNCH, WESTBOURNE, MAN.

CLUSTER AND EGYPTIAN OATS IN FAVOR—BLACK OATS YIELD 70 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

**Wheat.**—Red Fyfe is the only variety sown. I don't know of a bushel of any other kind being sown within miles of here.

**Barley** is only grown for feed, and the six-rowed is the only kind grown.

Of **Oats** there is a greater variety, but as they are only grown for feed, it is a matter of opinion which is the most profitable. I think it is generally admitted that the black oats (Tartarian or Norway) yield the most bushels, but whether they yield the most feed is not so certain. The white oats that seem to be most in favor are the Cluster and Egyptian.

My Red Fyfe gave me, on backsetting, 42½ bush. per acre; on stubble, second crop, 34 bush. per acre; barley, 45 bush. per acre; black oats, 70 bush. per acre.

W. S. LISTER, "MARCHMONT," MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

GOLDEN DROP SHEELS BADLY—CHEVALIER BARLEY UNSATISFACTORY—RACEHORSE OATS.

**Wheat.**—White Fyfe better results than Red; Golden Drop a little earlier than either, but a very bad sheller if cut at all on the ripe side. Everyone is very anxious to find out the merits of Ladoga, and, if satisfactory, it will almost entirely supercede all other kinds, as everyone feels it would be more satisfactory to grow a good sample of soft wheat than chicken feed when trying to grow No. 1 hard.

**Barley.**—The two-rowed introduced by the government has been grown a good deal, and is not very satisfactory, from late ripening and weak straw. Duckbill, which is preferred down east to it, has not yet been tried. Common six-rowed is mostly grown and always gives good results, and last year I saw a crop of 56 bushels to the acre on spring breaking.

**Oats.**—I tried four new kinds from the Experimental Farm. Being English kinds, they are mostly late, and Racehorse gave the best results of them. My best crop of oats was from American Banner. Black Tartarian oats are mostly rather light this year.

HENRY NEWMARCH, STRATHEWEN, MANITOBA.  
WHITE FYFE AND GOLDEN DROP WHEATS PAID BEST.

The varieties that paid best here are, as far as I can learn:—

**Wheat.**—White Fyfe and Golden Drop—a little Ladoga sown.

**Barley.**—Six-rowed, common.

**Oats.**—Black Tartarian and Banner.

**Peas.**—Black-eyed Marrowfat.

**Turnips.**—Highland Prize, Carter's Elephant.

**Carrots.**—White Belgian.

**Mangolds.**—Long Red.

**Potatoes.**—Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Rosedale.

ISAAC COOK, DUNDEE, MANITOBA.  
WHITE RUSSIAN WHEAT EARLY AND STANDS THE FROST WELL.

**Wheat.**—Red Fyfe seems to do the best, as ours is a heavy soil, and it is the least liable to rust and sure not to smut. White Russian did very well and stood the frost better than the Fyfe, and is fully earlier.

**Barley.**—Is not a heavy crop and the six-rowed does the best.

**Oats.**—Are the general crop. The Banner Egyptian and Black Tartarian did the best. They have a heavy, stiff straw, stand up well and are heavy yielders.

**Peas.**—Are not much sown, but do well.

**Turnips, Mangolds and Carrots.**—Do well, but are not grown extensively.

**Potatoes.**—The early varieties have done the best this year on account of wet and cold.

J. H. MCCLURE, BALMORAL, MAN.  
LIKES IMPERIAL WHEAT BETTER THAN ANY OTHER VARIETY TESTED.

**Wheat.**—Some Ladoga sown, but did not yield very well and was a poor sample, though not frozen. I have sown Imperial for three years past; I like it better than any variety I have tried, and I have sown both varieties of the Fyfe, the White Russian, the Mars, Old Golden Drop and the Colorado. I don't say Imperial will do well on all soils; on heavy land I believe that the Lost Nation or Gold Drop will do better than most varieties.

**Barley.**—I know of no better variety than the six-rowed. The two-rowed has to be sowed as early as wheat in order to be ripe before frost comes. The Peruvian or White Hullless is also a late variety.

**Oats.**—I have sowed Black Tartarian (seed from Rennie, of Toronto), also sowed the Egyptian, but the Tartarian did best; also sowed the "Exeter" oat (at least that is the name the party gave them that brought them from Ontario). "Exeter" is a white oat, thin hulled and very heavy, not large like the Potato oat or the Egyptian, but a great oat to yield—at least it does well in this district. It and the Black Tartarian do the best.

**Peas.**—Are not generally sown in this district, but they do very well. I have sown both the Golden Vine and the Black-eyed Marrowfat the last four or five years, but I think the Marrowfats do the best.

**Turnips.**—If for the table or market the Sutton's Champion does the best with me; if one wants large turnips sow the Elephant or the Giant King Swede, but if for feeding in the fall the Greystone is a large variety and a great cropper.

**Carrots.**—The Mammoth White Intermediate does best as a white carrot in this district, and I believe they will do best anywhere in Manitoba. If for table carrots the Nantes or Shorthorn does the best here.

**Mangolds.**—On heavy soil the Globe may do the best, on lighter soil the Long Red will yield the best.

JAS. RIDDELL, LINTRATHEN, MAN.

**WELL PLEASED WITH WHITE FYFE—TWO-ROWED BARLEY TO BE TRIED.**

**Spring Wheat.**—Little else tried except Red Fyfe; but those who have tried White Fyfe have come out ahead of those who have gone in altogether for the Red. The White Fyfe is from seven to ten days earlier than the Red; will yield as much per acre on old land (land that has raised five or six crops) as Red Fyfe will do on breaking. This is my experience, and can be vouched for by the neighbors.

**Barley.**—The six-rowed is the only variety that has been grown here. A few farmers got enough two-rowed barley last year to make a fair trial in 1892.

**Oats.**—The Welcome (white) oats and Black Tartar are the varieties grown. The Welcome is about one week earlier than the Black Tartar, but does not yield so much per acre.

**Peas.**—None grown.

**Turnips.**—Almost any variety of Swedes, when properly cultivated, will yield an abundant crop. When intended for storing over winter, Swedes are the best. For fall use, Yellow Aberdeen is the most suitable.

**Carrots and mangolds** are not grown in any quantities.

**Potatoes.**—The Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Snowflake are good enough for anyone.

JOHN W. PARKER, BLYTHFIELD.

**BANNER AND WHITE RUSSIAN OATS DO WELL—STANDS BY RED FYFE AGAINST ALL COMERS.**

**Spring Wheat.**—I have sown wheat here now for twenty years and will stay by Red Fyfe as the best spring wheat yet introduced—the finest grain, the best yielder and the most reliable in my judgment of all the spring wheats. Keep land clean, fall plough and keep up fertility of soil, sow with some machine early in spring which will cover grain thoroughly, trust in Providence, and in a fair season a good crop of No. 1 hard is assured. If frost threatens, cut when in dough and stock after binder in round stooks not less than twelve sheaves and not more than sixteen; stack after ten days if weather be favorable, and Manitoba No. 1 hard of the highest quality will be the result—in the section surrounding Winnipeg to the south and west at least. I have sowed White Fyfe, and found it no earlier and not as good a yielder. White Russian, a soft wheat, no better yielder. Ladoga I have tried twice, first time it was utterly worthless; second time, I think it was better; would withstand frost better and ripen earlier, but would not pay for experimenting. The fact is the country around Winnipeg is especially suited for Red Fyfe wheat.

This year I will try the old Red River wheat, which I sowed for the first ten years and never saw even frosted grain, but the conditions were different.

**Barley.**—I only raise it for feed and prefer six-rowed. I have tried the two-rowed Chevalier, but it is no better yielder and requires to be sown as early as wheat. Chevalier did well.

**Peas.**—Seem to be nearly a failure these late years.

**Oats.**—The Banner and White Russian are the best in this neighborhood, and are always a sure crop. Black Tartarian is another standard oat, and is always reliable here. Prize Cluster is good.

**Turnips, Carrots and Mangolds.**—Are not much raised here, as barley is easier raised and is more reliable for coarse feed.

**Potatoes.**—Beauty of Hebron and other varieties of Early Rose are deservedly the favorites here.

JOHN HETTEL, M. P. P., BOISSEVAIN.

**RED FERN HIGHLY SPOKEN OF—BLACK TARTARIAN OATS A FAVORITE—100 BUSHELS PER ACRE YIELD.**

Fyfe, principally Red. Mr. Robt. Douglass, sec. 4, **Wheat.**—Only kinds grown are Red and White tp. 6, R. 20, w., Heaslip P. O., had 100 or 125 acres of Red Fern last season. Mr. Douglass has grown it for two or three years, and speaks very highly of it.

**Oats.**—The Black Tartarian seems to be a favorite. Some grow the Welcome, and some the Banner.

**Barley** grown last season mostly six-rowed.

**Turnips and Mangolds.**—Scarcely any grown.

Speaking generally, to grow all wheat is a great mistake. However, we had a great wheat year, averaging from 25 to 50 bushels per acre, oats going from 50 to 90, and some 100; barley, 80 to 50. Our wheat is good, 70 per cent. of it will grade over No. 1 Regular, and a large amount will grade Extra One Hard.

K. M'KINER, "ROSELEA FARM," VIRDEN, MAN.  
**EUREKA WHEAT LOSING GROUND—FAVORABLE TO LADOGA—GOOD SAMPLE OF CARTER'S PRIZE PROLIFIC BARLEY.**

**Wheat.**—Red Fyfe is almost the only wheat sown in this locality, though White Fyfe does fairly well on sandy soil, but is most liable to smut. Eureka seemed a favorite two or three years ago, but is losing ground, as the slightest frost seems to affect it far worse than Red Fyfe. Ladoga seems to give

good satisfaction to two neighbors who tried it this last season. One claims it to have been eight days earlier and a heavier cropper than Red Fyfe; the other says it is eight to ten days earlier.

**Barley.**—Little or none sown here except for feed, though I believe from a little I have grown of Carter's Prize Prolific this last two seasons that a fine sample of malting barley could be grown.

**Oats.**—White Egyptian and Carter's Prize Cluster I find the best paying, as they are good croppers and yield heavy, plump grain.

**Peas** are not much grown. I have grown some Scotch field peas for the last two seasons; they are prolific and grow more straw than those generally grown here.

**Turnips, Carrots and Mangolds** not grown to any extent.

**Potatoes.**—The Early Rose is the principal sort, but taking quality and quantity into consideration a new variety of like quality and constitution would be a boon.

R. S. M'BETH, OAK LAKE.

**RED FYFE DOES WELL—EUREKA REPORTED BADLY FROZEN—DARK BARLEY AND NO DEMAND FOR EXPORT.**

**Wheat.**—The wheat crop in this vicinity was nearly all Red Fyfe, and averaged about thirty bushels per acre, and in this immediate neighborhood was nearly all free from frost. On the north side of the Assiniboine river, and also on the south side in the vicinity of Oak Lake, the soil is not so heavy as it is in most places in Manitoba, and the subsoil is principally sand, and for that reason we do not need to use any early maturing variety of wheat. On heavier soils, to the north and east of here, there is considerable frozen wheat, and the only man I know of who sowed one lot of Eureka wheat reported it badly frozen. A few years ago considerable White Fyfe was grown, with about the same result as to profit as Red Fyfe, but I have seen none this season.

**Barley.**—Very little barley grown, and what there was was dark and poorly filled, although some heavy yields are reported. English two-rowed barley was about the only variety grown, but there seems to be no demand for it, and indeed very little to sell. I believe this country will not produce good export barley, as it rarely fills well and is nearly always of a dark color, owing very often to the heavy dews, even if there is no rain.

**Oats.**—Welcome oats are grown principally and seem to give good satisfaction, yielding this year from forty bushels upward, according as the soil was light or heavy. A few farmers had New Zealand oats, but they do not come in right as they generally ripen in the wheat harvest; yield about the same weight per acre as Welcome oats. Our oats are plump and good.

**Peas.**—Only noticed one small field, but they looked well and were a large crop, with good length of straw and lots of pods.

**Flax.**—Flax crop small, but a few acres were grown, yielding about fifteen bushels per acre. Should be more extensively grown, as it can be put in after the rest of the seeding is done, and also in summer when horses are stabled and fed grain.

**Fodder Crops.**—Millet and Hungarian grass very good in 1890, but in 1891 they were very poor. Happily nearly all the farmers sowed oats with them, and the oats did well. I sowed wheat and oats mixed for fodder, and had very heavy crop. My stock eat it up clean and do well on it. The prairie hay is about all gone here, and so we have to look to something else for stock which is about the surest and best crop of all.

**Turnips.**—Not grown to any great extent, and as a crop were rather small, as was the case with nearly all roots and vegetables. Swede turnips are about the only variety grown, but owing to the cheapness of beans and shorts (there being a mill at Oak Lake and one at Virden), and the high price of labor, turnips, mangolds and carrots are scarcely grown for feeding purposes.

**Potatoes.**—The area planted was small, and owing to unfavorable weather the yield was small. Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and White Elephant are the principal varieties, with very little difference in the yield.

DANIEL BOISSEVAIN, CANNINGTON MANOR.

**RED FYFE WHEAT, WHITE EGYPTIAN AND BLACK TARTARIAN OATS THE STAPLE VARIETIES.**

**Wheat.**—Both this season and other years the Red Fyfe wheat has been our only variety practically, and with our black garden soil it ripens early and yields from 20 to 25 bushels per acre and over. Some White Russian was grown successfully, but only to a small degree.

**Oats.**—White Egyptian and Black Tartarian, yielding as high as 80 bushels per acre, are decidedly our staple, some Egyptians weighing 42 lbs. to the bushel. A few Welcome oats have been quite prolific and Dr. Hardy has an imported English variety, not yet threshed, which gave a beautiful looking crop.

**Peas** are grown but little, the yield of Black-eyed Marrowfat promising well.

**Flax** sown for feed yielded fairly, but in tiny patches. We have no frozen crops here, if the land gets a fair show; and the Superior press drill gives unbounded satisfaction. Any crop sown by it can be told at a glance from sprouting to threshing.

**Barley** is not a favorite. One bushel of rye, sown with press drill and partly cut too soon, merely to rest my McCormick binder, yielded 48 bushels, although a little of it was lodged; sown May 5th; headed June 22nd; harvested in full August 27th; height about 6 feet.

**Turnips.**—Purple-top Swedes have given big yields, but large red mangolds gave best crops, and are the preferred cattle feed, I think.

**Hungarian and Millet** were a failure. The seed was mixed with oats and press-drilled, with the result that two fine crops of oats were harvested from a peck to the acre. My five acres would have yielded 80 bushels from one peck of seed had they not been sown too late. Straw six feet high and free from weeds, still the McCormick could not take a three-foot swath.

**Potatoes.**—The Early Rose is the leading potato, although Beauty of Hebron and some Burpees gave very fine returns. The potato yield was, with other roots, below the average. Messrs. Troughton showed a sheaf of timothy that stung Ontario's men with envy.

JOHN TEMPLETON, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

**WELL PLEASED WITH VICK'S AMERICAN BANNER OATS—BARLEY GOOD, BUT TOO CHEAP.**

**Wheat.**—Eight years ago we sowed the Golden Drop wheat. It ripened earlier than the Red Fyfe, but seemed to smut more and did not yield as much per acre as the latter; yet on the whole it's a good variety, and seeing the liability from frost these latter years I think it very desirable to try, provided pure seed can be obtained. Red Fyfe, unless in a very early and favorable season, seldom ripens before the 25th of August to the 1st of September, and then in low lands much of it is frozen.

**Oats.**—Last year we grew the White American Banner and found the yield and quality excellent. One field of White Australian also was a heavy yield; these two varieties we find the best. In black the Tartarian is the best.

**Barley.**—Six-rowed we can usually grow from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. This is a good crop, and it would pay well could the farmer sell for from 40 to 50 cents per bushel, instead of from 20 to 25 cents.

**Potatoes.**—Do well on first breaking, or, indeed, one is sure of good quality and yield on any soil by ploughing in and twice after cultivating.

**Turnips.**—The Strap Leaf turnip did best with us.

**Carrots and Mangolds.**—Did not come up to our expectations, the year being dry, and a late spring frost is apt to cut off the mangold plant.

J. SAUNDERSON, SOURIS, MAN.

**NOTHING TO BEAT RED FYFE—WHITE-EYED MARROWFAT PEAS DO WELL.**

**Wheat.**—We have nothing to beat Red Fyfe. Tried Ladoga, but it only gives about two-thirds the quantity of Red Fyfe, and runs badly to smut; Omega has the same fault; Mars, a week earlier than Fyfe, is as good a yielder, but is more prone to smut, and the buyers claim it is not as hard, but I purpose giving it a more extended trial; Red Fern the buyers do not like; Eldorado too soft.

**Barley.**—Only grown in small quantities for feed.

**Oats.**—Have had best success with Welcome in white, and Generothan in black, but the Generothan wants to be sown pretty early as they are a late variety.

**Peas.**—Have been most successful with White-eyed Marrowfat; have tried Black-eyed Marrowfat and Gold Vine, but they were too late.

**Turnips.**—I prefer Rennie's Prize Purple-top Swede.

**Carrots.**—Have tried White Vosgas, White Belgian, Long Red Altringham, Long Orange and New Mammoth White Intermediate, but prefer the first as the best and easiest harvested.

**Mangolds.**—Grow Mammoth Long Red and Mammoth Yellow Intermediate.

**Potatoes.**—Have only been growing Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron, but think there are newer varieties better, and purpose trying some of them.

H. NICHOL, BRANDON.

**A VERY UNFAVORABLE SHOWING FOR THE LADOGA VARIETY—SIX-ROWED BARLEY PREFERRED.**

**Wheat.**—Nearly all Red Fyfe grown here, with quite a sprinkling of White Fyfe. The White Fyfe does not show the frost quite so much as the red. No difference of ripening between Red and White Fyfe here. I had a small piece of Ladoga, sown with Red Fyfe on fallow, that ripened a little earlier, but not much. It got struck with rust and was a very poor sample, very little better, if any, than the Fyfe alongside that was out in more frost. I am inclined to think most people overestimate its early ripening. It gets a brown color early but is not ripe much earlier than Fyfe, as far as my observation goes, and is a poor, soft wheat, liable to smut and rust, and bad for getting lodged on anything like strong land, and yields small. I grew another kind called Mars for the last four years, a better wheat than Ladoga, ripening earlier. I have let it all go this year, testing it carefully each year. It is too weak in the straw and wheat soft, liable to smut and rust. I have grown Red Fyfe, White Fyfe, White Russian, Emporium, Mars, Ladoga, Saxonka and Kubanka, and put them in rotation named for usefulness, as far as I can see. I think Red and White Fyfe about equal, and intend to get some White again.

**Barley.**—Very little grown here, but I always have a little. Sow the six-rowed mostly, and like it best. The two-rowed I had lodged and was as late as wheat in ripening, interfering with wheat harvest.

**Oats.**—I grew the American Banner almost entirely this year. I like them; will ripen early, and good plump oats for milling or feed. I have had them three years.

**Peas, Turnips, Carrots and Mangolds.**—Almost none grown.

**Potatoes.**—Several varieties, but nothing better yet than the Rose.



JACOB SCOTT, STONEWALL, MAN.  
 WHITE FYFE HAS DONE BEST—BLACK MARROW-FAT PEAS SUCCEED WELL.

*Wheat.*—From my own experience, and that of a number of my neighbors, I find that White Fyfe has done best. Mine yielded 31 bushels per acre.

*Oats.*—Black Tartarian and White Egyptian take the lead.

*Barley.*—Only the common varieties are grown. Very little grown for sale.

*Peas.*—Black Marrowfat are the only variety that do well here.

*Turnips.*—Purple-top Swede does best, very large yields being reported.

*Carrots.*—English White and Half Long Scarlet do best.

*Mangolds.*—Long Red are mostly grown.

*Potatoes.*—Beauty of Hebron yielded best.

JOHN J. RING, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

NOTHING TO BEAT THE FYFES—WHITE OATS FOR MILLING—CROWN PEAS FAVORED.

*Wheat.*—Several new varieties tested in our locality. We have found nothing to compare with the old Red and White Fyfe so far. I am in a position to speak positively on the wheat question, as we handle through our elevator the greater part of wheat grown in this locality.

*Barley.*—The best I have ever seen is the two-rowed English sort.

*Oats.*—All the varieties are represented, and all do very well. I fancy the white for milling oats, either the Welcome or Egyptian.

*Peas.*—As far as I know, the Crown peas are the favorite; not many raised.

*Turnips.*—All kinds grow splendidly, but Swedish turnips are best for feeding and keeping.

*Carrots.*—The Half Long Red and White are best and yield most per acre.

*Beets and Mangolds.*—All kinds grow well.

*Potatoes.*—Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron are the favorites.

THOS. ORMINSTON, DONGOLA, MAN.

RED AND WHITE FYFE ARE EQUALLY WELL LIKED.

*Wheat.*—Only Red and White Fyfe grown here. They are about equal, in fact you can hardly tell them apart. The yield has been good this year, from 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

*Barley.*—The six-rowed variety seems to do very well. No other sort.

*Oats.*—We have a variety of white oats and the Black Tartarian; they seem to do about equally well.

*Peas.*—Are a failure.

*Turnips, Carrots and Mangolds.*—Succeed very well; they grow hard, dry and small.

*Potatoes.*—All kinds seem to do well here.

C BELHOUSE, ARVEME, MAN.

THEY ARE GIVING WHITE FYFE A TRIAL.

*Wheat.*—Red Fyfe is the kind chiefly grown here, though White Fyfe has been grown this year, but on a very small scale. Wheat yield varied from 18 to 24 bushels per acre.

*Oats.*—Did not yield well, owing to the cold, backward season. Peas, none grown. No barley.

Turnips a fair crop. Carrots and Mangolds none grown. Potatoes a good crop, but small, owing to the frost.

JOHN A. KILSON, DRUMCONNER, MAN.

AMERICAN BANNER OATS YIELD 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE, WEIGHING 40 LBS PER BUSHEL.

*Wheat.*—Red Fyfe seems to be the favorite in this section, with an average yield of about thirty bushels per acre, some pieces yielding forty-five per acre. White Fyfe does well and ripens a few days sooner than Red Fyfe, but does not bring as high a price. Eureka and Ladoga wheat are both good wheats, but not yet sufficiently tested.

*Barley.*—Six-rowed, average yield about thirty-five.

*Oats.*—American Banner seems to lead, yielding as high as one hundred bushels per acre, weighing forty lbs. to the measured bushel. Black Tartarian is another good oat, with a yield of seventy-five and eighty bushels per acre; common black oats yield about sixty bushels per acre.

*Peas.*—Are not grown very much. One neighbor grew one acre of Golden Vine peas this year, with a yield of about twenty-five bushels per acre.

*Swede Turnips.*—Do splendidly, although not generally grown, some fields yielding as high as four hundred bushels per acre.

*Potatoes, Carrots and Mangolds.*—Do well, but are very little grown.

J. L. DENHOLM, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

ALL SORTS REPORTED DOING WELL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

*Wheat.*—Our varieties of grain and mode of farming are much the same as in Ontario. The fall wheat that takes the lead here is the Democrat; very little is sown. We took the first prize at the Westminster Fair on the Democrat, and I never saw as fine a sample in Ontario. There are very many kinds of spring wheat here; all do well, but there is a variety called the Swamp Wheat, brought from Ontario a few years ago, that rather takes the lead. Red Fyfe does very well.

*Oats.*—The American Banner and Egyptian oats are the leading varieties. They do not smut.

*Peas.*—The small white pea (think they are the Golden Vine) is mostly sown. There is also a large pea, called the Marrowfat.

*Barley.*—We have the six-rowed and two-rowed. We have a variety of two-rowed, called the Champion, on which we took first prize at New Westminster Fair. All kinds of grain do well here.

*Potatoes.*—I think there are more of the Early Rose and Garner Chilley raised than any other two kinds. We have two new kinds, called the Early Puritan and Scotch Magnum, which have done well.

H. SORBY, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

SECURES HIS LARGEST YIELD FROM RED FYFE (IMPORTED SEED).

Mr. H. Sorby, of Portage la Prairie, who raised in 1891 over 40,000 bushels from 1,100 acres, reports his best yields as follows:—160 acres Red Fyfe, 43 bush. per acre; 25 acres White Fyfe, 5 bush. per acre; 12 acres Red (imported seed), 60 bush. per acre; worst yield, 16 acres Ladoga, 30 bush. per acre.

GEO. HOPE, CARBERRY, MAN.

WHITE FYFE AND LADOGA PAID BEST—SIX-ROWED BARLEY PREFERRED.

*Wheat.*—White Fyfe and Ladoga have yielded and paid best. Red Fyfe seems to take the frost most easily.

*Barley.*—Six-rowed yields and pays better than two-rowed.

*Oats.*—Best yielder is the Black Tartarian—60 bush. per acre; Welcome, 50 bush.

*Peas* do well here, but very few are sown.

*Turnips.*—Yellow White and Swedish do well, but are not grown to any great extent. Both white and red carrots do fairly well. Mangolds are hard to beat in our vicinity.

*Potatoes.*—Not very heavy, but the Beauty of Hebron yields the best.

JAS. H. DUNLOP, LANGVALE, MAN.

BLACK TARTARIAN AND WELCOME OATS SATISFACTORY—CARTER'S PRIZE PROLIFIC BARLEY DID VERY WELL.

*Wheat.*—Red Fyfe and White Fyfe sown.

*Barley.*—Mansbury, six-rowed, we are trying. Carter's Prize Prolific did very well last season; not threshed yet, so cannot give yield.

*Oats.*—Black Tartarian and Welcome we find do as well as any we can get.

*Peas.*—Are not grown very extensively in this section.

*Turnips.*—Laidlaw's Imported Purple-top and Lang's Imported Purple-top do very well.

*Mangolds.*—They are not grown to any extent, my father being the only one I know of having grown them in this part.

*Carrots.*—Mitchell's Perfected and White Belgian do well here, but field carrots are not much grown.

*Potatoes.*—Beauty of Hebron and Morning Star are what are generally sown; we have had Pearce's Extra Early two seasons, and find it a splendid variety.

*Roots.*—As a general rule, are not grown very much; nearly every farmer, with very few exceptions, grow nothing excepting wheat, oats and barley. Peas and corn are not grown except for house use.

J. A. MULLEN, CYPRESS RIVER, MAN.

SUGGESTS GROWING OATS INSTEAD OF WHEAT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

My own experience is wheat pays best, as I have been very fortunate in having good crops every year since I came here; but much depends on the land and the way grain is put in. I think a great improvement might be made on poor, frozen wheat, if we could get an oat that would be good for milling and sow them instead, where we have old land which we are not sure of giving a good crop, but which would give a good crop of oats, say 60 bush., at 20 cents worth \$12.00, and a sure market, when a poor crop of wheat only gives 15 bush. to the acre, at 28 cents or say 30 cents per bushel, making \$4.50, a loss of \$7.50 per acre. I think if farmers would make a change in this way where wheat has failed, that they would make money with other grains.

WM. BUZZA, BEULAH, MAN.

A WORD FOR THE AMERICAN WHITE BANNER OATS.

We sowed twenty-three bushels of these oats on twelve acres of middling heavy land, deeply back-set. Drought set in. The latter half came up three weeks after first half, consequently about one-half was ripe three weeks before the other half. Those oats did not lie down or shell on the ground. We threshed 93 bushels (threshers' measure), each two-bushel bag (threshers' measure) weighing 80 lbs.

A GOOD WORD FOR TIMOTHY.

John J. Ring, Crystal City, writes:—"I do not think farmers take enough interest in the grasses. Grass is king. I raise plenty of splendid timothy hay. Have no trouble securing up old sloughs for hay. It is very poor economy going miles for wild hay, when plenty can be grown at home.

PREFER LIVE STOCK.

Joseph Dugan, Castleberry, Man., writes:—"In this settlement the settlers do not raise much grain crop. Cattle raising is the principal business with them. What wheat we had last year was badly frozen. Oats turned out better than expected. Nearly all the settlers in this district have from 30 to 100 head of cattle."

**Hog Raising for Profit.**

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABORN, MAN.

Sometime since I gave you my ideas on the management of hogs in Manitoba. At that time I was rather in the dark on some points. I felt and knew that it was a profitable branch of farming, but like many of my brother farmers had kept no account of profit and loss; so last spring I took 20 sucking pigs (pure-bred Birkshires) and opened an account with them and their mothers the day they were farrowed. I had some skimmed milk and house slops the first month. After that I had the whey of ten cows' milk from a cheese factory. The remainder of our milk we fed calves, and the pigs got a little milk after the factory closed on the 20th of October. On March 28th I bought one ton of shorts at \$13 per ton; freight on same, \$2.40. In July I bought 300 lbs. at 60c. per hundred, \$1.80. I cut one-quarter of an acre of green oats and barley. We then fed them eight bushels of barley, and marketed the pork. In feeding, the pigs were kept in a yard with a dry, good bed, out of the sun and rain. Water was mixed with the whey to make the quantity required, and shorts mixed with it to make it just a thin slop. In finishing, the barley was fed whole and dry, and always more than they would eat up clean, with a supply of water in another trough. By feeding this way they will digest barley better than if ground and fed wet. The three old sows ran in a pasture, and got a small share of the young one's feed. In the fall the three sows raised me 27 youngsters, so in this way I feel that, as I have a larger stock than I started with, I cannot charge anything for the twenty I have been feeding, as the old sows were fed from what I bought for them. The way my pig account now stands is this:—I sold in Winnipeg four hogs at 8c. per lb. Later I sold 12 at 7c. per lb., and I kept four for my own use.

**HOGS DR. TO FEED.**

Marketable, shorts	\$ 17 20
Half corn and barley, say 20 bushels, at 30c.	6 00
80 bushels barley, at 30c.	24 00
	\$ 47 20

**CR.**

By pork sold	\$123 99
By pork at home	32 00
	155 99
	47 20

Return for feeding ..... \$108 79

In a small affair of this kind one cannot put a value on time for feeding, which, of course, is worth something, also on the whey and waste that is always about the farm; but I think your readers will be satisfied that my hogs were not a failure.

[NOTE.—Mr. Champion is to be commended for his effort in presenting the results of his hog feeding experience in a business like form. Working in the dark as to the cost of production, and net profits, is the bane of many a farm. The above example might, with great advantage, be followed by others all along the line of farm products. Let us hear from others. Have none of our dairy farmers, sheep or cattle breeders reports to send us. —Ed.]

**How to Destroy Wolves?**

Glendenning, Man., Jan. 5th, 1891.

Prairie wolves seem to be largely on the increase in various parts of the province, so much so that they threaten to ruin our sheep industry. We have heard of different parties having to sell out their flocks on account of these vermin. Could you kindly give us some hints as to the best means of trapping, poisoning, or otherwise destroying these animals?

JAS. LANG.

[NOTE.—Let us hear briefly from readers who have been successful in destroying these pests.—EDITOR.]

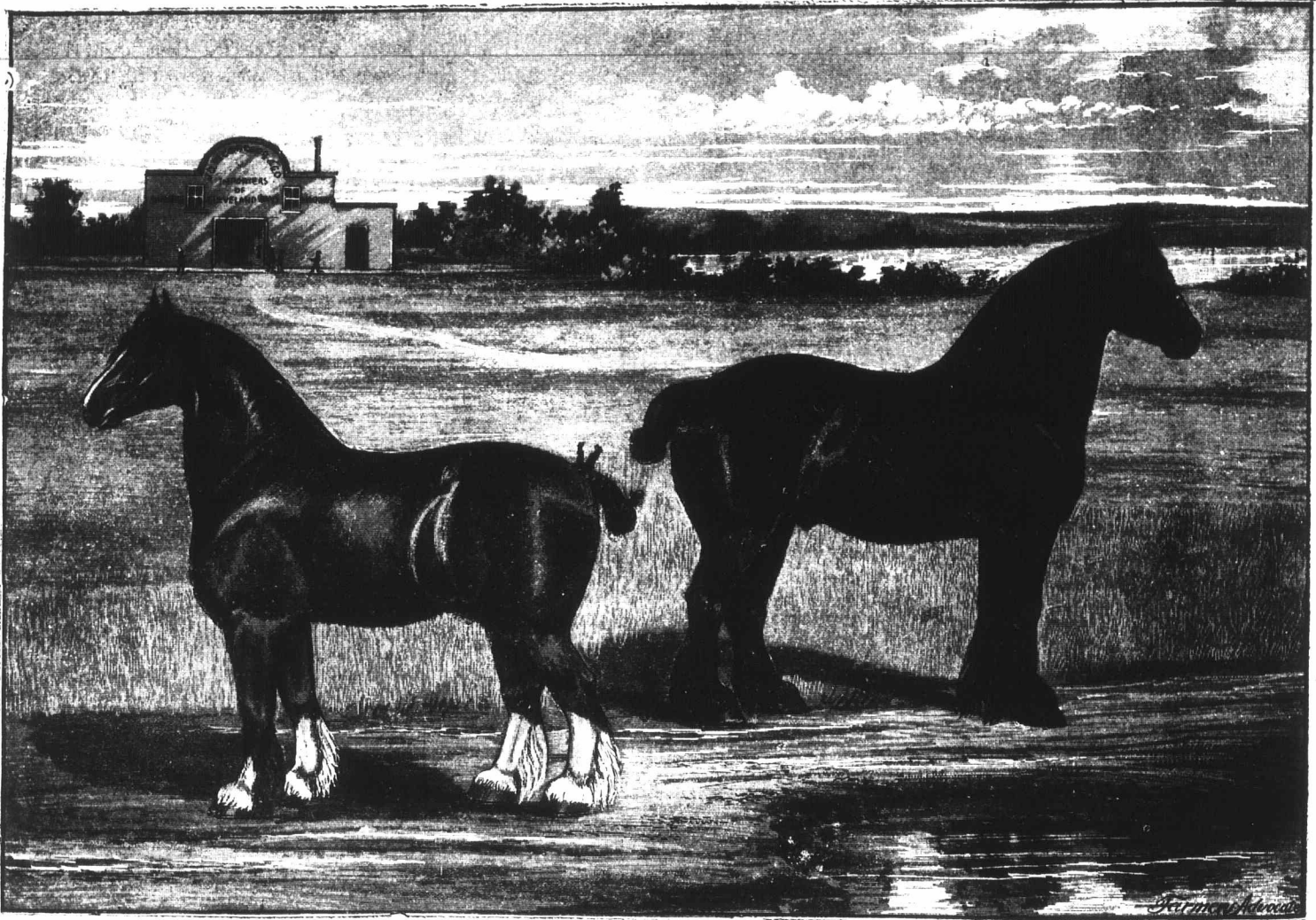
**Our Illustration.**

The accompanying cut represents two Shire stallions picked at random from the large importation made by Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co. in October last. The first one of these, Nailstone Integrity (11940), three years old, is a remarkably strongly-bred William the Conqueror (2343) colt, a horse who was the sire of Prince William, the famous stallion who carried off the jubilee prize at Windsor and the champion and challenge cup at London. William the Conqueror has sired many other notable winners of late years; and Integrity, having, as he has, a double strain of this celebrated horse in his veins, should prove a valuable stallion in his district. His late owner, Mr. Barrs, a well-known breeder, and owner of the famous Big Ben, purchased Integrity last year for use on his own choicely selected mares, his old horse suffering from an illness from which he was not expected to recover; recover he did, however, and Messrs. J. D. Mc-

in-Chief's dam, Diamond, won a prize at the Derbyshire County Show in 1873, and is by Champion (3532), a strain going straight back to the well-known Plumper (Clark's), foaled about the first quarter of this century. To turn to Commander-in-Chief himself, he is a weighty, massive colt; a handsome bay in color, with a little white about his feet and forehead. He stands on as grand a set of legs and feet as can well be imagined; he is a wonderful mover, and despite his size and substance, trots like a pony. Messrs. McGregor & Co. intend to send this colt down to Chicago this year, should they keep him, and the horse that beats him will have to be a good one, for Commander-in-Chief must have been the horse that a well-known and extensive American breeder and importer had in his mind when he stated at a banquet of the Shire Horse Society last year, "We can't have 'em too big nor too close to the ground to suit us, but they must have action and plenty of it first."

**Changing Seed.**

At this time of the year we hear a great deal about changing seed. A farmer who has not good seed should procure it. Not half enough attention is paid to this subject, nor is its importance fully realized. A new variety should be well tested by a grower for more than one year before he ventures to sow any but a limited acreage with it. While a new sort may have done well with a neighbor or with a farmer at a distance, that is no guarantee that it will do well with you. Every farmer should try the promising new sorts, but should move cautiously. There is as much difference between poor and good seed grain as between pure-bred and scrub stock. Obtain the catalogues issued by reliable seedsmen; note what they say regarding the varieties; new sorts introduced by them are worthy of a test. All reliable houses thoroughly test each new kind before sending it out. If they did not do so they would soon ruin their



NAILSTONE INTEGRITY AND NAILSTONE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PROPERTY OF J. D. MCGREGOR & CO., BRANDON, MAN.

Gregor & Co. purchased, with four more, the horse that Mr. Barrs thought good enough to replace his grand old stock horse Big Ben; a column of praise would not say more for Integrity than this. In color he is a dark, rich brown, whole colored, and with a slight dapple showing in his handsome coat. He stands on the best of feet and legs, and is a fine, free mover; of medium size. He will develop into a typical stud horse for this country, being near the ground, yet with plenty of substance and size as well.

The second stallion in the cut is Nailstone Commander-in-Chief, a grandly-bred two-year-old from the same stud. This colt is by Big Ben (whose dam, by-the-by, was by William the Conqueror mentioned above), and we doubt if Mr. Barrs knows of a better son of his alive. Big Ben has sired winners at Chicago, at Illinois, Nebraska and Wisconsin State fairs, and many other places all over the States; and probably no sire is more popular among the American buyers than this celebrated horse. Commander-

**Birtle Grain Show.**

The quality and variety of grains displayed at the Birtle, Man., grain show in December was certainly most creditable to the district, more particularly as at that time many farmers had not threshed. Messrs Markle, Corbett and Roseborough awarded the prizes satisfactorily. There were samples of flax and Timothy seed, and Moses Bunn had in some choice Indian corn grown on the Bird Tail Sioux reserve. The following is a list of the prize winners:—

Red Fyfe—1st, H. Dodge; 2nd, T. Taylor.  
White Fyfe Wheat—1st, John Robinson.  
Laloga—1st, Wm. Watt; 2nd, Thos. Wilkinson.  
Black Oats—1st, B. Dutton; 2nd, H. Dodge.  
White Oats—1st, Wm. Buzza; 2nd, Jos. Brown.  
Two-rowed barley—1st, Wm. Drummond; 2nd, H. Dodge.  
Six-rowed barley—1st, H. Dodge; 2nd, Wm. Huggins.  
Flax—1st, Jos. Brown.  
Timothy seed—1st, John Shepherd.  
Corn—1st, Moses Bunn.

business. Their reputation is at stake; they cannot afford to introduce worthless sorts, much less to recommend them.

The selection of seed is very important work. If farmers would carefully select their seed grain, sowing only the best, we would hear little about sorts running out. Of themselves they never "run out," but are "run out" by careless handling. If the sorts you now have are not the best grown in your neighborhood, get the best and most reliable. Notice next year which is your most productive field of each variety. Select portions of the field where the most desirable samples grow; allow these samples to become thoroughly ripe; cut them and put them away by themselves. Next winter, when you have plenty of time, take the sheaves one by one and remove the small and undesirable heads; then, with a flail, thresh the choice specimens; well clean the grain obtained, and retain only the finest berries. In this way you will soon obtain a pedigreed variety that will continue to improve in quality and yield, especially if you keep your

land fertile; for, like an animal, you may have your grain ever so well bred, if it is starved it will not improve but "run out."

Mr. Thomas Manderson, the well-known exhibitor of seed grain, has grown and improved a sample of White Fyfe, also Red Fyfe, for the last twelve years. While his neighbors on all sides are searching for new sorts, Mr. Manderson writes:—"My Red and White Fyfe are the best yielding sorts I grow." He tests everything that promises well. The Buckbill barley, tested by the Dominion Experimental Stations, was grown in this way by him for sixteen years, and to-day it is the best barley grown in any part of Canada, being superior to that commonly known as Duckbill, which is a good sort.

Another gentleman in eastern Ontario has carefully grown six-rowed in like manner during the last twenty years, never having changed his seed in that time. His barley crop is always above the average in yield and quality.

One of our correspondents has grown one variety of black side oats for over twenty years. During that time he has carefully selected his seed each year. Last year his crop of thirteen acres averaged a little over eighty bushels, while five acres of English Potato oats, bought for seed and sown in the same field, did not average quite sixty-five bushels per acre.

Cross fertilization and the introduction of new varieties will do much towards increasing the average yield in the Dominion; but careful cultivation of the land and selection of seed will do much more. Many will say the trouble is too great. To some, who do not love their calling, but are simply farmers because circumstances compel them to be, this careful selection may be irksome; to such we say, buy your seed from men who can supply the best, it will amply repay the extra outlay. At this season of the year, in many cases it is impossible to select the grain in the sheaf. If it is all threshed, and your crops were good last year, use a good fanning mill and coarse screens, and from what you have on hand (if you have an abundance and the variety is good), screen out the largest grains for seed and bag carefully what you obtain ready for use when seed-time arrives.

#### Seed Wheat Selection from a Milling Standpoint.

BY A MILLER.

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are in the hard wheat belt. Here it is that the finest hard wheat in the world can be produced. From hard wheat the very choicest brands of flour are milled, and therefore the aim here should be to grow hard wheat of the highest grade for milling purposes. There need be no apprehension, from present appearances, of an over-production of hard wheat, the areas capable of producing it being limited, and in adjacent States the tendency has been to a greatly decreased yield. The growing of soft wheat should be relegated to Kansas, Ontario, and other districts that naturally produce them. True, soft varieties here under our climatic conditions assume a harder type in time, but also lose other characteristics that might have recommended them in the first place. For example, as they become harder, at the same time they take longer to mature. Besides, these soft wheats are more liable to what millers dread above all other things—smut. They are also subject to rust, are weaker in the straw, and naturally the grain will lack in quality. Farmers sometimes tell us "Oh, a little smut does not matter; you can blow it out." Of course, improved milling machinery and skill go a long way in the production of high grade flour, but we do not want smut at all. We shun it systematically as a dangerous substance, as the inspection records of wheat purchases for our company show. We buy a little No. 3 hard which shows some frost, and would pay as much for it as for No. 1 hard wheat containing smut. That shows where we stand on that question.

Furthermore, the fine, dust-like spores of bursted smut grains cannot be altogether cleaned out, but will impart a dark color and disagree-

able odor to the flour. I have no theories to offer upon the subject of smut, but my advice is, do not sow smutty seed, for I believe that plan has the sound backing of natural law. We know it to be a parasitic fungi, produced, to a greater or less extent under certain conditions, from spores. I would, therefore, clean the seed wheat thoroughly, burning carefully all the refuse taken out, thus checking weeds as well. Treat with strong brine, skimming off everything that comes to the surface, then bluestone it, and lastly lime it, as that will tend to promote germination. I believe in changing seed every two or three years, getting it from a different district, and the very best available should be procured for that purpose, because "like produces like".

I do not believe in sowing frosted wheat, it being my conviction that if persistently followed that course will result in deterioration. The Northwest Territories have this season been giving us some of the very best wheat, mainly for the reason that the seed was new to the districts and carefully selected. By all means keep the land clean, summerfallowing say every third year, and where ploughing is done in the spring it should be shallow, say a couple of inches, keeping in view the fact that a firm bottom is especially needed.

Speaking generally as to varieties, I know of nothing surer or better for Manitoba and the west than Red Fyfe as a milling wheat, though it may not yield as high as some others. Every possible precaution should be taken in order to hasten maturing and ripening before frost, and, by the way, I approve a more thorough and systematic use of smudges as a protection against frost.

White Russian is a first-class wheat, but needs a sharp soil. Consider it one grade below Red Fyfe, with which it is mixed for milling.

Red Fern is a good, hard wheat, being probably the nearest approach to Red Fyfe of any we have. It is the same as what some call Eureka, and ranks next to Red Fyfe in freedom from rust.

Golden Drop is a soft wheat, and liable to smut.

White Russian is a good yielder but soft, and sells for three to eight cents below Red Fyfe.

Speaking from a milling standpoint I can say nothing of Lsdoga, and it seems to me a very remarkable thing, if it possesses the merits claimed for it, that after being grown four years in this country we have not been able to get enough of it for a single day's run in order to test its milling capacities.

The first essential in a good milling wheat is *strength*, indicated by color, plumpness, hardness and weight, which with freedom from smut, impure weeds and the effects of frost, is what should constitute the aim of the Manitoba and Northwest wheat grower.

#### There is but One Portland

Oregon, and it is best reached via Chicago and St. Paul over the through Sleeping Car Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railways. For further information apply to the nearest ticket agent, or address, A. J. Taylor, Can. Pass. Agt., No 4 Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont.

#### Coming Fairs.

The Agricultural Society at Portage la Prairie has decided in favor of a summer fair, and fixed upon Thursday and Friday, July 14th and 15th, for their dates, subject, however, to change, should it be thought desirable.

Lansdowne Agricultural Society intend to hold their annual exhibition at Oak Lake, some time during the month of July, and ask the farmers in this district to keep their best samples of grain for exhibition.

#### A Map of Chicago

Showing location of World's Fair, principal streets, hotels, railway stations, street car lines, boulevard system and other points of interest, will be sent free upon receipt of a silver dime. Address Geo. H. Hafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

#### Prospects for Better Times in Dairying.

BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

(Continued from last issue.)

QUEBEC.

We expect to have a dairy station running for the whole twelve months of the year, commencing in the summer of 1892; and so much good has resulted from the itinerant instruction, particularly in outlying and backward districts of the province, that I shall hope to continue at least some part of that work.

ONTARIO.

In the province of Ontario our instructors visited a number of central factories early in the season to assist cheese-makers to a better understanding of their business, and to a better performance of its most difficult parts. Within six weeks we were able to help about 120 cheese-makers in some measure. Two instructors continued the work until midsummer, after which their time was mainly given to experimental investigations. The lines of investigation taken up were:—To discover the quantity and quality of cheese that may be obtained from milk containing different percentages of butter fat, the effect of different quantities of rennet upon the yield and quality of the cheese, the influence and consequence of heating the curd up to temperatures ranging from 86 to 103 degrees, the effects produced from different methods of treating the curd at all stages of the process of manufacture, the effect of different rates of salting, etc., etc., etc. Altogether some 600 boxes of cheese were made in the course of our experimental investigations, and very much new, interesting and most valuable information for the guidance of cheese-makers has been acquired. That will be given at length in our annual report, and also at the various conventions of cheese-makers held during the winter. At present we are running

TWO CREAMERIES

in Western Ontario, which have been altered from cheese factory buildings. At Mount Elgin the milk is delivered at the factory by the patrons. A centrifugal cream separator of the "Alexandria" pattern is used for the separation of the cream. The skim milk is carried home by the farmers in the same cans in which they bring the milk to the factory. During the month of December we were receiving from 7,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per day. The new venture is receiving the most enthusiastic support of the farmers of the neighborhood, and I am confident it is the beginning of much better times for farmers in all parts of the Dominion.

Near Woodstock, Ont., a cheese factory has been altered into a creamery, which is being run upon the cream gathering plan. Cream only is collected from the farmers, and the skim milk is left at home for feeding purposes. The two plans are being compared for guidance in future years. The butter from both factories will be shipped to England for the purpose of trying to establish, upon a firm and satisfactory basis, the trade in fresh-made creamery butter during the winter. I am hopeful that by the teaching of these factories, and the influence they will exert upon dairymen in other parts of the province of Ontario, and in other parts of the Dominion, we will be able to lead the farmers to the better practice of carrying on their dairying operations

the whole year round. Cheese-making during the summer, combined with the fattening of swine, and buttermaking during the winter, combined with the raising of calves and pigs, are practices which Canadian farmers should adopt.

#### MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories we have had two travelling instructors who have carried with them an outfit for the making of butter. During August and September they held some fifty meetings, at which practical demonstrations in buttermaking were given. Until harvest time interfered with the attendance, the meetings were most successful. The farmers in that part of the Dominion manifest a deep concern for the extension of dairying in their midst. The uncertainty of temperature about harvest time has convinced most of them that safety lies in multiplying their sources of revenue. The ploughing of less land and the keeping of more stock would enable most of them to fortify their positions financially against a rather probable disaster which may follow exclusive and continuous grain-growing. The cheese factories and creameries were also visited, and we have in our experimental dairy here some thirty cheese from the province of Manitoba, which show as fine a body and flavor as those of the finest factories of Ontario. The probability is that the work of the travelling dairy will be continued in Manitoba during the year 1892.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In British Columbia I visited some eleven different points, and addressed the farmers on matters connected with improved dairying. Our plans for that province are not yet matured, but my opinion at present is that dairying in British Columbia will mostly be carried on at private or home dairies, after the methods that have been adopted in England and Scotland.

Now, Mr. Editor, the brief outline which I promised has grown to a rather long one. Still, I have taken time to touch only upon some of the more prominent and important features of our past and prospective work. I think it is quite possible that we should have in Canada within ten or fifteen years as large a trade in fresh made creamery butter for winter as we now enjoy for fancy cheese during the summer. The associated advantages from increased and improved stock from better stables, from more intelligence and much larger profits, can hardly be overestimated in their power for promoting the material, the intellectual, the social, and the moral welfare of the people of Canada. To help in making finer butter and better cheese were in itself a most worthy object, but to help in improving the men and women of the Dominion of Canada is the larger and ultimate end towards which the work of the Dairy Commissioners' office is being and will be directed.

#### Encouraging Word from the Coast.

J. L. Denholm, of Chilliwack, B. C., writes that he is well pleased with the *Advocate*. He is going in specially for fruit, having a 50-acre orchard. Has been most successful with all kinds of grain and vegetables as well.

The Dairy World says:—The man who points out your faults is not your enemy. The enemy conceals them from you, rejoices in them, and uses them to your detriment. He is your friend who speaks to you about them, tells you how to avoid them and seeks to improve your condition.

#### Our Scottish Letter.

Writing on the first day of a new year, one is naturally prone to occupy a standpoint other than that from which matters have been viewed in the closing months of the year that is gone. We look forward and ask, What are the signs of the days to come? Those that are gone have not been disastrous for the Clydesdale breed. New markets have opened in 1891, but some old ones have slackened in their demands. Breeders have again reverted to the older methods and tried to rule their actions by what the home market demands. There is an evident desire to breed horses that will not merely be up to standard in form, but also up to the market demands in weight and size. A tall horse is not necessarily a big horse. The best kind of horse is the animal that looks biggest when lying down. A big "little 'un" is better than a little "big 'un," and the future will show that Clydesdale men are no fools. It seems a hard theory to be pressed for our acceptance, that when Shire men are imitating our type as much as they possibly can, Clydesdale breeders should remodel theirs. If one wishes to get a clear idea of what Shire horse breeders want their horses to be like, let him study the sketches of them which appear in the most widely circulated of the papers mainly devoted to their interest. If on the other hand those who decry the Clydesdale and exalt the Shire believe in the claims that they urge for the latter, let them publish photographs of their horses and mares as they actually are. There is no doubt that photography sometimes gives an unfair idea of the outline and balance of parts in an animal. If the lens be not properly focused, and many details, the importance of which can only be learned by experience, be not carefully attended to, the result of photographing an animal may be very unsatisfactory. But when every possible allowance is made for the defects that may be found in photographs, they are infinitely more reliable than the sketches from life which appear from time to time in many journals on both sides of the Atlantic. To our mind American artists refine the draught horse far too much, and many of the English sketches are excellent representations of particular animals with all their faults obliterated. The Clydesdale photographs are of permanent historical value. The Shire horse sketches in most cases convey little more than an idea of the weight and size of the animal and the amount of white there is in the color of his feet and face. We have no wish to be invidious, and therefore do not name any horse or mare, but there are some very noted animals, the sketches of which convey a favorable impression of their merits, which would appear very differently if brought under the unerring scrutiny of the photographic lens. It would not be unfair to challenge some of our wealthy agricultural journals to publish simultaneously portraits by hand-drawing and by photography of several of the best known Shire champions, and it is difficult to find any reason why in the interests of truth and honesty the demand should not be complied with, before it is, so to speak, formally made.

At the close of the year 1891 there were not less than 31 well-bred Clydesdale sires under hire for season 1892. Of that number a large proportion are famed prize horses got by Prince of Wales 673, and bred mostly in the Rhins of Galloway. A goodly number are out of mares got by horses whose dams, like the dam of Prince of Wales, were got by Samson 741. Handsome Prince, Prince Alexander, Orlando, The Royal Prince and Prince Darnley were all bred in Stranraer district, and are out of Darnley mares. They will travel respectively in the Rhins of Galloway, Ayrshire, the Newton Stewart district of Wigtownshire, Central Aberdeenshire and Clackmannan. Prince Robert is out of a mare by Steel's Prince Charlie 628, and will travel in the Rhins for a third season. Prince of Carruchan and William the Conqueror are out of mares by Old Times, and will travel, the former in Perth and Forfarshire, and the latter in Dumfriesshire. Prince Patrick, the second

prize two-year-old at the Royal, Doncaster, and the Highland, Stirling, will travel in the Stirling district. He is out of a mare by the well-known McCamon. Balmedie Prince 7454 and Primus 8879 are out of good mares, both prize winners, got by that grand, big, massive horse Drumflower Farmer 286. The former will travel in Ross-shire, and the latter in Kintyre. Both may safely be trusted to breed horses that will not be lacking in weight. Amongst other sons of Prince of Wales hired we name the handsome black horse Prince of Scotia 7161, the beautiful young horse Prince of Cathcart 8915, which was in the prize list at Ayr in April, and Prince of Loudoun 8923, a promising young horse, own brother to the defunct Prince Fortunatus, which takes the place of the dead Rosemount in Bute. Of the 31 horses hired 14 are thus got by the Merryton old horse, and some are to receive terms which are without parallel in Clydesdale history, which is another way of saying that they are without parallel in the history of the breeding of draught horses. All of the 14, with one exception, are registered Clydesdales, and he is out of a Darnley mare. The full brothers Darnley's Last and Royalist, whose sire was Darnley and their dam a Prince of Wales mare, are both engaged, the former to travel in the Machars of Wigtownshire, and the latter in Morayshire. Flashwood 3604 will be found at Dunblane for the greater part of the week during the season, and will likely have all he is fit to do. Darnley's Hero, whose dam was Miss Meikle, dam of Prince Fortunatus and Prince of Loudoun, goes north to the Tariff district of Aberdeenshire. These are sons of Darnley, and amongst horses got by his sons we may specify Esquire 7699, which will travel in Kirkcudbright; Hartfield 8685, which will travel in Morayshire; Sir Everard 5353, that magnificent draught stallion, which for a second season goes to Kintyre; Londonderry 7934, selected to travel for the Earl of Lonsdale's tenantry in West Cumberland, and Barrister, one of the horses chosen for the Duke of Argyle's tenantry in Kintyre. Lothian King 6985, whose dam was the renowned Darnley mare Louisa, will for a second season travel in the Lockerbie district of Dumfriesshire. Darnley blood is therefore well to the front, and will doubtless exert a powerful influence. The best known representative of the family, Macgregor 1487, will not travel in 1892, but be found at Netherhall for service of selected mares. The old horse is very healthy and vigorous, and is now a year older than his renowned sire was when he championed the Clydesdale stallions at the Century Show in 1884. Amongst the remaining engagements are those of the beautiful horse Williamwood 8391, which for a second season will be found in the New Galloway and Castle Douglas districts. The veteran Lord Erskine will, as in last season, stand at his owner's stables at Eastfield, Dumfries, a substantial guarantee of mares being already booked for him. Goldfinder 6807, the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, will be found in Ayrshire; Breastplate 8489, the Royal first three-year-old, in the Dunblane, Doune and Callander districts of Perthshire; Mains of Keir 8834 in Strathendrick; Eastfield Prince 6722 in Mid Calder, and Lawrence's Chief 7910 in Central Banffshire. Of the horses we have named nine are the property of Mr. Peter Crawford, four are owned by Mr. And. Montgomery, and an equal number by Mr. David Riddell; two are the property of Mr. William Renwick, two of Mr. W. H. Lumsden, of Balmedie; two of Mr. J. Johnston, Lochburnie; two of Mr. Alex. Scott, Greenock; and one belongs to each of those gentlemen, namely, Messrs. James Lockhart, Mains of Airies; James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains; John Pollock, Newton Mearns; William Montgomery, Banks; William Taylor, Park Mains; and Geo. Alston, Loudoun Hill. Six of the 31 were bred by Mr. James Lockhart, and two by Mr. J. Hardie, Mull Farm, Kirkmaiden. The success of these gentlemen is an illustration of what can be done by careful selection and mating of sires and dams.

The closing month of 1891 witnessed the close of the career of the eminent Clydesdale worthy, Mr. Peter Crawford, sen. He died at the ripe old age of 87, having been closely associated

with the trade in Clydesdale horses from 1826 up to the very day of his death. Under the exceptionally able management of his son, Mr. Peter Crawford, jr., the stud of Clydesdales owned by Mr. Crawford became during the past ten years the leading collection of high class Clydesdale stallions in Scotland, but the old gentleman was always fond of a good horse, and partial to the lowest, broad-boned, old-fashioned Clydesdale. Your Canadian St. Gatien was his favorite during the time that horse was in the Eastfield stud, and many first-rate stallions of the same stamp were owned by him during his long career. He was well known to many Canadians, who will, we doubt not, unfeignedly mourn his loss.

SCOTLAND YET.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

During 1891 all kinds of live stock averaged lighter in weight than during the previous year. The canning trade has made a market for many cows that were never marketed before.

There are very few well-ripened cattle coming to market now. The general supply is of cattle that either lack feeding or breeding, and the majority lack both. The following sample of one day's cattle sales shows the range of value for beefs:—Nice fat 1,117-lb. steers sold at \$4, while 1,588 lb. steers sold at \$4. The 1,000 @ 1,100-lb. cattle sold at \$3.10 @ \$3.75; 1,200 @ 1,300 lb., \$3.45 @ \$4.25; 1,300 @ 1,400 lb., \$3.70 @ \$4.65; 1,400 @ 1,600 lb., \$4 @ \$5.25.

Corn-fed Texas cattle averaging 900 @ 1,150 lbs. have been selling at \$3 50 @ \$4. Prospects are that fewer cattle will be fed in Texas this winter than last.

Every year the hog feeders turn their hogs off earlier. Twenty months in which to make a hog weigh 400 lbs. is now considered good time, but there is more profit in 360 lb. hogs at ten months of age.

Although corn is plenty and the yield of hogs is almost up to the product of last year, there is a prospect of higher prices for the swine flesh cured in this country. The reasons are few and manifest. Twelve states report surpluses of swine; but as compared with last year the crop is 93.6 to 100, and the comparative average of the entire country is 93.6.

It is the opinion of a good many people that the present liberal receipts of hogs will not long continue. Hogs coming at the rate of over a million a month for nearly three months is pretty heavy, but people forget that it is not only a large country but a rapidly developing country. One thing is certain, every upward movement of hog prices tends to strengthen the backbone of feeders, and that is why 100-lb. pigs have sold as high as 300-lb. porkers. Canadian packers bought several carloads of 180 @ 220-lb. hogs here lately at \$1.10 @ \$4.25. It is rather unusual to receive orders from Canada at this season of the year. The Eastern States seem to be getting short of ripe corn-fed hogs. Western farmers are now saving corn and marketing young pigs again. A wise man says they will soon have no pigs and an old corn crop on hand. Packers are making the most of the crop of good hogs. They act as if they were not getting enough of the choicest porkers. Indications are that they have gotten the bulk of the winter fed "crop," and higher prices to boom product will be next in order if the receipts decrease.

While countless numbers of farmers have sacrificed their young cattle, other farmers have bought them to market and shipped them back to the country, thus making three hauls for the railroads.

#### Mr. Featherstone's Reply to Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Sanders Spencer comments on the Yorkshire swine at Pine Grove Farm in a late issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and in the course of his remarks he says that the report of my renowned herd of pigs which appeared in the September issue of your paper was not quite clearly worded, or it contained an error, which was as follows: "Another imported sow, bred by Sanders Spencer, and another, the choice of the pen which won first at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in England in 1890." I suppose Mr. Spencer is desirous of leading the public to believe that I have none of his breeding in my herd, therefore I will give the pedigree of the first referred to, and give him an opportunity to say whether she is his breeding or not. Her name is Holywell Royalty [58], farrowed Oct. 13th, 1888, bred by Sanders Spencer, St. Ives, Hunts, England; imported in August, 1889, by Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.; sire Holywell Judge (993), dam Holywell Queen 21st (vol. 6. E.), by Britannia Wonder (301); Holywell Queen 10th (1182), by St. Ives (117); Holywell Queen 6th (370), by Solomon (143); Holywell Queen (122), by Samson (127), — Samson 2nd (119). The other, out of the first prize pen at the Royal, is a boar bred by C. E. Duckering, Lindsay, England. I might have given the name of another sow that I have bred from stock imported from Sanders Spencer. Her sire is Jumbo (imp.), dam Holywell Midge 6th (imp.) [64], by Holywell Syke (709); Holywell Mite (716), by St. Ives (117); Holywell Giantess (710), by Samson 11th (125); Smithfield Beauty 3rd (180), by Samson (129); Smithfield Beauty 2nd (178), by Samson (127), — Spot (186), by Samson 2nd (119), — Mrs. Nicholson, by Jack.

If the above pedigrees are not genuine Mr. Spencer will be kind enough to correct them, and not endeavor to convince the public that there are not any pure-bred pigs kept on the Pine Grove Farm.

Mr. Spencer admits that there is no restriction as to the pigs shown in the various classes for Yorkshires at the Royal shows. In those herds which are not recorded in the herd book the different breeds appear to be bred together and then those pigs which take after the large type are shown as Large, and those favoring the middle are entered as Middle, and even from those herds in which some of the pigs are recorded we find undersized large pigs shown as Middle Whites, the pedigree for the time being dropped. I don't know whether Mr. Spencer is speaking from experience of his own or not. One thing I have noticed in the prize report of the Royal Show is that he was successful both in the Large and Middle breed classes. I believe there is a good deal of sound logic in his contentions. I noticed two boars shown at Hamilton Central Fair in 1889 in the aged class. They were three years old. One would weigh nearly 800 pounds, the other not 400 pounds. They were out of the same litter, had attained their full growth, and were bred from Mr. Spencer's stock imported from England. He hopes to see a stop put to this crossing of breeds. I can only say that I hope so also, which will prevent injustice being done Canadian importers.

In referring to the boar Billy Mr. Spencer finally says: "He is evidently a cross-bred, because sometimes stock got by him are shown in the Middle White class, while others are shown as Large Whites." These facts prove nothing. Billy may be ever so well bred, but if crossed on small white sows, or Middle Whites the offspring would not likely be Large Whites. This argument of Mr. Spencer's is like many others emanating from him—simply covered thrusts at those he considers his opponents, whom he attempts to belittle while he exalts himself.

#### Manitoba Studs, Herds and Flocks.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

The above farm, owned by Mr. William Martin, of Winnipeg, and under the efficient management of Mr. J. G. Brown, now embraces 1,600 acres of beautifully undulating prairie land, of which about 1,000 acres is now under cultivation, free from smut and weeds. In the matter of grain growing the past season was highly satisfactory, the farm producing in all over 30,000 bushels, besides mangels and turnips. The grain was made up of 10,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels oats and 8,000 bushels barley. The wheat was all threshed and sold before winter, thus securing the full advantages of a good crop, which those cannot expect where threshing and marketing are delayed till winter or the following spring. Careful seed selection, judicious rotation, thorough cultivation and a liberal use of blue stone before seeding are the measures by which Hope Farm enjoys its immunity from that dreaded pest—smut. A recent visit by a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE was more especially to look over the herd of Galloways, which are comfortably housed in the capacious stable—to which, it may be stated, large additions will shortly be made, not only for increases in the herd of cattle, but for this spring's importation of some 20 carefully selected Ontario bred mares of good size. A Clydesdale stallion is also to be added to the stock of the farm. What is grossly neglected in many barns is carefully attended to here, viz., ventilation, four small ventilating shafts carrying off the steam and surplus heat arising from the cattle, especially during the long winter nights. In the morning we found the shaggy hides of the Galloways quite dry and comfortable, just in such a condition that turning them out every day when the temperature may be down to 20 below zero, or even much colder, will have no prejudicial effect. Mr. Martin is becoming more than ever convinced as to the peculiar adaptability of these lusty black polls to north-western Canada, and giving them a run outside every day, which was not formerly the practice, is proving much more satisfactory, though the writer might remark that it is not productive of so sleek a skin, but that is not so important as general vigor and thriftiness. Neighbors who have been breeding to the "Hope Farm" bulls are decidedly well pleased with the grades as far as size, growth and easy feeding qualities are concerned, but judgment is reserved yet on how the heifers may turn out from a dairy standpoint. The manure is each day carefully removed from the stables, and dumped some distance from the barn, where it is allowed to rot, and when reduced to proper condition is ultimately used to dress the land prior to roots. These, with straw, chaff, and a little crushed grain for calves and others specially needing it, constitutes the general ration. The profitable way in which straw and chaff can thus be utilized in cattle feeding throughout Manitoba is not half appreciated by farmers. The imported bull, Black Crusader, now five years old, still heads the herd, and the presence of such grand young bulls as Annexation, General Gordon and others, (though of younger ones we cannot speak so confidently, as they lack the development of age) attests his worth as a sire. Last year nine bulls and three heifers were sold, but the supply fell short of demand. In order to provide against a similar

contingency this year, an importation of seven highly-bred young bulls is being made from the famous Galloway stock farm of David McCrae, Guelph, Ontario, which, in addition to Crusader, will make a stock of fourteen bulls, the cows and heifers now numbering nineteen. The latter are bred so that, as a rule, their first calves will be dropped between the ages of thirty months and three years, thus allowing a proper degree of maturity, which tends to secure a good, sound constitution, so essential in a breeding animal. A handsome catalogue, illustrated by an engraving of Hope Farm and herd originally prepared for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, has been issued, and may be had on application. In the past Hope Farm Galloways have gone to all parts of Manitoba and to various points in the Territories, and nothing has come back in the way of reports but praise and satisfaction, both for the stock supplied and the produce of the same. In view of these facts it is not a matter of wonderment that the demand has so largely increased for the black-robed, thrifty rustlers, that have so highly developed the capacity for converting the cheap foods of Manitoba into the very choicest of beef.

#### A Trip to Manitoba.

BY C. M. SIMMONS, IVAN, ONTARIO.

I would lack in duty to the directors and managers of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition and to the C. P. R. officials for kind treatment received, did I not in brief give my views on a few points that interested me in my trip westward. I left London on the evening train, Friday, Sept. 25. On arrival at Toronto I learned that there would be no close connection at Carleton Place. At Smith's Falls the agent was very kind and informed me that I would have all day Saturday to visit Ottawa, as the train for Winnipeg did not leave until 1 o'clock Sunday morning. I arrived at the Capital in time for breakfast, and as I had never been there looking after government offices, cheap timber limits, or fat contracts, I was made very welcome by both parties. I almost felt sorry for those M. P's. Oh, how they are hunted by office-seekers! I think it is one of the abuses that the yeomanry of the Dominion will be compelled to unite upon and stamp out. It has commenced to sap our fair young country, not only of its treasure, but what is of far greater importance, its morality. We arrived at North Bay Sunday before noon. From there to Sudbury there is not much to interest an Ontario farmer, as there is precious little fertile soil to be seen. One important feature, however, is the plant of the nickel mines. West of Sudbury, all the country to Port Arthur will never be known as an agricultural district—in fact, I might be safe in saying west to the boundary line of Manitoba and Ontario. How vast are the resources that lie hidden among these rocks and in the numerous lakes and pure streams and in the forests of pine, spruce and hemlock that stand on either side of the C. P. R. for hundreds of miles! When Lake Superior is reached the scenery is beautiful in the extreme, islands of rock of all sizes and forms looming up hundreds of feet high, and the sparkling, clear water of the lake, with its deep shores bounded with red granite rock; small streams of pure water issuing from the rocks 100 and 200 feet high on the north side of the track. A journey through this section of the route would more than repay the traveller. The track runs near the water's edge, through numerous tunnels and rock cuts, showing the skill of man. Every true Canadian hopes that in the near future the mining industry, the fish

and the timber, and other resources here will become developed and assist in furnishing freight for the giant railroad of the world, and produce a revenue for the province of Ontario. We arrived at Port Arthur Monday, 27th, about 3 o'clock. There is a fine station a little out of town; a harbor, with an elevator on it, but not much more to be seen. I learned that the boats do not land there now, and there is a general change taking place. We left for Fort William, three miles to the south, and on arrival were informed that we would have at least half an hour to stay. A birds eye view of the place, and the Neebing Hotel on the bank of the river, a little to the south-west, refreshed my memory of the past, when that old statesman, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, contended that Fort William was the harbor of the north part of Lake Superior, and the point to receive the cereals of Manitoba and the Northwest. Here you find a new town booming; new streets laid out and graded; buildings going up by the fifties, and a general prosperity noticeable. Fort William, with its natural harbor, all the boats landing there, and the two large elevators of 1,000,000 bushels capacity each and another in course of construction, is on the boom as the law makers of Port Arthur must fully realize. We left a little before sundown. On our journey I noticed a number of long boats, 75 to 100 feet long, in the shape of what we call a skiff in Ontario—they reminded me of the long, narrow boats used in some of the canals in England—lying by the side of a small river near the track. Those are the boats that Colonel Wolsey used when he became famed in his expedition overland with the troops to the Northwest.

Rat Portage was reached Tuesday morning. There is no arable land for cultivation; the rock has full possession. The town or village has a clean, thrifty appearance, and the inhabitants looked vigorous and healthy. Quite a number got on the train for the exhibition. One of them was a near neighbor, whom it was a pleasure to meet. The milling industry is here carried on to perfection in the manufacture of lumber and flour. There is a very large stone flour mill at Keewatin, three miles distant, run by unlimited water power. Here again we find a great chain of lakes and rivers. Pine logs are floated from Minnesota to the south, and from the north for a hundred miles to the mills. The lumber is shipped east or west by C. P. R. The flour mill is supplied from Manitoba and the Territories.

We now pass out of Ontario. The land on either side of the C. P. R. until you are within a few miles of Winnipeg is not fertile. On nearing the Red River large acres of crops can be seen yet in shock. Wheat and oats in appearance a fair crop. I was surprised to see such an extent of crop not yet stacked or threshed.

We landed at Winnipeg at a 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, and I found quarters at the Grand Union Hotel. I looked around the streets expecting to find there as in an Ontario city conveyances seeking passengers for the fair grounds but saw none. I met a cab and asked what the driver charged to go to the grounds. He very politely replied \$2—a modest sum. Well, I was plain; I told him I would walk first. "Oh," said he, "I will take four of you for the same price," which seemed a little more like home. I arrived on the exhibition grounds before 12 o'clock noon, and was well received by the secretary, directors and Manager McBroom, an old Londoner. On being informed that I was not required to do duty until Wednesday morning I had a good opportunity of seeing the exhibits as arranged on their new grounds, consisting of sixty acres of prairie land, not a dead level, and well suited for the purpose. The main building is an excellent structure. All the buildings are very well arranged, but a few changes might be made in the interior of the cattle sheds. The cattle sheds should be *à la versa*, and a walk behind the cattle instead of in front of them as they now are. The horse ring or half mile track is the best that I have seen in Canada. In fact the directors and management are to be congratulated on what they have achieved in the way of providing suitable grounds for the display of the products of this most fertile soil. It was

a pleasure to take a stroll through the varied departments. In the main building were to be seen the exhibit of the millers (known as the "staff of life"), innumerable articles manufactured or grown for the benefit of mankind, and a vast display in the space allotted to (I think) the Rogers Fur Manufacturing Co., of Winnipeg and Toronto. One grand feature of the exhibition was the contest for the C. P. R. prizes offered for exhibits of grain and cereals grown in townships and counties. They were grand. I took a stroll through the horse stalls, as well as having a glimpse of them in the ring. In this department some sections of the classes would rival anything that I have seen in Canada. On the whole it was far ahead of my expectations. The cattle were a very representative part of the exhibition, and as I acted in the capacity of judge on four of the breeds, I leave the decisions with the public. Among the animals shown were some that had taken first honors at the largest exhibitions in Ontario. There is a thought that I feel it my duty to mention. Why were not some of the home-bred Shorthorns on exhibition? From reliable information, I learned there are a large number of grand specimens of the breed that have been bred in the province. It was that class of Shorthorns that I expected to see form a strong part at the exhibition. I sympathize with such breeders, as they have not as yet fitted their cattle in a stable, and feel a delicacy in bringing out their herds to compete against those that have been prepared under cover for the show ring. To remedy this, I think the management might offer some recognition for province and territory bred herds, especially female herd, allowing an imported bull to head the herd should the breeder wish, at the same time allow them to show in the classes and sections for the prizes offered against all comers. I think this would increase the number of exhibitors, and be the means of bringing a large attendance from outside portions of the territory and province. Of sheep and swine some excellent specimens were to be seen. In swine I saw some No. 1 Berkshires. The exhibition to my mind was a grand success for a new province, and under an energetic management will, in the near future, be equal with any held in Canada. Wednesday evening I took the train for Portage la Prairie, for the purpose of seeing old neighbors that had made that part their home. I found them in a very prosperous condition. I saw unbounded tracts of grain yet in the shock, although one farmer, Mr. Sorby, formerly from Guelph, Ont., stated that he had to date twenty thousand bushels of wheat already in the elevator, and had enough more to make a total of thirty-six thousand bushels. It almost staggered me. Before I left I heard many other statements that looked almost unreasonable, but when I examined the fields of shocks not threshed, I am confident that there were sections of wheat that would yield forty-five bushels per acre. On my return to Winnipeg I met a number of old acquaintances formerly from Ontario, among them Walter Lynch and David Morrison, of Westburn. The first named was a former resident of the township of Lobo, county of Middlesex. There is a great future before the west with railroads traversing that vast fertile belt. All it requires is energy and perseverance and the Canadian Northwest will be one of the greatest producers known in the world.

[NOTE.—Praise from so well-known and experienced a breeder and exhibitor as Mr. Simmons is praise indeed, and the writer well knows he is not in the habit of bestowing unearned commendations. He is frank and fearless in statement. His judgment is with that of the ADVOCATE in regard to the defects of the cattle sheds.—ED.]

Get rid of rats. Catch one in an ordinary box trap and smear it with soft pine tar all over except head. Then turn it loose where caught. I assure you you will not be troubled with rats very long. I tried it last fall, and in three days after there was no rat to be seen, nor has any been seen since.—Practical Farmer.

**Weeds.**

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. R. C. S.  
(Continued from page 17.)

An examination of soils in which weeds grow shows that some soils are more favorable for their development than others; fewest are found in clay; most in loam. Chicory and blueweed seem to prefer calcareous (limy) soil. We shall now enter upon a consideration of individual weeds belonging to the different orders of plants.

Order, *Ranunculaceæ* (Crowfoot Family).

This order does not contain many bad weeds; but there are some plants found in it worthy of our attention, as they are somewhat common and in some cases possess poisonous characters. In this family we find herbs and wood vines with a colorless and often acrid juice. The leaves are usually much cut, and the flowers vary much in appearance. Some very beautiful garden flowers are in this family, such as the clematis, peony, columbine, anemone and larkspur. The beautiful liver leaf that heralds spring in the woods is also in this, but the plants we deem worthy of special notice are the following:—



FIG. 5.

*Ranunculus acris* (Fall Buttercup).

The common buttercup so frequently seen in low spots; not a very serious weed, but yet sometimes occupying considerable space at the expense of plants more useful. It can be readily identified by its golden-colored flowers, many in number and regular in form.

*R. bulbosus* (Bulbous Buttercup).

This receives its name on account of the nature of its root. The stem is erect, arising from a solid bulb. The radicle (root) leaves are three-parted. It and the preceding are perennial, and found in meadows in low grounds. Both are soon got rid of where the land is well drained and cultivated.

*R. sceleratus* (Cursed Crowfoot).

This is an annual, and bears many seeds. It has the reputation of being poisonous, and hence should not be allowed to grow. It has an erect, hollow stem, much branched, and grows about 1 to 1½ feet high, having inconspicuous yellow flowers. The juice of this plant is very bitter and blistering. Moist soil is its favorite location, hence draining and cultivation soon get rid of it. These three plants are all more or less poisonous,

but the last is thought the most virulent of the group.

*Aconitum Napellus* (Monkshood or Wolfsbane).

This perennial has escaped from the garden in some places and grows by the wayside. There are



FIG. 6.

very few plants more poisonous than this. It is a dangerous thing to have it in a garden to which children have access. Every part of this plant is noxious. The odor of its leaves and blossoms has an injurious effect upon some. The pollen, if accidentally blown into the eyes, has been known to cause pain and swelling. If the plant is handled by a cut hand it will likely produce serious results. Drying dissipates the poison to some extent, but not wholly. Horses have been known to eat the dried plant without injury. Monkshood has an erect, unbranched stem, about 3 feet high, bearing on its upper part a spike of dark-bluish colored flowers. The upper petal of the blossom is arched and shaped



FIG. 7.

like a cowl (hence the term monkshood), and the two side petals are hairy on the inner side. The higher leaves are not so much divided as the lower ones. The blue helmet-shaped flowers, arranged along the upper part of the stem, serve to distinguish it at once. Wherever found, this weed should be destroyed.

*Crucifera* (Mustard Family).

In this order are found some very bad weeds, which are exceedingly prolific in seeds that possess wonderful vitality. The four parts of the flower are usually cross like in shape. The six stamens group into 4 long and 2 short, and the seeds are frequently in pod-like structures, known as siliques or silicles.

*Camelina Sativa* (Wild-Flax or False-Flax)

This annual grows about 2½ feet high. The leaves are somewhat long, arrow-shaped at the

base, and sessile (without a stalk). The silicles are rounded and flat—about one-fifth of an inch in diameter. The flowers are small, of a pale yellow color, and arranged along the top of the stem, the lower ones being in flower first—June

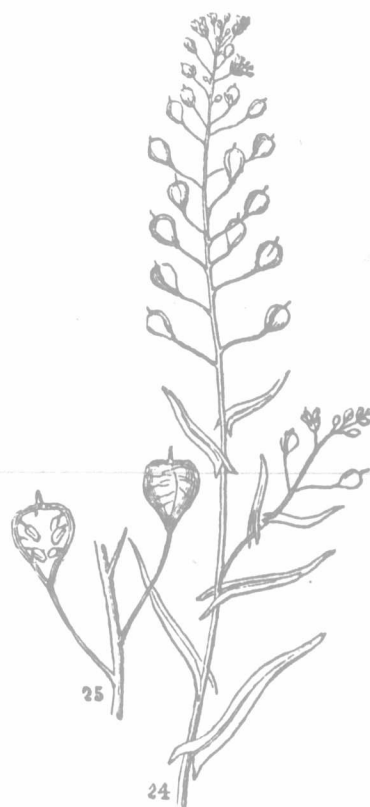


FIG. 8.

or July. In the early history of this plant, it was often associated with flax, among which it became a common weed. It cannot be said to resemble flax, yet its association with that useful plant has led some to regard it as degenerate flax, and they probably have as good a reason for this theory as those who declare chess to be degenerate wheat. It is readily recognized in the field, and where thorough cultivation is pursued it finally decreases, so that what remains can be pulled.

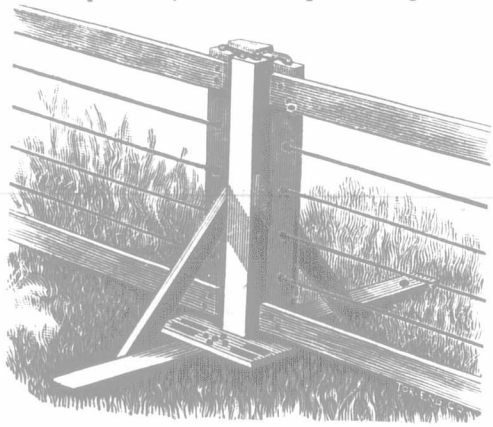
**The Grange Wholesale Supply Company.**

Mr. R. Y. Manning, the manager of The Grange Wholesale Supply Company, 35 Colborne street, Toronto, under date of January 13th, writes:—"We are prepared to sell teas during 1892 cheaper than ever before. We keep the best groceries and dry goods, and guarantee all goods to be as we represent them. Our trade in December, 1891, exceeded that done in December, 1890, by \$2,715.26. During the last four months of 1891 our receipts were \$8,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1890, yet our goods were sold on closer margins. By this mail we send you our price list for 1892. Please examine it and tell us what you think of it."

The price list referred to was received, and we have looked through it carefully. As far as we can judge the goods advertised are of good quality. The prices at which they are sold are low, and the terms of sale all that could be desired. We notice here and there through the pamphlet a number of very gratifying testimonials are published, some of which were sent by purchasers and some by consignors. Those sending grain from Manitoba or the west seem as well pleased as the Ontario farmer who has forwarded his butter and eggs. We would advise each of our readers to obtain a copy of the price list.

### An Inexpensive Portable Fence.

The fence shown in the accompanying illustration is designed to be staunch, durable, and of inexpensive construction, and capable of being quickly and easily set up on even or uneven ground. It has been patented by Mr. Charles E. Harris, of Brandon, Man. The post from which the fence sections are supported is secured to a block or plate attached to a bed-beam, beveled under at each end and having end apertures in which a hook may be inserted for convenience in moving the beam over the ground. The block or plate on the bed-beam has, near each end, a series of slots and central apertures, each adapted to receive a tongue on the lower end of a post of a rail section. The body section and the bed beam section of the post are connected by braces, and the top of the post has



three or more triangularly arranged recesses, and is covered by a metal plate with apertures corresponding to the recesses, there being arranged upon the plate an angular cap mounted to swing horizontally. The fence sections may be made in any approved manner, but the end posts of each section have recesses in their upper ends, and their lower ends are provided with integral or attached tongues. In erecting a fence, the tongue on the lower end of a section post is placed in one of the slots of the plate on the bed-beam nearest the main post, and the upper end of the post is connected with the top of the main post by a staple, the cap being first swung to one side, and when the staples have been forced down into place the cap is carried over them, preventing their withdrawal. If the ground is slanting or uneven the end post of the section may be placed in one of the other slots of the bed-plate, and where another fence intersects the first one at an angle the end post of the diverging fence will be placed in one of the other apertures. It will be seen that a section of this fence can be easily removed to make an opening to an inclosure, while the whole fence can be quickly taken down and set up again.

The plan upon which this fence is constructed, as examined by a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, indicates that its principle is quite simple and thoroughly practicable. Furthermore, it is no mere idea on paper, but the device of a practical man who realized its need and subjected it to a careful and crucial test on the farm with completely satisfactory results. In the east, where land is getting scarce, and in the west, where timber is not plentiful, it will be equally a boon. It is well adapted for fencing off quickly portions of a pasture for calves, pigs, sheep, etc., for temporary yards; to surround stacks or gardens, or to form corrals. Hundreds of rods of it can be taken down in a short time and piled up compactly in a corner ready to use again, each panel being independent. By the way, as showing that Mr. Harris has a gift for the practical, we examined another contrivance of his for winter use. It was simply a sleighbarrow, that is a wheelbarrow in which a stout runner of 1½ or 2-inch stuff, a couple of feet long, is substituted for the wheel, and the rig works splendidly over ice or snow, being a wonderful improvement over its twin vehicle the wheelbarrow.

Parties desiring rights or agencies of the fence should write to Mr. Harris, Brandon, Man., at once, as no doubt many will wish to prepare for building the fence in the spring, though it can be put up any time, for there is no post-hole digging to do.

### Manitoba Farmers' Institutes.

On January 9th, a large number of farmers, mainly French speaking, assembled at St. Jean Baptiste and organized the Morris Electoral Division Farmers' Institute, with some sixty paid-up members. Rev. J. D. Fillion, parish priest, had displayed praiseworthy zeal in promoting the organization, and its successful inception was largely due to his efforts, together with those of Mr. Jos. Baril. Officers were elected as follows:—

P. R. Pelletier, President; A. Beaubien, Vice-President; Jos. Baril, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors—Ant. Lavallee, John Baiteau, T. Ricard, E. Marion, A. Frechette and Jos. Verneille.

Short addresses were delivered by Father Fillion, the President, the Vice-President and Secretary, and the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, who dealt briefly with the educational objects of institutes, and the question of wheat smut, advising blue-stoning seed grain, and the thorough cleaning of the same from the seeds of fowl weeds. He congratulated those present upon the auspicious organization of the institute, noting with special pleasure that Rev. Father Fillion had, in such an energetic spirit, undertaken to promote the agricultural interests of the community.

Several excellent sessions of the Institute at Brandon have been held this season. At one Mr. J. W. Bartlett read a practical paper on dairying, entitled "From Feed Box to Butter Bowl." A resolution was passed without discussion asking the Dominion Government to remove the duty on binding twine, and requesting the Central Institute to take action in the matter. At another meeting Mr. Waugh read a paper on "Deep and Surface Cultivation." In the main the discussion was favorable to the deep cultivation.

Portage la Prairie Institute made an excellent start for the season's work on December 21st, when Mr. Thompson, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, discussed mixed farming, and methods in institute work. The question of adopting some measures to secure the greater co-operation of young men in these meetings being brought up, he strongly recommended not only that they should be invited, but that they should be induced to take part in the programmes, and be given a share in the actual running of the institute, as in no other way could this interest be so effectively engaged. Mr. Chas. Braithwaite, Mr. Sissons, the President, Mr. Green and others spoke strongly in favor of smudging, and dissented from the position taken by Mr. Mackay, of Indian Head, on this subject.

At a subsequent meeting of the Portage Institute the subject was exhaustively discussed. Rev. Mr. Finch, under whose general supervision the smudge test was made last season, making a verbal report as to the method and the results as far as possible. The consensus of opinion was decidedly favorable to smudges, and a more systematic and general trial is looked for on the Portage plains during the coming season.

Concerning the Institute at Ekhorn, Mr. John Middleton writes that it is now in thorough working order, with no less than 120 paid-up members, believed to be the largest in Manitoba. A set of by-laws were adopted on December 9th, and an address given by Mr. J. W. Bartlett, on mixed farming, plant growth, and the use of fertilizers.

### Agricultural Literature.

Hat Creek, Ashcroft, B. C.

Will you please answer in your next issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE what, in your opinion, is the most suitable book on "Farming and Stock Raising," with price and where it can be obtained? (Signed.) "COPPERS."

ANSWER:—Your question is scarcely specific enough to receive a specific answer. As a rule the "best" books deal with specialities. However, try "Principles of Agriculture," published by the L. F. Bryant Co., Toronto, Ont., price 40 cents. [Ed.]

### Meuhlenbergia Glomerata.

(Drop Seed Grass.)



Of all the experiments being made at the experimental farms none are of greater interest or importance than those of the grasses. Clover has been, and is, an absolute necessity to eastern farmers, but is not a success in Manitoba and the west. Timothy does fairly well in some sections, but will not supply the want that will be felt in the near future. The grass that fills the bill must be, first of all, easily propagated, yielding a goodly amount of seed and responding promptly to cultivation. It must also yield a good crop of grass, and not suffer from the intense cold of winter. The subject of our illustration, *Meuhlenbergia Glomerata*, comes the nearest to filling the bill of anything that has yet been tried, being a good cropper, perfectly hardy, fine in the stalk, easily propagated and highly nutritious. Its nutritive ratio, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, is 1.2.7., being a closer ratio than any of the cultivated grasses or clovers, except red clover before the head is formed, which, of course, cannot be considered, as no one thinks of harvesting clover at that stage. There is little doubt that, with the exception of the benefit the soil receives

from a clover crop, this crop is the most profitable for hay of any grown in the Dominion. Possibly it may not succeed as well in the less fertile soils of eastern Canada, but it certainly succeeds better in the Northwest, all things considered, than any crop of a similar kind does in the east. Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, considers this the best of all the varieties yet tested at any of the experimental farms. On the rich soils of Manitoba, seed sown in May will yield a crop in September of the same year.

### A Summer Fair for Winnipeg.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, on Jan. 14, the proposition to hold a July show in 1892 was unanimously endorsed for the following reasons, as stated by President McDonald in his annual address:—

1. That is the only period of the year during which the farmers can spare time for attendance at the exhibition, and without the presence of the farmers our efforts are largely wasted. It is also the slack season for merchant and business men generally.

2. Owing to the usually heavy crops raised in Manitoba and the Territories the farmers, as a rule, do not begin threshing till well on in October, and the few who thresh earlier can ill afford the time to attend an October exhibition.

3. The great necessity experienced by farmers that all the available time between harvest and the hard frost of the fall be employed in ploughing for the next season's crop. This is now come to be regarded as of so much importance that nothing can induce the farmer to neglect it.

4. If advised in time the farmers will keep their best samples of grain for exhibition, and the display will be better both in quality and quantity than it would be in October. Also by the July-August period all kinds of stock will be in good condition, and suitable for an exhibition intended more to display their good points than to advertise the mere market qualities. The vegetable display would be rather deficient, but our reputation for vegetables is already established as that of the best in the world, and we can afford to forego the advantage of a mammoth display in this line.

The following nineteen gentlemen were elected directors, making an exceedingly strong board:— Messrs. A. McDonald, L. A. Hamilton, E. L. Drewry, W. R. Searth, J. H. Ashdown, D. E. Sprague, R. T. Riley, N. Bawlf, A. Strang, G. F. Galt, Wm. Risk, M. Bull, H. S. Westbrook, Wm. Martin, F. A. Fairchild, N. Boyd, S. Nairn, Wm. Brydon and J. W. Bartlett.



**Veterinary Questions.**

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.

Would you kindly inform me of a cure for bots? GEO. S. TANFORD, Point Elma, Man.

The "bott" is the larva of the gadfly (*cestrus equi*) which develops and passes a period of its existence in the stomach of the horse. There it is often found in large clusters clinging tenaciously to the cuticular coat of the stomach by means of a hook on either side of its mouth; its hold is so deep and firm that it cannot be removed without breaking it. It remains in the horse's stomach during the winter and early part of spring; but in the latter part of spring and early summer it let go its hold of the stomach, mixes up with the ingesta and passes through and out of the bowels by the natural evacuation. While the "bots" remain firmly attached to the stomach there is no medicine can be administered, with safety to the horse, that will deprive them of life, or will make them let go their hold. It is only at the period before mentioned, when they voluntarily become detached, that medicine is of any service, and it then can be advantageously given to expedite their removal from the system. For this purpose there are several forms of prescription, all more or less effectual; but the one which I have observed the best results from, is as follows:—raw linseed oil, one pint; turpentine and sulphuric ether, of each one ounce; mix and give on an empty stomach.

I notice an article in December number of the *Advocate*—"Spay the Sows," by Wm. Davies & Co. I wish to know how to perform this operation. Any information on this subject will be thankfully received.

WM. BUZZA, Beulah, Man.

Place the animal on its left side; if small it may be held by an assistant, but if large it should be secured with cords. Draw the right hind leg backwards so that the skin of the right flank will be tense. Make an incision with a convex-pointed knife about one inch long, from above downwards and forward, at a point half-way between the lower projecting portion of the haunch bone and middle of the last rib. Cut carefully through the abdominal wall, making the incision sufficiently large to admit the index finger. The position of the ovaries is in the abdominal cavity, behind and below the kidneys; they are to be searched for with the finger and, when found, each in turn is to be by gentle traction brought through the incision and separated from its attachment by scraping or torsion. Ligaturing in small animals is unnecessary. When the ovaries are removed, all that is necessary is to close the wound with two deep stitches. It requires a good deal of practice to become expert in the performance of this operation.

No. 1. Would you please tell me in your next issue the best time and method for ringing a young bull?

No. 2. I have a thoroughbred cow that appears to suffer very badly from indigestion; she keeps low in condition, though she eats well. Her skin is very tight. She is always more or less bloated up, apparently with wind, when she is very bloated, which is after eating, she seems in pain, coughs and bellows. Could you advise me as to treatment?

BRANDON.

There is no special time. It should be done whenever it is expedient. With regard to the method of doing it, there is an instrument for the purpose, which is usually to be found in hardware establishments. If you are in pos-

session of said instrument, secure the animal's head to a post or stanchion, and then with the instrument make the necessary perforation through the nasal septum, and immediately insert and secure the ring. In the absence of an instrument the perforation is often made with a piece of 5-16 round iron or steel, pointed and curved and heated to a bright red. When this is used, the nose should be seized with a common pincher held in the left hand, and with the right hand push the pointed iron through the nose close to the jaws of the pinchers.

Give your cow, if not pregnant, the following purge: Sulphate of magnesia, 20 ounces; carbonate of ammonia, 4 drachms; ginger pulv., 5 drachms; dissolve in one quart of hot beer add one pint of syrup and give in one dose. After this medicine has ceased operating, give the following in mash, morning and evening for two weeks: gentian pulv., cinchona pulv. and bicarbonate of soda, of each 2 drachms. Change diet frequently, and allow a little exercise daily.

**Smudging as a Protection From Frost.**

Is smudging a success as a factor in preventing damage to crops by frost? This question has been asked many times during the past season, and with a great degree of interest. With a large acreage of wheat and the prospect otherwise very bright, it is not at all strange that the farmers of both the Canadian and American Northwest should wish to thoroughly investigate any system or method of procedure that promises to prevent, or even ameliorate, the effects of summer frosts, which may, in a single night, destroy these prospects. Much has been said and written on this subject, and as usual, in such cases, the evidence for and against is very pronounced, and very contradictory. Near Fargo, Dakota, several farmers made extensive preparations for smudging. One man, whose farm was so located that the wind brought the smoke from his neighbor's fires over his own land, claimed that with even all these advantages the smudge was of no avail. Another, away to windward (the wind was very light—just enough waft the smoke slowly away), claimed to have saved his entire crop from any evil effect whatever. On enquiry it was found that the first farmer did not light his smudge fires until the mercury was away down two degrees below freezing, while the latter lighted his while the mercury was yet two degrees above freezing.

At the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Mr. Mackay, the Superintendent, made an experiment, and publishes strong statements to the effect that the smudge is of no avail. In Mr. Mackay's case the mercury ran down to twenty-two, or ten degrees below freezing, right in the thick of smudge.

At Portage la Prairie a thoroughly organized effort was made to test the efficacy of the smudge by the Portage and Lakeside Farmers' Institute. A reliable set of instruments were placed in the possession of a competent observer in the town. An electric light was then placed on the top of the highest elevator, with an understood code of signals to be used when the temperature approached the danger line. The signal light was not flashed, however, until many points the temperature had reached the freezing point. The result was that in some instances the wheat in the lower ground was affected, while that in the higher land was not damaged, except where the smudges were not thick enough, or were not lighted at

the first flash of the signal light. In one instance a farmer lighted his smudges and his neighbor beside him did not, the result being that the crop protected by the smudge was saved and sold for No. 2 hard, while the other was away down in the "regulars". Now, what are the deductions from these various tests? Evidently, that a good smudge at the proper time will at least ameliorate the effects of a moderate frost. What are the conditions under which the smudge is effective? First, the earth must have been warmed by fairly warm weather previous to the frost, in order to radiate a reasonable amount of heat. Second, the smudge must be started before the temperature reaches the frost line, or within two degrees of it. Third, the air must be calm, so that the smoke will form a canopy above the crop to be protected. With these conditions, science affirms and practice demonstrates that four to six degrees of frost may be effectually withstood. Let us review the experiments mentioned, and consider the success and failures and the reason therefor.

The Dakota farmer who suffered did not light his smudges until the temperature had actually reached the freezing point, so that no benefit could be derived until a canopy of smoke had formed and the earth radiated heat sufficient to warm the air below this canopy or blanket.

The other Fargo man who lighted his smudges before the temperature had reached the freezing point, or even danger line, formed the covering or canopy before the grain was effected, and kept the temperature above freezing until all danger was past.

In the case of Mr. MacKay, at Indian Head, the season was well advanced, so that the earth was not warm enough to radiate heat sufficient to prove effective, had the covering of smoke been twice as dense. In this instance, too, the temperature may have been close to freezing before the smudges were lighted.

Last, but far from least, there is a limit to the amount of frost against which the smudge is effective, and that limit is doubtless considerably above twenty-two degrees. The Portage experiments, which, with the light obtained from them might be greatly improved upon, show very plainly that the smudge is decidedly beneficial under the circumstances previously referred to. Systematic work is, however, necessary, and constant vigilance the price of success, as it will avail nothing to smudge one night and neglect it the next, if the temperature is low. Again, the smudge must be lighted as often as the mercury gets down to thirty-four. True, there may not be frost in every instance, but it will not do to wait for frost, as it will then be too late. There is also something yet to learn in the construction of smudges in order to get the most effective production of work possible.

One verbose Manitoba writer describes the frost as a thin film coming down from above, and claims that the canopy of smoke intervenes and prevents this film from reaching the earth. This is arrant nonsense. The atmosphere simply gets colder and colder. The lower the ground in a given district the greater the frost, and the sooner the effects are felt. The earth is, of course, constantly radiating heat after the temperature of the atmosphere is lower than that of the earth. The canopy of smoke acts like a blanket, and stops or at least retards the upward tendency of the heat, retaining it near the surface of the earth, thus keeping the atmosphere warmer than it would be otherwise. It is necessary in using a thermometer to keep it on the lowest ground in the vicinity to be protected, as there the temperature is lowest. It is not uncommon to see three degrees difference in as many feet difference in altitude, and it is highly probable that some at least of the failures of smudging are attributable to the thermometer being some feet above the level of the wheat field, and thus showing a higher temperature than obtained in the wheat field, and the smudge lighted too late.

Mr. John Parkinson, of Portage la Prairie, an old friend of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, in addition to the successful prosecution of mixed farming is devoting some seven acres of his place to nursery purposes, growing all the leading varieties of small fruits.

**Ventilation of Stables in Winter.**

BY ROBERT HALL, GRISWOLD, MAN.

In view of the fact that we can, and do, grow beef for export, successfully competing with eastern farmers, it becomes us to consider more carefully the great essentials in the process. Assuming that by breeding we have got a suitable animal for the purpose, the three greatest factors are: air, food and water. I think it is safe to assume that during one-third of the year our stock is confined in the stables, and only get air as the individual farmer supplies it. How often do we notice cattle in warm stables, well fed and watered, looking, to use a common expression, "tough", and making very little growth during the winter season! When the conditions are such, we are led to look for the causes that have produced this effect. In my opinion, in such cases (and they are more numerous than the casual observer might suppose) the cause is in the lack of ventilation. The thoughtless, I will not say careless, farmer is content with warm stabling, forgetting that his cattle are breathing over and over again the same air, a change only being effected when the large stable door is opened for some purpose connected with feeding, etc. This in itself is as hurtful almost as breathing the foul air, for it will be readily seen that to throw open a tight, well-built stable filled with cattle or horses, say over night, and then allow a rush of cold air to enter suddenly upon them, with pores open to the fullest extent, is very injurious, as it not only subjects them to the extreme cold shock, but creates a desire in them to be at liberty, which is hurtful in that they are not allowed to gratify that desire before the door is closed. They are again subjected to the same course of treatment, viz., a great rush of cold air three or four times a day and the rest of the time breathing the foul air, which passes and repasses through the lungs till it becomes actually poisonous, sapping the animal's vitality and wasting the food that should promote growth and the laying on of fat. With our cold winters it is absolutely necessary that a warm place be provided in order to produce the best results both in growth and fat. I think we all will agree on this. If so, the question of ventilation is of vital importance. I scarcely wish to venture an opinion as to the kind or style of ventilator. I am not discussing the high-priced or high-toned stable, but any or every kind that each individual farmer is able or sees fit to build. The stable with a ventilator large enough to put down the hay through is not suitable, the flue being so large that it carries off the heat faster than the animals generate it. In my opinion, to get the greatest good from the food, the manure should not freeze in the stable until the temperature outside is near or about 20 below zero. The best ventilated stable I have seen in this country was one about 18x24 feet (log, with sod roof), with three ventilators about six inches square at about equal distances apart. In this stable the coat of every animal was perfectly dry in the morning, and they were in a thriving condition, with none of that sluggish appearance so often noticed when cattle are in close stables. It is an easy matter for anyone to leave two or three small holes, or more, if necessary, (I think the more the better, so long as there are not too many so that the temperature falls too low); put in a small flue with four narrow pieces of board. If a sliding valve cannot be fitted in the ventilator so as to regulate the temperature, it would be an easy matter to plug the hole with hay when occasion required. In a large stable, where a barn or hay loft is built over head, ventilators should be so constructed that they will carry off all the foul air and gas without making the stable what is known as "drafty". Of course it will not do to have too many ventilators running up through the haymows or granary, but they can, by a little forethought when building, be so placed that they will not, to any great extent, interfere with the superstructure. The good that will accrue from the proper ventilation of a warm stable of any kind will far more than compensate for the outlay, to say nothing of the humane act, which in itself should be sufficient to prompt one to make an earnest, intelligent effort in that direction.

**Injurious Insects.—No. 2.**

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA, ONT.

**LICE ON CATTLE.**

During the winter and spring, the enquiry is frequently received from farmers all over the country, "What is the best way to kill lice on cattle?" There is, too, no doubt that these loathsome pests are far more prevalent upon stock than ought to be the case, considering the small expense involved and the comparative ease with which animals can be freed from their irritating presence.

The bare patches which may so often be seen on the bodies, and particularly the necks of cattle, when they are turned out in spring, bear testimony to many hours of discomfort spent by the poor animals during the winter, and are strong evidence of the negligence of the owners, not only as to the comfort of their beasts, but to their own pockets. Surely the bodily comfort of these faithful servants demands that the small amount of attention which is necessary should be given to keep them clean of parasites! In addition to this, the great loss, both in milk and flesh, due to their being constantly disturbed, make it most expedient.

It is frequently stated that only animals in poor condition are troubled with lice. This, however, is certainly inaccurate, as I have known them to spread quickly through a whole herd of fat cattle when introduced upon an infested animal. This points out the importance of examining carefully every animal at the time of procuring it, and if lice are detected upon it it should be kept separate until all have been destroyed. With regard to the more frequent occurrence of parasites upon thin or unhealthy animals, this is perfectly true, and is in accordance with a general law by which both plants and animals in an injured or diseased condition are not only more susceptible to injury, but are more attractive to their insect foes, which, having gained a foothold, increase more rapidly than under ordinary circumstances. In most cases, however, the ordinary statement should be reversed, and instead of the poor condition producing the lice it is the lice which reduce the animal by constantly disturbing it and sucking its blood. It is also the case that cattle which are swarming with these filthy and irritating insects soon become poor, and it requires much more food to get them into good condition again than animals which have been kept clean and gradually increasing all the time. The presence of lice upon cattle is plainly indicated by their restless movements and by their frequently rubbing and licking themselves. The loss from this cause is very great; it is entirely due to negligence, and it is quite unnecessary, as it can be easily prevented by trying some of the below-mentioned remedies.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE LICE.**

There are three distinct kinds of lice found infesting cattle; two of these belong to the true lice, and are closely allied to the kinds which sometimes occur upon human beings. These are classified amongst the true bugs, and, like the other members of that order, have their mouth parts in the shape of a hollow tube, by means of which they suck the blood of their hosts. They differ somewhat in form, and have been called by Dr. Weed, now of New Hampshire, the "short-nosed" and "long-nosed" ox lice. The third kind belongs to the same family as the "bird-lice", which are now included in the same order as the dragon flies and white ants, and here we find that the mouth parts are of an entirely different nature, being furnished with biting jaws, by means of which they feed upon the hair and skin of their hosts.

THE SHORT-NOSED OX LOUSE (*Hæmatopinus eurysternus*, Nitz.), when full grown, is about 1/16th of an inch in length, of a bluish-white or leaden color, with a broad, flattened body, and has the legs terminated by strong

claws, by means of which it holds on to the hairs of the animal it is infesting. The beak is furnished with small hooks, by means of which it holds firmly to the skin of its host whilst sucking its blood. The eggs are fastened firmly to the hairs by means of an expanded base which encircles the hair. The eggs hatch in a few days, and the young lice closely resemble the full grown specimens, except in size.

THE LONG-NOSED OX LOUSE (*Hæmatopinus vituli*, L.). This differs from the above chiefly in the shape of the body and the length of the head. Its mode of attack is the same, and it is said particularly to attack calves.

THE BITING OX LOUSE (*Trichodectes scalaris*, Nitz.). This is an extremely small insect, only measuring from one-twenty-fourth to one-sixteenth of an inch in length, and is of a reddish color. It is three times as long as wide, and has a round head. As stated above, it belongs to a division of the "bird-lice" where are grouped the parasites of various animals, as the horse, the pig, the sheep, the cat and the dog. It is remarkable that almost every animal and bird has its peculiar parasites, which will not live upon the others even if transported to them. Speaking of the sub-family to which the biting ox louse belongs, Andrew Murray says:—"This sub-family differs from the other *Mallophaga*, or "bird-lice", in attacking mammals. Its species are all restricted to them, as all the other genera are to birds."

**REMEDIES.**

There are several simple remedies by which cattle may be effectually and safely freed from lice. Poisonous substances, as mercurial ointment, must never be used, as the cattle frequently lick themselves in their efforts to get rid of their tormentors, which are always found much more numerous upon those parts of the body the animal cannot reach with its tongue, such as the neck and mane and the base of the tail. Undoubtedly the best remedy is a well-made emulsion of coal oil and soap suds. This is made as follows:—Dissolve a quarter of a pound of common hard soap in half a gallon of rain water by boiling; when all the soap is dissolved pour the boiling suds into a vessel containing one gallon of coal oil; churn this mixture briskly for four or five minutes, by means of a syringe or force pump, by pumping it forcibly in and out of the vessel containing it. If you have not these instruments, Prof. Gillette says an ordinary egg beater does well for small quantities. No farm house, however, should be without a small force pump. One can now be bought for three or four dollars, and this amount will very soon be made up in time saved and convenience in washing up the buggy, the doorway, the windows, etc., and is also a most useful protection in case of fire. When the emulsion is complete, if a little be put on a piece of glass it will adhere without oiliness. It may then be put by until required and will keep a long time. As it cools it turns to a jelly-like mass. When required for use, take of the emulsion one part and dissolve it in nine times the quantity of warm water. When all is dissolved, rub in the mixture well with cloths or a scrubbing brush. Prof. Gillette found that it could be applied more easily by means of a force pump and spray nozzle, one man working the pump while another worked in the mixture with his finger tips. This mixture will kill every insect it touches, and will leave the hair and skin of the animal treated in good condition. Another mixture which may be used successfully is three parts of lard mixed thoroughly with one part of coal oil; melt the lard and mix thoroughly with the coal oil, and rub this on the infested parts while warm. An old but very useful remedy which may be used in the same way is made by mixing one part of powdered sulphur with three parts of lard. A strong decoction of tobacco (one pound in two gallons of water) will destroy the lice, but the kerosene emulsion is preferable and cheaper. All applications must, however, be repeated several times at intervals of three or four days, so as to kill fresh young as they hatch from the eggs. The eggs are much more difficult to destroy than the lice after they have hatched. The stalls or places where the cattle rub should also be treated with strong lye, coal oil or whitewash.

**Mechanical Cream Separation.**

BY PROF. S. M. BARRE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

That force of nature by which an object revolving around a given centre is continually trying to break away from that centre is called centrifugal force. If the object which is revolving is a vessel containing a liquid composed of elements of different weight, such as milk, these elements will separate and arrange themselves according to their weight; the heavier ones will be further from the centre, the lighter ones nearer. The capacity of the separator varies with the square of the speed. Such are the principles upon which all centrifugal separators are constructed—the differences between them are only differences of detail. However, these differences of details are sometimes of great importance. For example, two separators of different construction or make, but of about the same cost, requiring the same amount of motive power, are advertised to do about the same amount of work per hour. Yet one of these separators may skim the milk much closer than the other, so much so that the use of these separators under the same conditions as regard the milk inflow per hour would entail a considerable loss. For ordinary work the one separator may skim a given quantity of milk so as to leave from 0.15 to 0.25 of a pound of butterfat in the skim milk of 100 pounds of whole milk, whilst the other to do the same amount of work per hour may skim so as to leave 0.35, 0.50, and even 0.75 of fat in the skim milk. The difference between 0.15 and 0.75 is 0.60, or nearly eleven ounces of butter per 100 pounds of milk. Working 5,000 lbs. of milk per day, during a season of 160 days, the total loss would be  $34 \times 160 = 5,440$  lbs. of butter, equal in value to \$1,360. A loss of one-half this amount would still be too important to be overlooked. In order to obtain the same butter yield from both of these separators, it is evident that the inflow of milk in one of them should be considerably decreased. This would entail another loss of time, labor and fuel. Otherwise, some separators, owing to their labor-saving attachments, are well adapted to creamery work; others, owing to their simple construction, low cost, and the insignificant expense required for setting, would no doubt be much more in favor in minor establishments, where labor-saving is yet of secondary importance. Hence intending purchasers of separators would do well to look closely into the details of their construction. However, since the advent of the mechanical system of cream separation in the dairy world, inventors are actively at work striving to outtrace one another in the production of machinery to effect cream separation in the most speedy, convenient and economical manner. Nearly every year brings out a new separator. Amongst them we find

**THE ALEXANDRA,**

a new and improved separator lately placed on the market by an English firm. It is made of seven sizes, for steam, horse and hand-power.

**HOW THE MACHINE WORKS.**

The new milk placed in a vat flows through a tin inlet placed over the separator. From this milk inlet it is allowed to enter the drum of the separator. When the drum begins to revolve the milk is projected against the sides and forms a complete vertical ring, the different elements contained in milk begin to separate, and arrange themselves according to weight. The impurities

being the heaviest collect upon the sides of the drum; the skim milk, next in weight, collects next, and by constant inflow of new milk it gradually rises to the top of the drum and enters an aperture leading into a specially constructed outlet. The cream collects in a wall upon the inner surface of the skim milk, and flow through another aperture into the cream outlet. (See Fig.)

**SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE ALEXANDRA SEPARATOR.**

Although no better than other separators in some respects, the "Alexandra" is perhaps one of the best adapted to the requirements of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as it excels in the following particulars:

It needs no great outlay for setting, it requires no special foundation whatever, simply stands

**House Apiaries.**

One of the very latest old ideas revived is that of house apiaries. Our advanced beekeepers are discussing their advantages and disadvantages, and almost the entire next number of one bee journal is to be taken up in this way to hear the opinions of leading beekeepers, *pro* and *con*, upon the subject.

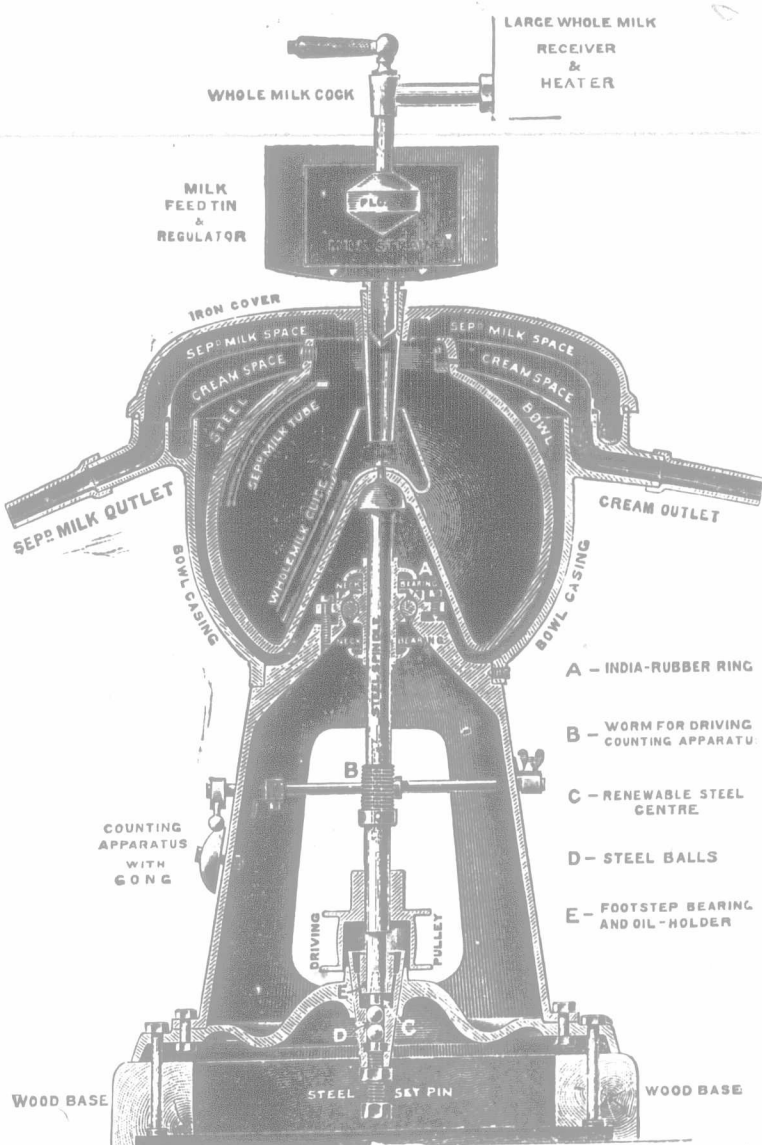
House apiaries were very much more in use quite a number of years ago; they were unpopular, however, because the bees did not winter well in them, and in manipulation of the hive the bees would get out and have difficulty in getting back to the hive by means of the outside entrance to it. The hives, too, were fastened to

the house; this it is proposed to now do away with. There appears to be no good and substantial reason why house apiaries should not be made; there is every reason why one should not be made unless it is made well. From the nature of a bee and what it requires under other conditions, there is no doubt that a house apiary, or rather the house for such an apiary, should be so constructed that it will not easily be influenced by outside temperature in winter; this is a prime requisite in a cellar for wintering bees, and it is safe to say it is the prime requisite in wintering in a house. The fly holes could be so constructed that in winter they could be closed up, and ventilation and a place to drop dead bees be secured at the entrance of the hive, but in the house. Artificial heat to a very moderate degree could be secured by a hot pipe running into the house, or by means of a stove put in the house. The latter method would not be likely to be as good, and the whole matter of artificial heat would require very close and careful administration. To keep an equable temperature is quite as important in summer as in winter, for if the rays of the sun quickly affected the temperature of the house the bees would suffer more than they would under the direct rays of the sun outside. If, however, the rays of the sun did not influence the temperature of the house for a considerable time, by ventilating the house at night the average temperature of the house for 24 hours each day could be considerably lowered, and this would, when warm, be of great assurance to the bees and prevent swarming—a very important item—for beekeepers are now working to prevent increase. It is unnecessary to say that to work in a properly constructed house apiary is far pleasanter than to work in the boiling sun. The bees, too, as all bee-

keepers know, are less liable to attack the apiaries in a building than in the open air. Robbery, which is such an annoyance when the apiary is not busy gathering and the apiarist exposes combs in handling honey, cannot be done, as the operator is in the house and the hive he has open cannot be reached from the outside by the other bees. The entrance from outside is only to individual hives.

**BEE ESCAPES.**

The invention of bee escapes will add much to the practicability of house apiaries. The bee escape is a device by means of which bees can pass one way but not another (if placed in a door, window or other place, they can pass out but not return), either by means of a circuitous passage or, as in the Porter, by means of two pieces of metal fastened at the end, the others pointing towards one another and so adjusted that coming one way the bee can put her head through and then with her body slightly press apart the



SECTIONAL ILLUSTRATION OF ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR.

loose on any level surface, and when not in use can be rolled out of the way. This is a good advantage in this part of the country where special buildings are costly, and where the material required for stone, brick and cement foundations are expensive, and in some locations scarcely available. It requires very little motive power. Some sizes of this separator can easily be driven at full speed by a horse, an ox, and even by hand-power. In cases where animal power is already available it would save the cost of a steam outfit and its running expenses. It is a well designed apparatus, well protected, easy to clean, easy to operate, and, I believe, less liable to get out of order than most of separators. These special features are all of considerable importance, and should be well considered by dairymen of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

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

metal ends to pass through; returning, however, she does just the opposite and cannot pass through. Then, the bee escapes are becoming quite popular to place between the brood chamber and upper story in the hive. The bees can pass down to the brood chamber but not return; the result is the bees are soon out of the upper story and the bee keeper can take his extracted or comb honey away without molesting. These bee escapes may be purchased in Canada. The next number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will contain a condensed report of the International American Bee Association Convention, held at Albany, N. Y.

The questions to be discussed will be:— The Prevention of Swarming; The Outlook for Apiculture at the Columbian Exposition; Can we settle upon two sizes of section as standard? The Italian Bee; What are the principal points of excellence and to which qualities should we give the preference? Some facts not generally known among beekeepers. Doubtless other reports will be discussed and the readers of the ADVOCATE have in the report the views of the members of the most influential beekeepers' association in the world.

#### APIS DORSATA.

The United States government is taking great interest in the development of apiculture in the United States. It was decided to send a man to Africa and Ceylon in quest of new races of bees, especially *Apis Dorsata*, and to test their value for the beekeepers. Beekeeping is a branch of the farm which properly fostered may do much to increase the wealth of the agricultural community.

#### Information Wanted.

I have been reading with interest the letters in late numbers of the ADVOCATE anent Patrons of Industry and other farmers' associations, particularly the letter of Mr. Chas. Braithwaite, and I think of all the combines he enumerated the farmers suffer more from the Millers' Association than any other. Now, in the village of Beaverton we have one of the largest and best equipped grist mills north of Toronto, but unfortunately for the farmers they get very poor satisfaction in it. I am told by several farmers who have weighed their wheat at home and the flour and bran got in exchange, that the miller keeps on an average fifteen pounds off every bushel of wheat; and worst of all, the flour they get is of poor quality, often not fit to use. In talking the matter over among my neighbors I find there is a very strong feeling in favor of the farmers building a mill of their own, which would be owned and operated by them for the purpose of doing their own gristing, chopping, etc. They could also grind all their wheat and ship the flour, and have the bran and shorts for their own use. If the ADVOCATE knows of any such farmers' mill now in operation, I would like to hear all particulars of their working. I would also like to see this matter thoroughly discussed through the columns of the ADVOCATE, for it is a question of vast importance to the farming community. Any information or advice will be thankfully received by a

THORAH FARMER.

[We do not know of a mill owned and controlled by farmers. We invite any of our readers who can to reply to the question asked. A full discussion of the subject would be advantageous to all concerned.]—Ed.

The Indiana farmer says:— If the voice of humanity and the teachings of common-sense usages be listened to, the tight check-rein will be among the things of the past, as it should be, for it is a useless and cruel torture to the horse wearing it.

#### Winter Care of Poultry.

BY IDA E. TILSON.

What most concerns fowls is the state of their owner's mind, rather than the state of the weather. Autumn and winter, of course, are the times when hens call for most care, and when poulterers need to exercise their best judgment. Then fowls cannot for themselves spy out the land and the products thereof, and changes in temperature are more frequent and severe. How ventilation may be decreased, and food increased, gradually and properly, are two important questions, or rather two phases of one question, since both courses mean more warmth. Hens in farm poultry houses, usually unprovided with stoves, will bear being shut up at night as closely as can be now, and not poison themselves by foul air. When I first visit my henry in the morning the testimony of my nose is taken, and ventilation regulated by that and thermometer records combined. As there are also small doors for the exit and entrance of my hens, the large doors, provided to admit me, are not left open frosty mornings to chill my prompt layers, and are likewise closed before night so that early retirers may be comfortable. A thorough airing in the warm, sunny midday will be sufficient. I give this airing every day which reaches 20° Fah., and confine hens within their houses only at zero, or "below Cicero," as a little boy said. A pullet, or "tender-foot," as she might be called west, is sometimes bewildered by the first snow-fall. If every fowl is looked after that night—driven home, taught how to behave, and counted—later storms will seldom affright. Each house has attached a low, open shed, facing south, which, except during extremely cold weather, is an excellent feeding place, because it removes from the house those food odors and remnants that attract mice and rats within. This shed is a relief from the monotony of indoor quarters. Busybodies and promenaders seek it, leaving layers more quiet and undisturbed. It affords so many additional square feet of standing, scratching and sunning room, and can be a cheaper structure than is required for lodgings. Therefore, instead of a large, cold house, build a shed, and a smaller, snugger house. If there is one very large front window, which can be opened in summer, and the house itself made nearly like a shed, nothing more can be desired. Glass concentrates the sun's rays, and so toasts chickens in its range that a chilly difference seems to be felt as soon as they step aside. An open shed and natural sunlight are by many preferred above additional windows. Knot holes and cracks must early be looked to and stopped. Cold air on either fowls or human beings, striking fairly front or back, where the great organs are centered for resistance, is less dangerous than some small top or side draught. The air bound to creep in around under eaves comes so indirectly, however, it forms of itself a very good system of ventilation. If a house, pleasantly high and airy in summer, proves, as did a neighbor's, bleak and uncomfortable for winter, a few temporary boards, spaced between, placed overhead to form an attic, which is then filled with straw, will keep out cold, and by its porosity not hinder circulation. A double-boarded house holds in the animal heat, winter's principal source of comfort, and when summer comes this same thickness keeps out the sun's rays, which are hotter than anything else can be. Many suppose tarred paper lining will repel insects. It does so only for a while, when new and odoriferous. Being quite imperious to air and everything, the fowls' breaths collect on it in drops and patches of sickly moisture, but a sawdust filling is porous, and always secures a dry room. Every henry should be located on a naturally high, dry spot, or have one artificially graded and prepared. If already

situated on a level plot, the snow shoveled out of paths to and around it in winter should be thrown as far away as possible, and no great masses collected that may run into or under the house at thawing time. The evils of overcrowding poultry quarters become well understood by every experienced poulterer. Profits cannot be doubled by simply doubling the number of fowls, unless space and attention are likewise increased. One hundred birds put where only fifty ought to be bring entire defeat, because when overcrowded none do well. It is better that fifty hens show their owner she has sufficient room and knows enough to manage a hundred. Moulting time shows the stuff fowls are made of and the stamina in them. A wise selection for winter can then be had. Fat and faulty ones can go to market. If what a modern poet has written,

"The bravest are the tenderest,"

is always true, our domineering fighting birds should certainly be eaten. Ailing fowls are dangerous for anyone's table, and must be killed summarily.

There is an ancient saying,

"Birds of a feather flock together,"

and so they should, because every age and kind requires its own treatment. Pullets and hens cannot run together and both lay equally well. That amount and sort of food which only keeps pullets maturing and laying will place useless fat on older fowls. Some poulterers have half a flock old and half young, getting eggs from the latter, and, at the same time and by one treatment, gradually, naturally and easily fattening their veterans for market.

If old hens are desired to lay they must be stinted in corn and similar things. True, egg-yelks contain much the same constituents that maize does, but nitrogenous elements are obtained from other foods also, so corn is not indispensable for egg production. At moulting time our half-naked birds require some corn, oil-meal and sunflower seeds to keep up their warmth and to oil their new plumage. The pullets associated with them have now reached that stage when, frames already formed, they likewise need a filling up and rounding out. The exercise of picking kernels from cobs is good. Fed thus, corn may be used to some extent throughout our winters, and, given toward night, will help create warmth during their long hours of fasting till morning. Puddings are often provided to excess for old fowls, which eat in a few minutes an amount they ought to be hours picking up. Their crops and gizzards are distended, while exercise becomes unnecessary and impossible. It is a little compensation that domineering, greedy biddies get most and suffer most. In those European and Asiatic countries where overgrown livers of poultry are esteemed a delicacy, such results are produced by gorging birds with soft food, a case we by no means wish to approach with our laying stock. But a fowl which is getting up her new winter coat, like a chicken building its body, calls for more pudding than usual, just because it is a rapidly digested and assimilated food. Composed largely of bran, and salted, it will then prove a help rather than clog.

A poet has feelingly described this trying moulting time, when our poultry so need and appreciate friends and helpers:—

We were gazing on the monarch  
Of the poultry-yard one day,  
With his gold and emerald feathers,  
And his coronet so gay,  
Of the whole brood, with one consent,  
A cackling concert raised,  
Calling on all the fowls around  
To shout their chieftain's praise.

This world is full of ups and downs;  
Our rooster found it so,  
For off, with every wind of heaven,  
His plumes began to flow,  
Of golden feathers round his neck  
He shortly was bereft;  
One dropped by one from out his tail  
Till not a plume was left.

And then it was that every chick,  
The meanest of the brood,  
Would cast their scornful glances when  
He ventured out for food,  
Oh! where was now his boastful crow?  
His step of stately pride?  
He seemed to feel the change, and sought,  
Alone, his shame to hide.

## Family Circle

## No Scenes Like the Home Scenes.

There are no scenes like the home scenes,  
Though wide through the world you roam,  
For the heart, however it wanders,  
Will pine for a sight of home;  
And back from its far-off rambles  
To the dear old spot will fly,  
Like a sail speeding over the waters,  
Or a bird through the evening sky.

There are no days like the young days,  
Though you live for many a year,  
For earth was then filled with beauty,  
And heaven was always near.  
And you'll find, as you journey onward  
Through a world by sin defiled,  
That the man is nearest heaven  
That is likest a little child.

## A CONQUEST OF HUMILITY.

Two o'clock had been the hour set for the wedding. It was now four, and the bridegroom had not yet appeared. The relatives who had been bidden to the festivities had been waiting impatiently in the two square-front rooms of Maria Caldwell's house, but now some had straggled out into the front yard, from which they could look up the road to better advantage.

They were talking excitedly. A shrill feminine babble, with an undertone of masculine bass, floated about the house and yard. It had been swelling in volume from a mere whisper for the last half-hour—ever since Hiram Caldwell had set out for the bridegroom's house to ascertain the reason for his tardiness at his own wedding.

Hiram, who was a young fellow, had gotten into his shiny buggy with a red, important face, and driven off at a furious rate. He was own cousin to Della Caldwell, the prospective bride. All the people assembled were Thayers or Caldwell, or connections thereof. The tardy bridegroom's name was Lawrence Thayer.

It was a beautiful summer afternoon. The air was hot and sweet. Around the Caldwell house it was spiced with pinks; there was a great bed of them at the foot of the green bank which extended under the front windows.

Some of the women and young girls pulled pinks and sniffed them as they stood waiting. Mrs. Erastus Thayer had stuck two or three in the bosom of her cinnamon-brown silk dress. She stood beside the gate; occasionally she craned her neck over it and peered down the road. The sun was hot upon her silken shoulders, the horizontal wrinkles shone, but she did not mind.

"See anything of him?" some one called out.

"No. I'm dreadful afraid somethin' has happened."

"O mother, what do you think's happened?" asked a young girl at her side, biting her with a sharp bow. The girl was young, slim, and tall; she stooped a little; her pointed elbows showed redly through her loose white muslin sleeves; her face was pretty.

"Hush, child! I don't know," said her mother.

The girl stood staring at her with helpless, awed eyes.

At last the woman in cinnamon-brown silk turned excitedly about. "He's comin'!" she proclaimed, in a shrill whisper.

The whisper passed from one to another.

"He's comin'!" everybody repeated. Heads crowded at the window; all the company was in motion.

"It ain't Lawrence," said a woman's voice disappointedly. "It ain't nobody but his father with Hiram."

"Somethin' has happened," repeated Mrs. Thayer. The young girl trembled and caught hold of her mother's dress; her eyes grew big and wild.

Hiram Caldwell drove up the road. He met the gaze of the people with a look of solemn embarrassment. But he was not so important as he had been. There was a large white-headed old man with him, who drew the larger share of attention.

He got lumberingly out of the buggy when Hiram drew rein at the gate. Then he proceeded up the gravel walk to the house. The people stood back and stared. No one dared speak to him except Mrs. Erastus Thayer. She darted before him in the path; her brown silk skirts swished.

"Mr. Thayer," cried she, "what is the matter? Do tell us! What has happened?"

"Where's Della?" said the old man.

"O she's in the bedroom out of the parlour. She ain't been out yet. Mr. Thayer, for mercy's sake, what is the matter? What has happened to him?"

David Thayer waved her aside, and kept straight on, his long yellow face immovable, his gaunt old shoulders resolutely braced, through the parlour, and knocked at the bedroom door.

A nervously shaking woman in black silk opened it. She screamed when she saw him. "O Mr. Thayer, it's you! What is the matter? where is he?" she gasped, clutching his arm.

A young woman in a pearl-colored silk gown stood, straight and silent, behind her. She had a tall, full figure, and there was something grand in her attitude. She stood like a young pine-tree, as if she had all necessary elements of support in her own self. Her features were strong and fine. She would have been handsome if her complexion had been better. Her skin was thick and dull.

She did not speak, but stood looking at David Thayer. Her mouth was shut tightly, her eyes steady. She might have been braced to meet a wind.

There were several other women in the little room. Mr. Thayer looked at them uneasily. "I want to see Della an' her mother, an' nobody else," said he finally.

The women started and looked at each other; they then left. The old man closed the door after them and turned to Della.

Her mother had begun to cry. "Oh dear! oh dear!" she wailed. "I knew somethin' dreadful had happened."

"Della," said he, "I don't know what you're goin' to say. It ain't very pleasant for me to tell you. I wish this minute Lawrence Thayer didn't belong to me. But that don't better matters any."

He does, an' somebody's got to tell you."

"Oh, is he dead?" asked Della's mother brokenly.

"No, he ain't dead," said the old man; "an' he ain't sick. I don't know of anything that ails him except he's a fool. He won't come—that's the whole of it."

"Won't come!" shrieked the mother. Della stood stiff and straight.

"No, he won't come. His mother an' I have been talkin' an' reasonin' with him, but it hasn't done any good. I don't know but it'll kill his mother. It's all on account of that Briggs girl; you might as well know it. I wish she'd never come near the house. I've seen what way the wind blew for some time, but I never dreamed it would come to this. I think it's a sudden start on his part. I believe he meant to come this noon, as much as could be; but Olive came home, an' they were talkin' together in the parlour, an' I see she'd been cryin'."

His mother an' I got ready, an' when he didn't come downstairs I got locked, an' he called out he wasn't goin'; that was all we could get out of him. He wouldn't say another word, but we knew what the trouble was. His mother had noticed how red Olive's eyes were when she went back to the shop. She'd been takin' on, I suppose, an' so he decided, all of a sudden, he'd back out. There ain't any excuse for him an' I ain't goin' to make up any. He's treated you mean, Della, an' I'd rather cut off my right hand than had it happened; that's all I can say about it, an' that don't do any good."

Mrs. Caldwell stepped forward suddenly. "I should think he had treated her mean!" she said—her voice rose loud and shrill. "I never heard anything like it. If I had a son like that, I wouldn't tell of it. That Briggs girl! He ought to be strung up. If you and his mother had had any sort of spunk you'd made him come. You always babbled him to death. He's a rascal. I'd like to get hold of him, that's all; I—"

Della caught her mother by the arm. "Mother, if you have any sense, or feeling for me, don't talk so loud; all those folks out there will hear."

The old woman's shrill vituperation flowed through the daughter's remonstrance and beyond it.

"I would like to show him he couldn't do such things as this without gettin' some punishment for it."

"Mother!"

Mrs. Caldwell changed her tone suddenly. She began to cry weakly. "O Della, you poor child, what will you do?" she sobbed.

"It isn't going to do any good to go on so, mother."

"There's all them folks out there. Oh dear! What will they say? I wouldn't care so much if it wa'n't for all them Thayers an' Cawdells. They'll jest crow. Oh dear! you poor child!"

Della turned to Mr. Thayer. "Somebody ought to tell them," said she, "that—there won't be any wedding."

"O Della, how can you take it so calm?" wailed her mother.

"I suppose so," assented the old man; "but I declare I can't tell 'em such a thing about a son of mine. I feel as if I'd been through about all I could."

The minister would be a good one, wouldn't he?" said Della.

Mr. Thayer took up with the suggestion eagerly. He opened the door a chink, and asked one of the waiting officious guests to summon the minister.

When he came he gave him instructions in an agitated whisper; then retreated. The trio in the bedroom became conscious of a great hush without; then the minister's solemnly inflected voice broke upon it. He was telling them that the wedding was postponed. Then there was a little responsive murmur, and the minister knocked on the door.

"Shall I tell them when it will take place?—they are inquiring," he whispered.

Della heard him. "You can tell them it will never take place," she said in a clear voice.

The minister stared at her wonderingly. "Oh!" he groaned her mother. Then the minister's voice rose again, and directly there were a creaking and rustling, and subdued clatter of voices. The guests were departing.

After a little, Della approached the door as if she were going out into the parlour.

"O Della, don't go! wait till they're all gone?" wailed her mother. "All them Thayers and Cawdells!"

"They are gone, most of them. I've stood in this hot little room long enough," said Della, and threw open the door. Directly opposite was a mahogany table with the wedding presents on it. Three or four women, among them Mrs. Erastus Thayer and her daughter, were bending over them and whispering.

When the door opened they turned and stared at

Della standing there in her pearl-coloured silk, with some drooping white bridal flowers on her breast. They looked stiff and embarrassed. Then Mrs. Thayer recovered herself and came forward.

"Della," said she, in a soft whisper, "dear girl."

She put her arm around Della, and attempted to draw her towards herself; but the girl released herself, and gave her a slight backward push.

"Please don't make any fuss over me, Mrs. Thayer," said she; "it isn't necessary."

Mrs. Thayer started back, and went towards the door. Her face was very red. She tried to smile. Her daughter and the other women followed her.

"I'm real glad she can show some temper about it," she whispered, when they were all out in the entry. "It's a good deal better for her."

"Ask her why he didn't come," one of the women whispered, nudging her.

"I'm kind of afraid to. I'll stop and ask Hiram on my way home; maybe Mr. Thayer told him."

Della, in her bridal gear, stood majestically beside one of the parlor windows. She was plainly waiting for her guests to go. They kept peering in at her, while they whispered among themselves. Presently Mrs. Thayer's daughter came across the room tremblingly. She had hesitated on the parlor threshold, but her mother had given her a slight push on her slender shoulders and she had entered suddenly. She kept looking back as she advanced towards Della.

"Mother wants to know," she faltered, in her thin, girlish pipe, "if you wouldn't rather—she'd—take back that toilet set she brought. She says she don't know but it will make you feel bad to see it."

"Of course you can take it."

"Mrs. Emmons says she'll take her mats too, if you'd like to have her."

"Of course she can take them."

The young girl shrank over to the table, snatched up the toilet set and mats, and fled to her mother.

When they were all gone, David Thayer approached Della. He had been sitting on a chair by the bedroom door, holding his head with his hands.

"I'm goin' now," said he. "If there's anything I can do, you let me know."

"There won't be anything," said Della. "I shall get along all right."

He shook her hand hard in his old trembling one. "You're more of a man than Lawrence is," said he. He was a very old man, and his voice, although it was still deep, quavered.

"The isn't any use of your saying much to him," said Della. "I don't want you to on my account."

"Della, don't you go to standin' up for him. He don't deserve it."

"I ain't standin' up for him. I know he's your son, but it doesn't seem to me there's a great deal to stand up for. What he's done is natural enough; he's been carried away by a pretty face; but he has shown out what he is."

"I don't blame you a bit for feelin' so, Della."

"I don't see any other way to feel; it's the truth."

"Well, good-bye, Della. I hope you won't lay up anything again! his mother an' me. We'll always think a good deal of you."

"I haven't any reason to lay up anything against you that I know of," said Della. Her manner was stern, although she did not mean it to be. She could not, as it were, relax her muscles enough to be cordial. All the strength in Della Caldwell's nature was now concentrated. It could accomplish great things, but it might grind little ones to pieces.

"Well, good-bye, Della," said the old man piteously. He was himself a strong character, but he seemed weak beside her.

After he had gone, Della went into the bedroom to her mother. Mrs. Caldwell was sitting there crying. She looked up when her daughter entered.

"O Della, she sobbed, "what are you goin' to do?—what are you goin' to do?"

"I am going to take off this dress, for one thing."

"I don't see what you will do. There you've got this dress and your black silk, two new silk dresses and your new brown woollen one, and your new bonnet and mantle, all these new things, and the weddin'-cake."

"I suppose I can wear dresses and bonnets just as well if I ain't married; and as for the wedding-cake, we'll have some of it for supper."

"Della Caldwell!"

"What's the matter, mother?"

Della slipped off the long shimmering skirt of her pearl-coloured silk, shook it out, and laid it carefully over a chair.

"Are you crazy?"

"Not that I know of. Why?"

"You don't act natural."

"I'm acting the way that's natural to me."

"What are you going to do? O you poor child!" Mrs. Caldwell laid hold of her daughter's hand as she passed near her, and attempted to pull her to her side.

"Don't, please, mother," said Della.

Her mother relinquished her hold, and sobbed afresh. "I won't pity you if you don't want me to," said she, "but it's dreadful. There's another thing. You've lost your school. Flora Strong spoke for it, an' she won't want to give it up."

"I don't want her to. I'll get another one."

Della put on a calico dress, and kindled a fire, and made tea as usual. She put some slices of wedding-cake on the table; perhaps her will extended to her palate, and kept it from tasting like dust and ashes to her. Her mother drank a cup of tea between her lamentations.

After supper Della packed up her wedding gifts and addressed them to their respective donors. There were a few bits of silver, but the greater

number of the presents were pieces of fancy-work from female relatives. She folded these mats and tidies relentlessly with her firm brown fingers. There was no tenderness in her touch. She felt not the least sentiment towards inanimate things.

"I think they're actin' awful mean to want to grab these things back so quick," said her mother, her wrath gaining upon her grief a little.

"It goes well with the rest," said Delia.

Among the gifts which she returned was a little embroidered tidy from Flora Strong, the girl who had been engaged to teach her former school.

Flora came over early the next morning. She opened the door, and stood there hesitating. She was bashful before the trouble in the house.

"Good mornin', Mrs. Caldwell; good mornin', Delia," she faltered deprecatingly. She had a thin, pretty face, with very red lips and cheeks. She fumbled a little parcel nervously.

"Good mornin', Flora," said Mrs. Caldwell. Then she turned her back, and went into the pantry. Delia was washing dishes at the sink. She spoke just as she always did. "Good morning," said she.

"Sit down, won't you, Flora?" Then Flora began. "O Delia," she burst out, "what made you send this back?—what made you? You didn't think I'd take it?"

"Take what?"

"This tidy. O Delia, I made it for you! It doesn't make any difference whether—!" Flora choked with sobs. She dropped into a chair, and put her handkerchief over her face. Mrs. Caldwell heard her, and began weeping, as she stood in the pantry. Delia went on with her dishes.

"O Delia, you'll take it back, won't you?" Flora said finally.

"Of course I will, if you want me to. It's real pretty."

"When I heard of it," the girl went on—"I don't know as you want me to speak of it, but I've got to—I felt as if—I declare I'd like to see Lawrence Thayer come up with. I'll never speak to him again as long as I live. Delia, you aren't standing up for him, are you? You don't care if I do say he's a villain?"

"I hope she don't," wailed her mother in the pantry.

"No," said Delia, "I don't care."

Then Flora offered to give up the school. She pleaded that she should take it, but Delia would not. She could get another, she said.

That afternoon, indeed, she went to see the committee. She had put the house to rights, pinned Flora's tidy on the big rocking-chair in the parlour, and dressed herself carefully in a blue-sprigged muslin, one of her wedding gowns. Passing down the hot village street, she saw women sewing at their cool sitting-room windows. She looked up at them and nodded as usual. She knew of a school whose teacher had left to be married, as she had done. She thought the vacancy had possibly not been filled. Very little of the vacation had passed. Moreover, the school was not a desirable one: the pay was small, and it was three miles from the village. Delia obtained the position.

Early in September she began her duties. She went staunchly back and forth over the rough, dusty road day after day. She had the reputation of being a very fine teacher, although the children were a little in awe of her. They came to meet her and hang about her on her way to the schoolhouse.

Her road lay past the Thayer house, where she would have been living now had all gone well. Occasionally she met Lawrence; she passed him without a look. Quite often she met Olive Briggs, who worked in a milliner's shop, and boarded at Lawrence's father's. She always bowed to her pleasantly. She had seen her in the shop, although she had no real acquaintance with her.

The girl was pretty, with the prettiness that Delia lacked. Her face was sweet and rosy and laughing. She was fine and small, and moved with a sort of tremulous lightness like a butterfly. Delia, meeting her, seemed to tramp.

Everybody thought Lawrence and Olive Briggs would be married. They went to evening meetings together, and to ride. Lawrence had a fine horse. Delia was at every evening meeting. She watched her old lover enter with the other girl, and never shrank. She always looked at them riding past.

"Did you see them, Delia?" her mother asked in a fluttering voice one afternoon. She and Delia were sitting at the front windows, and Lawrence and Olive had just whirled by the house.

"Yes."

"You kept so still, I didn't know as you did."

People kept close watch over Lawrence and Olive and Delia. Lawrence was subjected to a mild species of ostracism by a certain set of the village girls, Delia's mates—honest, simple young souls: they would not speak to him on the street. They treated Olive with rough, rural stiffness when they traded with her in the one milliner's shop. She was an out-of-town girl, and had always been regarded with something of suspicion. These village women had a strong local conservatism. They eyed strangers long before they admitted them.

As for Delia, the young women friends of her own age treated her with a sort of deferential sympathy. They dared not openly condole with her, but they made her aware of their partisanship. As a general thing no one except a Thayer or a Caldwell alluded to the matter in her presence.

The relatives of the two families were open enough in expressing themselves, either with recrimination or excuse for Lawrence, or with sympathy or covert blame for Delia. She heard the most of it, directly or indirectly. Like many New England towns, this was almost overshadowed by the ramifications of a few family trees. A considerable portion of the population was made of these Thayers and

Caldwells—two honourable and respectable old names. They were really, for the most part, kindly and respectable people, conscious of no ill intentions, and probably possessed of few. Some of them expostulated against receiving back those vain bridal gifts, but Delia insisted. Some of them were more willing to give than she to receive their honest and most genuine sympathy, however ungracefully they might proffer it.

Still the fine and exquisite stabs which Delia Caldwell had to take from her own relations and those of her forsworn bridegroom were innumerable. There are those good and innocent-hearted people who seem to be furnished with stings only for those of their own kind; they are stingers towards others. In one way this fact may have proved beneficial to Delia: while engaged in active defence against outside attacks, she had no time to sting herself.

She girded on that pearl-coloured silk as if it were chain armour, and went to merrymakings. She made calls in that fine black silk and white plumed wedding bonnet. It seemed at times as if she were fairly running after her trouble; she did more than look it in the face.

It was in February, when Delia had been teaching her new school nearly two terms, that Olive Briggs left town. People said she had given up her work and gone home to get ready to be married.

Delia's mother heard of it, and told her. "I should think she'd be awful afraid he wouldn't come to the weddin'," she said bitterly.

"So should I," assented Delia. She echoed everybody's severe remarks about Lawrence.

It might have been a month later when Flora Strong ran in one morning before school. "I've just heard the greatest news!" she panted. "What do you think—she's jilted him?"

"Jilted whom?"

"Olive Briggs—she's jilted Lawrence Thayer. She's going to be married to another fellow in May. I had it from Milly Davis; she writes to her. It's so."

"I can't believe it," Mrs. Caldwell said, quivering. "Well, it's so. I declare I jumped right up and down when I heard of it. Delia, aren't you glad?"

"I don't know what difference it can make to me."

"I mean aren't you glad he's got his pay?"

"Yes, I am," said Delia, with slow decision.

"She wouldn't be human if she wasn't," said her mother. Mrs. Caldwell was cold and trembling with nervousness. She stood grasping the back of a chair. "But I'm afraid it ain't so. Are you sure it's so, Flora?"

"Mrs. Caldwell, I know it's so."

Delia on her way to school that morning looked at the Thayer house as she passed. "I wonder how he feels," she said to herself. She saw Lawrence Thayer in her stead, in the midst of all that covert ridicule and obloquy, that galling sympathy, that agony of jealousy and betrayed trust. They distorted his face like flames; she saw him writhe through their liquid waverings.

She pressed her lips together, and marched along. At that moment, had she met Lawrence, she would have passed him with a fiercer coldness than ever, but if she had seen the girl she would have been ready to fly at her.

The village tongues were even harder on Lawrence than they had been on her. The sight of a person bending towards the earth with the weight of his just deserts upon his shoulders is generally gratifying and amusing even to his friends. Then there was more open rudeness among the young men who were Lawrence's mates. They jeered him everywhere. He went about doggedly. He was strong in silence, but he had a sweet womanish face which showed the marks of words quickly.

He was still very young. Delia was two years older than he, and looked ten. Still Lawrence seemed as old in some respects. He was a quiet, shy young man, who liked to stay at home with his parents, and never went about much with the young people. Before Olive came he had seldom spoken to any girl besides Delia. They had been together soberly and steadily ever since their school-days.

Some people said now, "Don't you suppose Lawrence Thayer will go with Delia again?" But the answer always was, "She won't look at him."

One Sunday afternoon, about a year after Olive Briggs's marriage, Mrs. Caldwell said to Delia, as they were walking home from church, "I jest want to know if you noticed how Lawrence Thayer stared at you in meetin' this afternoon?"

"No, I didn't," said Delia. She was looking uncommonly well that day. She wore her black silk, and had some dark-red roses in her bonnet.

"Well, he never took his eyes off you. Delia, that feller would give all his old shoes to come back, if you'd have him."

"Don't talk so foolish, mother."

"He would—you depend on it."

"I'd like to see him," said Delia sternly. There was a red glow on her dull, thick cheeks.

"Well, I say so too," said her mother.

The next night, when Delia reached the Thayer house on her way from school, Lawrence's mother stood at the gate. She had a little green shawl over her head. She was shivering; the wind blew over cool. Just behind her in the yard there was a little peach-tree all in blossom.

She held out her hand mutely when Delia reached her. The girl did not take it. "Good evening," said she, and was passing.

"Can't you stop jest a minute, Delia?"

"Was there anything you wanted?"

"Can't you come into the house jest a minute? I wanted to see you about somethin'."

"I don't believe I can to-night, Mrs. Thayer."

"There ain't anybody there. There was somethin' I wanted to see you about."

The green shawl was bound severely around her small, old face with its peaked chin. She reached out her long, wrinkled hand over the gate, and clutched Delia's arm softly.

"Well, I'll come in a minute." Delia followed Mrs. Thayer past the blooming peach-tree into the house.

The old woman dragged forward the best rocking-chair tremblingly. "Sit down, dear," said she. Then she seated herself close beside her, and, leaning forward, gazed into her face with a sort of deprecating mildness. She even laid hold of one of her hands but the girl drew it away softly. There was a gentle rustic demonstrativeness about Lawrence's mother which had always rather abashed Delia, who was typically reserved. "I wanted to speak to you about Lawrence," said the old woman.

Delia sat stiffly erect, her head turned away. "I can't bear it to think you are always goin' to feel so hard towards him, Delia. Did you know it?"

Delia half arose. "There isn't any use in bringin' all this up again, Mrs. Thayer; it's all passed now."

"Sit down jest a minute, dear. I want to talk to you. I know you've got good reason to blame him; but there's some excuse. He wa'n't nothin' but a boy, an' she was sweet-lookin', an' she took on dreadful. You'd thought she was goin' to die. It's turned out jest the way I knew 'twould. I told Lawrence how 'twould be then. I see right through her. She meant well enough. I s'pose she thought she was in love with Lawrence; but she was flighty. She went home and saw another fellow, an' Lawrence was nowhere. He didn't care so much as folks thought. Delia, I'm goin' to tell you the truth: he thought more of you than he did of her the whole time. You look as if you thought I was crazy, but I ain't. She jest bewitched him a little spell, but you was at the bottom of his heart always—you was, Delia." The old woman broke into sobs.

Delia rose. "I'd better go. There isn't any use in ringin' this up, Mrs. Thayer."

"Don't go, Delia—don't. I wanted to tell you. He got to talkin' with me a little the other Sabbath night. It's the first time he's said a word, but he felt awful bad, an' I questioned him. Says he, 'Mother, I don't dream of such a thing as her havin' of me, or earnin' anything about me again; but I do feel as if I should like to do somethin' if I could, to make up to her a little for the awful wrong I've done her.' That was jest the words he said. Delia, he ain't such a bad boy as you think he is, after all. You hadn't ought to despise him."

"He'll have to do something to show I've got some reason to not to, then," said Delia. She looked immovably at the old woman, who was struggling with her sobs. She told her mother of the conversation after she got home.

"You did jest right," said Mrs. Caldwell. "I wouldn't knuckle to 'em if I was in your place." She was getting tea. After they had finished the meal, and sat idly at the table for a few minutes, she looked across at her daughter suddenly, with embarrassed sharpness. "Speakin' about Lawrence, you wouldn't feel as if you ever could take him, anyhow, would you?" said she.

"Mother, what are you talking about?"

In a few weeks the anniversary of Delia's defeated wedding came. She spoke of it herself after dinner. She and her mother were making currant-jelly.

"Why, it's my wedding-day, mother," said she. "I ought to have put on my wedding gown, and eaten some wedding-cake, instead of making jelly."

"Don't talk so, child," said her mother. "Sometimes Delia's hardhead startled her."

Delia was pressing the currants in a muslin bag, and the juice was running through her fingers, when there was a loud knock at the door.

"Why, who's that," her mother said, fluttering. She ran and peeped through the sitting-room blinds.

"It's Mrs. Rastus Thayer," she motioned back, "an' Milly."

"I'll go to the door," said Delia. She washed her hands hurriedly and went. She noticed with surprise that the two visitors were dressed in their Sunday best, Mrs. Thayer in her nicely kept cinnamon-brown silk, and Milly in her freshly starched white muslin. They had an air of constrained curiosity about the man as they entered and took their seats in the parlour.

Delia sat down with them and tried to talk. Pretty soon her mother, who had drunk a little, entered; but just as she did so there was another knock. Some of the Caldwell cousins had come this time. They also were finely dressed, and entered with that same soberly expectant air. They were hardly seated before others arrived. Delia, going to the door this time, saw the people coming by twos and threes up the street. They flocked in, and she brought chairs. Nothing disturbed her outward composure; but her mother grew pale and tremulous. She no longer tried to speak; she sat staring. At two o'clock the rooms were filled with that same company who had assembled to see Delia wedded two years before.

They sat around the walls in stiff silence; they seemed to be waiting. Delia was not imaginative, nor given to morbid fancies; but sitting there in the midst of that mysterious company, in her cotton gown with her hands stained with currant juice, she began to fairly believe that it was a dream.

Were not these people mere phantoms of the familiar village folk assembling after this truly fantastic manner, and sitting here in this ghostly silence? Was not the whole a phantasmagoria of the last moments of her sweet old happiness and belief in truth? Was not she herself, disenchanted, with her cotton gown and stained hands, the one real thing in it?

The scent of the pinks came in the window, and she noticed that. "How real it all is?" she thought. "But I shall wake up before long." It was like one of those dreams in which one clings staunchly to the consciousness of the dream, and will not sink beneath its terrors.

When Lawrence Thayer entered she seemed to wake violently. She half rose from her seat, then sank down again. Her mother screamed.

Lawrence Thayer stood by the parlor door, where everybody in the two rooms could hear him. His gentle, beardless face was pale as death, but the pallor revealed some strong lines which his youthful bloom had softened. He was slender, and stooped a little naturally; now he was straight as a reed. He had a strange look to these people who had always known him.

"Friends," he began, in a solemn, panting voice, "I have—asked you to come here on the anniversary of the day on which Delia Caldwell and I were to have been married, to make to her, before you all, the restitution in my power. I don't do it to put myself before you in a better light; God, who knows everything, knows I don't: it's for her. I was a coward, and mean, and it's going to last. Nothing that I can do now is going to alter that. All I want now is to make up to her a little for what she's been through. Two years ago to-day she stood before you all rejected and slighted. Now look at me in her place."

Then he turned to Delia, with a stiff motion. It was like solemn formal oratory, but his terrible earnestness gave it heat. "Delia Caldwell, I humbly beg your pardon. I love you better than the whole world, and I ask you to be my wife."

"I never will." It was as if Delia's whole nature had been set to these words; they had to be spoken. She had risen, and stood staring at him so intently that the whole concourse of people vanished in blackness. She saw only his white face. All the thoughts in her brain spread wings and flew, swiftly circling. She heard what he said, and she heard her own thoughts with a strange double consciousness. All those days came back—the sweet old confidence, the old looks and ways. That pale speaking face was Lawrence's—Lawrence's; not that strange other's who had left her for that pink-faced girl. This revelation of his inner self, which smote the others with a sense of strangeness, thrilled her with the recognition of love. "A coward and mean." Yes, he had been, but— Yes, there was some excuse for him—there was. Is not every fault wedded to its own excuse, that pity may be born into the world? He was as honest in what he was saying as a man could be. He could have had no hope that she would marry him. He knew her enduring will, her power of indignation. This was no subtle scheme for his own advantage. Even these people would not think that. They would not, indeed, believe him capable of it. The system of terrible but coolly calculated ventures for success was one with which this man would not be likely to grapple. He was honest in this. There sat all the Thayers and Caldwelles. How they would talk and laugh at him!

Lawrence turned to go. He had bowed silently when she gave him her quick answer. There was a certain dignity about him. He had in reality pulled himself up to the level of his own noble avowed sentiments.

Delia stood gazing after him. She looked so relentless that she was almost terrible. One young girl, staring at her, began to cry.

Mrs. Erastus Thayer sat near the door. Delia's eyes glanced from Lawrence to her face. Then she sprang forward.

"You needn't look at him in that way," she cried out. "I am going to marry him. Lawrence, come back."

### Parlor Magic for the Boys.

#### AQUATIC BOMB.

Drop about two grains of potassium into a saucer of cold water. It will immediately burst into flame with a slight explosion, burn vividly on the surface, and dart about with great violence in the form of a red-hot fire-ball.

#### THE DOUBLE MEANING.

Place a glass of any liquid on the table, put a hat over it, and say that you are able to drink that liquid without removing the hat. Go under the table and knock, then ask the company to look under the hat; when they lift the hat you instantly take the glass and drink the liquid.

#### TO TELL THE DISTANCE OF THUNDER.

Count, by means of a watch, the number of seconds that elapse between seeing the flash of lightning and hearing the report of thunder. Allow somewhat more than five seconds for a mile, and the distance may be ascertained. In a French work it is stated that if the pulse beat six times, the distance of the thunder will be about 30,000 feet or five miles and a-half, thus recovering five thousand feet for each pulsation.

### Minnie May's Dep't.

#### MY DEAR NIECES:—

What a vast amount of sighs and regrets are wasted over the "long ago"—"the good old days," as they are called. But we as women have little to regret that they are gone, and not a chance of returning either, for, as women, we were but little considered, socially or otherwise. Why should we sigh for the return of semi-barbarism? Our grandmothers can tell us what woman's work was in those days, and the hardships they endured in the daily discharge of their household duties. Then there were no baby carriages to ease the aching back and arms of the mother, no nurses to be had, no help to even give the rudest assistance. All the cooking was done before a blazing fire, in a hearth about ten feet wide and four deep; and heavy pots had to be lifted on a crane and swung over the fire, when filled, and emptied, when cooked, in the same laborious fashion. All the meat had to be baked before the blazing fire, and basted while baking, with no shelter for the poor face of the cook—often with the result that the cook was almost exhausted when finished. All the bread was baked, one loaf at a time, in a Dutch oven, with live coals kept on the lid as well as under it until done.

Alc was brewed at home by the women. All the meat had to be salted, dried and smoked by her, and even the much-talked-of fire of blazing logs had oftentimes to be built by the woman of the house. Many of the logs, weighing over one hundred pounds, had to be hoisted on the huge "dogs" with a poker as large as a sleigh-stake. If her children got sick, the responsibility of making them well fell upon her, and home remedies were all she had to resort to. What woman can wish for a return of such savagery?

True, there were periods of recreation; but, I will ask, were they enjoyable as they might be, had so much coarseness not mingled with it? The days of old were as well as they could be with all the disadvantages that had to be contended against, but let no woman let herself be heard sighing for the return of those days. There may be more conventionalities now-a-days, but there is more respect for women—a truce for such gallantry as would prompt a man to kiss a lady's hand and then stand by while she drudged like a slave for his comfort, or took his wife for a sleigh-drive and got heastly drunk before he returned, or used blasphemous language in her presence. Compare our home life with that of fifty years ago!

My dear girls, sigh not for the days gone by, but thank your lucky star that you were not born then, but live in the present age of civilization and enlightenment; and the work of our homes is now just what we make it, and there is no evil we complain of that we cannot remedy ourselves, if we only make the effort. MINNIE MAY.

P. S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "How to spend Sunday," all communications to be in our office by the 18th February. Also a prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "The policy of tongues, or how we should govern our speech," all communications on this to be in our office by the 10th of March. To those who have been unsuccessful in winning a prize I would say, try again, for sometimes it has been very difficult to decide upon the best, and only after reading and re-reading by competent judges can it be done. MINNIE MAY.

### Fashion Notes.

#### SKIRTS.

The new skirts are invariably in a bell shape, but it is not to be supposed for that reason that the foundation skirt is entirely done away with. On the contrary, many bell skirts are still mounted on foundation skirts of silk from the belt, in order to make them hang more gracefully, and it is somewhat easier for an inexperienced dressmaker to make them up in this way than simply to line them with silk. The back part of all bell skirts is now interlined with foundation muslin, in order to make the pleats set firmly and smoothly. For those who do not know how to cut a bell skirt, we give the following simple directions:

Take a piece of cloth about a yard and a-half wide and three yards long, fold it in the center lengthwise, find the length of your front on this fold, and use this length as a radius to form the quadrant of a circle. You have now barely outlined the bell skirt. On the top edge of your fold of cloth, at the top of your quadrant is the back seam of the skirt. The tip, or point, of the quadrant must be cut off enough to fit the skirt into a belt and form the waist line. The curved edge of the quadrant forms half the bottom edge of the skirt. When the fold of cloth is spread out, after it is thus cut, it will be found to be in the form of a semicircle, with a second tiny semicircle cut out where the waist line comes. Thus a complete bell shape is formed where the back seam is sewed up. Three or four little gores, about four or five inches long, must be taken out at the top of the skirt, to fit it around the hips, and a cluster of thick pleats must be pressed in and held in place by elastics, to give a graceful, fan-like sweep to the back breadth and hold the skirt smoothly down at the sides and in front. The skirt must be trimmed off around the bottom in such a manner as to make it hang evenly. If it is to be a trained skirt, the back seam must be lengthened.

For ordinary street dress, the preference is for a skirt with many gores rather than for the bell skirt, which is especially suitable to house and elegant dress, though it has been worn on the streets during the summer. Moreover, the use of a bell skirt on the streets necessitates a train, and the best-dressed women of our large cities refuse to be chained down to such an incumbrance in walking costume. The skirt with six gores offers an excellent model for street dress. It has a narrow front breadth, gored on either side; two breadths on each side, and a narrow back breadth, gored up the edges.

Tomato red is the newest color.

The divided skirt is recommended for wear beneath the bell-gored skirts.

Feathers are abundantly used in all millinery, and are always pretty and becoming.

Fringes never were prettier or more elaborate than now, and promise to have a long run of favor.

Rose color, in its numerous delicate shades, is seen in many of the latest silk and woollen gauzes and satins.

A new sleeve, called the "Amy Mossart," promises to be becoming and popular; the lower part fits neatly to the arm, and the top has a large soft puff.

Cloaks, coats, wraps, ulsters and circulars can be worn with good taste, for all are in vogue. Some are trimmed elaborately, while others are finished with two rows of stitching, some are edged with fur or feather trimming, and some have nothing but a bright colored lining, which often shows as the arms are moved or the breeze turns up one end of the front, and real jaunty and natty it looks.

**A Family Group.**

There is a sweet remembrance comes down through the years to most of us of some happy home it has been our privilege to know. It may once have been our own, or it may have been one we have only been permitted to enter as a visitor. It may have been one of luxury, but more likely it has been one which had within it the necessities of life only—a home whose atmosphere was happiness and love, and where each member was in harmony with his or her surroundings; where there was no more discord observable than there is in a garden or orchard in June, when the birds sing and the squirrels run and the beetle "wheels his droning flight". Why does the influence of that home come to us in our better moments? and why do we yearn to be there once again? Is it not because there was that in it which called out the better side of our nature, which was, on earth, a faint type of what we expect a heavenly one to be? It was not alone the music as the familiar words were sung. We have heard since then sweeter voices and better trained, but they do not sound to us so well. It was not the beauty of the faces, for they were plain. There was, however, something far better the faces expressed, and the minds within grew bright or sad as the thoughts came; yet it was not intelligence alone, it was the playful, natural outcome of the soul without affectation, with unconscious sincerity and cheerfulness.

There were the three generations there—grandmother looking over her spectacles, sitting with quiet dignity of bygone days in her easy chair. There was the baby, too, which in every home tends to keep hearts young and simple. In whatever grief or trouble or vexation, the baby comes as comforter with the waxen touches, bright smiles, happy ways and *perfect trust*, though all else in the world should turn cold.

Our illustration represents such a group—grandma, baby on the floor, with cradle and playthings about; a little man, whom we are inclined to call Willie, with curly hair, with a toy drum at his side. Mamma is proud of her boy, but is just now showing him to grandma in his new suit. Papa is not visible, but his coat hangs on the wall and he soon will join the "family group".

Happy now, does someone say, but it will not last. That may, but need not, be so. In grown up and large—perhaps in the larger the more likely—families once in a while we find an ideal home. In it we are sure to find good parents, unselfishness ruling the home life and love binding all together. K. R. M.

After the juice is squeezed from lemons the peels are useful to rub brass with, dipped in common salt; then brush with dry bathbrick.

Drain-pipes, and all places that are sour or impure, may be cleaned with lime-water or carbolic acid or chloride of lime.

**Answers to Inquirers.**

Please to tell me the cause, and how to prevent shirt fronts blistering. The collars and cuffs never blister, but the shirt fronts do so, although I have tried all I could to prevent it.

JEANIE.

Shirt fronts never blister if starched on the right side; if starched on the wrong side they often do so.

How can I clean hair brushes. I washed one in water with sal soda, and have completely spoilt it.

B. B.

The best way to clean hair brushes is with spirits of ammonia, as its effects are immediate. Take a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of

but if they come empty-handed they are sure to bring poverty. The name January comes from Janus, who in mythology was the god that presided over the gate of the New Year. He was always represented as having two faces, one looking to the past, the other to the future; in his right hand he held a key, and in his left a rod, to show that he opened and ruled the year. Sometimes he bore the number "300" in one hand and "65" in the other, to denote the number of days.

**Temper.**

Believe me there is nothing to boast of in the possession of a bad temper. We may call it "soirited" or "inherited," or what we like, but it can only be looked upon as one of those bad traits of humanity that should be striven against and eradicated at all costs. The possession of a bad temper betokens an irritable, nervous, cruel and selfish character, and the effects upon others do untold harm. The selfishness of this indulgence can easily be seen when we do not care whose feelings we hurt, nor what a sorry show we make of ourselves. When we hear of parental severity we can always trace a bad temper as a foundation, for as a rule children are punished as an outcome of parental temper rather than any regard to the welfare of the child. We might as well boast of inheriting cancer or scrofula as temper, and those who are born with it can only claim our contempt that they have not eradicated it as they grew to maturity. To witness any human being in a paroxysm of anger is a most humiliating sight, and one on which we do not care to look for long. Bad temper in one person is a constant cause of irritability in others. Some women are constantly angry, peevish or snappish. What is the use of living under such pressure? It can be

overcome or the cause removed if we try. If it is household matters that crowd us we should study to arrange them so they would not overtax us, and doubtless our own want of method is the sole cause. If it is the care of our children we should bear in mind that they have nothing whatever to do with our burden. We are to blame entirely, and they, poor innocents, should not be abused for our own deliberate acts. I do not say we can pass through this world entirely without being irritated, but we can control it, and keep before us what we owe to ourselves and others; and the woman who betrays temper habitually before husband, child or servant, just lowers herself that much in their and her own respect. A child's love for a parent will lessen as his observation teaches him her lack of self respect; and as she cannot control herself she will lose her hold upon her children. In many homes the bad temper of the parents is the one blight upon domestic happiness.



A FAMILY GROUP.

water; dip the hair part of the brush without wetting the back, and the grease will be removed in a moment. Then rinse in cold water, shake well, and dry in the air, but not in the sun. Soda and soap soften the bristles.

What caused New Year's Day to be established, and what is the origin for it? M. B. K.

With the Greeks it was a solemn festival; with the Romans one of glad feasting and congratulation, when they interchanged visits and small gifts, a custom which is kept to the present day in Scotland. The folks say that if they have a fair man for a first foot (that is first visitor) they will have good luck all the year round; and if he is dark they have trouble, unless he takes a fair-haired lady with him. Then they will be all right;



**PRIZE ESSAY.**

**Idleness.**

BY A. BERYL COULTER, PINE VIEW, ISLINGTON, ONT.

"The busy world shoves angrily aside  
The man who stands with arms akimbo set,  
Until occasion tells him what to do:  
And he who waits to have his task marked out  
Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled."

Many moralists have remarked, that of all human vices pride has the wisest dominion, appears in the greatest multiplicity of forms, and lies hid under the greatest variety of disguises—of which disguises, like the morn's veils of brightness, are both its lustre and its shade, and betray it to others though they hide it from themselves.

It is not my intention to degrade pride from its pre-eminence, yet I know not whether idleness may not maintain a very doubtful and obstinate position. Idleness predominates in many lives where it is not expected, for, unlike many other vices, it does not arouse suspicion, being a silent and peaceful quality that neither excites envy by ostentation or hatred by opposition.

Some there are who profess idleness in its full dignity, who glory in saying they do nothing, and thank their stars that they have nothing to do; who sleep every night till they can sleep no longer, and rise only that exercise may enable them to sleep again; who prolong the reign of darkness by double curtains, and who wake to tell the messenger of the morning how they hate his beams; whose days differ only from their night but as a couch or chair differs from a bed. These are the true and open votaries of idleness, who exist in the state of unruffled, stupefied laziness, and at whose death the survivors can only say they have ceased to breathe.

Such a person is a nuisance and an annoyance to the active business man, and often makes him feel unhappy that such creatures exist to counteract the influence of honest labor. Whether he possesses an income to support his laziness or sponges on his good-natured friends, he is equally despised. He is the prolific author of want and shame, and no good is ever expected from him; he is a confused workshop for Satan to tinker in. In short, he is a nuisance in the world, and needs abatement for the public good.

Idleness is the bane of body and mind, the nurse of naughtiness, and the chief author of all mischief, one of the seven deadly sins, the cushion upon which the devil reposes, and a great cause, not only of melancholy, but of many other diseases, for the mind is naturally active, and if it is not occupied about some honest business it rushes into mischief or sinks into melancholy. Of all contemptible things there is nothing half so wretched as the *lazy man*. The Turks say, "The devil tempts everybody, but the idle man tempts the devil." When we notice that a man can be a professional loafer, or a successful idler, with less capital, less brains than is required to succeed in any other profession, we cannot blame them so much after all, for these are the things that the idler is generally destitute of, and we notice it is an actual fact that they succeed in their business, and it costs them no brains, no character, no energy, no nothing. They are dead-beats; they should not be classed among the living, they are a sort of dead men that cannot be buried.

We have those among us who would rather go hungry and in rags than to work. We also have a numerous train of gentleman idlers who pass down the stream of life at the expense of their fellow passengers. They live well and dress well as long as possible by borrowing and sponging, then take to gambling, swindling, stealing, robbing, and often pass on for years before justice overtakes them. So long as these persons can

keep up fashionable appearances and elude the police, they are received in the company of the upper ten. Many an idle knave, by means of a fine coat, a lily hand and a grateful bow, has been received with the polite circle of society with eclat, and walked rough-shod over a worthy young mechanic or farmer, who had too much good sense to make a dash or imitate the monkey-shines of an itinerant dandy. A fine dress, in the eyes of some, covers more sins than charity.

Young man, if you do not wish to graduate a nobody, or somebody worse than a nobody, then guard your youth. A lazy youth will make a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Whoever saw a youth grow up in idleness that did not make a lazy, shiftless vagabond, when he comes to be a man, though he was not a man by character? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up to do nothing useful. Laziness grows on people; it begins in cob-web, and ends in iron chains. That man who waits for an opportunity to do much at once, may breathe out his life in idle wishes, and finally, when too late, regret his useless intentions and barren zeal—a young man idle, an old man needy. Idleness travels very leisurely along, and poverty soon overtakes it. To be idle is to be poor.

It is said that pride and poverty are inconsistent companions, but when idleness unites them, the depth of wretchedness is complete. Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

"In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
Be not like dumb, driven creatures—  
Be a hero in the strife."

**The Automatic Knife.**

We are always on the lookout for something useful and novel for our subscribers, and now

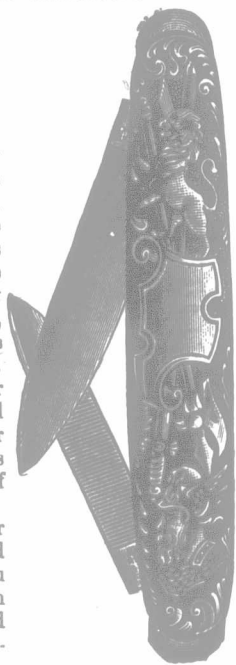
give the boys and girls an opportunity of getting an excellent knife for very little effort. The blades are all warranted hand-forged of the very finest Sheffield silver steel. The handle is beautifully chased and nickel-plated. The opening device is curious and unique. It is done by pushing a button at the end of the handle, and the blade springs up as shown in the cut. These knives sell for \$1.00 each. We will give one to any of our subscribers who send us \$2.00 and the names of two new subscribers.

In forwarding your order with names and remittances, state if you wish both blades smooth or one smooth and the other with nail-cleaner.

**Our Premiums.**

On account of being overcrowded for space, we were obliged to leave out our vegetable and flower seed premiums. We refer you to same on pages 28 and 29, January number.

For nine new subscribers and nine dollars we will give you one of Lenox sprayers, see illustration and advertisement of same on page 77. We also call your attention to our knife premiums shown above; every boy and girl should have one of these handsome and excellent knives. Secure the new subscribers at once, so that all parties will get our handsome January number. We are pleased to say our circulation is increasing very rapidly.



**Uncle Tom's Department.**

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

Have you ever noticed how loud and coarse your music seemed after hearing a well-trained musician perform? How feelingly the chords harmonized, and how your inmost soul was stirred as familiar air of song or hymn or psalm was sung? What new beauties you find in them now! Although you heard them so often before, you failed to find their beauty. You may have felt a similar feeling when listening to a good reader, when the one reading had studied the selection so well as to understand what the author meant; then had read and read it again, until inflection, pronunciation, emphasis, accentuation and punctuation had brought out the best of what was in it. We are told that Charles Dickens would not read to others his own composition without practicing it for six weeks. Yet some of nieces and nephews will read and think they fully understand such extracts as "The Death of Little Nell," or "The Child's Dream of a Star," by simply reading it over. Your teachers are urging you, you say, to commit poetry to memory, and, as an exercise for the memory, strengthening it, making it reliable, quick, tenacious, it cannot be excelled. Beautiful thoughts clothed in beautiful language are in that way fastened on the memory as nails hold pictures on the wall. What society boys and girls are admitted into who love good reading! Their thoughts are ennobled, their language improved, and new interests awakened, calling out their better feelings.

During the holiday season two or three books have probably been added to each of your homes. What they are will affect you for all time to come. Happy the home, happy the niece or nephew who has found a treasure, which, like an opening gate, will admit him or her to "the primrose path of literature" to gather fresh flowers, and with taste to choose only the beautiful ones as the years go by. For as in music, so in reading, having once tasted the honey and the wine, we do not care to go back to the strong meats and gravies, or, I might better say, to husks and poisons, for many books have less mind-sustaining power than husks to the body, and some there are that do poison and kill the life of the mind and the soul. You have heard of the upas tree that was said to poison the atmosphere around it; well, some books do just that, they kill or at least stunt and often defile the mind—that mind God gave you to develop.

Of books which do not grow old, which have the same interest for you as they had for your father and grandfather, have you noticed that the authors were familiar with the Bible?

"Woe worth the chase! Woe worth the day!  
That cost thy life, my gallant gray."  
Scott says in "The Lady of the Lake," and we find his expression in the prophetic words of old, "Where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Tennyson, the present poet laureate, says:—  
"And in Job we find the old words, and in the new they are but rest."

In prose, too, the best writers of the day are those who have in younger days studied their Bible and nature, and now, in mature years, when conflicting opinions are being stirred, they stand firm, having a foundation for their feet on which they may stand firm and secure.

Other books grow old as times and customs change, but this one Book has stood through all the centuries copied from, a target for shots of all kinds, admired, hated, despised, yet the one unchanging Book in which life lessons are ever learned.  
UNCLE TOM.

**Puzzles.**

**1—WORD SQUARE.**

- 1—To assume.
- 2—A relation.
- 3—A tie.
- 4—A name.

EDDIE R. DOW.

**2—DROP LETTER.**

D-s-o-s-s-i-n,  
3—

I am twelve inches tall,  
And greatly loved by all.  
My outer garment's red,  
But I'm black and white inside.  
J. ST. CLARE BARNABY.

**4—DECAPITATION.**

Young ninety-two has called on us;  
I think he means to stay;  
But tho' we loved old ninety-one,  
He went from us away.

Now, the old adage tells us  
From good old friends and true  
To Primal not, nor Final go  
From them to greet the new.

But this is what is being done  
By our old Uncle Tom,  
Leaving the old to coax the new  
To join our merry "dom."

And though it leaves us in the cold,  
I think it's only fair,  
To let the puzzle prizes  
Take a trip or two elsewhere.

ADA ARMAND.

**5—STAR.**

- 1—A letter. 2—First person of the verb "to be."
- 3—The name of several species of small South American monkeys of the genus MIDAS.
- 4—A fish. 5—Peruses silently.
- 6—To influence. 7—Beginning to exist.
- 8—Half a square of type. 9—A consonant.

FAIRBROTHER.

**7—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.**



Bo. 2D9

**7—TRANSPOSITION.**

They say I am a roving lad,  
That never can keep still;  
They put me in a hoss shay,  
And sent me to the mill.

The hoss belonged to my grand-dad,  
The shay to my Uncle Ben;  
It was my task to get some meal,  
Then hurry back again.

Upon the way the hoss did balk,  
A step he would not go,  
And you just bet I first that mad,  
I wished him down below.

But all things to an end must come,  
Even a hoss's balk.  
At last he started down the hill  
Some faster than a walk.

Perhaps you'd take it as a joke,  
But I was LAST behind;  
The hoss did go, I hollared whoa,  
And caught him, as you'll find.

Now when I came unto the mill,  
The miller was not in,  
I was destined to get no meal—  
Now wasn't that a sin?

Alas! alas! what could I do?  
Without the meal return?  
But here, dear reader, if you please,  
My story I'll adjourn.

FAIRBROTHER.

**Answers to January Puzzles.**

1. Fifty cents. 2. Culmi-nation, Coro-nation, Illumi-nation, Desig-nation, Determi-nation, Machi-nation, Expla-nation, Desti-nation. 3. Farewell. 4. Better late than never. 5. Liars ought not to be believed out of respect to their affirmations. 6. No-thing.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Jan. Puzzles.**

Ada Armand, I. Irvine Devitt, Harry K. Backer, Sylvester Innie, Jack Wilson, G. H. Merriman, Frank Stiles, Elsie Moore, Gus Harris, Willie Moorhead, Mary A. Weyler, Anna Gordon, Edward

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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C. P. R.—Robt. Kerr, Gen. Pass. Agt., Winnipeg.  
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Imperial Bank of Canada—C. S. Hoare, Manager, Winnipeg, Man.  
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Gombault's Caustic Balsam—The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
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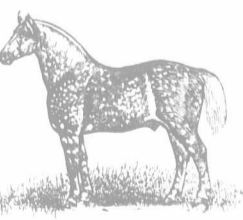
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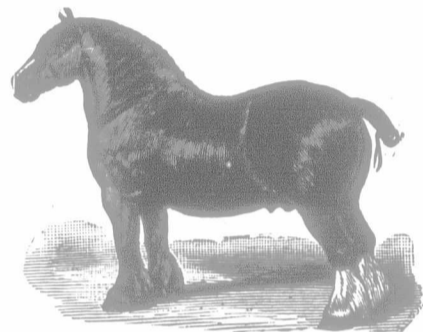
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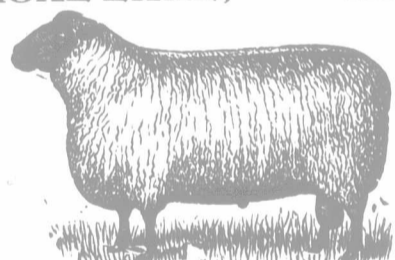
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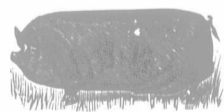
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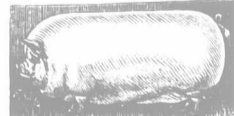
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 the very best individual merit and pedigree.  
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**SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY, MAN.**  
 Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep  
 and Berkshire Pigs. A choice lot of males or  
 females for breeding purposes always on hand, and  
 on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to see stock  
 met at the train. 16-y-M

**SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES.**

Imported and Canadian-Bred  
**Shropshire Ewes and Ewe Lambs,**  
 Also a choice Imported 2-Shear Ram for  
 sale. Have also a

**LITTER OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
 From First Prize Sow at Winnipeg Exhibition.  
 Write or come and see stock.

**E. J. REID,**  
 26-y-M Souris P. O. and Station, Winnipeg.

**Plymouth Rocks.**  
**FIRST-CLASS LAYERS**  
**FOR SALE.**

**WRITE FOR PRICES.**  
**J. B. LOCKIER, Dugald, Man.**  
 24-y-M

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS :**

**"The Fowl for the Farmer."**  
 I have them! Young birds for sale  
 now.  
 Eggs for Hatching in Season.

Write for what you want. Prices  
 right. **DR. WATSON,**  
 24-y-M YORKTON, ASSA., N.W.T.

**DAYTON'S POULTRY YARDS**

**FOR SALE**  
 Highest Class Bronze Turkeys,  
 Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas  
 and Plymouth Rocks.

Prices reasonable for quality  
 of stock. Address—  
**H. W. DAYTON, Virden, Man.**  
 15-tf-M

**SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES,**

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.**  
 At Provincial Exhibition: First,  
 breeding Pen; 1st, Old Pair; 1st  
 and 2nd, young pairs Wyandottes;  
 1st, Brooder in operation; 2 prizes  
 for Turkeys in competition with  
 American imported birds. Have  
 purchased from Weld Bros all their  
 imported White Wyandottes. A  
 choice lot of Turkeys now ready for  
 shipment at moderate prices. **M. MAW,**  
 Main St. North, WINNIPEG. 17-y-M

**I ALWAYS BREED THE**  
**BEST!**

First prize Games and Emden  
 Geese; Plymouth Rocks and  
 Pekin Ducks. My Game birds  
 and Geese took first prizes at  
 Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.  
 Thirty years experience in breed-  
 ing—six years in Manitoba.  
 Choice young Game birds and  
 eggs from prize-winners for sale. **JAS. A.**  
**MULLEN,** box 37, Cypress River, Man. 25-y-M

**"Fort Rouge Poultry Yards"**

For sale, cheap, to make room  
 for the spring season, a few trios  
 of Light Brahmas and Barred  
 Plymouth Rocks, two pairs of  
 Golden Wyandottes, one pair of  
 Dark Brahmas and a few Bronze  
 Turkeys. Write for circular.

**S. LING, Prop.,**  
 Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man. 18-y-M

**WHITE LEGHORNS.**

**DON'T BREED** in and in. It is ruinous. One  
 cross with this famous laying  
 breed is essential to success. Choice cocks for sale.  
**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from our selected  
 prize-winning  
 stock. Birds are not related. We have high fences,  
 wide yards and long experience.

**EGGS,** - - - \$2.00 per 13.  
**J. McCLURE,**  
 23-y-M 448 Carey Street, Winnipeg.

**Graduated Prices. Recently Furnished.**

**LELAND HOUSE,**  
**W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., Proprietors.**  
 The Finest Hotel in the Northwest.  
 Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets,  
 CITY HALL SQUARE,  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.  
 300-f-OM

Farmers, here's something for your Wives & Daughters.

**ASHLEY'S CORSET FACTORY,**  
 Robert Block, cor. 2nd St. & 6th Ave., Nor. Winnipeg  
**LADIES' CORSETS MADE TO ORDER.**  
 Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
 Fitting room atached. Shoulder braces for  
 men, women and chil ren. 21-y-M

**SAMUEL SPINK**  
 Grain Exporter and Commission  
 Merchant.

All kinds of Grain bought and sold. Careful  
 attention given consignments, and highest market  
 prices obtained. Liberal advances and prompt re-  
 turns. Correspondence solicited. Office, 527 Main  
 street Winnipeg. 22-y-M

**BROWN & STEWART,**

**Real Estate Agents and Land Valuators.**  
 Thousands of acres of improved and unimproved  
 Farm Lands for sale near the city, and in the best  
 parts of Manitoba. Terms to suit. Houses to rent.  
 Rents collected. Money to loan. Properties man-  
 aged for residents and non-residents. Ontario and  
 Old Country farmers receive special attention.  
 Office: Room No. 4 McNeen block, 562 Main-st.,  
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**Important to Farmers.**

Farmers' Produce Sale and Supply Agency, 45  
 Market Square, Winnipeg. We handle Farm Pro-  
 duce of all kinds on Commission, either in car lots  
 or otherwise, and can get highest prices going.  
 Terms for selling:—5 per cent. car lot, 7½ small  
 lot. We also make a specialty of supplying big Farm-  
 ers, Ranchers, Lumbermen, Contractors, Boarding  
 Houses, Hotels and all large consumers with  
 Groceries and Provisions of all kinds at clo-  
 wholesale prices. Write us for quotations  
 19-y-M Address **E. GALBRAITH & CO.**

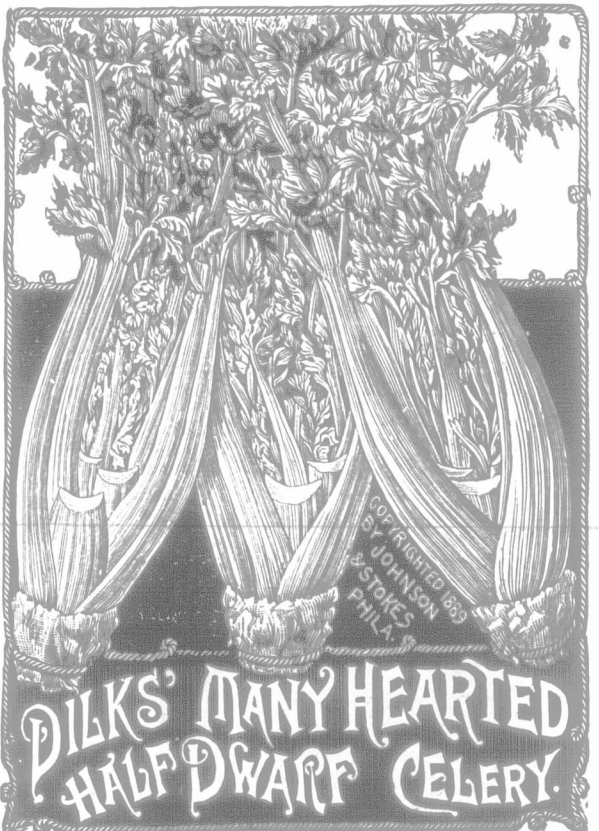
**OUR GRAND SEED OFFER!**

**Vegetable Seeds.**



**THE OREGON LONG KEEPER ONION.**

We will send the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year and twenty packages of seeds described below for \$2.00, or we will send the twenty packages post-paid to the address of the person sending us the names of two new subscribers and \$2.00. These seeds are put up for us by John S. Pearce & Co., seedsmen, of London, and were selected from among the sorts that have proved most satisfactory when tested on their trial grounds. They are not CHEAP SEEDS, but in every case are the choicest varieties selected from the best stock, and if given proper attention will give entire satisfaction. We hope every one of our old subscribers will take advantage of this offer and send us the required new names. This selection would cost in the regular way \$1.50; it is put up for our exclusive use as a premium to our subscribers, and cannot be procured in any other way.



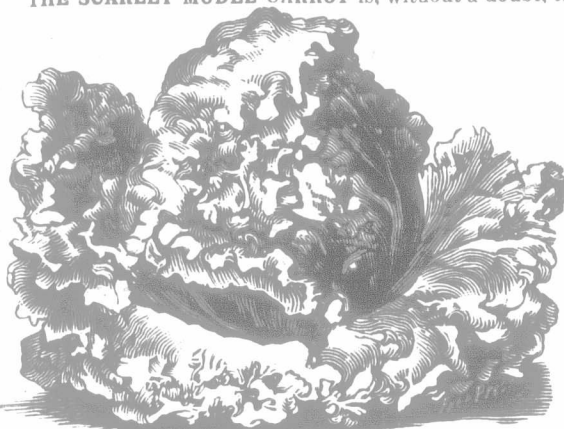
**DILKE'S MANY HEARTED HALF DWARF CELERY.**

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

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

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

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



**THE ROSEDALE LETTUCE.**

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

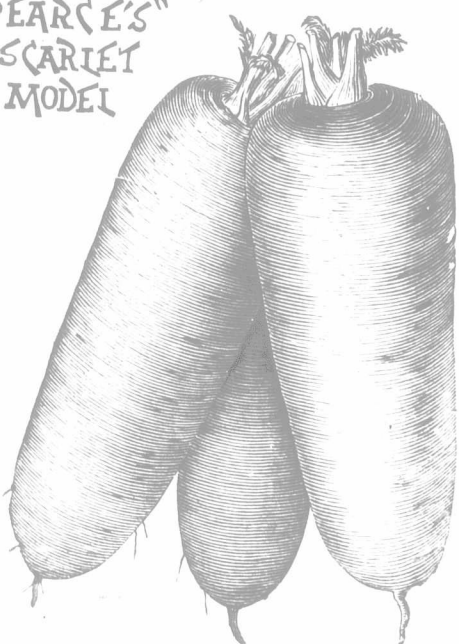
**THE ROSEDALE LETTUCE** has proved one of the best all-round Lettuces in the market today. Its shape is very distinct, heading up like a pointed cabbage, and almost as solid; of a beautiful light green shade, almost white; tender, crisp, and of a rich, buttery flavor.

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

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

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

**PEARCE'S SCARLET MODEL**



**SCARLET MODEL CARROT.**

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

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

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

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



**ALL SEASONS CABBAGE.**

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—(CONTINUED.)

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

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

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

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

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

OUR GRAND SEED OFFER!

FLOWER SEEDS.

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



BALSAM.

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

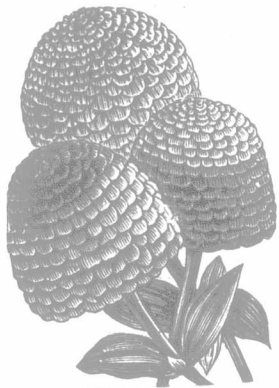
**BALSAM (Lady Slippers)**—Rose-Flowered Double Mixed.—Old favorites with every one owing to their handsome double flowers, brilliant color and stately growth.

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

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



POPPY.

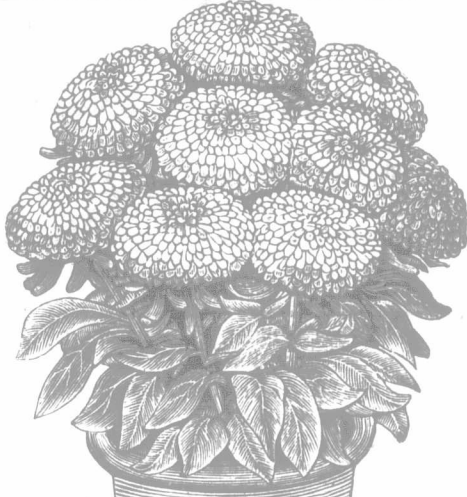


ZINNIA.

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

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

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



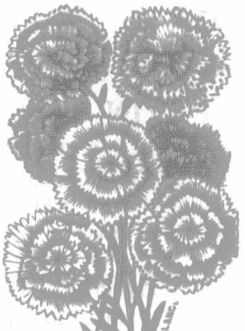
ASTER.

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

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

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

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



DIANTHUS.

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



STOCK.

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

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

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

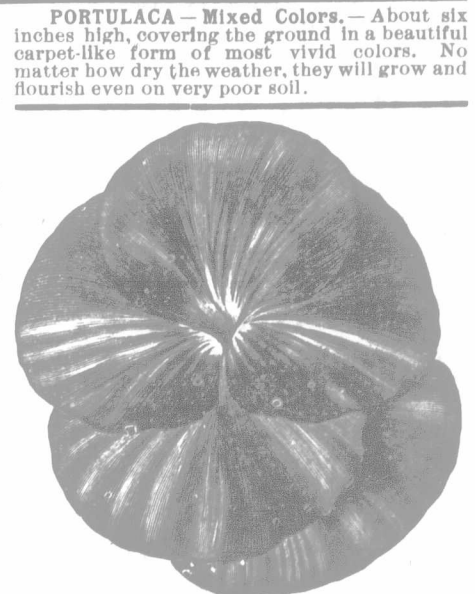
**SCABIOSA**—Fine Mixed (Mourning Bride).—Among the earliest of all flowers to grow, and sure to bloom well; contains a great variety of colors and one of the most beautiful flowers for bouquets, &c.

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

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

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

ALSO AN EXTRA PACKET OF ONE OF OUR NOVELTIES OF GREAT BEAUTY:—**GLORIOUS PEAS**.—A flower of the Pea family, and sometimes called the Glory Pea of Australia. Has gorgeous scarlet flowers, with large glossy black in the centre, very distinct. Prefers sandy or gravelly soil. Can be sown in the open ground from May 15th to 24th with excellent results.



PANSY.

THIS COLLECTION IF BOUGHT IN THE REGULAR WAY WOULD COST \$1.25, AND WOULD BE GOOD VALUE AT THAT MONEY.

Any of our subscribers who would prefer half of each of these collections, viz., 10 packets of vegetables and 10 of flowers, can make their own selection from these lists by writing out a list of what they want, but in no case can this be done unless the parties make out a list of what they want and mail with the order.

Any person sending us \$3 will receive the "Advocate" for one year and both collections, viz., 20 packages of each (vegetable and flower seeds) or to the person sending us four new names and \$4 we will send both collections.

We also offer as subscription prizes pure-bred live stock. See page 494, December number, 1891.

**ELECTRICITY is LIFE**

Health, Wealth.  
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES for all parts of the body. CURES Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sore Eyes, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, Weak Lungs, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Headache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Colds, etc., etc.

General Agent, R. B. THOMPSON,  
25 M WINNIPEG.

**FARMERS! FARMERS!**  
Just what you want,  
**Hand-Made Boots & Shoes**  
Durable, Neat and Cheap. Send for prices to  
**- CHRISTIE -**  
ALEXANDER ST., 19-y-M WINNIPEG, MAN.

**UGLOW'S -- BOOKSTORE**  
312 Main Street, - Opposite N. P. Hotel.  
A FULL STOCK OF  
Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods & Toys  
AT RIGHT PRICES.  
Your patronage solicited. Orders from the  
country filled with dispatch.  
**UGLOW & CO.,**  
21-y-M Winnipeg.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
No town or village in the Northwest should be without some system of  
**"Fire Protection."**  
The trouble has been where to get the information and apparatus, but it is a pleasure to know that that difficulty has been overcome by  
**CAPTAIN W. O. McROBIE,**  
formerly of the Montreal and Winnipeg Fire Brigades, who devotes his entire time to organizing and equipping town and village fire brigades. Information and practical experience given in person by addressing  
25-y-M **CAPT. W. O. McROBIE, Winnipeg.**

**FARMERS, it WILL PAY YOU**  
to call at **HUFF'S**, while in the city,  
**FOR A GOOD LUNCH OR OYSTER STEW,**  
also the very best oysters, by quart or pint, at reasonable prices. Choice confectionery a specialty. Come in and get acquainted with us. Don't forget the place—  
464 MAIN STREET,  
(Nearly opp. post office) WINNIPEG.  
19-y-M **W. P. HUFF, Proprietor.**

**HOGS. - HOGS.**  
**ALLEN & BROWN,**  
Pork Packers, Provision Dealers & Sausage Manufacturers  
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Eggs, etc.  
Close prices to the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Live or dressed hogs wanted.—70 McDermot St., Winnipeg. 21-y-M

**OWN**  
**YOUR OWN THRESHING MACHINE.**  
**No Water.** ©  
**No Fire.** ©  
**No Danger.** ©  
**No Delay.** ©  
We have gotten up an  
**IMPROVED -- THRESHING -- MACHINE**  
Driven by our 3-Horse Tread Power, and have placed an Improved Friction Brake on the power. We have fitted up this machine for the Manitoba trade, and believe that it will meet the need of all Western farmers. Write for prices.—**MATTHEW MOODY & SONS, Terribonne, Que.** Manitoba Agts.—**ANDERSON & CALVERT, Winnipeg.** 26-a-M

**IMPERIAL -- BANK -- OF -- CANADA**  
Capital authorized, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,800,000; rest, \$900,000. Directors—H. S. Howland, President; T. R. Merritt, Vice-President. Head Office, Toronto. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier. Branches in the principal towns throughout Ontario. In the Northwest at—Winnipeg, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Edmonton. A general banking business transacted. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Saving Bank Department.  
26-y-M **C. S. HOARE, Manager, Winnipeg.**

**GRAIN DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!**  
All kinds of Grain Bought and Sold.  
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING SMUTTY WHEAT.  
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.  
**STEWART & HORNE,**  
435 Main St., Winnipeg. 26-y-M

**- R. D. RORISON, -**  
P. O. Box 617. - Office, 375 Main St.  
Telephone 571.

**GRAIN DEALER, -- LAND BROKER,**  
WINNIPEG, - MIN.  
Grain a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.  
26-y-M

**PUMPS.**  
- SEE -  
**CURRIE'S**  
**LARGE STOCK.**  
Best Material,  
Most Durable,  
Finest Speed,  
Cheapest in Manitoba.  
178 Rupert St., Winnipeg.  
Send for circular. 21-y-M

**SAM. HOOPER, SCULPTOR,**  
AND DEALER IN  
**Marble : and : Granite : Monuments**  
WINNIPEG, - MAN.  
Special designs furnished. 23-y-M

**FARMERS,**  
ATTENTION!  
**Who's Your Saddler?**  
If it is E. F. HUTCHINGS, of the Great Northwest Saddlery House, 519 Main Street, Winnipeg, then you are at the headquarters of the Harness and the first business started in the Province, and the house that stood the test for the past twenty-two years, and to-day stands head and shoulders above all competitors. If HUTCHINGS is not your Saddler, then try him. He will sell you team Harness from Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) and upwards; single Harness at Nine Dollars (\$9.00) and upwards.  
We manufacture all our goods, and guarantee them as represented. Our new Viscal Waterproof Finish will be put on all Harness, if desired, without charge.  
We keep everything for the horse—Blankets, Bells, Whips, Trunks and Valises, &c., &c., at the lowest prices possible. Don't be deceived by importers of ready-made rubbish, but patronize home industry and the old reliable house where you know you will get the worth of your money.  
Our Saddles have a world wide reputation, and we are sure to please you.  
Mail orders promptly attended to. Don't forget the house.  
**E. F. HUTCHINGS,**  
519 Main St., Winnipeg, opposite City Hall, and 191 to 195 Market St., E Winnipeg. 22-y-M

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.**  
**TIME CARD**

Taking effect Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1892, (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.			STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND.		
Brandon Ex. Tues., Tb. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues., Tb. & Sat. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. Tues., Tb. & Sat. Daily.	Brandon Ex. Tues., Tb. & Sat. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.
4.05p	1.20p	0	Winnipeg	2.00p	10.00a	
3.57p	1.11p	3.0	Portage Junction	2.09p	10.08a	
3.49p	12.55p	9.3	St. Norbert	2.24p	10.21a	
3.30p	12.42p	15.3	Cartier	2.36p	10.35a	
3.12p	12.22p	23.5	St. Agathe	2.55p	10.52a	
3.03p	12.13p	27.4	Union Point	3.03p	11.01a	
2.48p	12.00a	32.5	Silver Plains	3.16p	11.14a	
2.25p	11.40a	40.4	Morris	3.35p	11.35a	
	11.26a	46.8	St. Jean	3.51p		
	11.08a	53.0	Letellier	4.16p		
	10.40a	65.0	Emerson	4.44p		
	10.25a	68.1	Pembina	4.50p		
	6.40a	168	Grand Forks	9.00p		
	1.50a	223	Winnipeg Junction	1.15a		
	4.55a	470	Minneapolis	12.15p		
	4.15a	481	St. Paul	12.45p		
	10.45a	883	Chicago	7.15a		

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

EAST BOUND.			STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.		
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday	Passenger Tu. Thu. & Saturday	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Mon. Wed. and Friday	Freight Tu. Thu. & Saturday	Miles from Morris.
11.40a	4.05p	0	Winnipeg	10.00a	3.00a	
7.00p	2.25p	0	Morris	11.50a	3.45a	
6.10p	1.54p	10.0	Lowe Farm	12.14p	9.30a	
5.14p	1.24p	21.2	Murtle	12.43p	10.34a	
4.50p	1.10p	25.9	Roland	12.55p	10.57a	
4.11p	12.50p	33.5	Rosebank	1.15p	11.37a	
3.40p	12.35p	39.6	Miami	1.45p	12.10p	
2.53p	11.43a	49.0	Deerwood	2.11p	1.12p	
2.20p	11.37a	54.1	Altamont	2.25p	1.25p	
1.40p	11.16a	62.1	Somerset	2.45p	2.05p	
1.3p	11.00a	68.4	Swan Lake	3.00p	2.35p	
12.43p	10.44a	74.6	Indian Springs	3.14p	3.04p	
12.19p	10.32a	79.4	Maricapolis	3.26p	3.26p	
11.46a	10.16a	86.1	Greenway	3.42p	3.58p	
11.15a	10.00a	92.3	Balder	3.57p	4.23p	
10.29a	9.38a	102.0	Belmont	4.20p	4.59p	
9.52a	9.16a	109.7	Hilton	4.39p	5.19p	
9.02a	8.50a	120.0	Wawanesa	5.03p	6.43p	
8.15a	8.25a	129.5	Rounthwaite	5.27p	7.30p	
7.38a	8.05a	137.2	Martinville	5.45p	8.13p	
7.00a	7.45a	145.1	Brandon	6.05p	8.45p	

Passenger trains stop at Miami for meals.  
**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

EAST BOUND.		STATIONS.	WEST BOUND.	
Mixed, Daily ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Mixed, Daily ex. Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.
12.45 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	1.45 p.m.	
12.29 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	1.58 p.m.	
12.03 p.m.	11.5	St. Charles	2.27 p.m.	
11.52 a.m.	14.7	Headingley	2.35 p.m.	
11.34 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	3.01 p.m.	
10.52 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	3.50 p.m.	
10.31 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	4.15 p.m.	
9.50 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	5.00 p.m.	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.  
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.  
Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California.  
**CHAS. S. FEE,** H. SWINFORD,  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.  
**H. J. BELCH,** Ticket Agent,  
486 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**SUGDEN'S COMPOUND TAR PILLS**  
— CURE —  
Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, etc. Warranted purely vegetable—will not act on the bowels. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.  
**N. W. SUGDEN, Prop., 120 Lisgar St., Winnipeg.**  
PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOX OF 100 PILLS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Martin, Rosser & Co and Dawson, Bole & Co., Winnipeg, Man. 17-y-M

**Farmers, now is your Chance to Procure TEAS and COFFEES**

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.  
I will prepay freight on all 20 lb. lots to your address.  
20 lbs. Japan, splendid value. - - - \$8.00  
20 lbs. Black Congon, - - - - - 5.00  
20 lbs. Ceylon, finest value ever offered, - 8.00  
20 lbs. Indian Tea, - - - - - 9.00  
Send for samples and be convinced that I can give you better satisfaction than you can procure elsewhere.

J. E. ACTON,  
19-y-M 220 1st AVE. NORTH McDERMOTT-ST., WINNIPEG

**HIDES AND SKINS TANNED FOR ROBES AND FURS.**

**MORTON, ALEXANDER & MORTON**  
Tanners and Boot Manufacturers,  
171 and 173 King Street, - Winnipeg.  
Boots Wholesale and Retail. 20-y-M

**W. C. KING,**  
TANNER AND DRESSER OF SKINS.  
Wool Mats and Dusters a Specialty.  
Skins retanned and renovated. All work done in first-class manner, and guaranteed, or money refunded.

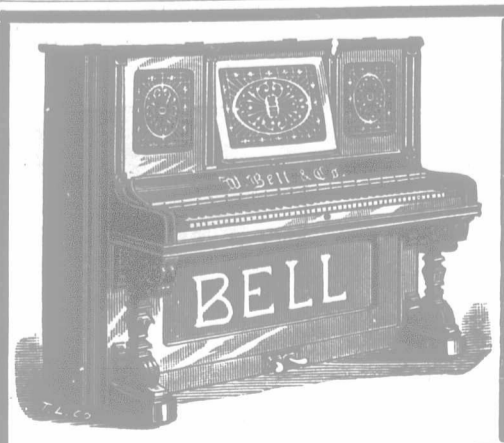
**GLOVE DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY**  
GIVE ME A TRIAL.  
360 4th Ave., N. (late Jemima St.), WINNIPEG.  
24-y-M

**M. CONWAY,**  
Auctioneer of Pure-Bred and other Stock (20 years experience), announces to the breeders in Manitoba and Northwest Territories that he proposes holding regular sales, commencing with **WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**  
This will be a mammoth sale of stock properly catalogued. As to reference, remember "Blinscarth Herd" sold by me June 17th and 18th. If you have Pure-bred or other stock for sale communicate with me at  
262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.  
P.S.—Write for dates of country sales. 19-y-M

**Winnipeg Mercantile Co.,**  
**MERCHANT -:- TAILORS,**  
Caldwell Block, Opposite Post Office.  
**FINEST WORK AT MODERATE PRICES.** 22-y-M

**STEVENS & BURNS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Straw and Wood-Burning Portable and Stationery and Traction Engines, Ertel Victor Hay Presses, Threshers, J I C Agitator Separator, Saw Mill Machinery, Chaff Cutters, Engineers' Brass Goods & Fittings and Iron Pipes.  
AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, **BOILERS.** SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
26-f-M **STEVENS & BURNS, Winnipeg, Man.**



**THE GENUINE BELL**  
**PIANOS AND ORGANS**  
New Williams, White and Household  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.  
**W. Grundy & Co.**  
6-y-M 431 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

TRY  
**COLTART & HENDRY'S**  
—CHOICE—  
**TEAS--&--COFFEES**

Write for samples.  
626 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 19-y-M

**DRUGS. DRUGS.**  
**THE MARKET DRUG STORE,**  
Opposite Meat Market, Winnipeg.  
We carry a full and complete stock of purest drugs, fresh patent medicines, dye stuffs, toilet articles, etc., and at proper prices. The dispensing of medicines for all ailments of horses and cattle, family recipes and doctors' prescriptions a specialty. Mail and express orders promptly attended to.  
C. M. EDDINGTON, - Chemist and Druggist. 21-y-M

**FARMERS! FARMERS!**  
**RESTAURANT,**  
555 Main Street, - - - Winnipeg.  
A square meal for 25c. Board by the day or week. Every attention paid to strangers. Close to market.  
21-y-M **MRS. R. FOWLER, Proprietress.**

**SCHOOL DESKS!**  
Supplied direct to Schools at  
**Wholesale Prices.**  
Write for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS and Price Lists to  
**Wishart Furniture Co'y.**  
Manufacturer's Agents,  
**WINNIPEG, - MAN.**  
15-y-M

**E. G. CONKLIN**  
**REAL ESTATE,**

500 Main Street, - - - Winnipeg.  
SPECIALTY.—The buying and selling of Manitoba Farm Lands and Winnipeg City Property on Commission. 19-y-M

**R. R. KEITH,**  
**AUCTIONEER,**

15 AND 17 JEMIMA STREET, WINNIPEG,  
**Live Stock Salesman.**  
Sales conducted in city or country. Register kept of stock for private sale. Prompt settlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 20-y-M

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For Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Mirror Plates, or anything in this line. You will find the largest assortment and lowest prices at  
**W. CRANSTON & CO.'S,**  
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Wholesale and retail. [21-y-M] 3 doors west of P.O.

**DYEING. DYEING.**

**THE BRITISH DYE WORKS,**  
237 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
Gent's suits Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in first-class style. Ladies' dresses silks, satins, cash-meres, merinos and lace curtains cleaned. Feathers dyed and curled.  
21-y-M **KEIR & ARMSTRONG.**

**ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & CO.**  
Commission Merchants,  
185 Notre Dame Street East, Winnipeg, Man.

**FARMERS!**

— WE CAN GET YOU GOOD PRICES FOR —  
**BUTTER, EGGS & POULTRY,**  
and you do not require to take the proceeds in "trade"—we send you the cash.  
**ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & CO.**  
20-y-M

**PRIZE MEDAL!**  
International Exhibition, London, England, 1885; International Exhibition, London, England, 1886; Exposition Universale, Paris, 1878.  
**W. A. PEIRCE,**  
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER OF  
**Harness, Collars and Saddlery**  
STABLE REQUISITES,  
278 James Street West, Winnipeg.  
Style, quality, price,—the best. No machine or slop work. Goods marked in plain figures. Best market for Saddles, Harness, Collars, Whips, etc.  
N.B.—We sell for Cash only at rock-bottom prices, consequently our customers do not have to pay other people's bad debts. We save cost of book-keeping, collecting, and the other expenses incident to a credit business, and so are able to give our customers the full benefit of lowest possible prices. Careful attention given to country orders. Send post-card for prices. Note the address,  
**PEIRCE, 278 James Street West, Winnipeg**  
25-y-M

**Yes, it is Craske**

— THAT PURCHASES —  
Farmer's Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hides, Wool, &c., and gives the highest price. It is **CRASKE** that sells Dry Goods, Boots, Tinware, at the very lowest prices. The Tea he sells at 50c. per lb. will astonish you. Freight paid. **J. G. CRASKE,**  
19-y- 334 McWilliam-St., Winnipeg.

## STOCK GOSSIP.

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

W. J. Hellwell, Ralplton, Man., writes:—"My pure-bred Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep are coming through the winter in good shape. I have sold two young bulls lately."

Mr. J. S. Cochran, of Crystal City, through increase in his herd of Ayrshires, elsewhere announces a number for sale. He will be pleased to furnish any information desired by intending purchasers.

Farmers and others in Manitoba and the Northwest who are on the lookout for pure-bred Percheron stallions should without delay correspond with Mr. W. H. Carpenter, of Winona, Ont. Note his advertisement.

Mr. E. J. Reid, of Souris, has in stock at the present time imported and Canadian-bred Shropshire sheep and improved large Yorkshire pigs, which he is prepared to supply to customers, whom he invites to write or call upon him.

The ADVOCATE regrets to learn that Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, lost one of their valuable young imported Shire horses, Headon Plato, one night recently. Having got "cast" in the stable, the animal is thought to have injured itself about the head trying to rise.

Mr. R. L. Lang, Berkshire breeder, "Spruce Bank Farm," Oak Lake, Man., reports his pigs and cattle coming through the winter in fine order. He has completed a new frame stable, and now has all his stock comfortably quartered, with good handy ways of feeding.

Mr. David Steel, the enterprising Ayrshire breeder, of Glenboro, Man., has an excellent herd of these hardy, Scottish dairy cattle, and he is now in a position to offer several choice young bulls for sale from good milking dams and got by highly-bred sires of great individual merit. Write or visit him now, in order to secure a choice of the offerings.

Mr. H. A. Musk, "Riverview Farm," Souris, Man., writes as follows:—"I find I made a mistake in my entry in the thoroughbred class at the Winnipeg Exhibition. Sabre is a two-year-old (owned by me), by Sir Bery's dam, Secrety. The entry ought to have read "Little Chap," (date Crusader II.), by Zealot; dam Adventurer Zealot, by Hermit.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, held in the offices of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on Jan. 4th, two couples of birds sent in by Mr. J. A. Mullen, of Cypress River, Man., were on exhibition for scoring. Mr. J. W. Bartlett scored a Plymouth Rock Cockerel at 90 points, and a game bird at 86. Mr. Mullen is making a specialty of games, and has fine stock.

Mr. E. J. Darroch, of Minnedosa, Man., writes that he has had a fine season's business in pigs, "thanks to the advt. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE." His Berkshires and Yorkshires are coming through the winter in good shape, excepting one young boar not doing so well. Sold Yorkshire boar and sow 8 months old, at a long figure to Mr. B. Woolhouse, Leon Creek P. O., Assa, N. W. T.

Mr. W. J. Young, of Emerson, Man., reports the sale of the exceedingly promising Holstein-Friesian bull and heifer, each of which won first prizes at the Winnipeg Exhibition last fall, the former to Mr. W. G. Wiltouby, of Kilmarey, and the latter to Mr. David Marwood, of Treherne, Man. Both are superior animals and well-bred, the young bull being out of Belle Diamond, a cow imported by Thos. B. Wales, Secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. She is a heavy milker and on grass alone her milk tested 3.75 per cent butter fat.

Mr. J. F. Shea, Wahpeton, North Dakota, visited Ontario during December and January, and purchased a number of Clydesdale horses and mares from the following well-known breeders, viz. King Charley, an imported stallion, from Graham Bros., St. Marys. From J. W. Robinson, St. Marys, the filly Queen of St. Marys, by Bay Wallace, (imp.) (4840); dam, Darnley Maid, (imp.) (1739). From Alex. Smith, St. Marys, Bay Wallace (1770), by Chillingham (imp.) (3536); also Maid of Perth from same breeder, sired by Gallant Prince (imp.) (1723). He also purchased three other very nice young stallions of good quality and breeding. In selecting his stock Mr. Shea showed excellent judgment, refusing to buy at any price animals other than of the best quality and breeding.

SALE OF IMPORTED STALLIONS.—J. D. McGregor & Co., Brandon, have recently made the following sales of imported stallions, viz. To Mr. Parradine, of Birtle, the two-year-old Shire stallion Grove Slasher (11349) by Beryshire Lad (4995); dam by Robin Hood (1871); and the two-year-old Cleveland Bay Advancement, by Reform (633). To Mr. Young, of Silver Creek, the three-year-old shire stallion Grove Lively (11534), by Weathercock (4707), dam by Bold Lincoln (2725).

Grove Slasher (11349), is a massive grandly topped colt, coal black in colour, and moves with great freedom and style; his feet and legs are of the best, and in two years time he should develop into a magnificent horse. His breeding is very good, both his sire and dam's sire being of sound, old-fashioned strains. We think we shall hear of Grove Slasher again in the show ring.

Advancement, Mr. Parradine's other purchase, is a beautiful topped, neatly built colt, not over large, but with any amount of quality; his breeding goes straight back to the well-known Skyrocket—almost the founder of the present Cleveland Bay breed. For a light stallion he is hard to beat, and he should leave some excellent colts in the district fortunate to secure his services.

Grove Lively (11534), purchased by Mr. Young, is a smaller horse than his stable companion Slasher, and of a different type. He is a rich brown in colour, stands on the best of feet and legs, and is an extremely handsome, smooth-turned colt. Moving as he does with style and action, wherever seen on the road he cannot help attracting attention, his whole bearing being full of quality and breeding; this latter, by the way, is exceptionally good. Weathercock being an old-fashioned strain, while Bold Lincoln is sworn by to-day in the few districts of England as being a typical size. These stallions do credit to their purchasers, Messrs. Parradine & Young, and it is to be hoped that the district in which they place them will give their owners all the encouragement such a plucky purchase deserves.

Barring the accident that befell one, J. D. McGregor & Co.'s large stock of imported Shire horses have come through the winter in their stables at Brandon very well, and are likely to be all sold by spring.

## Grand Pacific Hotel,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

WM. LYONS, - PROP.

Newly opened with new furniture. Strictly first-class. Free omnibus. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travellers. 21-y-M

## INCUBATOR.

First at Winnipeg Industrial. Will hatch 90 per cent. Cheap. 26-c-M

W. G. HUGH,  
Grove St., Winnipeg.

S. W. FARRELL & CO.,  
500 Main Street, Winnipeg,  
**Grain Brokers,**  
Buy and Sell only on Commission. Daily Market Letter and Telegrams given on application.  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. 22-f-M

**SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD!**  
Send Twenty-five Cents for large Life-size Picture.

R. D. CAMPBELL,

Books and Stationery, 532 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
P. S.—WILL PROCURE ANY BOOK PUBLISHED. SHORTEST NOTICE. 19-y-M

1839. **FROST & WOOD,** 1892.

— OF —  
**SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.,**

— MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN —

**AGRICULTURAL —:— IMPLEMENTS.**

Order early and secure one of our

**Celebrated Combined Champion Press Drills,**

The greatest grain saving drill yet introduced.

Spring Tooth Combined Seeders and Drills; Single Apron Binders; New Model Mowers and Tiger Rakes; Wagons and Sleighs; all kinds of Harrows; Full Line of Riding and Walking Plows.

Sole Agents for John Abell's Celebrated Threshing Machines.

Record: 3,300 bushels in 10 hours.

Agencies at all principal points in Manitoba. Full stock of Repairs always on hand at our agencies.

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## A GREAT DOLLAR'S WORTH

The Weekly Tribune, a large 12-page paper, which contains all the news of the world each week, is given from NOW to January 1st, 1893, together with the choice of a magnificent portrait of the late Sir John Macdonald, or the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, all for \$1.00.

Address,

**THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,**

Winnipeg, Man.

14-tf-M

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

**M. HUGHES & CO.,** 315 & 317 Main St., Winnipeg, wholesale and retail dealers in Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, School Desks, etc. This firm carries one of the largest and best assorted stocks in Winnipeg, and

farmers requiring furniture should call in and see the goods. Prices are right every time.

Note the address—

26-y-M

**M. HUGHES & CO., 315 and 317 Main St., Winnipeg.**

**JOHNE SMITH**

Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.

**CLYDESDALES.**—A number of young Stallions, of imported stock on both sides; also imported Stallions and Mares; all superior animals of the most fashionable style and breeding.

**SHORTHORNS.**—A most select herd, of all ages; cannot fail to please; stock not pampered, but in good condition; all registered in D. H. B., and of grand individual merit. Come and see the stock. Write or wire.

9-y-M **J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.**



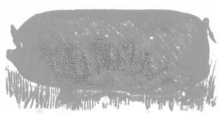
**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**



ESTABLISHED 1886.  
**BEAVER HALL CLOTHING HOUSE—THE FARMERS' EMPORIUM**  
 For Clothing, Furnishings and Fur Goods.  
**THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.**  
 GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.  
 24-y-M **JOHN T. SOMERVILLE, BRANDON, MAN.**

**SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS**  
 FOR 1892

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, 25c each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.



For 15 new subscribers we will give a pair, or for twenty a trio, of White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Rose Comb, Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks or Aylesbury Ducks, bred by Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ontario.  
 For 150 new names a Shorthorn Bull or Heifer, 15 months old, from a prize-winning Manitoba herd.  
 For 50 new names we will give a pure-bred registered Shropshire Ram Lamb, bred by Mr. John Oughten, Crystal City, Man.

For 35 new names we will give a pair of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, Man.  
 For 35 new names we will give a pair of pure-bred registered Berkshires, bred by Weld Bros., Winnipeg.  
 For 8 new names we will give a Collie pup, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. L. O. Lemieux, of Oak Lake.  
 For 18 new names we will give a Berkshire pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, male or female, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. R. L. Laing, of Oak Lake.

**FARMERS! FARMERS!**  
 Buy your Goods where you can get the most for your money.  
 One of the largest and most complete ASSORTMENTS OF STATIONERY, ETC., IS AT  
**F. C. VANBUSKIRK'S, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON**  
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**PIMPLES SPOIL YOUR FACE!**  
 CURE THEM  
 by sending for a PACKAGE OF THE CURE and a full sheet of directions to  
**P. O. BOX 7, BRANDON.**  
 Price, \$1.00. 24-y-M

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 HORSE SHOERS  
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 ARCHITECT.  
 Plans and Specifications prepared for all kinds of buildings.  
 Schools and Churches a Specialty.  
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 -:- RESTAURANT, -:-  
 Corner 10th Street and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON.  
 (Immediately opposite C.P.R. Station.)  
 Meals at all hours. All kinds of canned meats kept in stock for the convenience of the travelling public. Call in and get what you want. 20-y-M

**CONBOY,**  
 THE JEWELLER,  
 For Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silverware. All kinds of first-class goods kept in stock and sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.  
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 Between 9th and 10th Streets, Rosser Ave., Brandon.  
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**A. E. REA & CO.,**  
**FLOUR and FEED**  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GRAIN AND PRODUCE of all kinds. Rapid City Flour always on hand.  
 Cor. 8th St. and Rosser Ave., Brandon.  
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**W. H. HOOPER,**  
 Auctioneer, Real Estate & Commission Agent  
 Cor. Rosser Ave. and 12th St., Brandon,

Buy and sells Real Estate. Liberal advances made on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs. Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as to values in Real Estate. I am a good judge of live stock, dry goods, groceries, hardware and merchandise of any kind. Animals taken for sale and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates.

**W. H. HOOPER**  
 24-y-M

Dentistry a Specialty.  
**DR. W. J. HINMAN,**  
**VETERINARIAN**  
 217 James St. W. (Tindale's Stables.)  
 Residence—420 4th Avenue north,  
 TELEPHONE 42. 22-y-M Winnipeg.

**JOHN C. ATKINSON, M. R. C. V. S.,**  
 VETERINARY SURGEON.  
 HORSE AND DOG DISEASES SPECIAL.  
 Residence: 504 Bannatyne St. Office: K. Watt's Commission Stables, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
 P. S.—Late Inspector for the County Board of Stockport and the Council of Chester, England. Highest medals and diplomas. 21-y-M

To Farmers, Agents, Contractors and Builders!  
**ROOFING! ROOFING!**  
 Felt, pitch, and patent cement, pine coal, tar and gravel roofing. Painting, kalsomining and paper hanging.  
**OWEN DAVIES,**  
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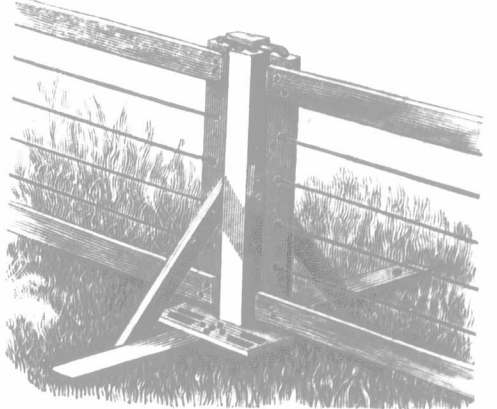
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**Paints, Oils & Glass**  
 Our Specialties are  
**Pure Liquid Paints, Carriage Colors and Enamels for Decorative Purposes.**  
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 Paper Bags, Wrapping Papers, Twines, Etc.  
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 Practical -:- Upholsterer,  
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 All kinds of Mattresses made to order. Wholesale and retail. Write or call for particulars. 15-y-M

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What every farmer has been waiting for. The most complete and perfect portable fence that has ever been introduced for general use, gardens, stacks, corrals, fields, &c. Easily and quickly made. Durable, strong, light, safe, cheap, handy. Pays for itself. Either board or wire. No heaving by frost. Always ready. Give it a trial, and be convinced of its merits. A few good, live agents wanted. Full instructions with every right sold.—  
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**J. A. BROCK,**  
 The Leading Photographer  
 "FLEMING'S BLOCK,"  
 ROSSER AVENUE, 20-y-M BRANDON.

ANNUAL COMBINATION DISPERSION SALE  
—OF—  
**CLAREVILLE SHORTHORNS AND HEREFORDS**

Border Leicester Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, Thoroughbred Horses of all Ages, including one CHOICE STALLION, Trotters, Roadsters and Draughts,  
By J. R. MARTIN, of Clareville Stock Farm, by Public Auction, at the Exchange Hotel, Cayuga, on Thursday, 25th February, 1892, commencing at noon and continuing following day if requisite.  
TERMS:—Seven months' credit, on approved joint notes. Six per cent. off for cash.  
Catalogues ready in a few days. Also at the same time and place the Exchange Hotel Property, most desirably situated in the town of Cayuga. Cayuga is now booming Natural Gas. Several choice farms for sale or to rent. Reduced R. R. fares expected. Trains on both roads due before noon.  
314-a- J. R. MARTIN, Cayuga.

PUBLIC SALE  
—OF—  
**SHORTHORNS!**

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.  
Show Bulls and Heifers of the best breeding. Wait for it.  
24th MARCH, 1892.  
Catalogues March 1st.  
JAS. S. SMITH,  
314-a-OM Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

THE 11th SEMI-ANNUAL AUCTION SALE  
—OF THE—  
**WYTON STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

—WILL BE HELD ON—  
March 24th, 1892, at Western Hotel, London, Ontario,  
AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,  
At which time there will be offered for sale a choice lot  
Thorough-Bred Holstein and Friesian Yearlings, Bulls and Heifers,  
**ALSO LARGE CATTLE.**

ALL STOCK GUARANTEED. For further information apply to  
TERMS:—Twenty-five per cent. down, balance three and six months' notes.  
W. B. SCATCHERD, Wyton, Ont.

314-a-OM

# NEW EARLY GOTHLAND OATS

This new Swedish Oat we considered one of the very best and unhesitatingly recommend it as superior in all respects to any Oat we have yet grown. They are different from other Oats in the way they grow, being neither a side nor spangle, but growing closely and evenly around the main stalk. The Oat in the field is handsome and is very stiff in the straw, free from rust, and stands up well. Mr. Richard Gibson of Delaware, the noted breeder, writes, "I can heartily recommend them as an early Oat, well filled, good yielding, and growing 4 to 5 inches higher than Banner, with long head, well filled, good and all that can be grown will be required for season 1892. Price, 1 lb., 25c.; 6 lbs., for \$1, free by mail by express of freight at purchaser's expense; 2 bush., \$1.25; 2 bush., or over, \$1.10 per bush.—bags, 20c."

**IN VEGETABLES** we offer **Genuine Prize-taker** Onion, the greatest acquisition of years; this magnificent onion is certainly a wonder. It is the king of Yellow Onions, encircled by a wreath of gold in continual motion. **Rose Vine** or **Double Morning Glory**, a hardy perennial, growing a mass of soft rose-pink double flowers. **New Japanese Glory**, **Spider Lily**, flowers sparkle like jewels, an ornament for any parlor. **Sword Ferns**, **Atamasco** or **Fairy Lilies**, **Laing's Royal Begonias**, **Butterfly Orchid**, plants making veritable mounds of golden color. **White, Pink, Blue** and **Yellow Water Lilies**, **Parrot Feather**, an aquatic hanging plant, and the **Grand Egyptian Lotus**. **BULBS**—We have not space here to describe them. Our Catalogue tells it all. **We want your order.**

**IN FLOWERS**—**Night Blooming Cactus**, **Rose Vine** or **Double Morning Glory**, **Atamasco** or **Fairy Lilies**, **Laing's Royal Begonias**, **Butterfly Orchid**, plants making veritable mounds of golden color. **White, Pink, Blue** and **Yellow Water Lilies**, **Parrot Feather**, an aquatic hanging plant, and the **Grand Egyptian Lotus**. **BULBS**—We have not space here to describe them. Our Catalogue tells it all. **We want your order.**

**IN FRUITS**—**Golden Wonder** Potato, the standard potato for Canadian farmers, exceeding in quality any other potato. **Early Wonder** Potato, the new potato for the North-West, highly recommended. **Bromus Inermis**, new grass, 10c.; **Crimson Clover**, 10c.; **pk. Luerne ditto**, 10c.; **pk. Burpee's Extra Early Potatoes**, 25c.; **Catalogue**, 20c., all for 25c.

# WHEAT

This remarkable new variety has now been grown in Canada for several years and when tested has proved itself admirably adapted to our climate. (See Catalogue.) **Campbell's White Chaff** is a good thrifty grower, **stooling profusely**, 5 pecks being sufficient for an acre. It grows a strong ripening **maturing from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier** than other standard varieties. The grain is white, thin-skinned, and of a deep green color, which it maintains till other varieties are apparently in the east they have grown rapidly, and we anticipate it will be the leading wheat in that section in a few years. As the supply of **Campbell's White Chaff** is limited, we advise early orders, as we cannot fill any orders after stock set apart for sale is exhausted. The earliest Spring Wheat grown.

**OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** for 1892 contains 96 pages, embellished with 47 illustrations, and is the most handsome and instructive of any issued in Canada. It contains the usual immense variety of **Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Fruits, Fertilizers and Tools**; all that is reliable of new things have been added. It reports tests and fully describes and prices the following specialties: **Improved Short White Carrot**, yielding **30 tons per acre**; **Golden Giant Oat** and **Early Gothland** are the two leading standard Swede for Canadian farmers, exceeding in quality any other Swede. Our **Selected Mammoth Mangel**, **Rural** and **Early Wonder** Potatoes are the two leading varieties for '92. **Bromus Inermis**, the new grass for the North-West, highly recommended. **Golden Giant Oat** and **Early Gothland** are the two leading standard Swede for Canadian farmers, exceeding in quality any other Swede. Our **Selected Mammoth Mangel**, **Rural** and **Early Wonder** Potatoes are the two leading varieties for '92. **Bromus Inermis**, the new grass for the North-West, highly recommended.

**OUR UNPARALLELED INTRODUCTORY OFFERS FOR '92.**

1.—Pkt. Short White Carrot, 10c.; 1 lb. Jumbo Swede, 10c.; 1 lb. Early Gothland Oats, 15c.; **Catalogue**, 20c., all for 25c.

2.—Pkt. Bromus Inermis, new grass, 10c.; pkt. Crimson Clover, 10c.; pkt. Luerne ditto, 10c.; 1 lb. Burpee's Extra Early Potatoes, 25c.; **Catalogue**, 20c., all for 25c.

3.—1 Bulb sweet scented Cinnamon Vine, 15c.; pkt. Balsam Mixture, 25c.; pkt. Wild Garden Seeds, 100 kinds, **Catalogue**, 20c., all for 25c.

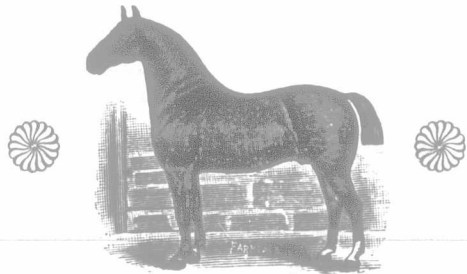
4.—Pkt. New Prize-taker Onion, 15c.; New Extra Early Whitehead Cauliflower, 25c.; Ruby Gold Watermelon, 10c.; **Catalogue**, 20c., all for 25c.

Those who wish Catalogue only will remit price, 20c., which may be deducted from first order, thus making it FREE.

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 251 Main Street, Winnipeg,  
 HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR  
**WHITE OWLS, - -**  
**- - ELK HEADS, &c.**  
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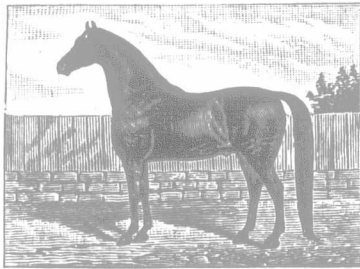
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**WANTED**



Forty Well-bred Saddle Horses, 15 hands 3 inches and upwards. Thirty high-stepping Harness Horses. Send full description and price. Only first-class horses wanted.

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**FOR SALE,**  
**HAMBLETONIAN TROTTER STALLION.**



**W. E. Gladstone, No. 6613**  
 Standard and registered in W. A. I. R.; 16 hands high; weight, 1,225 pounds; seal-brown horse; foaled 1882; sired by Chicago Volunteer, No. 2611, the sire of Country Girl 2.24 1/4, May H. 2.26 1/4, Edwin G. 2.23, Ella E. 2.25, Barney A. 2.27 1/4, and Woodstock Belle 2.29 1/4; dam, Brown Kate, by John E. Rysdyk, the sire of Big Fannie 2.26 1/4; g. d. by Davis' Black Hawk Morgan; g. g. d. Polly Meux, by imported Meux. This is one of the most fashionably bred young horses in the country, and has shown a mile close to 2.50 without training, and has proved himself an A1 stock horse and sure foal getter, and will be sold below his value, as the owner has no time to devote to the horse business. For further particulars, address **C. S. GILLESPIE, Campbellford, Ont.** Box 285. 314-b-OM

**FOR SALE, CHEAP,**

The fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions

**Buffalo Bill and Tom Norrie,**  
 Also the Imported

**English Blood Stallion**  
**BON-DERRA.**

Buffalo Bill, No. 6558, Vol. XI., page 591, sire McCammon, No. 3818, is a dappled brown, rising 5 yrs. old. Tom Norrie, No. 7354, Vol. XI., page 790, sire Young Lord Keir, No. 3320, is a bright bay, rising 5 years old. Bon-Derra is a rich chestnut, rising 6 years old, stands nearly 16 hands high, and weighs about 1,225 lbs. Will guarantee them sure foal getters, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars and price, apply to

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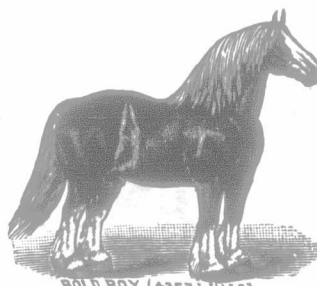
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**BEATTIE & TORRANCE,** Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale. 304-y-OM

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I will sell either, or both, of my Stallions—Prince Royal (646), or Wait-for-Me—both pure-bred and registered, and a grand three-year-old filly in foal, prices very low. Write or call. **JAS. H. ESDON,** CURRIE HILL, ONT., Bainsville, on G.T.R. 314-b-OM

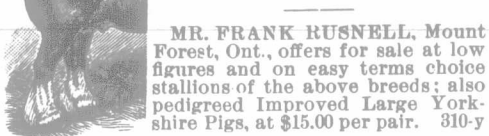
**D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.**  
 Breeders and Importers of  
**FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES**



**BOLD BOY, (4257) (1148)**  
 is at the head of our stud.  
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We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.

**CLYDES, SHIRES**  
**AND YORKSHIRE COACHERS.**



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

**ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,**  
 —IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—  
 Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

I have still a few of the twelfth yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably, James Arthur (6888); sire Macgregor (1457); sire of dam Prince of Wales (673). Macheemie (7009); sire Macgregor (1487), own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macalun and Energy. Yorkshire Coachers. Seven imported mares from Druid, Darnley, etc.; four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchasing direct from the breeder myself, neither acting agent in Scotland or here, and paying cash, I am prepared to sell on any terms agreed upon. Quality and pedigree of the best. Give me a call. The farm is situated 40 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station on the farm.  
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**STALLION**  
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 Apply—  
**L. GALBRAITH,**  
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Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies. Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. **T. M. WHITESIDE,** Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 304-y-OM

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**FOR SALE, CHEAP.**  
**THREE YEARS OLD**  
 Six crosses reg. in American Record Weight,  
 1900 pounds.  
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 Electioneer, Almont, Happy Medium and Wilkes blood. For sale—Bay Stallion, Courage 18181; foaled 1888; 16.1 hands; handsome and speedy; sire Hermod, 2.29 1/4; dam by Meredith, by Hambletonian 10. Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Jersey cattle. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.  
 For Catalogues address—

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 Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (12447), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. **A. M. Vansice,** Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

**Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.**

Young dogs for sale from the imported sires Turk II., first prize Toronto, and Moonstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize-winning bitches money could buy in England. **A. BURLAND,** Sec. Ont. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont. 307-y-OM

**5 SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE**

**CHIEFTAIN,** 7 years. Imported; 2nd prize at Royal Show '87; **ACTIVE,** 4 years. Imported; 1st prize at Buffalo Show '88; **CHARLIE,** 3 years, imported; 1st prize at Toronto Show '90. Also a two-year-old and a yearling, both from imported sires and dams. All these horses are registered, and are sound and right in every way. We will sell any or all of them for far less than their value, as we are overstocked and have no use for so many stallions. This is a rare chance to get a good registered Shire at your own price. Address—  
**MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,**  
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**Standard-Bred Trotters and A. J. C. C. Jerseys for Sale.**

Produce of such sires as Gen. Stanton (2545), 5 in 30 list this year; Almont Wilkes (11242), 2.20, trial 2.16; and Superior, sire of Canadian Girl. Brood Mares, daughters of Gen. Stanton, Almont Wilkes, Clear Grit, Brown Douglass and Winfield Scott, including dam and three full sisters of Fides Stanton 2.28 1/4, last half in 1.12. Jerseys principally of St. Lambert strain, all young stock, sired by sweepstakes bull Toronto 1890.—**J. CARPENTER,** Ingledale, Winona, Ont. 307-y-OM

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A fine lot of Shorthorn bulls fit for service. Bred from imported stock.

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**FANCY SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE!**

**Milking Quality** **a Specialty.**

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

**PETER TOLES & SON,**  
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Four Shorthorn Bulls and 8 Heifers, 30 Leicester and Southdown Ewes, and a number of Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs. Good animals of good blood. Send for catalogue.  
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**SHORTHORNS.**



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

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**SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE**

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

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**SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

**6 Choice Young Bulls**

And the imported Cruickshank Bull

**ABERDEEN HERO,**

Their sire. Also some nice

**Young Heifers**

From one year old up. Prices to suit the times.

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

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

I have three nice young Bulls and a lot of good Heifers; also some choice yearling ewes.

**W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O., ONT.**  
305-y-OM **Burlington Station.**

**Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.**

Some grand bulls and heifers, the 9th of Roan Prince (imp.) A number of Yorkshire fall pigs for sale, also Berkshires of same age from imported stock. A few choice early litters to select from, sired by imported boars, and out of show sows. None but select stock shipped.  
Box 290.  
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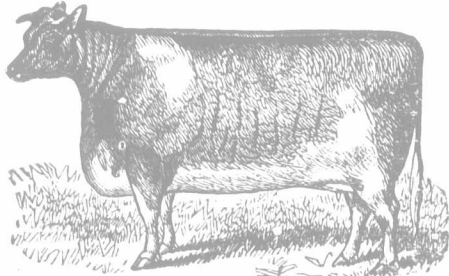


**FOR SALE,**

Fourteen young Shorthorn bulls, good ones. Also cows and heifers.

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

**EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.**

New Catalogue for 1891 now ready for delivery. Send for one; they are sent free.

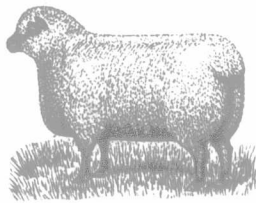
My motto: "No business no harm."  
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them.  
290-11

**SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS,**

**Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes, FOR SALE,**

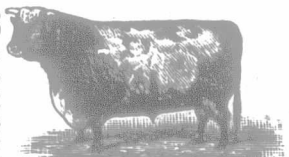
in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited.

**John Miller & Sons,**  
**Brougham, Ont.**  
Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto.  
306-y



**CHOICE SHORTHORNS**

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



**SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES**

The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher = 3877=, and Mina Chief = 3870=. The females consist of Mina and Strathallan families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.

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**JAMES QUIRIE, Delawon, Ont.** 309-y-OM

**OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM**

Shorthorns & Berkshires



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

**DAVID HAY,**  
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**SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS A CHOICE LOT FOR SALE.**

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

**SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys.** Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 309-y-OM

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—OF—

**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

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

ADDRESS—  
**JOHN HOPE, Manager,**  
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**DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.**

Five bulls from five to eighteen months old, good colors, good pedigrees, prices reasonable. Apply to **H. GOLDING or WM. HOGG,**  
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**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.**

My stock is selected from the leading herds. My principle is "Live, and let Live." Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations.  
**W. MCCLURE,**  
Mint Creek Farm, NORVAL, ONT.  
On main line C. P. R. 310-y-OM

**Shorthorns & Improved Large Yorkshires.**

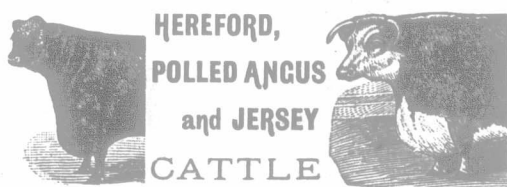
**WM. COWAN, V. S.,**  
**Clochmhar Farm, GALT, ONT.,**

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

**THOROUGHBRED & SHIRE HORSES**



**BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.**

The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303-y-OM

**1835—ESTABLISHED—1836**



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Three yearling Bulls for sale from imported sire and dam. Good, strong animals. Prices to suit the times.  
**WM. LINTON,**  
310-y-OM **AURORA, ONT.**

**HEREFORD -- CATTLE**

—AND—

**Chester White Hogs.**

The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right.

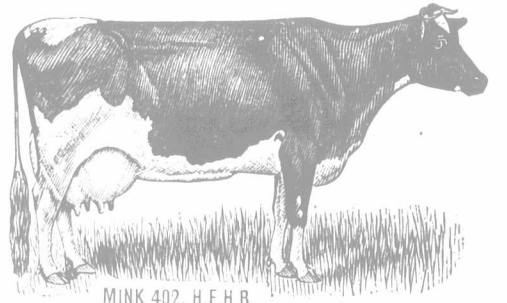
**JOS. CAIRNS, CAMLACHIE, ONT.**  
14 miles from Sarnia. 313-y-OM

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

Several very choice bulls now fit for service. Heifers in calf by our Colanthus Abbekerk, and remarkable fine bull and heifer calves. All will be sold at greatly reduced prices if taken soon before the dissolution of partnership is made. Come and see our stock and get prices.  
306-y-OM **H. & W. F. BOLLERT, Cassel, P.O., Ont.**

**THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

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



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

**FOR SALE.**

The entire Oakdale Herd of Registered Holstein Cattle. Although considerable sales have been made lately the herd now numbers 55 head, including bulls, imported cows, heifers and calves. This is undoubtedly the finest lot of Holstein cattle in the Dominion. We have no pen and ink records for our cows, but we invite farmers and others wanting to buy Holstein cattle to go to the farm, spend a day there and test and weigh for themselves the milk produced. The herdsmen will gladly afford them every facility for so doing.

The bulls in use up to this season were the great prize-winning animals Presto and Adanac. Presto was the only bull ever brought to Canada that was a first prize-winner at the great Alkmar Fair in the Netherlands and was a great prize-winner in Canada. Adanac, whether judged by Canadian judges or an American expert, always took first. He was never beaten, and was so perfect as a show bull that Mr. Stevens, the expert, said he would score a full hundred points. This is a dispersion sale and all animals not disposed of by first of March will be sold by auction, as the farm will be sold or rented by first of April next. Catalogues will be issued in a few days, for which, address John Leys, 18 Court street Toronto.

This herd at the large exhibitions of '87, '88 and '89 won more diplomas, more gold and silver medals and more money prizes than was ever won by any herd of any breed of cattle at same number of exhibitions in the Dominion. At the Industrial in 1889, when F. C. Stevens of Attica, an American expert, was judge, this herd literally swept the show ring, taking first for aged bull, sweepstakes for best bull of any age; first for yearling bull; first, second and third for cows and first herd prize for bull and four females.

This was enough glory, and the herd was not exhibited in 1890 and 1891.

**BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM**  
Ancaster, Ontario.

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

**Holstein-Friesians**  
My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station.

**S. D. BARNES, - Birnam P. O.**

**Holstein-Friesians**  
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.  
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

**J. W. JOHNSON,**  
313-y-OM SYLVAN P. O.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**W. B. SCATCHERD, Secretary.**  
312-y-OM Wyton, Ont.

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

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

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

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

**A. C. HALLMAN & CO.**  
309-y-OM



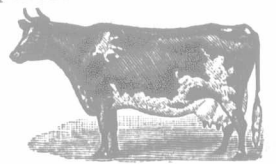
**TWO PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS!**  
FOR SALE.  
314-tf-OM M. BALLANTYNE, St. Marys P. O.

**PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.**  
This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull ROB ROY (3971), which is at the head of the herd.

**JAMES DRUMMOND,**  
303-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

**MAPLECLIFF STOCK FARM**  
Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.  
We make a specialty of these grand dairy cattle, our stock consisting of very heavy milkers, and have some fine young stock for sale; also high grades. One mile from Ottawa.

**R. REID & CO.,**  
311-y-OM Hintonburg, Ont.



Imported and Canadian-Bred  
**AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES**  
FOR SALE.  
I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

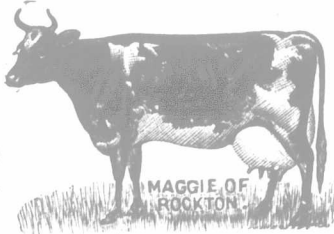
**THOS. BROWN,**  
310-y-OM Petite Cote, P. Q., near Montreal.

**Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale**  
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.

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

**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES**  
FOR SALE.  
I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale a ways on hand.

**MAGGIE OF ROCKTON**



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

**ALEX. HUMF,** Burnbrae P. O., Ont., breeder of pure and high grade Ayrshire cattle of milking strains, and Yorkshire pigs with plenty of thickness.

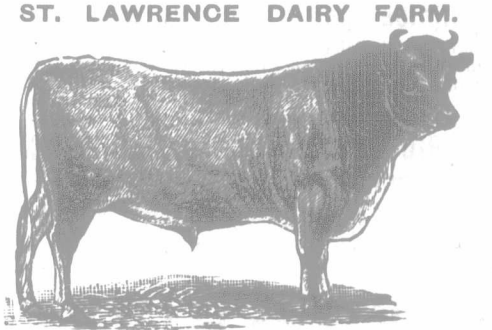
**Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.**  
We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 26, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at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

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

**SUNNY BRAES FARM**  
Hillhurst, P. Q.  
**ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS.**

The prize-winning herd of the Eastern Townships, headed by Rene of St. Lambert (20843), winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes wherever shown. I make a specialty of pure St. Lambert blood, and breed none but the best. Choice young stock for sale. Terms, prices and pedigrees on application.

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



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

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

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

**BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE**  
Canada's Sir George, (Canada's John Bull, Pure St. Lambert, Allie of St. Lambert, 20 1/2 lbs. butter a week; 60 lbs. milk daily.)  
Hugo Chief of St. Ames, Pure St. Lambert.  
Massena's Son, Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,000 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 902 lbs 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days.  
Signal of Belvedere, Sir Signal, Miss Satanela (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 8 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.

Believed to be the three greatest living bulls. Silver cup at the Kellogg Combination Sale; Silver Tea Set (Farmer's Advocate) for milk test; over 20 medals, gold, silver and bronze; over 300 prizes in money, also numerous diplomas, commendations and special prizes.

**Special Offering Now.**  
3 Sons of Canada's Sir George, (pure St. Lamberts).  
2 Sons of Massena's Son, from tested cows.  
Registered and express paid to any reasonable distance.

**MRS. E. M. JONES,**  
313-y-OM Brockville, Ont. Can.

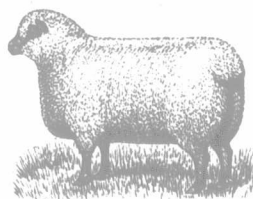
**JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.**  
Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (17037), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21290), a son of Canada John Bull.  
STUD headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2.15 1/4.  
I breed none but the best and keep no culls.

**A. C. BURGESS,** Arklan Farm, Carleton Place, Ont.  
312-y-OM

## JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.

**ROBT. REESOK**, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Heller bull Otolie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

**Greenhouse Short-horns & Shropshires.**—I offer for sale at very reasonable prices a very choice lot of imported 2-shear ewes, imp. rams and ewe lambs; also several home-bred lambs and one grand 2-shear ram. Plymouth Rock & White Leghorn Cockerels cheap and good. Write or come and see me. **W. B. COCKBURN**, ABERFOYLE, ONT., G. T. R. Station, Guelph; C. P. R., Corwin. 310-j-OM



**MAPLE SHADE**  
—NOTED FOR—  
**SHROPSHIRE**  
—AND—  
**Shorthorns.**

Now ready for inspection—a choice lot of strong, fleshy young bulls, sired by the imp. Cruickshank bull Sussex (56625). Call or write for prices. Address

**JOHN DRYDEN**,  
314-y-OM BROOKLIN, ONT.

## CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTH DOWNS.

Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 309-y-OM

LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT  
MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS

offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages, from their well-known flock, which has taken over 2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence promptly attended to. 307-y-OM

## SHROPSHIRE!

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



**W. S. HAWKSHAW**,  
GLANWORTH, P. O.  
(7 miles south of London.) 314-ff-OM

## SHROPSHIRE

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

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

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**  
**DAVID-BUTTAR**,  
Corston, Comper-Angus, N.B., Scotland  
Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM



## SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.

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

**F. BACH & SON**,  
Onbury, Shropshire,  
289-y ENGLAND.



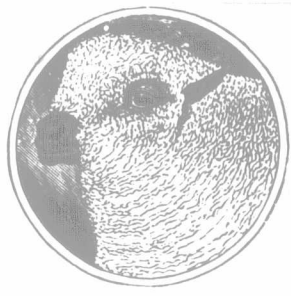
## SHROPSHIRE.

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

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

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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



## EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

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

**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, O. C.**,  
Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland  
Division G. T. R., importer and breeder of  
**DORSET HORN SHEEP.**  
314-y-OM

## DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

**T. W. HECTOR**, IMPORTER AND BREEDER.  
The oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin to T. W. HECTOR. The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont. Stations, Springfield and Cooksville on the C. P. R. Port Credit on G. T. R. 314-y-OM



## DORSET HORN SHEEP

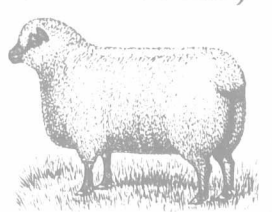
**MY SPECIALTY.**  
These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given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

**THOMAS CHICK**,  
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England.  
295-zv OM

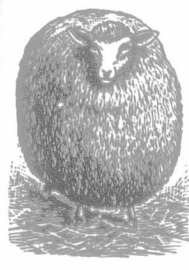
## A Choice Lot of SHEARLING EWES,

Two-shear Ewes and a few Three-shears, bred to Sheldon's Pride and Prince Royal (imp.), and a choice lot of Ewe Lambs of our own breeding; also a few **YOUNG BOARS.**

PRICES LOW.  
**COME AND SEE THEM.**  
**WM. MEDCRAFT & SON**,  
Sparta P. O., Ont.,  
309-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.



## LINCOLN -- SHEEP



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

## WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS

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

## TO STOCKMEN AND 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 Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

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

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 WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM

## S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshire Pigs and Feg. Cotswolds of the choicest strains. A few good Boars, three and four months old, for sale, out of choice sows, and by Imp. Royal Standard and Prince Albion. I am now booking orders for Spring litters; nothing but choice stock shipped, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, or if convenient come and see my stock.—C. P. R. Station, Claremont, Ont. 304-y-OM

## BERKSHIRES, SOUTH DOWNS, Silver Grey Dorkings.

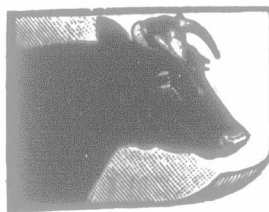
Breeding right. Quality right. Prices right.  
**E. MARTIN**, Nithside Farm,  
309-y-OM Paris Station, Canning, Ont.

## BERKSHIRES

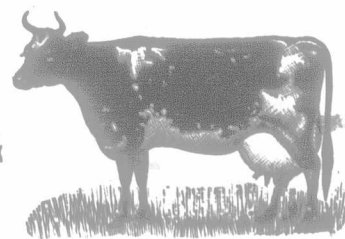
—AND—  
**COTSWOLDS.**

## J. G. SNELL &amp; BRO.

EDMONTON P. O.,  
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.  
Now is the time to secure young pigs from choice imported sows, and got by the renowned imported boars "Enterprise [1378]" and "Perry Lad [1378]." "Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading fairs in Ontario last year. He weighed just after landing from England 850 pounds. His pigs are coming fine, and are particularly well marked. We have for sale a grand lot of Yearling Cotswold Rams and Ewes which are well worthy the attention of those in want of such. Will be pleased to have visitors come and see our stock. Write for prices. 310-y-OM



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



Pine Grove Stock Farm  
ROCKLAND, ONT.

ELMHURST  
STOCK & DAIRY FARM  
CLARENCE, ONT.

Laurentian tock  
AND  
Dairy Farm.

North Nation  
Mills, P. Q.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

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

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and imported Berkshires.

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 304-y-OM

**THOROUGHbred -- BERKSHIRES.**

A few choice fall pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Prices to suit the times.



W. A. BAILEY,  
Aillston, Ont.

**CHOICE PURR-BRED BERKSHIRES** - Two grand boars fit for service, also a few sows. Cheap. A. D. ROBERTS, Walmer Lodge, Ancaster, Ont. 303-y-OM

**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.**

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

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

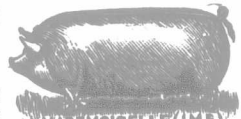
**MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM.**

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

**IMPROVED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES!**

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

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.



Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 301-y-OM

**YORKSHIRES ONLY**

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P. O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 303-y-OM

IMPROVED  
LARGE YORKSHIRES



Sixty head of the best strains and quality. Write for prices. SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, - ONT. 302-y-OM

Pedigreed -- Improved -- Large -- Yorkshire.

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

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

**BLAIR BROS.,**  
AURORA, - - ILLINOIS,

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

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

**FOR SALE!**  
**GOLDDUST HORSES**

— NOTED FOR THEIR —  
Size, Style, Speed and Finish.

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

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

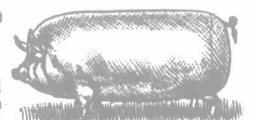
314-c-OM L. L. DORSEY, MIDDLETOWN, JEFFERSON CO., KENTUCKY, U.S.

**AT HEAD OF STUD**  
**TILCAADI GOLDDUST 4400**

(THE BEST SON OF GOLDDUST 150).  
Sire of Whirlwind; record, 2.24.  
Sire of Fannie Golddust; record, 2.25 1/4.  
Sire of Estelle; record, 2.26.  
Sire of Hendrick; record, 2.27 1/4.  
Sire of Cleveland; record, 2.29 1/4.  
Also sire of dam of Rosalind Wilkes; record, 2.14 1/2.

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

Improved Large White Yorkshires, Pedigreed.



We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to Wm. Goodger & Son, 306-y-OM WOODSTOCK, ONT.

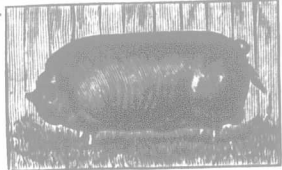
**TAMWORTHS**

— AND —  
**Improved Large Yorkshires.**

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

**JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,**  
Ingersoll, Ont. 308-y-OM

Registered Poland-Chinas - Canadian Black Bess Herd. - Stock strictly of the Corwin, King, Butler and Black Bess blood. Choice stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Imported Nominee at head of herd, assisted by Imported Boars Condit, Luck and Moorish King. Farm two miles south of G. T. R., C. P. R. and E. & H. R. stations. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited. Reduced rates on shipment by express. - J. J. PAYNE, 314-y-OM Chatham, Ont.



**PURE-BRED REGISTERED VICTORIA HOGS.** Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. Charles Brown, Drumquinn P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM

**E. D. GEORGE**

PUTNAM - - ONT.,  
Importer and Breeder of  
**Ohio Improved Chester White Swine**



I make this one breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. 305-y

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

**CHESTER WHITE SWINE**

— AND —  
**DORSET HORNED SHEEP.**

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

**H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,**

Importers & Breeders of

**OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.**



Size and quality combined. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize both at Montreal and Toronto fairs, 1891. Choice young stock for sale. 310-y-OM

**PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES**

**JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm,**

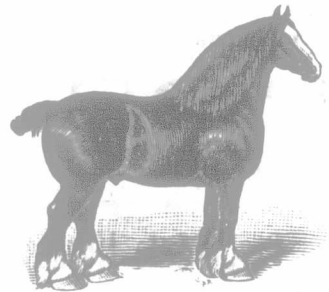
L'AMAROUX P. O., ONT., offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A 1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 304-y-OM

**GLENHYRST.**  
50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.  
**JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT.**  
Shropshire Sheep.  
Shetland Ponies.  
Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.  
Registered Stock, all ages, for sale. Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.  
**JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP.,** [300-y-OM]

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

**CEDARS FARM.**  
175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.  
**ROBERT WALKER, SUPT.**  
Oxford-down Sheep.  
Shorthorn Cattle.  
Medium Yorkshire Pigs.  
**BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.**

### Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.



My last importation consists of a large number of Stallions and Mares from one to four years old, and the gets of such noted sires as Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), Top Gallant (1850), Prince Gallant (6176), Knight of Lothian (4489), etc. Also a few choice thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle.

A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.

**T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT.**  
Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto. 313-c-OM

### Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of Scotland and Canada,

AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRES

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.



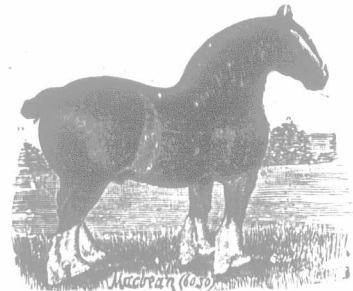
**ROBT. BEITH & CO.**  
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.  
Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal. 301-y

— IMPORTED AND REGISTERED —

### CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



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

### GRAHAM BROTHERS

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 305-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

### THE GERMAN COACHERS

VICTORIOUS!

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

by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by

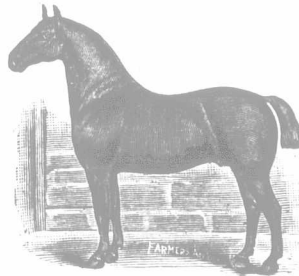
**OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, Watseka, Ill.**

Fourth importation arrived Aug. 2, last.

Fifty Stallions for Sale.

Every animal fully guaranteed. For particulars address as above.

Watsaka is eighty miles south of Chicago and one hundred miles east of Peoria. 312-c-OM



**MESSRS. JAS. GARDHOUSE & SONS.,**  
ROSEDALE FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught Colts and Fillies, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also Shorthorns and Leicesters of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegrams: MALTON on G. T. R. 313-y-OM

**MANITOBA HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE**

I can sell you an imported Clydesdale Stallion for less money than any other dealer. I handle none but sound, first-class stock, and sell at a small profit. I number among my customers such well-known horsemen as Enright Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and Dundas, Ont. Also a few choice Shetland Ponies.

**A. K. TEGART,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER,

TOTTENHAM, ONT.

313-y-OM

**ATTENTION,** It will pay every dairy-man, farmer and gardener who reads the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to change his seed grains and other seeds. We have a very choice stock of seed barley, hand picked, spring wheat, seed oats, seed peas, and other seed grains. The effect of seeds is most marked. Our stock of garden seeds, field root seeds and seed corns are the best that money can buy. Send for catalogue and try this change.

It Will be Money Well Spent.

Address—

**JOHN S. PEARCE & CO.**  
LONDON, ONT.

314-a-OM

ALEXANDRA

### SEPARATORS

We are Agents for these Separators.

— SEND FOR OUR —

SEPARATOR CATALOGUE.

**JNO. S. PEARCE & CO.**

314-a-OM LONDON, ONT.

**TREES!** Now in stock, a fine line of all kinds of nursery stock, including Roses, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Best possible grade, and true to name. Salesmen wanted at once. Write for terms, quick.—THOS. W. BOWMAN, Peterborough, Ont., "The Rochester Star Nurseries." 314-y-OM

THE VERY BEST

**SEEDS**

AT LOWEST RATES.

Business Established 40 Years

Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of GENUINE GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants and to customers of last year without solicitation.

MARKET GARDENERS

who have once used our selected Seeds will not use any other. Send orders to

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.**  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Oakhill Gardens.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES.

EARLY PURITAN—Early, Dry, Mealy and Productive.

SUMMIT—Medium Early, Best Quality, Very Productive.

PRICES—Peck, 40c.; Bushel, \$1.00. F. O. B.

No charge for packages. Cash with order. Stock limited. Order early.

314-b-OM

J. CAVERS, Oakhill Gardens, Galt, Ont.

**J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON, ONT.**

Ridging horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 275-y



**FOR SPRING PLANTING**  
*Fruit and* **TREES**  
*Ornamental*

The largest & most complete collections in the U. S.; also of **ROSES, Grapes, Shrubs, Evergreens,** New **Small Fruits, including many Novelties,** Illustrated Catalogue **FREE.** **ELLWANGER & BARRY** MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Send to **W. W. HILBORN,** Leamington, Ont., . . . .  
For New Price List of choice, new and well-tested

**STRAWBERRY . . . AND . . . OTHER SMALL : FRUIT : PLANTS.**

Also select varieties of House Plants. Sent free by mail on receipt of price to any post office in Canada. Price List free. 314-OM

**SECOND PROVINCIAL**

**Spring Stallion Show,**  
TO BE HELD IN THE  
**DRILL SHED, TORONTO,**  
ON

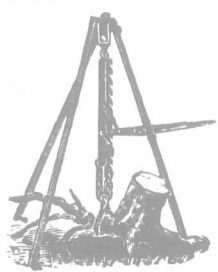
**March 9 and 10, 1892,**

Under the management of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Canada.

Prizes will be given to Thoroughbred, Carriage and Coach, Standard Roadsters, Suffolk Punch, Clydesdale and Shire Horses. Horses to be stabled in the city and brought to Drill Shed as required, of which notice will be given by advertisements and catalogues. Seats will be provided.

Admission each day, Adults, 25c.; Children under twelve, 10c.

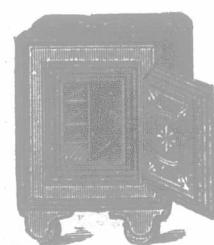
Prize Lists are ready, and can be procured from **R. VANCE, Pres., HENRY WADE, Sec.,** Ida. 314-b-OM Toronto.



**CHAMPION**  
**Stump & Stone Extractor**

**OVER 4,000 IN USE IN THE DOMINION.**

Send for Circulars giving Prices and Testimonials.



**CHAMPION**  
**Fire & Burglar-Proof Safes!**

We make all sizes, but our small Safes for farmers are taking the lead, as they are just as well made as Safes that cost ten times as much. Remember, delays are dangerous. Send for catalogue. Buy a Safe and rest secure from fire and burglars.

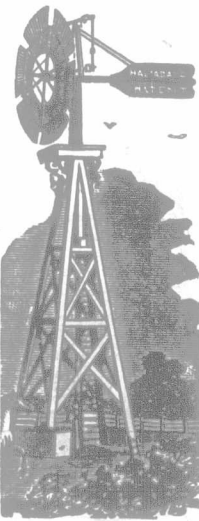
**S. S. KIMBALL, - - 577 Craig Street.**  
P. O. Box 945, Montreal, P. Q.

Agents in the Northwest: **STEWART & HOARE,** Winnipeg, Man.; **E. G. PRIOR & CO.,** Victoria, B. C.; **IVAN BUSHONG,** Vancouver, B. C.; **JOSEPH M. BROWN,** Nanaimo, B. C. 314-c-OM

**HALLADAY STANDARD WINDMILLS**

For supplying constantly pure and fresh water for the following purposes, viz.:-

- Pumping Water For Stock,
- Farm Buildings, Mansions, Villa Residences, Public Institutions, Gardens, Green Houses, Town & Village Water-works,
- Hotels, Colleges, Pumping for Railway Stations, Fire Protection, Irrigation, Tanneries, Breweries, Sewage, Mines, Draining Low Lands.



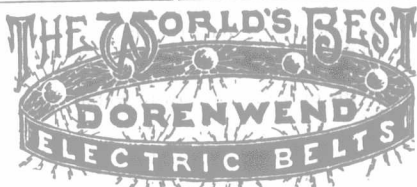
These celebrated Windmills are made from one man to forty horsepower. They are perfectly controllable in gales, and uniform in speed. Catalogue and Price Lists with references mailed free on application to

**ONTARIO PUMP CO'Y,** TORONTO, ONT. 301-1f-OM

**FARMERS -- IN -- ONTARIO**

Wishing to settle in Manitoba or the Northwest should write us before purchasing improved farms or wild lands in any part of the province. Cheap farms on easy terms of payment. Write to

**WAUGH & OSBORNE,** Or to 496 Main St., WINNIPEG. **JOHN STARK & CO.,** 26 Toronto St., TORONTO 307-y-OM



**CURES** all nervous and chronic troubles—Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver and Kidney troubles, Female complaints, Varicocle, Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, etc. Sure cures and no drugs. Can be used with any truss, and helps to cure ruptures permanently. Book and all particulars free by mentioning **ADVOCATE.**

**DORENWEND E. B. & A. CO.,** 312-y-OM 103 Yonge-St., Toronto.

**FRED. D. COOPER,** Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent, BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

A large number of choice improved farms for sale on easy terms in the fertile districts of Brandon, Souris and Pipestone. All information, advice and assistance cheerfully given to intending settlers. 308-y-OM

**TO PARTIES NEEDING PURE-BRED STOCK.**

**J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S.,** (late of Ormsby & Chapman), writes:—"I am now in England, and I am prepared to purchase Pure-Bred Stock on commission for parties in Canada and the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. I expect to return by the end of March, and will accompany all stock bought myself."

"My intimate acquaintance with the Breeders in Europe enables me to purchase fine stock at the lowest possible figures."

**J. Y. ORMSBY,** Ballinamore House, Kettimagh, County Mayo, Swinford, Ireland. 313-b-OM

**FARMERS, READ THIS**

**IT WILL PAY YOU!**

To send to 35 Colborne street, Toronto, for a catalogue of the goods supplied to farmers by the Grange Wholesale Supply Company.

**IT WILL PAY YOU!**

When you get their catalogue to make out a list of the goods you are in need of, and get your friends to join with you and send direct to them for anything you may want.

We would specially recommend you to try our **BOOTS AND SHOES!**

Any goods not to your satisfaction may be returned at once at our expense.

This Company was organized and is solely owned and controlled by farmers. All profits above legitimate expenses go to lowering prices. Therefore, co-operate with us; the more we sell the cheaper we can sell.

**GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. (Ltd.),** TORONTO, - ONT.

**R. Y. MANNING, Manager.** 309-f-OM

**\$500 A YEAR FOR 20 YEARS.**

**FOR 23 CENTS A WEEK.**

The plans of insurance operated by the Manufacturers' Life are universally admitted to be not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. For a premium not very much larger than is charged for a \$5,000 policy, where the entire insurance is to be paid in one sum down, this Company will give a policy of \$10,000, payable in twenty annual instalments of \$500 each. That's the instalment plan. By insuring on the ten-twenty plan a man may carry \$1,000 for the insignificant sum of twenty three cents a week!

No other company in the world can give cheaper insurance than this.

**THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.,** COR. YONGE & COLBORNE STS., TORONTO. 307-3v-OM

**Dr. A. Wilford Hall's Health Pamphlet.**

Health without medicine. This is no fraud, but a practical thing which, in use, is giving health to hundreds of thousands. "Microcosm" extra sent free, giving particulars.

**C. C. POMEROY, General Agent,** 304-y-OM 49½ King St., W. Toronto.

**Notices.**

Thos. Betts advertises Illinois and Missouri farms for sale. See his advertisement in this issue.

W. A. Freeman, Hamilton, has made a change in his advertisement. Read the testimonials concerning his fertilizers.

Mr. Thomas W. Bowman, Peterborough, Ont., advertises nursery stock. See his advertisement, and write him if you want what he advertises.

Wm. Dick, Albion, Ont., advertises a two-furrow plow, which he guarantees to give perfect satisfaction. Write him for particulars. The price is low.

Stanley Mills & Company, Hamilton, Ont., are out with a change of adv. They offer sap buckets and other maple sugar making appliances, also pruning saws, pruning knives and pruning scissors, spraying pumps and cross-cut saws. Read what they say about their barn plans. They are well worth ten times what they ask for them.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

G. Ballachey, Brantford, advertises Improved Yorkshires.

F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont., advertises in this issue 30 Hereford Bulls.

Shorthorn bulls fit for service are advertised by S. B. Gorwill, Ballymote, Ont. Write him for particulars.

C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford, Ont., advertises for sale the Hambletonian stallion W. E. Gladstone. See his advertisement.

Holsteins will be sold at auction at Fernwood Stock Place, Burlington, Ont., March 3rd. See the advertisement.

E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont., has made a change in his advertisement. Read what he says. Write Mr. Smith; he will supply you with good goods true to name.

D. Alexander, Bridgen, Ont., is out with a change of ad. This time he offers a fine lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers of the thick fleshy stamp. He says his prices are reasonable. Write him.

Peter Toles & Son, Mount Brydges, Ont., advertise for sale in this issue Scotch Shorthorns of milking families. We invite those requiring young bulls and heifers to correspond with these gentlemen.

The celebrated Shorthorn breeders, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., in this issue offer fourteen young Shorthorn bulls of good quality, also some cows and heifers. See their advertisement. Write them for particulars.

Stallions, Clydesdales, Shires and Thoroughbreds are advertised in this issue by H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont. These gentlemen are known to be reliable. Customers can rely on their recommendations. See their adv.

There will be sold at the Western Hotel, London, Ont., on March 24th, a choice lot of Holsteins of various ages, the property of the Wyton Stock Breeders' Association. All stock offered is guaranteed. See their adv.

H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, Ont., offers in this issue a three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, which weighs 1,900 lbs. He has a finely formed body; his action is splendid, as good as many Hackneys. He is well bred, and should prove a good sire.

Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, proposes selling by auction in March next 15 to 20 imported Shorthorn cows and heifers, and twelve bulls and bull calves. The quality and breeding of Mr. Linton's cattle is too well known to need any words of commendation from us.

In this issue L. L. Dorsey, Middleton, Ky., offers for sale some of his noted Goldust horses. One of our staff visited his stud some time ago and found his horses fine and stylish—just such as take well in Canada. A full review of his stud will appear in an early number.

The second Provincial Spring Stallion Show will be held in Toronto, March 9 and 10. See the advertisement in this issue. Send to Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, for a copy of the prize list. Prizes are offered for Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolk Puntches, Standard-bred horses, Hackneys, Carriage and Coach horses, and Thoroughbreds.

Mr. James H. Esdon, of Curry Hill, Ont., in a recent letter, says:—"My Clydesdales are doing well, and will come out this spring in fine form. I will give more value to purchasers in the next sixty days for their money than any other individual or firm. Write or call, and secure first choice." See his adv. in this issue. The horses he is offering for sale are of good quality and breeding, and will be sold at a great bargain.

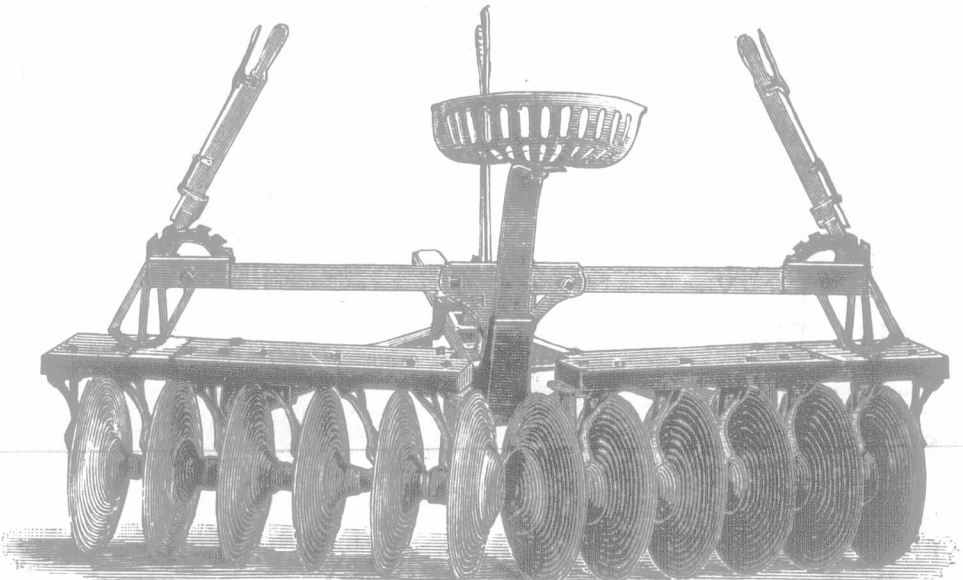
You will see in our advertisement column that Mr. J. T. Hector, of Springfield-on-the-Credit, is running the whole of the old flock of Dorsets alone now, as Mr. Tazewell is giving up his farm for other pursuits. Mr. Hector has on hand a choice lot of imported sheep for disposal, and also a fine lot of lambs that will soon be fit to wean, at reasonable prices. This flock has done well in sales as well as in the show ring the past fall.

Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, offers for sale at prices to suit the times, hundreds of thoroughbred medium Yorkshire and Chester White young pigs, both sexes. He claims for both of the above, that they can be sent into heavy weights in six weeks less time, on the same food, than any other breed of pigs on the market, owing to their shortness of body and peculiar build, while the medium Yorkshire is said to be the most delicate eating pork raised. He also advised the arrival of a number of Dorset and Shropshire lambs, dropped since the new year.

In reporting the flock of D. S. Hammer & Sons, in connection with the plate pages which were issued last month, we made Mr. Hammer say, "the success of our sheep is largely due to the attention of my son James H." This clause should have read, "the success of our sheep is largely due to the attention of my sons James and Herbert, who will in future have the chief management, etc." Like their father, these young men are capable and practiced. Each well understands the science of sheep breeding and both are enthusiastic in their chosen calling. We wish them the success they so richly deserve.

We have before us the catalogue of the combination sale of Stallions, Road horses, high-class Hunters and Carriage pairs, conducted by Mr. Douglas H. Grand, February, 10th, 11th and 12th, at the Western Fair Grounds, London. Amongst the gems to be offered are the imported Hackney stallion, Firefly (1779), the royally-bred trotting stallion, Arcadia Wilkes (6966) a son of the mighty Wilkes family. Confederate Chief (433) is ably represented in his standard San Adriano (4999), Old Clear Grit (859) has sons and daughters and grand sons. In the list of imported French Coach horses are these:—Gustave (231), French Lyon and Herod. The cart or heavy draught horses are represented by the imported shire stallions, Chieftain II. (194), Active (152), Pekham Bay (236). The Clydesdale stallions are, Prince of Maplewood (331), Don Pedro, Lawhill Prince, Capt. Howell (597). Amongst the road horses to be sold are, Spitaph 243 1-2, by Billy Stanton; Happy Lucy 239 1-4, trial 233, by Honest Walter, a pacing six of Tom Jefferson 231 1-2. Joseph R. is a son of Capt. Jack 224 3-4; it is said this young horse can pace in 2:30. About 200 head will be offered and will include brood mares, colts, fillies, saddle horses, matched pairs, heavy work horses. Catalogues can be had by applying to Mr. Grand, London.

ALWAYS  
THE BEST, BUT BETTER THAN EVER FOR 1892!



"NEW MODEL" DISC HARROW, No. 50, IS IN IT!

OUR No. 50 IS THE BEST FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

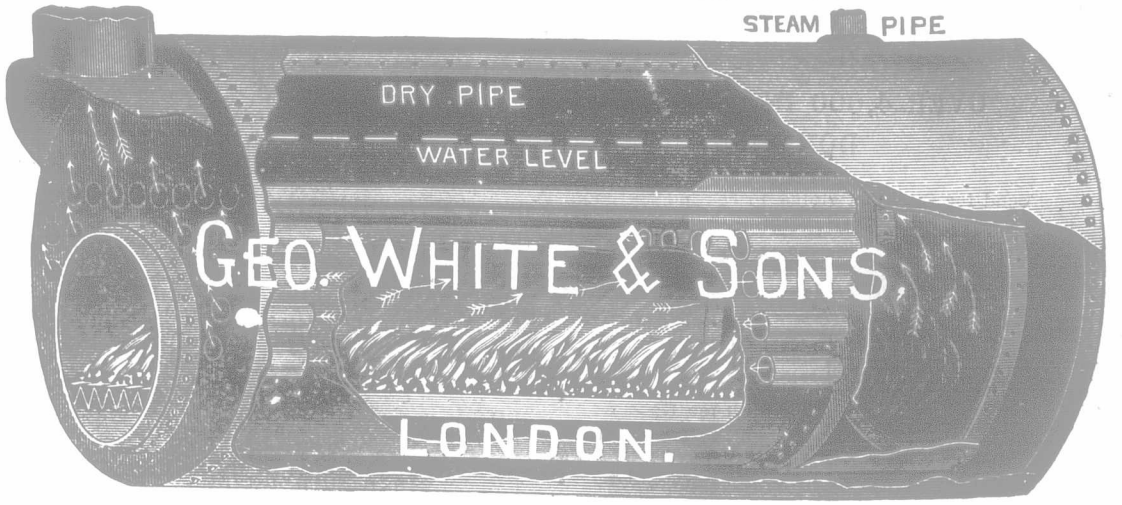
- 1—It is the only disc harrow that can be made RIGID or FLEXIBLE at the will of the driver.
- 2—It is the only disc harrow that will cultivate to the bottom of a furrow, and also work over a ridge.
- 3—It is the only disc harrow that can be made to work level.
- 4—It is the only disc harrow so made that the driver can allow one disc gang to raise and pass over obstructions.
- 5—It is the only disc harrow that draws from the axle, and consequently the lightest draught harrow.
- 6—It is the only disc harrow made with bumpers that takes all friction off of journal boxes.
- 7—It is the only disc harrow in which the weight of the driver is equally distributed.
- 8—It is the only disc harrow that can be put together or taken apart without hammer or wrench.
- 9—It is the only disc harrow that has patent automatic self-acting cleaners, that will keep the discs clean in all kinds of soil without any attention from the driver.
- 10—It is the only disc harrow with seat so arranged that there is no weight on the horses' necks.
- 11—It is the only disc harrow in which all the faults of other disc harrows are entirely overcome.

Everybody that sees it likes it. Farmers will regret it if they place their orders without first seeing this harrow. Agents and dealers will make a great mistake if they do not secure the sale of this harrow. Write at once for Descriptive Circulars. Territory is being taken up very rapidly. Address—

**J. F. MILLAR & SON**  
MORRISBURG, ONTARIO.

We also manufacture Stevens' Patent All-Steel Arch-Frame Spring-Tooth Harrows, Warrior Mowers, Steel Plows, Land Rollers, Etc. 314-a

SECTIONAL VIEW OF WHITE SELF-CONTAINED RETURN TUBE BOILER, SHOWING DRY PIPE.



This style of boiler is used with all our threshing engines, enabling our customers to produce abundance of steam with long, rough, cheap wood. We utilize water space surrounding and at back end of fire box in connection with our improved internal straw burner.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE WHITE & SONS**, London, Ont.

**MEN WANTED—TO SELL FOR THE FONT-HILL nurseries of Canada, which have been increased to 700 acres; stock choice and complete in all lines; newest specialties; hardy Russian fruits, etc. Liberal pay weekly; can start men to work at once; first-class outfit free. Write without delay for particulars to Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.** 309-f-OM

**THE TRAVELING DAIRY** use and recommend Butter-Makers to use Carver's Butter Moulds and Prints, and Davies' Parchment Butter Paper. Send for Circulars and Samples.

**WE ARE OPEN TO BUY FRESH BUTTER, NEW LAID EGGS AND DRESSED POULTRY.** Farmers will find it an advantage to deal direct with us. Correspondence invited.

**WM. DAVIES & CO.,**  
312-e-OM 24 Queen St. West, Toronto.

**THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE : ASSURANCE : COMPANY**

Offers the most desirable policies farmers can possibly secure. Speaking of its ordinary life policy, a prominent agent of one of the largest and best of the American companies truthfully said: "It is the safest and fairest policy I have ever seen." Every farmer who can possibly get it, should protect his home by having one of these policies for such an amount as will save his family from embarrassment, in case of his premature death.

**HON. G. W. ROSS, H. SUTHERLAND,**  
309-y-OM President. Manager.

**EGGS** From first class stock. Prices away down. Send three stamps for 40 page Catalogue; finest published; elegant colored plates. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill.

**DAIRYMEN!**

Take the direct road. Why go a long distance around when you can, by applying to the undersigned, immediately get catalogues, prices, etc., of the world-famed **DELAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS?** I can supply you with Hand-power Separators with a capacity of from 275 to 600 lbs. of milk per hour, and Steam-power Machines with a capacity of from 1,200 to 3,600 lbs. per hour. Wholesale Agent for the Dominion.

**FRANK WILSON,**  
313-f-OM 33 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

**SEEDS** **WM. EWING & CO.**  
142 McGill St., Montreal.  
Seed : Merchants.  
**Garden and Farm Seeds**

of every description. Our Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.  
Choice Lower Canadian Grown Timothy a Specialty.

Send for sample and compare with western grown.

**Tares ; Clovers ; Grasses ; and ; Seed ; Grain.**  
Corn for Ensilage of Best Varieties. 314-b-OM

**D. CAMPBELL & CO.,**

**REAL ESTATE**

**And Financial Agents,**

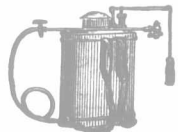
415 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

A large number of choice farms for sale on easy terms. City Lots and House Properties at great bargains. 309-y-OM

**BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS FOR 12 cts.**  
In order to introduce my splendid **NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS** everywhere, I offer postpaid  
1 Pkg. Melon, Catalog Price 50 Cts.  
1 Pkg. Radish, Special Price 12 cts.  
1 Pkg. Lettuce,  
1 Pkg. Tomato,  
5 Pkg. Elegant Flower Seed,  
9 Pkg. listed in no Catalog in America under 50c. 5,000 Acres used. Plants and Roses by the 100,000. Send 5c. for finest Plant and Seed Catalog published. Many Colored Plates. Catalog and above 9 Pkgs., 17c.  
**JOHN A. SALZER, LA-CROSSE, WIS.**

**Examine Your Horse!**

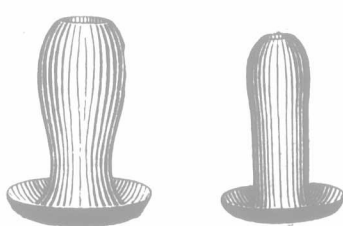
For all kinds of lameness, bunches, bony tumors, inflammation, colic, sore throat, and in fact, in every case where an application or blister is needed, use Gombault's Caustic Balsam, as no other preparation ever made equals it for prompt, reliable results, safety and economy. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists. **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Sole Importers, Cleveland, O.**



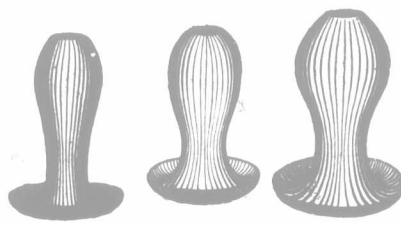
**SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES**

Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Grapes and Potato Rot, Plum Curculio, prevented by using **EXCELSIOR SPRAYING OUTFITS.** **PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES.** Catalogue showing all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines, and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

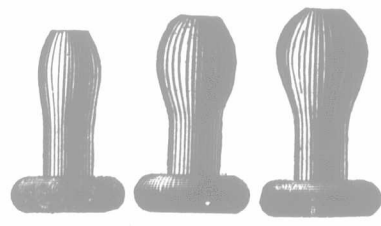
**WE TELL THE TRUTH**  
about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells **THE WHOLE TRUTH.** We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells **NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.**  
Write for it to-day.  
**D.M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.**



Complete Set \$15.  
**LYFORD'S ORIGINAL.**



Complete Set \$20.  
**LYFORD'S IMPROVED.**



Complete Set \$25.  
**LYFORD'S MODELS.**

**IMPREGNATORS AND DILATORS FOR BARREN MARES.**

Book of forty pages on Barren Mares and Sterility of Stallions with treatment; containing five colored plates of Generative Organs and two on surgical devices, sent post-paid \$1. Goods will not be sent unless money accompanies order. For pamphlets and particulars address **C. C. LYFORD, Minneapolis, Minn.** 313-c-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 & Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

**OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,**  
LAND OFFICE, 381 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. 309-y-OM

## SAP BUCKETS!

Perhaps a little early, but none too early in the season for the wise ones to get their supplies ready for making maple syrup. This year we offer a better sap bucket than ever before—a heavy, tinplate bucket, holding eight quarts, with wire around the top and properly soldered. Its great superiority lies in the quality of tinplate. The price is \$10 per 100 pails, put on board the cars at Hamilton free. The quality of tinplate cannot be described in an advertisement. These buckets must be seen to be judged. Try a sample 100. We have large quantities, and can ship at a moment's notice. In connection with buckets we offer the well-known patent American sap spile or spout. This is a small iron spile driven tightly into a 1/4-inch auger hole in the maple tree. The sap bucket hangs on this spile. On no account can a bucket upset when hung on one of these spiles. A sudden thaw has no effect on the equilibrium of the bucket, as it does not touch the ground. The spiles so simplify the work of collecting sap that all should have them. Price of spiles, \$1 per 100. A sample spile will be mailed free to any who request it. Half-inch auger bit, by mail, 25 cents.

**BY MAIL**, we prepaying the postage, we can send you the following seasonable articles:—Pruning saw, 50c.; Pruning knife (folding), 50c.; pruning knife (stiff blade), 40c.; pruning scissors, 60c.; x-cut saw drag-tooth gauge, 10c.

**OR BY EXPRESS**, buyers paying express charges, long tree pruner, 6 feet, 80c.; 8 feet, 90c.; 10 feet, \$1; heavy tree-pruning shears (3 feet long), \$1.35. For \$2 we offer the best fruit-tree sprinkler ever made. It throws a spray or single stream over any ordinary fruit tree. Price of our famous "Stanley Blade" lance-tooth saws, 5 feet, \$2.50; 5 1/2 feet, \$2.75; 6 feet, \$3; patent handles, 25c. per pair extra.

**BARN PLANS**—For \$1 we will mail you full working plan, drawn to a scale, of a first-class modern farm barn. The size of plan is 24x36 inches. The drawing is by a first-class architect of large experience, and the plan shows all the very latest improvements in bank-barn building, gives the working details of every part, shows size of all timbers, gives front view, end views, back view, cross sections, floor plans of stables, root house, silo, threshing floor, mows, etc., and is complete in every particular. These plans should be owned by every farmer, mechanic and amateur architect in Canada. Mailed in cardboard cover, postage paid to any P.O. in Canada, on receipt of \$1. Send for catalogue of our goods.

**S. MILLS & CO.,**  
36 King St., West, 314-a-OM HAMILTON, Ont.

### FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC

**Herbageum** has the reputation of being the premier **Animal Spice**. It secures pure and invigorating blood; it strengthens digestion and helps assimilation. **Cows** yield more, purer, and richer milk from the same food. **Fresh "whey"** or skim milk fed with **Herbageum** raises calves and pigs as well as pure milk. **Horses** out of condition are rapidly restored to vigor and efficiency, and are protected from "Epizoo." **Cols** and calves fed **Herbageum** will improve all winter. Fed to one half of a litter of pigs they will grow much faster than the others. **Hens** will lay in winter as well as in summer. **Small** feeds make it cheap to the feeder. Thousands of business men from sea to sea report their customers testify that it pays to feed **Herbageum**. Enquire for it of General Merchants, Druggists, Grocers and feed stores. They have it or can order it for you. **BEAVER MFG. CO.,** 312-c-OM Galt, Ontario.

## FARMERS!

If you want the best value for your money.  
If you want an article that will never disappoint you.

If you want thoroughly good and healthy Baking Powder, into which no injurious ingredient is ever permitted to enter.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



REMEMBER THAT—

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND

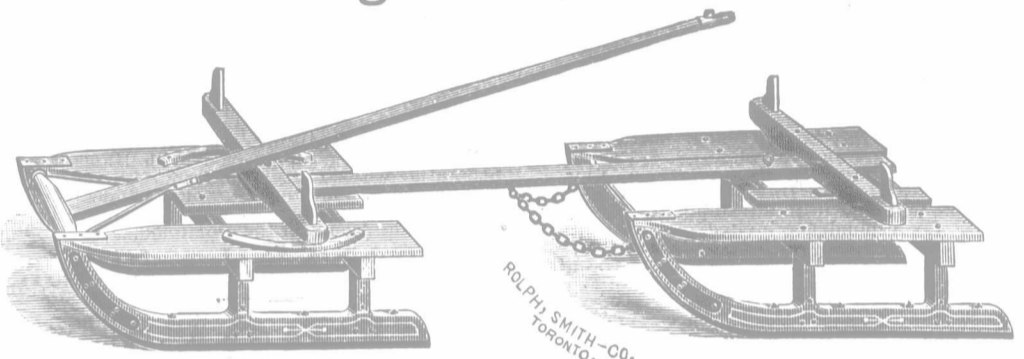
IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

302-y-OM

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

## The Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock, Ont.



FOR THIS SEASON OUR SLEIGH IS STILL UP TO ITS FORMER HIGH STANDARD.  
MADE FROM THE BEST SELECTED STOCK.

### WE MAKE ALL KINDS FARM, FREIGHT OR DELIVERY WAGONS

Any size of arm or width of tire. The Studebaker Arm and Truss Rod used on all Wagons. We purchase them from the South Bend factory, and we have not had a broken arm reported to us this season. Write for prices.

WE WON'T BE UNDERSOLD.

**BAIN WAGON CO.'Y.**

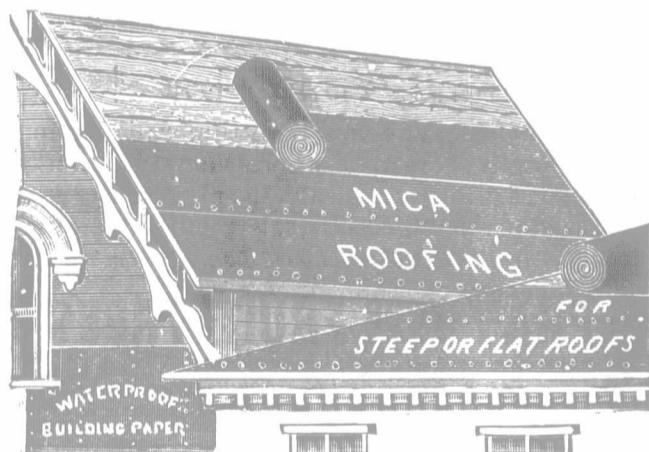
## MICA ROOFING

USE  
Mica Roofing

On all your Buildings.

It is Cheaper than Shingles.

Water Proof and Fire Proof.



USE  
Mica Paint

To Repair Leaky Roofs.

Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

### RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

Is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each. 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and costs 2 1/4c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

**HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.**

309-y-OM

Office—108 James Street North, HAMILTON, ONT.

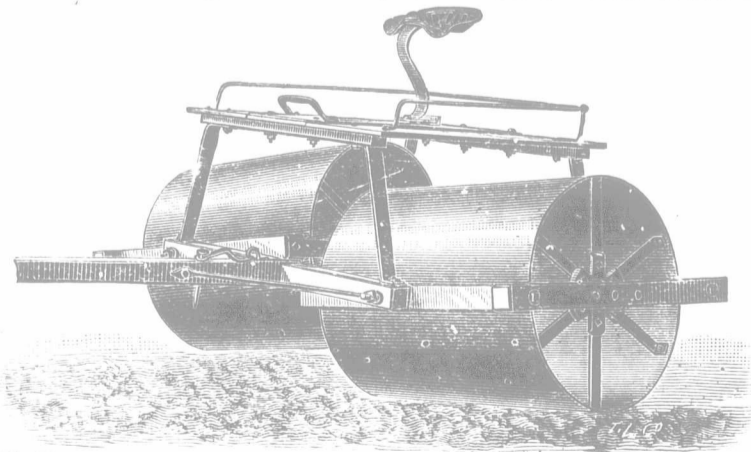
## THE DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER

(Patented.)

A STEEL ROLLER, THE DRUMS OF WHICH OSCILLATE ON PIVOTS AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE UNEVENNESS OF THE GROUND.

Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:

The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost.



It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily oiled between the drums.

THE DEMAND IS STEADILY INCREASING. IT IS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THOSE FARMERS WHO HAVE USED IT. Orders are now being booked for the fall trade. Description and price furnished on application to.

**T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH.**

307-y-OM