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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



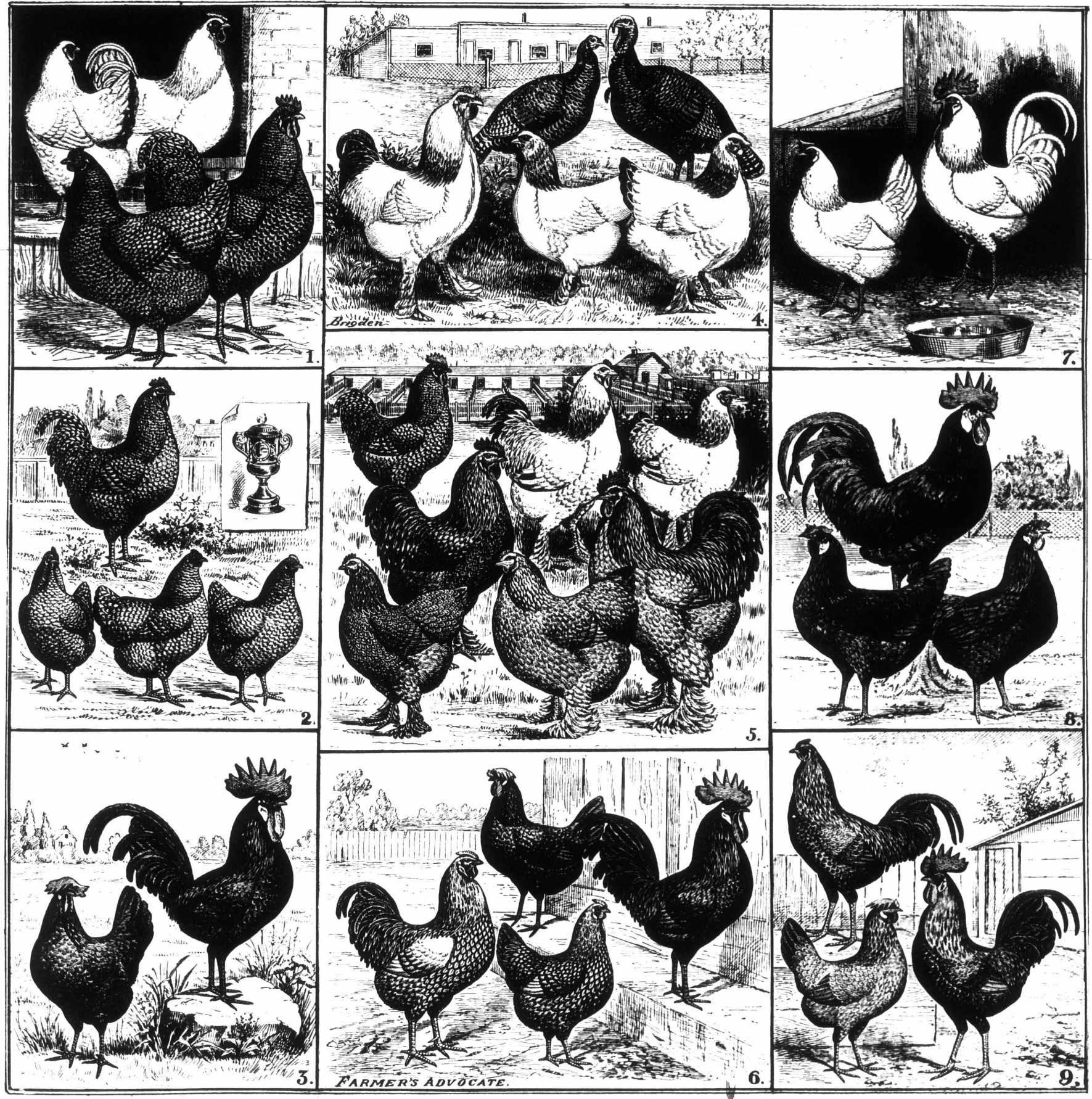
\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 1, 1894.

No. 353.



OUR POULTRY ILLUSTRATION.

## EDITORIAL.

## Our Frontispiece.

This illustration was prepared especially for the Manitoba Poultry Show, and portrays prize-winning birds, the property of some of the principal poultry fanciers in Manitoba. They are as follows:

Pen No. 1 shows a pair of Plymouth Rocks and a pair of White Wyandottes, owned by S. Ling, Fort Rouge, Manitoba.

No. 2 are Plymouth Rocks, owned by R. Rutherford, Manitoba.

No. 3 are Black Wyandottes, owned by A. Cule, Winnipeg, Man.

No. 4 illustrates H. K. Zavitz's poultry house and some of his birds. The house is 160 feet long; the adjoining yards are 110 feet long by 12 feet wide. A stove is used through the winter months for preparing food and heating purposes.

No. 5, occupying the central portion of the illustration, is a cut of the extensive poultry house and yards, and also some of the birds belonging to H. A. Chadwick, Deer Lodge, St. James, Manitoba. The house, which was erected last summer, is 110 ft. long, by 16 ft. wide and 6 ft. high, and is divided into 10 pens, woven wire being used for partitions; a large double window facing south lights each pen. A passage runs the full length of the building along the north side, and a stove in the centre keeps the whole building dry and quite warm. The fowls in this building seem to be in fine condition; dust baths, gravel and all other essentials are liberally supplied. In pen No. 1 are the Buff Cochins; in pen No. 2, Langshans; in No. 3, White-faced Black Spanish; in No. 4, Partridge Cochins; in the next pen are Barred Plymouth Rocks, next to which are kept Light Brahmas, which are followed by Dark Brahmas, Dorkings, Pea Fowls and Pearl Guineas.

No. 6 in our illustration shows a pair of Black Minorcas and a pair of Wyandottes, owned by Thomas Read, Winnipeg, Man.

No. 7 is a pair of White Leghorns, owned by Mr. J. McClure, Winnipeg, Man.

No. 8 is a trio of Black Minorcas, owned by C. Midwinter, Man.

No. 9 contains an Indian Game Cock and a pair of Brown Leghorns, owned by William Jones, Austin, Manitoba.

## Our Poultry Number.

As the poultry industry of Canada has assumed such enormous proportions of late years, and bids fair to become one of the most important departments of agriculture, we have decided to issue at stated intervals special poultry numbers.

The present issue is the first of this series, and will be found to contain a vast amount of valuable material, comprising a full report of the Ontario Poultry Association's Exhibition and Convention at New Hamburg, the prize essays which were written on "Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint," and much other matter of interest to both poultry breeders and farmers generally.

## The Poultry Exhibition.

The Twentieth Annual Exhibition of the Poultry Association of Ontario, which was held in the town of New Hamburg, from the 2nd to the 5th of January, 1894, was an unqualified success in every particular.

The number of entries was in excess of that of any former year. At the show in Hamilton last year the entries numbered 1,285, which was the largest entry list up to that time. This year the entries numbered 1,351, an increase of 59 over any previous year. The attendance was good, and the exhibitors all seemed to be in the best of spirits, well satisfied with the decisions of the judges, and also with the sales they had made and the prices received. Not only was the show, numerically speaking, a success, but the quality of the exhibits was wonderfully good.

One of the first men which we met was that veteran poultry breeder, Allan Bogue, who pronounced it the best show on earth, and said, "Oh! if I had only had this show at Chicago we would have swept everything."

In all the classes there was a large number of World's Fair winners present.

One notable feature of the exhibit was that it was remarkably strong in the business fowl of Ontario—those capable of producing the eggs and dressed poultry for our export trade, while the ornamental and lighter varieties were not so numerous as in former years. A glance at the entry list will show this. In Plymouth Rocks there were 120 entries, 74 barred and 46 white. This is the largest number of this breed ever shown. They appear to be steadily gaining in popular favor every year; with the exception of Bantams they were the largest class on exhibition.

Leghorns were a close second, with 120 entries, followed by the Polands with 85, and the Wyandottes with 80 entries, while the other breeds were all well represented.

The classes for ducks were well filled, there being 45 entries.

Turkeys and geese were not so numerous as would be wished, the entries being but 12 and 11 in each class respectively, but the quality was all that could be desired. This lack of numbers was doubtless owing to the high express rates charged on the heavy breeds. The feeling of the Association seemed to be that the society should raise the prizes on turkeys, geese and other large fowls at least sufficiently to counterbalance the additional express charge, and thus encourage the breeders of such to bring them out to the exhibitions. The judges were Messrs. Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, T. H. Smelt, Woodstock, and L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley, on poultry; and Mr. I. B. Johnston, Toronto, on pigeons and pets. They appeared to have performed their duties satisfactorily to all.

As usual, Mr. Wm. McNeil carried off more prizes than any other exhibitor, he having 20 varieties on exhibition—in fact, he is one of the largest breeders in America.

When the classes were all so well filled with such an excellent display of birds, it is impossible in the small space at our disposal to mention all, so will have to be content with naming a few of the chief exhibitors of the different breeds.

In Brahmas, Haycock & Kent, Kingston, E. H. Donnelly, Sandwich, J. H. Sanders, London, and C. J. Daniels, of Toronto, made creditable displays.

There were 33 entries in the light class, and the dark class was well up with 23 specimens.

All the winning light Brahmas were really grand specimens, especially the first prize cock and hen, while I am sure that the dark Brahma class as a whole was the best I ever judged at the Ontario show, and about the most of that variety." This is the opinion of the veteran poultry judge, Mr. Sharp Butterfield.

The Cochins class was well represented, Mr. Geo. G. McCormick, of London, winning the prize for the largest display, as well as a large number of other prizes. Other exhibitors were Messrs. McNeil and Bogue, of London, and J. G. Pequegnat, of New Hamburg. Of this class the above-mentioned authority said: "I am sure that our Ontario show never held so many good ones before."

Wyandottes—There was a grand display of this comparatively new breed. The chief exhibitors were Messrs. McCormick, London; Haycock & Kent, Kingston, and C. J. Daniels, Toronto.

Plymouth Rock—This favorite breed was well up to the front with 17 exhibitors. Haycock & Kent were successful in winning the most firsts, while the other prizes were well divided.

Leghorns were a good class, both as regards quality and quantity, and this was especially true of the single comb variety. As Mr. Butterfield said, "Leghorns were right up in G." Mr. Thos. Rice, Whitby, showed some very fine White Leghorns, two pullets scoring 97½ and 98. He has the honor of owning the highest scoring birds in the show. He also showed Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas and White Plymouth Rocks.

In Hamburgs Mr. Butterfield said that it was the largest collection of good birds he had ever seen together on the continent. There was a large number of World's Fair prize winners.

Spanish were really a fine class in every particular, with a large number to choose from.

Polands were above the average, and many lovers of this breed exclaimed that they had never seen them so well represented before.

Houdans were out in good style. The largest exhibitor in this breed was Mr. D. C. Trew, of Lindsay.

Colored Dorkings were chiefly represented by the show of Mr. Allan Bogue, of London.

Games were a good class all through.

In Ornamental Bantams Wm. McNeil and Richard Oke were the chief exhibitors.

Dr. Niven, of London, made a fine display of ornamental birds, and Mr. F. W. Hodson, of London, exhibited a Sandhill Crane from Manitoba, which was the centre of attraction to admiring crowds.

Ducks made a good showing, the principal exhibitors being Allan Bogue, London; Mrs. Main, Milton; T. A. Duff, Toronto, and W. A. Knight, Bowmanville.

Geese and turkeys were shown by Allan Bogue and J. Bell, Amber.

An interesting feature of the show was the display of cross-breeds. Although this is the first year that prizes have been offered for crosses, there were 14 entries, the majority of which were Indian Games and Dorkings. Mr. Allan Bogue, of London, showed a number of this cross.

The first prize cockerel was a cross between a Partridge Cochin and an Indian Game, and was won by Mr. C. H. Thurston.

In pullets Mr. John Petch, of Shakespeare, was first with a slate-colored cross between a Leghorn and a Plymouth Rock. Messrs. Webber and Robinson, of Guelph, received second for both pullet and cockerel. The pullet was a Dorking and Langshan; weight, 6½ pounds. The cockerel weighed 8½ pounds, and was a cross between a Black Java and Langshan.

The third prize cockerel was a cross between Dorking and Partridge Cochin, while a pullet, the produce of an Indian Game and Partridge Cochin, owned by Mr. Allan Bogue, obtained the third prize.

As it was decided, after a hard-fought struggle, that the show will be held another year in Hamburg, we would suggest that a more suitable building be provided for the accommodation of the visitors. The light was exceedingly bad, the passage-ways were narrow and dark, and, as one of the judges said, in some cases birds worthy of prizes were overlooked, owing to the darkness and the impossibility of noting the fine points of difference in the dim-light; this gave cause for suspicion of partiality in the breasts of several of the exhibitors.

## The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association.

The annual meeting was held in the Town Hall of New Hamburg, on the afternoon of the third day of the exhibition, January 4th.

The President, Mr. L. G. Pequegnat, of New Hamburg, opened the convention with a neat speech, in which he reviewed the work of the past year, and congratulated the society upon having held the grandest show that had ever been held in Canada.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting and of the reports of the secretary and treasurer then followed. They showed that the finances of the society were in a very flourishing condition.

## REPORT OF WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Allan Bogue, London, then gave a report of his work as Poultry Commissioner to the World's Fair for Ontario. "The poultry men of Ontario," he said, "are to be congratulated upon the hearty manner in which they responded to the request of the government to make such a display that would be a credit to the Province and the poultry industry. They did so, and have opened the eyes of the world in regard to poultry-raising in Canada. The marked success which attended our efforts has surpassed even our most sanguine expectations, and had it not been for the radical changes made in the mode of entry by the fair managers at the last moments our display and prize-winnings would have been even larger and more successful."

In considering the exhibit and results it must be borne in mind that the United States had a much greater fowl population to select birds from, and if possible they were more interested in the great undertaking than any other people. Under these circumstances they made as complete an entry as was possible of the very best selected birds. Notwithstanding all this the Province of Ontario has secured more than her proportional share of the cash prizes and honor ribbons. We also found a ready market for our surplus stock, as the sales made amounted to something over \$1,500. The total number of specimens on exhibition was 3,573—2,904 fowls and 469 pigeons and pets. Ontario showed of these 883 fowls and 155 pigeons and pets." Mr. Bogue then read a detailed statement of the prizes won in the different sections, from which we take the following:—

In all 3,373 birds were shown. Of this number Ontario exhibited 1,038 and the United States 2,335, or more than twice as many. In prizes on total exhibit of poultry and pet stock Ontario was successful in winning 497 awards and the United States only 698. The awards were divided as follows:—

	Ontario.	United States.
First prizes.....	222	312
Second prizes.....	164	216
Third prizes.....	78	101
Fourth prizes.....	33	69
Total.....	497	698

	Ontario.	United States.
Percentage of birds winning of number shown.....	48	30
Percentage of number of awards made.....	41.8-10	58.2-10
Percentage of amounts of awards.....	43.1-25	56.24-25

	Ontario.	United States.
Percentage of birds winning and of number shown.....	44	25
Percentage of the number of awards made.....	43.46	56.54
Percentage of the amount of awards.....	44.43	55.57

HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, was then called upon to address the meeting. He congratulated the association on the large attendance of the meeting, there being about one hundred members present, besides a large number of visitors. He then referred to the success of the Canadians at Chicago, and said that if our birds had not the beautiful plumage of more southern climes we had the business fowl of the world, the one that would make the best return in dollars and cents. He said that Ontario had succeeded in convincing the world that her poultry was far ahead of anything that was to be had in any other country. One thing that he regretted exceedingly was that all the fowls of the country were not up to the standard set by the members of this association. He would be glad to do anything in his power to distribute some of this information, which would improve this standard among the farmers of Ontario. He then showed that it was not the small department of the farm that so many people think, by stating that the statistics show that there are in this province 7,000,000 fowls. This number at present would give at least \$3,000,000 in live poultry and \$1,000,000 in

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**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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**Poultry Commissioner for Canada.**

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, it was decided, by an unanimous vote, to recommend the appointment of a Poultry Commissioner for Canada. The motion went on to state, that in view of the natural adaptability of Canada for the production of eggs and market poultry, and that the exports from this source alone now amount to nearly two million dollars, the Association feels that it would be in the interests of the country that a commissioner should be appointed who would devote his whole time and attention to the encouragement of this important branch.

Judging from the large number of excellent contributions received in our prize essay competition on "Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint," the poultry industry is a very live one, at least in the minds of the people of Canada. Several of the best essays were written by farmers' wives, and we regret not being able to publish more of them in this issue, but will do so in future numbers.

In awarding prizes we always make a practice of having the essays judged by an expert in the special lines upon which they touch. In this instance, we have pressed into service Mr. Geo. G. McCormick, of this city, who is well known both as a large and successful breeder and exhibitor of poultry, and also in his official position of Treasurer of the Ontario Poultry Association.

eggs—a total of \$4,000,000, but we should do more. We should follow the example of the breeders in the United States, who make every year \$300,000,000 from their poultry. Cannot this output be increased by at least 25 per cent., which would add at least a million dollars to the wealth of the province? What the masses want is practical utility. Some are raising poultry for fun, but the farmer is after the dollars and cents. He does not care about the color of the feathers nor how many lobes there are on a cock's comb, but he wants the breed that will fill the egg-basket.

He said that the people were lacking in correct information as to how they could do this work. Such associations were a great educative factor, but they did not reach the people. He wanted them to do more educative work, as that was what they received this annual grant from the Government for. He then held up a copy of the report of the association and said that it was a little thin. There were plenty of intelligent men in the association, and they had good addresses and discussions, but very little of this was to be found in the report.

He wished to scatter this information throughout the province by means of the report. He proved that this would be of mutual advantage to the whole country, for this distribution would cause a better demand for pure-bred fowls. The breeder would add to his wealth. The farmer would raise more and better fowls, and the wealth of the country would be increased.

Farmers are breeding too much from guess work, and he urged more care in selection in both grain and stock. Varieties of grain, he said, would never run out if the best was selected each year. In conclusion, he reminded all members that it was more blessed to give than to receive, and that by sharing up their knowledge of the poultry business with others not so enlightened they would in addition to benefitting themselves be public benefactors.

**MISTAKES IN POULTRY RAISING.**

Mr. J. E. Meyer, Guelph, gave a description of the average farmer's hen-house, and then proceeded to point out the mistakes which were most frequently made. The first was that they did not give poultry the same care that was given to their other livestock. A man would clean out his horse stable every day, but he would often let the filth in his hen-house accumulate all winter. The house should be cleaned out at least three times a week—every day would be better. In winter the floor should be covered with about six inches of cut straw.

In his opinion there was not enough green food fed, and not sufficient variety in the feed. Wheat was the best single grain for feed, while cut clover hay and crushed grain steamed made a good soft feed for winter use.

Another mistake was the rearing of chickens too late in the season. He did not hatch any after June 1, and they certainly should not set any eggs after the first week of June.

Flocks were too large; fifty was the outside number, twenty-five was better. More money was obtained from keeping small flocks and giving them plenty of run.

Another mistake was made in keeping a large number of males. The speaker considered that there were at present 700,000 cocks kept in Ontario which gave no profit. It would cost at least \$500,000 to feed this number of useless fowls. But if they were replaced with pullets, they would give a profit of this half a million of dollars.

Our fowl should be more carefully selected. He believed that by careful selection, etc., poultry now put upon our market could be increased to double its present weight, and with very little increase of cost to the producer.

In conclusion, he advised the novice to choose the variety which he liked best, and keep only one variety until he felt satisfied that he was making a success of it.

Allan Bogue, of London, gave those present the benefit of some facts gleaned from his long experience in poultry breeding. His opinion was that the only worth of a fowl depended upon its value for the spit, and the value of a hen depended upon her capacity for laying eggs. From this standpoint he criticised some of the improved varieties. He condemned those which had large combs, for he said that very few farmers had houses where there would be no danger of their combs being frozen, and in his experience he had found that a hen which had her comb frozen was useless as a layer. He thought that the chief use of pure-breds should be to produce cross-bred fowls for the farmer.

For cross-breeding, birds if well bred, though perhaps a little off color, were as good as any, and every fancier has some of these which he is willing to sell cheaply. He believed in the first cross only—condemned in-and-in breeding. Was much in favor of the Indian Game and Dorking cross. It would reduce the comb and give both a good layer and a good table fowl. He did not think that it was a good plan to warm water for fowls.

**MR. MCCORMICK.**

Mr. G. G. McCormick, of London, then addressed the meeting on the care of poultry. In beginning he dealt rather severely with the Experimental Farm at Ottawa in regard to their poultry department. He thought that the money would be better employed if it were applied to aid the dissemination of knowledge by means of poultry associations. He then gave a good practical address, which occasioned considerable discussion.

The requisites for a good keeping egg, he said, were the following:—They should be infertile; after the hatching season all males should be put away. They should be gathered every day, and packed in oat hulls or chaff with the large end down.

"Chickens," he said, "should be fed three times a day for the first three months."

Wheat should always be fed to the chicks for their evening meal, instead of soft food, as it takes longer to digest. Corn chop, bran and shorts mixed with skim-milk would be found excellent food.

Give the fowls plenty of run. He advised letting them run in the potato-patch. Paris green would not hurt them, and they would eat the small potato-bugs.

He was not in favor of large windows in the poultry-house, preferring them only sufficiently large to let in the light.

He condemned the custom of selling eggs by the dozen and dressed poultry by the pair as being neither fair to the buyer or seller. This system did not offer any encouragement to the farmer to produce the best. In his own experience in this matter he had found it impossible to get more for his chickens than the average price per pair, though they all weighed considerably more than those on the market.

He believed that the introduction of a system of selling both eggs and poultry by the pound would lead to such a great advancement of the poultry industry of Canada as had never been seen before.

Poultry were like cattle, and the farmer must breed for what he wanted. "The farmer who wants eggs principally must seek the Mediterranean or Hamburg varieties. Those who want early meat must go in for American varieties; those who want winter meat must go in for Asiatics, Games or Dorkings; and those who want something for the boys and girls must go in for the bantams.

The discussion which followed showed that some of those present disapproved of a number of the suggestions brought forward by Mr. McCormick.

One speaker greased his eggs and then packed them in salt with the small end down, but the majority favored the method of packing in chaff with the large end down, and when the box was filled turning it once or twice a week.

Very few of the members had had any experience with hens eating potato-bugs. In regard to poisoning with Paris green, it was stated that if the mixture was not stronger than one teaspoonful to a pail of water there would be no danger of loss through this cause.

The discussion on the egg and dressed poultry trade showed that the system of selling eggs and poultry by the pound was gradually being introduced, and that doubtless before long it would be the rule instead of being, as at present, the exception. Mr. Burns, of Tilsonburg, who shipped very largely, said that he bought all his fowls by the pound; the price averaged from 6c. to 8c. per pound the year round.

Mr. Barber, of Toronto, one of the largest retail dealers in that city, in answer to a question, said that he would like to buy his poultry by lump and sell by the pound.

Hon. John Dryden was much in favor of the system of selling eggs and fowls by weight, and thought that this association should do something towards popularizing the movement. He also suggested that a conference of all the egg dealers should be held to consider the subject.

It was also stated that firms in Seaforth, Walkerton and Stratford had bought eggs by the pound last year for the first, and that they were well satisfied with the result.

**WELCOMED TO THE TOWN.**

John D. Meyer, M. P., welcomed the association to the town of Hamburg in a neat speech, in which he claimed for his county and that vicinity the having given birth to all the men who were largely interested in the egg and dressed poultry trade. They had also built the first cold storage building west of Montreal.

**POULTRY SHOWS AND THEIR RELATIVE VALUE TO THE COUNTRY.**

Mr. C. J. Daniels read a very timely paper on this topic. He first considered the importance of the poultry industry to the farmers of Ontario, and then showed that the great improvement which has taken place in the poultry business of late years was due almost entirely to poultry shows and association meetings.

He then gave a few points of interest to all farmers, which had been drawn from his own experience. He preferred a Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte, for the reasons that they were good foragers and would stand sudden changes in climate or neglect.

He condemned inbreeding, and stated that an infusion of new blood would double the number of eggs. He urged poultry keepers to be more particular in regard to cleanliness in the houses. His belief was that most cases of loss of eggs on farms were due to the filthy condition of the hen-houses.

In the discussion which followed, cedar posts 8 inches in diameter and then quartered were recommended for perches, for the reason that lice do not like cedar. Coal oil, lime and white-wash were recommended as preventatives for lice, as was also the kerosene emulsion, which should be sprayed all over the inside of the house, especially along the corners and cracks.

## POULTRY FOR PROFIT ON THE FARM.

In this paper Mr. John Gray decided that "Poultry is a profitable crop on the farm." He did not believe that any variety of fancy poultry, so bred, was best for the farmer. What was wanted on the farm was a hardy, quick-maturing fowl. He would recommend as a start a Wyandotte cock on Plymouth Rock hens. He would use a strong, vigorous cock, Plymouth and Wyandotte, alternately each year. And about every fourth year he would use Leghorn cocks to these cross-bred hens to aid the egg product. Birds bred in this way, he said, would be good layers, and besides keeping up in size and hardiness would show none of the weaknesses to which high-bred birds are subject.

He favored the above varieties because a yellow-legged, yellow-skinned variety is the most marketable. Besides having the above qualities, the Wyandottes and Rocks are great winter layers, and the Leghorn cross would help to check a little their tendency to incubate and help considerably the egg product in summer. In all cases use a pure-bred cock.

Every farmer should devote some of his spare time to raising spring chickens, which could be marketed when ten weeks old at good prices, and would be a very profitable business when the crops are growing. Early pullets also make the best winter layers. Eggs and meat are the returns which the farmer looks for, and not fancy prices for fowls.

Geese.—There are many farms upon which geese may be profitably kept. Water beyond a sufficient amount for drinking purposes is not required. The chief requirement is plenty of grazing land, and this need not be valuable land, as rocky hillsides will offer geese excellent pasturage. The main growth may be obtained from grass alone, only a small quantity of corn being required for the finishing off. Spring goslings should dress at least ten pounds a piece by the holidays. The Toulouse and Embden are probably the best, as they grow to a large size. Farmers with waste land on their farms should not overlook the fact that there is money in geese.

Turkeys also form a very profitable branch of poultry raising on the farm, and always find a ready market at good prices.

## POULTRY CULTURE.

In this essay Mr. C. F. Ernst gave some hints and facts with regard to the poultry business, which will be of use to both the amateur and professional breeder.

He first gave a few hints on the subject of houses and runways. The ground should be well drained, the houses should have a southern aspect and should open into runways where grass is plentiful. A good run for hens is an essential in the production of eggs.

Wooden buildings are to be preferred, as they are not so liable to be damp, and afford a free circulation of air. The roofs should be thoroughly waterproof. The windows should be so placed as to get all the morning sun possible. Light, air and sunshine are three necessities in promoting the growth of healthy fowls. The floors should be of earth well-beaten down and kept perfectly dry.

A pen containing one rooster and six or eight hens should be 12 feet high, 10 feet wide and 10 feet long.

The divisions between the pens should be of two-inch wire mesh, boarded up about two feet from the ground.

A small covered shed in the runway containing a dust bath, composed of road dust and coal ashes, is necessary in keeping away vermin. The shed also gives shelter to fowls in rainy weather. Keep the fowls warm in winter, cool in summer, and under all circumstances exercise cleanliness, as such is next to godliness.

Food for poultry—good food is positive economy. The best food is that which gives the most of what nature demands to build up muscle, bone and fat.

The same system of feeding will not produce both eggs and meat. For instance, corn contains a large amount of heat and fat, therefore do not feed it for producing eggs, but only use it for keeping your fowls warm during winter nights and for fattening purposes.

Change of diet suits all classes of fowls, and should be one of the chief characteristics in poultry feeding.

Buckwheat and hempseed fed in small quantities will produce eggs early and in abundance. The latter fed during the moulting season greatly strengthens the fowl. Linseed steeped will give lustre to the plumage. In cases of debility he advised the use of bread soaked in ale, beer or wine as a remedy.

He urged that special care should be given in the gathering and handling of eggs intended for setting. Nests should have earth or sward for a foundation, and should be sprinkled with insect powder. In summer place 13 to 15 eggs in the nest; in the winter nine will be a sufficient number.

The speaker preferred hens to any artificial means of hatching.

For the first week he would recommend as feed for chickens grated bread, the yolk of eggs, and oatmeal mixed with water. The second week wheat tailings or any small grain may be added.

Lettuce, onion-tops and cabbage are relished by all young stock. A very important point is that they should be fed often.

Where it is impossible to grant fowls complete liberty, it is well to give them at least an hour's run daily in some field, orchard, or, if necessary, in the garden.

The strongest chickens are the result of mating a cockerel with old hens. Avoid breeding from closely-related fowls.

Mr. Ernst closed his very interesting paper by giving some practical advice on the selection and care of birds for exhibition, and also on the diseases of poultry and the remedies to be employed, which we hope to be able to publish at some future time.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Bell, of Amber, brought forward the subject of increasing the prizes in the heavy classes, as turkeys and geese. It was decided to refer this matter to the managing committee, and it is probable that the prizes will be increased another year.

After a very spirited discussion, in which the rival claims of Guelph, Hamburg and Port Hope were upheld by forcible speeches by the friends of each place, it was decided by vote that the association should meet in Hamburg another year.

## OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following are the office-bearers for 1894:— President, C. F. Ernst, New Hamburg; 1st vice-president, A. Bogue, London; 2nd vice-president, G. C. Oldrieve, Kingston. Delegates to Industrial Exhibition, J. Dilworth and W. Barber; to Western Fair, G. G. McCormick and J. Saunders. Auditors, H. B. Dunovan and T. A. Duff. Board of directors, Wm. McNeil, R. E. Kent, T. M. Burn, F. Goehel, W. Barber, John Cole, T. Rice, J. Colson and D. C. Trew. T. A. Browne and G. G. McCormick, of London, were again elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

## Farmers' Institutes in Ontario and Wisconsin Compared.

BY R. GIBSON, DELAWARE.

Do you know, I am beginning to think that the man with the faculty of talking upon every subject in season and out of season will, in the future, be delegated to an unknown abyss, and the men who never made a public speech, but who can think in twenty-seven languages, will be more sought after. Every word spoken is vain.

Now, I would take the foregoing as a preamble, and my text is in the last paragraph, and especially applied to institute workers as far as my experience goes.

Whatever is said let it have a point, no matter how homely, let it be practical—be thorough. Gov. Hoard illustrates his meaning with a story that conveys more and covers the point better than any labored effort, and the grandest combination of words the English language contains could not as well impress what he wants to say. Slang, though not to be recommended, often expresses from one poor unfortunate who does not despise the use of it to another similarly gifted in a terse one-sentence period what would possibly require several from the strict grammarian. Now, here I want to dwell. One of the great points in successful institute work seems to me to amount to this: Not to select a talker because he has assurance enough to get up and talk at an audience, and blow his own whistle, advertising himself and his herd, whose sole object may be to sell a bull calf or boom a certain breed of sheep or swine—the moment such appears on the surface, good-bye to that man's usefulness. And I am sorry to say too many ask to be appointed for just such purposes.

Institute workers say, don't read a paper. Now, I am not altogether with them; it does seem to me that a condensed paper *bristling* with thought (just such an one as Mr. Iddington read at our Short-horn meeting the other day), read slowly and with emphasis, not endeavoring to cover the whole subject, ever bearing in view the propriety of making assertions that will be combatted and lead to a general discussion, must be of as much value as a badly conceived and as equally badly expressed harangue. We must remember that our audiences are getting more critical yearly, and the ordinary township politician is not good enough for them. Roscoe Conkling is not to be found doing institute work. The average mortal, without great experience, cannot express himself when standing as well as he can in a chair with a pencil, and the average audience soon sickens of a man full of words but very slack in ideas. Start your audience thinking, interest them with a new train of thought, not winning over the old chaff or repeating the summerfallow.

I am satisfied that the man who can condense his thoughts when on his feet equally as well as with his pencil is more effective, but how many can? And the ones who have to suffer the infliction are often, not only better informed, but better speakers if they were to take the trouble. Here comes in one of the vital points of successful institute work—the underestimating the intelligence of the audience. Give them pabulum for thought, some for brain work, some idea new to themselves, probably startling.

For instance, in dairying, who a few years ago would have believed that by giving a man two ounces of milk he could tell you, if he knew the quantity the cow was giving, how many pounds of butter she would make a week, and, when he knew the feed she was having, could figure out to a cent the profit or loss on that cow? It at first was laughed at, but now more cows owe their

death to the Babcock tester than all other causes combined. What concerns me just now is why the cows don't become anarchists or something worse, and so dynamite friend Babcock; he is responsible for not only killing off certain individuals, but also highly advertised breeds.

As every nation, when entering upon a war with another, is especially solicitous as to the ability of their Commander-in-Chief, so has the University of Wisconsin recognized the same fact in her war with ignorance, prejudice and old fogyism. And out of the annual grant of \$12,000 for institute work, \$2,000 and clerk has been appropriated to the general superintendent. His labors extend twelve months in the year, and when it is off season for the work proper he is preparing for the next season's campaign. And, though not personally acquainted with the late chief, Mr. Morrison, I have had quite a lot of correspondence with him, and I will here say, that whatever the value of the Wisconsin Institute meetings may have been to the State at large, every one seems to ascribe much of that success to his personal management, throwing his whole soul into it, and by his magnetism instilling the same confidence and tact into his co-workers. During the active campaign he was assigned to no especial corps, but travelling all over, dropping into this meeting or that, not working for this year alone, but spotting material for future use.

As a General has his Division Commanders, so has the Wisconsin Institute Directors—four in number; they receive at a rate of about \$25 or \$30 per week and all expenses. The week consists of four days each week, two at each place, giving each a chance of getting home for the Sabbath. And to them attaches, in a great measure, the success of the meetings—quick to grasp the salient points of an address, and by question to bring out still further the importance of the thought; quick at discerning where a discussion is tending on dangerous ground, whether political, local, or, in case of stock, on the favorites of the speaker; and quick in changing the discussion, doing it so deftly that the fighters are disarmed before they know it, and without having their self-respect hurt, or being aware that they have been checkmated.

Again, to encourage and assist every local man, should he get into a snarl, to unlock himself and get straight, a few leading questions will put him right with himself and audience. It requires special training for the purpose, combined with natural tact.

With the corps superintendent are associated men, experts in their several lines, who are paid according to contract, and also young men, mostly local, who have been graduates of the college; they make very efficient skirmishers, and are doing themselves and the college much good—they get their expenses paid. After reading the paper, as is the common way, the trained superintendent so grasps the leading features that there is no trouble in getting a discussion started, and where everybody knows "Joe," and the subject of his paper being especially local, often becomes the most interesting of the session.

Another difference is that they hold their meetings two days at each place. I submit a programme which is prepared by a local Com. who apply for an institute meeting, agreeing to hire hall and pay for light and fuel.

We will omit programme. You will notice that the first evening the programme is handed over to the school, they hold their annual exercises, and that brings the institute in touch with the people; they all want to see their youngsters stand up and proclaim "my name is Norval," and so become interested in having their neighbors attend. I don't think I attended any meeting that there was not at least 250, and I understand that is about the minimum, whilst the maximum reaches 800.

I found at once an antagonism to any fraud and one posing as a farmer who farmed on paper only, and how quick the fact became patent. Again, at the end of the season they have what is called a "round up," lasting three days, when the whole of the three corps meet and hold a love feast; the best thoughts or papers from each corps are delivered, and here comes in the usefulness. The general superintendent becomes acquainted with new material, hears suggestions, talks over old campaigns, and, like a good general, on information received forms new combines.

On the whole they beat us because better organized, are accomplishing more because they employ men specially fitted for the purpose. They also appear to interest the people locally better than we, or at any rate they succeed better in getting out a better attendance.

We depend upon our Principal at Guelph College to arrange our programme and attend to all details, when he has quite sufficient to do without. We also practically close the College at Guelph just when students from the country can most profitably occupy themselves and learn the lessons of most value. Again, the young men sent from college have no weight, and more than one is a drawback.

To sum up, I would say that in Wisconsin they are doing a better work than we, for the following reasons:

1st. They succeed in bringing out a much better audience.

2nd. They do this without stopping any of the College machinery.

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3rd. They employ and well pay men specially adapted to the work, fully endorsing what I always maintain that a low-priced man is always a dear one.

4th. Better organization, each corps' commander being assigned to the district that he is especially adapted to—a dairyman to a dairy district, etc.

I like our system of making members, as it only costs 25 cents, it works no hardship, but at the same time I think the local president ought to make way for the expert.

Again, I think our Central Institute costs much more than it is worth. It reminds me of the Tooley St. tailors—it accomplishes nothing; they meet to resolve and carry motions. Then what? Who cares? In theory it is all right, in practice a mockery and a delusion. I fancy I see a politician with his fingers along his nose, and a sly wink in his eye: "It pleases the poor fools and does us no harm; let them have their enjoyment."

## POULTRY.

### Poultry on the Farm.

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

A lady lately asked my recipe for laying down eggs. I told her that ever since the poultry were given into my charge, we had received plenty of fresh eggs all winter, thus needing none laid down, and as fresh ones are what people like and want, it seemed hardly worth my while to test any rule or preparation. "Then you really can't tell me how to lay down eggs?" she concluded in surprise, and at once turned away, done with me. I am reminded of a story a ministerial friend formerly told. Riding out with a little girl, he replied by "I don't know" to some peculiar question of hers. "Why, I supposed you knew everything!" said the disappointed little Miss. I, however, have known farmers, living on large farms, to buy eggs, and read of one who took a city visitor home with him, and when the latter asked for fresh eggs, the farmer expressed regret he had not stopped at a grocery and bought some. But I hold and shall maintain those innocent, rural ideas, that a farm is the proper and best place for fresh eggs, milk, fruit and vegetables, nor do I see why the laws, both of health and of country, should not be as strong against passing off stale for fresh eggs, as they are stringent concerning any adulterated article. Let those whose hens give no winter cheer diligently study the excellent poultry literature with which our land abounds, and thereby learn the new devices which facilitate labor and ensure profit. Then, while the sluggard sleeps and the timid tarries by the fire, arise and adapt, each to his own case, that which has been read, for "practice makes perfect," and experience begets wisdom, and wisdom success.

To illustrate the need and value of verifying everything, I will say I had always given dimensions of my hen-houses just as the "men folks" supposed they were, till, the other day, it occurred to me I was an able-bodied woman and could and would measure those buildings myself, finding them 10x16 and 12x16, so I have generally had about 4 square feet standing room per fowl.

"How old will an egg hatch?" is sometimes asked. Those even a month old will, if kept in a cool, even temperature, but the fresher an egg the better and stronger is usually its embryo. Old eggs require the full 21 days, but I have known those set fresh to be hatching the 18th day, and their chicks are often out in 20 days. An egg is said to lose one-half its weight in two years, and this loss of weight, or of substance passing out through the porous shell, is why a water test is a good one. The new-laid, heavy egg sinks, while the older and lighter a specimen the higher it rises. I do not like an egg that, after standing a day or two, has little transparent dots come on its shell, meaning thinness of the latter. We all know the knocking sound heard when shaking an infertile egg long set on. Experts make ordinary stale eggs yield similar sounds. But any jarring is unfavorable to keeping or hatching qualities, though perhaps not so for immediate culinary use. A hard-boiled egg shows, in some measure, what the microscopist and analyst have discovered, that an egg consists of several concentric layers, and its vitality is impaired or destroyed by fracturing the delicate envelopes of these layers and mixing them together. When biddy lays an egg without a shell, or if, as sometimes occurs in hatching, the shell separates, comes off first and leaves chick still inclosed, then can be seen that skin holding the interior egg, which membrane, though fitting closely, is loose from the shell, and thus helps secure elasticity—on the same plan as a cat's hide contains, bag-like, her frame, and so robs pussy's wonderful jumps of half their jar. At an egg's large end is the familiar air-space, and a twisted, spring-like band, not so easily found, which connects together all the layers of yelk and albumen, thus supporting, as on a cushion, the soft interior, and saving it from rupture. When an egg is opened considerable white adheres to skin of shell, especially and naturally at this large end, and is wasted unless detached by one's finger. An egg placed on small end has its interior swinging, as it were, within shell and skin, and is suspended by the spring-like band. My setting eggs do best turned often end about to rest that spiral connective. I never used the eggs held any great length of

time, but have set various eggs, not very old, that had been purposely kept unchanged in some one position, and could then see no difference between little end, big end or side, so far as hatching was concerned. If I set eggs that have stood long, prefer those which have been carefully changed to any unturned ones. The practical lessons are, do not set old eggs, turn often any not used at once, handle gently, and surround by elastic substances when moved.

At Minneapolis, this past year, poultry was quite scarce and high before Thanksgiving, then fell rather suddenly. The chickens got out during March or April should be in market ahead of the rush and get the fancy prices. If you cannot raise them so early, postpone your hatches till spring storms are over, say until, but not later than, May 15. Too late chickens are stunted in their growth by the first cold of autumn, from which there is not the hope of relief that spring promises early chilled chicks.

Biddy has entered fiction. A hen named "Emily" forms the sole heroine of a story in Harper's Magazine. She sat on potatoes and stones, took thankfully to bantams, turkeys or puppies. Handle broody hens gently. It is not deliberate perversity, but a natural instinct they are following, and they are the most defenceless creatures in the world, so intent on their mission they flee for no one, and if harshly thrown off nests sink down like lead in just such a heap as happens. Wait till several wish to sit, because you can take care of that number as easily as of a few. To get nests shaped and warm, prepare them two or three days before the eggs are put in. Take off the cluckers together early and regularly every morning. Stay by till all are back on, have a woolen cloth to cover any nest left longer than usual, and protect the sitters a little more at night.

Before chicks come secure some sunny shed or stable for them, because where sunshine does not enter chills and diarrhoea will.

### FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

#### Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint.

BY J. L. HAYCOCK, SR., CATARAQUI.

In the beginning, when that, to some, awful curse was pronounced against mankind: "That he should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," it was not intended that it should ever be compromised at 50 cents on the dollar—at least, that curse was not intended to be half-yearly in its scope, but was designed to cover the whole twelve months.

Owing, however, to climatic conditions the Canadian farmer only has profitable employment during about one-half of the year. During one-half of the year he is a producer, and during the other he becomes a non-producing consumer; and unless the producing season be very favorable he consumes more during the year than he produces. A great deal of the present depressed condition of the Canadian farmer is undoubtedly due to this fact.

The object of this article will be to draw the farmers' attention to and point out to them the advantages of the "Poultry Industry" as a means of furnishing them with remunerative employment during the winter season.

How often we are told that the present depressed condition of the "agricultural industry" is due to shiftlessness, idleness, laziness or extravagance on the part of those engaged in farming. We are further told that our ancestors in this country were prosperous and accumulated wealth by farming. The conditions under which they labored are pointed out and compared with the conditions of the present generation, something after this manner:—

"They had no machinery, having to do nearly everything by manual labor, while we have machines for nearly all farm operations. Then they sold butter at fivepence per lb., eggs at threepence per doz., potatoes at a York shilling per bushel, oats at fifteenpence per bag, etc., while we get much better prices," and wind up by saying that "it is all our own fault."

Now, while the truth of much of this must be admitted, yet "there is another side to the story." They seem to forget that the prices above quoted obtained only in years of abundant crops, when they had large quantities to sell. They also forget that whenever crops were poor they received correspondingly high prices. For instance, wheat \$2 per bushel, hay \$10 per ton, butter 50 cents per lb., etc. All this is now altered. If there be a failure of any crop in our locality some other more favored section has an abundant crop, and owing to the present facilities for transportation the prices are not increased to any extent by the deficiency.

But another and a much greater reason for their success was the fact that they had remunerative employment during the whole year.

They had ready to their hand a crop which it had taken nature thousands of years to mature. A crop which never cost them one hour's labor nor one dollar of expenditure, and which they reaped and sold in shape of sawlogs, square timber, masts, cordwood, shingle and stave bolts, fence-posts, potash, etc., realizing more for their operations during the winter than the summer.

We have only to refer to the fact that at that time nearly all obligations were made payable in the spring of the year, to prove that they depended on their winter operations to meet them.

These statements are only made to show the necessity of obtaining some profitable labor for the farmers of to-day during the winter season.

Now, while we do not claim that poultry raising is the only industry which will furnish the means, yet we do contend that it can be profitably associated with winter dairying or any of the other branches of winter farming, and so far as profits are concerned will compare favorably with any of them.

There is no class of domestic animals that is a better friend to the farmer than poultry when properly treated, nor one that has received more abuse and ill-treatment at his hands. Too many animals are inhumanly treated, and let me say right here, that I believe that the districts in Hades most densely populated are the ones in which are located the souls of those who, when on this "mundane sphere," allowed their dumb animals to suffer from hunger, thirst, cold and neglect.

Farmers' wives, as a rule, are not blamable for the mismanagement of the fowls. They generally succeed in raising a good flock of chickens, even if they have to borrow the eggs from some neighbor, from which they expect to get a little "pin money," but when autumn arrives and cold winds and rains prevail no proper shelter has been provided. The fowls are allowed to roost in the trees, picking up a living as best they can, until the first snowstorm comes and covers the ground. Then the farmer decides that they ought to market the surplus; they are "rounded up," when all the largest and fattest males are killed and sold or eaten, leaving one or more miserable culls with diseased and weak constitutions to breed from the next year.

The pullets and old hens are then allowed the run of the barn and yards—waltzing over the hay and grain mows, destroying more than double what it would take to feed them properly. They usually roost over "the poles," or worse still, on the binder, mowing machine, horse-rake, spring wagon, or, perhaps, on the "oldest boy's" new top buggy. Snow furnishes them with abundant means of quenching their thirst. Frequently one is found dead, but it is kicked out of the way as of no consequence.

Spring arrives—the scene changes—they are allowed to run at large through the garden and grain fields, where, having the ravenous appetites of half-starved creatures—which they are, they do an unlimited amount of scratching, thereby calling down on their heads the "anathemas" of their owner. If they escape the dog which is set on them by the hired man, and the sticks and stones which are thrown at them by the farmer and his boys long enough to recuperate sufficiently, they go to some secure spot under the barn or elsewhere, and deposit some eggs as secretly as possible, knowing instinctively that the farmer has no just right to them.

Some time after the farmer comes accidentally upon them, places them in his hat and carries them to the house, feeling as guilty as though he were "stealing eggs."

Having taken this first step on the downward path, and having some doubt about their "swateness," he decides to take them down to the "corner grocery," where he barter them for "tea and tobacco," for which he has to allow an extortionate price, because "Mr. Storekeeper" knows his and their (the eggs,) little weaknesses. He goes home, and while ruminating the villainous plug which he received in exchange for the no less villainous eggs, tells his wife that the "pesky hens don't pay," that "they eat their heads off" and "destroy more than they are worth."

Do his cows pay? Oh, yes! Why? Because he sees that they are comfortably housed, regularly fed, watered and cleaned, that they are milked regularly, and that their products are placed on the best markets and in the best possible condition. In short he studies their requirements, supplies them, and treats them intelligently. But let him treat his cows as he does his fowls—allow them to run through his barns, never feeding, watering or cleaning them, placing no value on their manure, providing no proper place for them in the summer, but allowing them to preambulate at will through the garden and grain fields, milking them whenever he happens to come across them, breeding from scrub males, what would be the result? What?

On the other hand, let him give his fowls the same treatment and care that he gives his cows, place a proper value on their manure, and see that their products, both eggs and meat, are placed in the best markets in the best possible condition—in short, use the same intelligence in treating them, and he will find, as a means of furnishing profitable winter employment, that they will compare favorably with his cows.

When we look at the success which has attended poultry culture in other countries not so favorably situated for that industry as Canada; when we consider that the products of poultry in the United States exceed the dairy products, the wheat crop, the corn crop, the tobacco crop, the cotton crop, or the product of any other single industry; when we find it stated that the immense war indemnity which France was compelled to pay to Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian war of 1871 was

paid in a very short time out of the poultry products of that country; when we think of the unlimited market for eggs and dressed poultry at home, in England, and in the Republic to the south of us: when we view these and many other important circumstances (which space will not permit us to allude to), a vision of the future greatness of this industry rises before us, and gives strong hope that it will be a powerful lever by which the Canadian farmer may assist in raising himself from his present depressed condition, when they will be worthy of the name so frequently applied to them in times past—"the bone and sinew of the country," instead of being called by that which, in their present condition, seems more appropriate—"the skin and bone of the country."

Now, let us briefly consider how this desirable result may be accomplished. First, subscribe for a good live poultry paper and read it, then decide whether you wish to produce eggs, dressed poultry or both. Have a definite end in view, and select a breed that will fill the requirements. Thanks to the perseverance and intelligence of the fanciers and breeders in the past, we have to-day many breeds which excel in meat and egg production over ordinary fowls to as great, if not greater, extent than thoroughbred cattle do over the "scrub cow." Probably it would be in the interest of the majority of farmers to decide in favor of a breed that combined the properties of producing both eggs and meat. Among those which excel as general purpose fowls we find some of the American varieties, viz., Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Javas. Having decided which variety you will keep, provide proper houses and yards for them. In selecting a location for the house it is important that it should be, first, so situated as to avoid all dampness. Second, as near the dwelling as possible. Why? Because the good wife will not have so far to go in attending the wants of the fowls, and thieves will not be so liable to "break through and steal." Third, if convenient, place the house in an orchard. Why? Because fowls devour innumerable injurious insects, and shade is a benefit to the fowls. Before building, go to some successful poultry keeper's place and examine his buildings, talk with him, get his experience, then you will have a better knowledge of the kind of a house to build, and do not forget to build your house double the size you think you will require. Why? Because they will be so much more profitable than you anticipate that you will want to double your stock.

In conclusion, a few "don'ts" by way of advice:—

Don't be discouraged by failure at first; others have succeeded, why should not you?

Don't think the industry will be over-done. That is what was first thought about the cheese business.

Don't forget that you get a quicker return for money invested in fowls than any other stock on the farm.

Don't keep hens more than two years, unless they are valuable as breeders.

Don't forget that by selecting your best layers to breed from you can increase the average egg production of your flock.

Don't inbreed. Inbreeding reduces the size and weakens the constitution.

Don't imagine that hens will not lay as well without having a male with them. They will, and the eggs can be preserved for a greater length of time.

Don't be afraid to pay a dollar or two for a superior male to improve your stock. It will be money well invested.

Don't lose sight of the fact that in order to get the best returns you must have your hens laying in the winter season, while prices for eggs are high; and they can be made to lay as well in January as May, by providing the same conditions with regard to food, temperature, etc., in January as surround them in May.

### SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

#### Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint.

BY M. MAW, NORTH WINNIPEG POULTRY YARD.

Farming without a stock of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, is wasting an opportunity of making money, and those who keep them and give proper attention find both pleasure and profit, besides an agreeable change in the diet. What is nicer or handier, when you want to get up a meal, than fresh eggs, a fine young cockerel or a plump turkey? And what a difference it makes in your store bill, when you can take a full basket of eggs every week to exchange for needed supplies, or by good management and the right stock you can have eggs to sell when they command the highest price, and get your spare cockerels and old hens marketed before the general rush. There is always a market for a good article in poultry properly dressed, and Winnipeg commission men will handle them for you at a small percentage. But a great many farmers consider poultry a nuisance, and can not see any profit in them, and if you visit their farms, you will find the poultry are the only stock on the farm that have no building set apart for them—

hens roosting on cows' backs or in the trees, laying very few eggs in out-of-the-way places, till the wolves and foxes find them and gobble them up. This style of poultry breeding, although very easy and fashionable, does not pay, and the sooner a new order of affairs commences, the better for the farmer or his stock. There is only one way to success, and that is by giving regular attention, proper feed, a good house and young stock, either pure-bred or grade.

Presuming you have already a mixed lot of allages, sizes and colors, and wish to improve, get a pure-bred cockerel, one that will give size and from a good producing strain. I prefer Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, on account of their hardiness, but the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans find favor with others. Select your largest and best laying hens, mate them with a cockerel in a separate location and set their eggs, selecting the medium-sized ones with perfect shells (those with rims or rough surface will not hatch), and hatch all you can in April and May. Test your setting hen several days with nest eggs. If she means business, put eleven or thirteen eggs under her, see she has a plentiful supply of feed and water, and dust the nest and hen with insect powder several times during incubation to kill the lice. Do not touch the hen or chicks for twenty-four hours after hatching you may do more harm than good by interfering. Put hen and chicks in a whitewashed coop. Feed on rolled oats, bread crumbs, cracked wheat, skim milk, and always nice clear water, and keep down the lice. If you have healthy stock they are sure to go ahead. In damp weather they sometimes get the gapes. A sure and easy cure is to blow insect powder down their throats and windpipe; it won't hurt the chick and is sure to death to the gape worm. You can get a tin for the purpose, with bellows attached, at the drug store for twenty-five cents.

Chicks hatched in April, May, and early June, if properly attended to, will commence laying in November, and continue during the winter, giving you a supply of eggs when prices are at their highest.

In the early fall, fatten and kill all hens over two years old, as after that age they do not lay many eggs and add to the expense of the flock.

Chicks hatched in February and March, and all hens over one year, moult in the fall, and it takes months to grow the full complement of feathers. These feathers use up all the surplus nourishment, and consequently they cannot produce eggs. Do not keep more than twenty-five hens in one flock, and if more are wanted, divide the flock and give separate quarters, being careful to avoid all draughts and have windows facing the south. A good floor is made of gravel and sand with a few inches of straw to scratch in. A plentiful supply of good water all the time is a necessity. Do not over-feed. In the morning give a hot mash composed of table scraps, potatoes, turnips, etc., boiled and stiffened with bran and shorts, a sprinkling of salt, and occasionally a little red pepper; feed this in troughs or pans what they can quickly dispose of. At noon scatter a little wheat in the straw and they will scratch long after the last kernel is disposed of. At night give them all the grain they can eat. A change from wheat to oats often starts them laying. A cabbage suspended about two feet from the ground gives lots of exercise, and a Swede turnip is much appreciated.

Always keep a box of small sharp grit in the house, and burn all the bones you can, giving them the cinders. Provide a dust bath of ashes. Put boards under the roosts to catch the droppings, and keep a supply of dry earth to throw on the boards. Clean every week, putting the droppings and earth in a barrel or sheltered heap. In the spring mix with wood ashes and spread on your vegetable garden, and it will prove the best of manure; but do not mix the ashes till you are ready to use the manure, as it releases the ammonia.

A good ventilator is cheaply made from old stovepipes, with a damper coming down to a few inches from the floor and out through the roof. Always have your ceiling perfectly air-tight. Hens make a large amount of heat, and if there is no leakage you will have a warm house. In very severe weather close the damper in the ventilator. If your hens' heads swell and froth forms in corner of their eyes, be sure there is a draught. Stop it at once, and get a tin (an empty salmon tin is about right), fill it three parts full of coal oil, catch your hen and plunge her head into the oil, withdraw it at once, or the feathers will come off. It is a sure cure if taken in time. If neglected it develops into roup, and your whole flock may get it. Prevention is better than cure, and the hatchet will save lots of trouble. You may cure roup, but the system is ruined. Do not buy any patent cures or egg feeds; they are useless for healthy hens. Dust your hen-house with slacked lime, and pour coal oil on the roosts and nests. When you clean them, always look out for lice. Hens can't feed lice and lay eggs. The best plan is to let one member of the family have the care of the chickens, another the turkeys, ducks and geese. Give them an interest in the business. You will find it pays well, and often prevents the youngsters wishing to leave the farm.

### THIRD PRIZE ESSAY.

#### Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint.

G. C. CASTON, CRAIGHURST.

That a system of mixed farming is the best policy for the Ontario farmer is admitted by all who have given the subject much thought or consideration. It will not do to put all our eggs in one basket. The revenue of the farm must be derived from more than one source—rather a number of sources; and as one thing helps another, and as all work together for good—or rather profit—so the wisdom of such a cause is apparent.

As one of the very important sources of farm revenue, poultry should always play a prominent part, and there is no doubt that it is profitable when properly managed. Statistics will show that we get more money for our eggs in Ontario than we do for our wheat, to say nothing of the poultry sold and exported every year.

But many farmers will say that there is nothing in it, that there is no profit in keeping poultry. Well, no, certainly not, if the fowls are left to take care of themselves, as is too often the case. But give them proper care and attention, and they will pay as well in proportion to cost as almost any stock on the farm.

Hens are no doubt the most profitable of anything in the poultry line, and we will consider them first. In order to get the most profit from them; attention must be paid to details of management, and as egg production is the chief source of profit the question of "breeds" must be considered. There is, no doubt, much difference of opinion as to which are the best layers. But in my own experience I have got the best results from a cross between the Plymouth Rock and the Single Comb White Leghorn. Get settings of Plymouth Rock eggs and be sure they are from pure stock, and when the pullets are large enough place among them a pure-bred White Leghorn cock, having previously discarded all mongrels from the place, and the pullets raised from this cross will have few equals and no superiors in the production of eggs.

The Rocks give the size, hardiness and thriftiness, and the Leghorn imparts the laying qualities to the progeny.

The young cockerels and surplus pullets not required for home use can be sold at a profit, as they grow rapidly and make good table fowls, both in size and quality. Having settled the question of breed, the next thing to consider is the feed, housing and care of the fowls. They should have a variety of food, but for laying hens perhaps no one article of food excels wheat, and this or some of its products, such as shorts or middlings, should be fed at least once a day. Oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, are all good as part of the ration and in the way of variety.

Milk is a valuable food and greatly stimulates egg production. Few people realize the value of milk for poultry, and its by-products are fed to the pigs. But I would say, save some for the hens—it will pay. I usually feed it in the form of curds. When the skimmed-milk becomes thick, which it will soon do in a warm temperature, place it on the fire for a short time and it will form a nice tough curd. The acid will be separated from it and the curd will be sweet, and the fowls will fairly revel in it.

Anything in the way of meat scraps or other offal from the kitchen is turned to good account by the laying hen. But there are two very important items in the winter care of hens that are in too many cases overlooked, and without which it is impossible to obtain the best results, and that is, first, to provide fine gravel or some gritty substance to aid mastication and digestion, and second, some substance to furnish material for shells.

It must be remembered that fowls have no teeth, and that mastication is performed in the stomach with the aid of small, gritty, sharp-cornered particles of stone. When roaming at large in summer the fowls will find what they need for this purpose, but when confined in winter quarters, unless they are supplied with these necessary materials in some form, they are sure to suffer in consequence. I have found nothing better for this purpose than broken crockery or earthenware, pounded up into particles about the size of a grain of wheat.

If anyone should have fowls that will not lay in winter, if they look dull, with pale combs, or if they seem to lack energy, although well-fed, I would say, try this: Get a flat stone and put it in the poultry house, and with the back of an old axe pound the broken crockery on it to about the size of wheat grains. Do this about twice a week, and you will soon see a change in the health and vigor of the fowls. I have found this better than gravel, though a little more troublesome to furnish. For shell material, carbonate of lime is required, and for this purpose I use pulverized oyster shells, and find it fills the bill.

Another requisite is a warm poultry house, well lighted and ventilated. It should be warm enough that water would scarcely freeze in the coldest weather, and even when there are not many fowls in the house. It should be cleaned out often and not allowed to get foul. Some people clean out their poultry house only once a year, but are careful to clean out their stables every day. Fowls should always have access to good water at all times of the year. In winter it is best to supply it to them in their house fresh every day.

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For the lice that infest them (particularly in summer, if not well cared for) I have tried nearly everything, but have found nothing so good as insect powder sprinkled on the fowls, in the nests, and on the roosts.

The only medicine I ever give is a little sulphur in their feed two or three times a year, whenever I think they need it, and I scarcely ever have a sick fowl.

Then another very important matter is to keep the flock young. Never keep a hen past the third year, and always have enough pullets coming on to take the place of the old ones. Have the pullets hatched as early in spring as possible. This, along with attention to the other details I have mentioned, is the secret of "winter laying," when the best prices can be obtained, and this means, of course, the greatest profit.

Next to the hen in point of profit would probably be the turkey. They require care while young, as they are very tender. Many people succeed best by hatching the first lot of eggs under a common hen, and let the turkey hen set later. Through most of the summer, after the young hens have attained a fair size, they will find their own living where insects, and especially grasshoppers, are plentiful. I saw a flock of Bronze turkeys last fall that had not been fed anything from early summer till late in the fall, yet they were fine, plump birds and had grown rapidly, and required very little feeding to finish them up for market and fit to bring the top price. When they can be raised in this way and with the same degree of success, there is, no doubt, a profit in them. The chief objection to turkeys is that they are such marauders that it is almost impossible to keep them out of the garden, and they often do considerable mischief. Geese and ducks, being aquatic birds, will do best where there is a pond on the premises, though they are successfully raised all over the country without; yet I think they will get a good part of their living out of a pond in summer—ducks especially, and they seem always to thrive better where they have access to a pond of water. I never could figure anything like as much profit in turkeys, geese and ducks as there is in hens, as I have cleared a dollar a head on a flock of hens in one season (after paying for their feed) from their eggs. However, a larger price might be obtained for dressed poultry than is usually paid in our local markets, for as the holiday season approaches the local markets are usually glutted with stock often of a poor quality, not well developed or well fattened, and, as a result, prices drop very low, leaving no profit whatever to the producer. Now, there would be a large and highly profitable market in New York and other large cities of the Eastern States for Canadian poultry, but there are two conditions necessary to its success, and these are free entry and highest quality. The first can be but a matter of time, the other rests with the producer. If a buyer or shipper could pick up enough in one locality for a car load of the best quality of poultry, well-developed and well-fattened birds, to be shipped alive, there would be money in it for both shipper and producer. The wealthy classes in the large cities are able and willing to pay fancy prices for a fancy article, and it is by producing articles of the best quality that brings the greatest profit to the producer.

Another important item in connection with poultry is the manure. It is next to guano in fertilizing properties, and none of it should be allowed to go to waste, as its value is greater than ten times its bulk of ordinary barnyard manure.

In conclusion, I would say, don't despise the poultry as a small thing, but give it the care and attention it deserves, and it will pay.

**Turkey Raising.**

BY M. MAW, NORTH WINNIPEG POULTRY FARM.

Since the last Industrial Exhibition I have received so many inquiries about turkey raising that I must ask you to allow me space in your far-reaching journal, and thus I will endeavor to answer all to the best of my ability. Turkeys are as easy to raise as chickens if you have the right stock, but most people pick out all the largest birds to market at Thanksgiving and Christmas, and keep the small ones, I suppose, with the impression that they will grow if given time to do so. This is a great mistake, as in a flock you will always find a few better developed, bigger boned birds, and these invariably have the constitution we need for breeding purposes. Our markets are always open for all the turkeys that can be raised in this country for many years, and this year they were shipped here in car-load lots and retailed at 15 cents per pound, but the bulk of our native-raised turkeys were so small and run down (weighing from 6 to 10 pounds) that they were hard to sell at any price. To make a success select the best hens in your flock—good, deep, blocky birds, with big bone and short legs, and dispose of the long legged, loose built ones; get a Bronze Tom from a reliable breeder, and if you can get a good bird don't be afraid to pay a good price, as you are building the foundation of your success or failure. I find the Bronze the hardiest, but a cross with the wild would perhaps still further improve them. The drawback with the wild cross is, they are hard to keep near the home, and easily frightened. Having selected your breeding stock, which is best to do in the fall, winter them in a cold place without too much draught, and let them run out all the time. My birds this winter roost in a large loft

near the eaves, and the thermometer registered 40° below during the cold spell. I have not lost a bird, and a healthier, stronger lot cannot be found.

If your hens commence laying early, care should be taken to prevent the eggs getting chilled. Put in a nest egg and take the turkey eggs, when laid, and keep in a cool place till you have enough. Then set them under a hen, and when your turkey hen wants to set—which she probably will do after laying 12 to 15 eggs—shut her up for a couple of days with the Tom, and she will lay again in a few days. When setting, dust the hens with insect powder and pour coal oil under the nests to destroy the lice, and repeat the powder every few days, as the heat from the hen hatches lice as well as turkey eggs. When the young turkeys hatch, leave them in the nest for twenty-four hours. Have a large roomy coop ready without any bottom boards, well whitewashed inside and out, and disinfected with coal oil or carbolic acid, and remove them to it, taking care not to alarm the hen. Place the coop on dry, sandy ground if possible, and move it daily. Feed dry bread crumbs or dipped in milk and squeezed dry, rolled oats, clobbered milk, onion tops, dandelion leaves and lettuce chopped fine. They will eat greedily. Give milk to drink, and always keep a supply of fresh water in a shallow dish covered so that they cannot get their bodies wet in it. I lost a large number one year, and after hunting vainly for lice, dissected several and found enlarged livers and general symptoms of indigestion, caused by over-feeding. Feed often, but little at a time, and scatter cracked wheat for the first two weeks. After that whole wheat will do. Keep a supply of small sharp gravel and ground bone, if convenient.

After the first few days, let them travel during the day at will. The turkey hen will protect them from passing storms, but see them home at night and keep in coop or dry yard till the dew is off the grass. A poult once wet through may be saved, but is stunted for life. If possible, make them travel where the grass is short or trampled. Be sure and do not put them in a close building; they want plenty of fresh air, and without it will soon droop and die. Watch for lice. The large variety cling to the back of the head and neck, and are hard to find. A drop of lard, without salt, or a little vaseline rubbed well in will destroy them, but do not use much or you may kill the poult. The smaller variety of lice travel over the body, and I find Electric Oil rubbed on the bare parts under the wings and on the vent sure death to the pests. When you see the young poult standing in a listless manner, with their wings drooping and heads down, it is either lice or indigestion, and the sooner you get to work the better for your flock. In conclusion, observe these rules: Proper breeding stock, proper mating, proper food, and proper care and cleaning, and I feel sure you will have a good return in the fall for all your trouble.

**DAIRY.**

**Ontario Creameries Association.**

(Continued from page 70.)

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

The first business taken up next morning was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—President, D. Derbyshire; First Vice-President, A. Wenger; Second Vice-President, John S. Pearce. Directors—John Croil, A. Campbell, I. J. Miller, John Sprague, Robert Philip, W. J. Palmer, Chas. Lonedicker, W. G. Walton, John Hannah, Wm. Halliday, T. Brown, A. Wark, E. Finkann.

**PROPER METHOD OF PAYING FOR MILK AT CREAMERIES.**

Prof. Shutt then opened the morning session with an address on "The Paying of Milk According to Its Value as Shown by the Babcock." He characterized the old plan of pooling of the milk together as little better than a lottery. He then referred to his experiments of the past year with regard to the use of bi-chromate of potash as a preservative in the composite testing of milk. They went to show that great exactitude in the amount of bi-chromate was not necessary, for he had obtained the same results from four and a-half grains to the pint of milk as he had from double this amount. This composite sample will show a reliable test for at least one month. The bi-chromate does not interfere with the reading of fat in any way. He then summed up the advantages of the Babcock test as follows:—(1) In it we have a means of putting the business on an equitable basis. (2) It does not take much time when the test is conducted only once a month. (3) It will encourage both good feeding and good breeding.

**HOW TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF OUR CREAMERY BUTTER.**

Mr. John Boyd, of Chicago, next addressed the convention on the subject of "Improving the Quality of the Creamery Butter." The chief aim, he said, should be uniformity, not absolute perfection, because that was what the consumer wanted, and what he was willing to pay for. He did not want good butter to-day and poor to-morrow.

If a uniform make was sent all the time, the buyer would pay above the market price. The most important point adduced was, according to his opinion, that the reason that the Canadians failed to obtain more awards at Chicago was because the butter was made from cows that had reached an advanced stage of gestation. While musty food or impure water or filthy surroundings would taint butter, he held that it was impossible to produce the delicate aroma of butter by good feeding. This, he said, was due to something in the constitution of the cow, and that this aroma gradually decreased as gestation advanced. In his State the prize butter was always made from fresh cows.

A long and interesting discussion ensued upon this and other points raised by Mr. Boyd; the main points of which were:—

A successful dairyman should have his cows come in in rotation.

Vegetable odors may be eradicated from milk, but taints never; for this and other reasons it was well to put butter upon the market at once, while it was fresh and would command the highest price. Canada was behind in the taste bestowed upon the appearance of the packages: every tub should be filled to the same distance from the top, and finished off with a straight edge used in a circular manner, which would give the top of the tub the appearance of having been placed in a lathe. The feeling of the meeting was in favor of the 112-pound firkin for export trade; others advised a 140-pound firkin. Much stress was laid upon the necessity of having the tubs all the same size, and putting the same weight of butter in each.

Mr. Whitton, of Belleville, gave an interesting account of his own work. He was a firm believer in the usefulness of the winter dairy. He gave the following statements of his profits from eight cows for the past year:—

Cash from cheese factory	\$505.00
Bye products, including calves and whey	80.00
Value of skim-milk	75.00
Butter sold	193.00
<b>A total of</b>	<b>\$853.00</b>
Feed cost	294.00
	<b>\$559.00</b>

Leaving a profit of \$559, which is within one dollar of being \$70 per cow. It will be noticed that the gross receipts are slightly over \$100 per cow.

Mr. John S. Pearce, seedsman, London, who was one of the judges at Chicago, followed with a paper on "Canada's Butter at the World's Fair, Its Defects and How to Improve Them." This was an able paper on a subject which is of such vast importance to every Canadian dairyman that we will publish it in full in an early issue of this paper.

**SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.**

Prof. James gave a long and exceedingly interesting address on "The Value of Science in Agriculture." At the outset he struck the keynote by saying that he did not know that they could adopt a better plan for a successful meeting than to continue working just as they had been for the last quarter of an hour, viz., by engaging in discussion, rather than in listening to set speeches. The line was frequently too rigidly drawn between a speaker and the audience. Proceeding with his subject, the speaker pointed out that in whatever operation we were engaged in, whether it was draining a field or making a pound of butter, it was essential that we should understand the science of agriculture. Questions dwelt upon in buttermaking were the influence of food upon butterfat and how it was formed. Careful experiments had shown that the fat of milk could only be produced by nitrogenous foods. Such plants as clover, peas, beans, were rich in this element, and were capable of drawing their supply, not from the soil, but from the atmosphere. The consequences were that the dairyman who had been growing and feeding these crops to his cows had been adding to his bank account at the expense of the atmosphere. This was the reason that dairying had a tendency to improve the fertility of the soil. The finished product of the farm which took the least out of the soil was the pound of butter. The dairyman ought to understand the relation of the animal to the food, and of the food to the soil. He should begin right at the foundation—with the soil, having it well cultivated and drained, and then see that he grows the proper crops, takes proper care of those delicate pieces of machinery, the cows, and that he turns out the product in such a way as to attract the attention of the consumer.

During the proceedings a telegram was received from Col. Patton, President of the Quebec Dairy-men's Association, which read as follows: Congratulations and warm regards to troublesome Ontario dairymen.

After the usual vote of thanks to the speakers and the citizens for their kind assistance, the convention adjourned, after one of the most successful meetings ever held, to meet next year in Chesley.

A Maple Creek subscriber enquires if we know of any Canadian firms who manufacture wool presses. We do not. Most of the western wool is pressed with the ordinary hay presses. If there are any manufacturers of these wool presses, they would do well to advertise in our columns.

## Western Dairymen's Association.

(Continued from Page 68.)

At this stage of the proceedings the President, Mr. John Geary, London, arrived and delivered the annual address, in which he congratulated the Society upon the success of the past year, and stated that this had been the best initial day at a dairymen's convention which he had ever attended. He then called upon Mr. A. BELL, OF TAVISTOCK, to give a report of his work for the past year. Mr. Bell had set apart four factories for the purpose of instruction, so that instruction could be brought as near home to the people as possible. He was pleased to state that all the students which he had met seemed to be of the right material—eager and willing to take advantage of anything that would be the means of improving the quality of their cheese. He then gave some advice on the manufacture of early spring cheese, and on summing up mentioned the following five essential points, which he said must be practiced faithfully to insure success:—

First—Use a large amount of rennet.

Second—Cook the curds well.

Third—Guard against too much acid.

Fourth—Use salt sparingly.

Fifth—Keep up the temperature in the curing room.

The system of paying for milk according to quality was adopted at Tavistock the past season, with most satisfactory results. He then mentioned some things which it would be necessary to practice in order to get satisfactory results in testing composite samples. First, find out the strength of the acid. In adding milk from day to day shake the jar very little, and that little by means of a circular whirl. Place the jars in hot water a short time before making the test, then take samples at once. Add the acid, slowly letting it run down the sides of the bottle. The temperature of the milk must be taken into consideration, for if too hot the reading will be black, while if too cold there will not be a complete separation of the fat. He thought that there was more due to the variation in the temperature of the milk than in variation in the strength of the acid. Keep bottles warm from the time of adding the acid until the reading has been made.

From experiments which had been conducted with the object of ascertaining the yield of cheese from different quantities of milk, he was satisfied that the system of paying for milk according to quality is right and just. It is also the testimony of all cheesemakers that they get better milk where this system is in force.

In regard to the starter, he had made some changes at Tavistock which may not be familiar to all. The method of preparing a starter is as follows: He would first spot the patron who was sending the best cared-for milk that comes to the factory, then save about fifteen or twenty pounds for each vat, see that the temperature is about right—he recommended about 65° or 70°. Then take a little of the previous day's starter, and add it to what has been set apart; stir well and then add nearly as much pure cold water, stirring and mixing thoroughly. Cover up tight until you require to use it. It will appear somewhat thick, but it is not like common thick milk—pouring once or twice from one pail to another will liquify it almost like normal milk. In conclusion, he urged all cheesemakers to be more watchful with their milk, and to reject any that they think will in any way injure the quality of their cheese.

## DISCUSSION.

A lively discussion then took place upon the reliability of the Babcock test, in which Prof. Vanslyke said that the completeness of test was due to the rapidity of motion. He had known milk which should have tested three and a-half or four per cent, to drop to two and a-half to three, owing to loss of motion, due to a loose belt or the friction wheels not gripping tightly. He would recommend the use of cog machines.

## PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH THE SILO.

The session Wednesday morning was opened with an address by Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, in which he gave his own personal experience in building silos. He gave an amusing account of the building of his first silo, and of the comments which were made by his neighbors. The time had come when the farmer must change his ways and become a manufacturer. He must stop selling his produce for someone else to manufacture. There were sixty million acres of cornstalks bleaching in the United States. This great crop must be saved and fed in such a way as to bring the waste down as low as possible, and the only way that this can be done is by means of the silo.

Mr. Gould then entered into a full and very interesting description of the construction of the silo in use on his own farm. The best dimension was twelve by twelve feet, and as near thirty feet deep as possible. He would prefer two silos of this size to one large one. A deep silo brought more pressure upon the fodder, which had the effect of keeping it in a better condition. He would prefer a clay floor for the silo, which he would round out in the form of a bowl—the advantage of this was that it took the pressure off the foundation and sides of the building. He was in favor of cheaper silos. The last one which he built was made of a single ply of tongued and grooved lumber, with no tar paper, and it would preserve the fodder equally as well as the more expensive buildings.

For filling the silo he would use the White Virginia corn, which contains more sugar than any other corn, and for this reason will make a better ensilage, and one which will keep better and is more palatable. He had had good success with clover and millet, and would try peas and oats as a silage crop next year. He wanted to get something to supply a balanced ration, and thought that peas would be the most profitable crop to grow for this purpose, as he did not think that it pays to thresh the grain, grind it, and then put it back on the feed again. Corn should be cultivated as shallow as it was possible to run the cultivator; many corn fields were totally ruined by the cutting of the roots of the corn plants through deep cultivation.

Mr. Gould minutely described the most economical process of cutting, hauling and preparing the corn for the silo. He had tried different machines, but had discarded them all, and now had his corn cut by hand and laid across the rows, and not lengthwise as is the usual custom; this he claimed made it much easier to load. He had also discarded all trucks and low wagons, and now uses a common hay rack boarded across the top, being careful to lay the corn all the one way. In filling the silo he is much against the tramping of the ensilage in the silo. Poles are laid across the top of the silo, and upon this a table about three and a-half feet square is placed; the cut corn drops in the centre of this and soon forms a cone, which shoots the fodder to the edges of the silo. When he wishes to fill the corners he merely turns the table half way round, so that the corn will be thrown towards the corners. Each night he would put the two last loads in the centre of the silo. He uses no covering at all. He would tread the top of the silo for half an hour for three days, and throw about twenty pails of water over the top; this would form a crust which would keep the silage perfectly. Last year all the waste in his silo was about ten bushels. Winter dairying was the most profitable branch of farming, for with a silo a man could keep his cows cheaper in the winter than he could in the summer.

TO BE CONTINUED.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## Veterinary.

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

## RINGBONE.

A. WEST, Blake, Man.:—"I have a colt three years old. There is what I think is a ringbone on his left hind foot; at least there is what appears to be a ring around the foot just about the hoof, and he is quite lame. I have used Kendall's Blisters and Sprain Cure with no effect. Please let me know what it is and what to do for it."

It is evidently a ringbone, and we would advise you to have it fired by a qualified person. Blistering is of very little value in a large majority of such cases.

## A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

WM. DUNFIELD, Dauphin, P. O.:—"I have a yearling colt which took what I thought was distemper five months ago. It had two lumps on the throat, between the wide part of the jaws, about half the size of a hen egg and has been running at both nostrils ever since. Last week one of its hind legs swelled around the middle joint and above it, and broke in three or four places, and is running thick bloody matter. I have him in a stable by himself; he eats very well and is able to lay down and get up, but is very thin. Another five-year-old horse has a hard lump about the size of an egg between the jaws close to the right jaw, and is running at the right eye. Still another has a lump the size of a bean, and is running a little at the eye on the same side. Both the latter are fat and hearty. Please tell me what is the matter with them and what to do."

The symptoms are indicative of a contagious disease, and we would strongly advise you to immediately notify the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, or S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, Carberry, who will take the necessary steps to ascertain the true nature of the trouble.

## LICE.

W. BALDWIN, SR., St. Manitou:—"I have a mare four years old; has been in pasture through the summer, but since using her this winter she has taken to rubbing her left side and hind quarters and stamping with her hind feet while standing in the stable. While driving her, if the tug touches her thigh, she will swing out or squat; otherwise seems perfectly well and hearty."

Examine closely and carefully and you will probably find that lousiness is the cause of your mare's peculiar behavior. If such is the case, the following treatment will likely prove effectual: Stavesacre seed (powdered), four ounces; soft soap, four ounces; carbolic acid, one ounce; soft water, one gallon; boil down to half a gallon. Apply to the lousy parts once a week until the itchiness disappears. If you fail to find lice on the animal, the ailment may be mange, which would require different treatment.

## ROUP.

G. BRAY, Ralplhton, Man.:—"My hens get swellings over the eyes; the trouble seems to be catching, as it is spreading. When it gets bad it prevents them closing their mouths. Please prescribe." See answer to T., Saltcoats, page 47, February 1st issue of ADVOCATE, and also see treatment for "roup" in turkeys, in February 20th issue.

## Legal.

## MAKING REPAIRS.

R. H. W.:—"The cattle shed on a farm I occupy as a tenant was blown down some time ago. The landlord will not repair it. Can I compel him to do so? And can I compel the landlord to make necessary repairs on the other buildings, and also keep the line fences in repair?"

Unless the landlord specially agreed to keep the buildings and line fences in repair, you cannot compel him to make repairs; and if you agree to keep up repairs, would be compellable to make the repairs yourself—ordinary wear and tear excepted. In the absence of any agreement as to making repairs, your position is that you can either do the repairs or leave them undone, but you must pay rent for the term for which you have taken the farm.

## REPAIRING HOUSE—LEAVING FARM.

J. K. P.:—"I. C rented a farm from B for five years, and C agreed, as part of the rent, to complete certain unfinished parts of the house on the farm; C has since completed the work agreed upon. C afterwards discovers that repairs to the roof and otherwise are necessary in order to make the house habitable. Can C recover from B damages for household goods which were injured by reason of the house being badly built or out of repair? and can he make B put the house in repair? 2. Can C leave the farm, under the above circumstances, before the expiration of the five years; and how long notice must he give B of his intention to quit?"

1. No. C cannot recover damages from B, nor can he compel B to repair the house, unless B specially agreed by terms of the lease to make the repairs. 2. Of course C may leave the farm, but will still continue to be the tenant and liable to pay the rent; and if he took the place for five years, he will be bound to his bargain for the whole term.

## REPLACING DEAD TREES.

JAY KAY:—"In 1892 I gave an agent for a firm of nurserymen an order for trees, and on the printed form which I signed there was a condition by which the firm agreed to replace any trees that died during the first year at half price, and another condition in print that the firm would not be bound by any agreement made by an agent not in accordance with the printed form of contract. I objected, at the time, to the above conditions, and the agent, to induce me to give an order, then struck out both of the two clauses referred to and wrote on the order a clause agreeing to replace free any trees which should die within three years. Some of the trees have died, and I wrote to the firm to replace them, and they have replied saying that I must look to the agent, and that they are not liable for any such contract as the agent made. Can I compel them to refund the money or replace the trees?"

Where an agent exceeds his authority as the agent here has done, the principal is not bound, unless the principal having notice of the contract made by the agent choose to adopt it; and if they, knowing the terms, accept the benefit of the contract, then they must also accept the obligations of it. If, therefore, you can prove that the firm, when the trees were supplied to you, knew of the contract made by the agent for them, then they are liable. Your remedy is by action.

## SPARKS FROM ENGINE—JUDGE DECIDING CASE.

V. G. W.:—"1. Is a railway company liable for damages done to property by fire caused by sparks from a passing engine? 2. Can a Judge in a Division court, after delivering his charge to the jury and after the jury have retired to consider their verdict, then recall the jury and take the case from them and decide it himself?"

1. A railway company is not responsible for the emission of sparks from an engine when all known and reasonable precautions are taken to prevent it. But they must take all such reasonable precautions, and it is their duty to keep their track reasonably clean from combustible matter likely to cause a fire. 2. No. When a trial is commenced with a jury, the judge cannot then during its progress discharge the jury and try the case himself.

## SALE OF LAND.

SUBSCRIBER:—"A and B about nine years ago jointly purchased 100 acres of land, and the deed was taken to them jointly. B afterwards, about six years ago, got into financial difficulties and conveyed by deed the land to C, simply giving a deed of the whole 100 acres. A never knew that C had anything to do with the place till quite recently. There has never been any division of the property between A and B. What are the rights of A, B and C, respectively?"

A is entitled to his one-half share of the property, and if necessary can have his portion defined by the court. As between B and C, one or the other of them is probably entitled to the other one-half of the farm, and if C bought it from B, of course C could claim anything as against A which B could have claimed. But whether C ever bought it all, or whether he held it simply as a trustee for B, is a question which depends entirely on the intention of B and C at the time the deed was given from B to C.



FAMILY CIRCLE.

A Visit to Dryburgh Abbey.

BY MRS. GEORGE A. PAULL.

It is one of the charms of travel upon the other side of the ocean that within a radius of a very few miles several places of interest are often located. Leaving the train at Melrose station, the traveller can visit not only Melrose Abbey, but the beautiful ruins of Dryburgh as well as Abbotsford, the home of the genius whom Scotland delights to honor as her son.

Dryburgh was once dedicated to the worship of the Druids. The word literally translated would mean "Oakburgh," a name which it well deserves at the present day. In the Celtic "Darach-Bruach," or "brugh", means the bank of the sacred oaks, and the British word "Dru" is the same as the Greek *drys*. Relics of the old Druid ritual have been found in the neighborhood of Dryburgh, and amongst other things instruments for human sacrifice in the worship of their gods.

In 520 A. D., Dryburgh was inhabited by a society of Christian missionaries, under the guidance of St. Modan, a bishop who was renowned throughout all the country for his extreme asceticism and zeal. In the year 1150 Hugh de Morville and his wife, Beatrice de Beauchamp, founded the Abbey and Church of St. Mary of Dryburgh, and assigned it to a convent of the Præmonstratensian Friars, in whose hands it continued until the period of the Reformation.

There are three dungeons in the Abbey, two of them in good preservation, and the third but partly ruined. The innermost one is 32 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 9 feet high, with a window barely two inches in breadth, just sufficient to admit the merest slit of light. Severe indeed were the punishments inflicted upon refractory monks, for in this dungeon we find a hole cut in a solid stone, big enough for the largest man's hand, into which the culprit's hand was thrust, and then wedged in with a wooden wedge, which was driven in so firmly that the prisoner could not extricate it. The end of this wedge was chained to the wall, and the hole was placed so low that the poor wretch could neither sit nor lie, but had to kneel. In many cases this punishment was prolonged for four days and nights, and the tortures must have become intolerable. If an outcry was made, a brother monk was sent in with a stout cudgel to repress complaint. A square aperture in the side of the wall was for the fare of bread and water, and to contain the devotional books of those prisoners whose punishment did not altogether deprive them of their liberty.

Dark, damp, and moss grown, with only the single ray of outdoor sunlight to brighten the gloom, pitiful indeed was the plight of those who had fallen under the ban of their superior. One cannot but wonder with what feelings they bore the punishment, which was oftentimes out of all proportion to the offence. Would it not be apt to kindle bitter passions in the heart of the sufferer, or would he be so cowed by the solitude, darkness and sense of helplessness that there would be only an abject submission to those who were set over him? Perhaps in those long hours of pain and loneliness a sense of the tenderness of the heavenly Father, the sweetness of His consolations, and the graciousness of His forgiveness would rise in contrast to the stern judgments of man towards his fellow. Could the damp walls tell the story of the suffering they have seen, the moans that have beaten against them like the waves upon a rock-bound coast, our hearts would grow still more sad in sympathy.

Another of these dungeons has a history that is not without interest. In 1745 a woman took

refuge within its dark walls, and during the rest of her life she never left its shelter during the day. At night she would come out from her gloomy habitation, and go to the house of a Mr. Haliburton, of Newmains, or a Mr. Erskine, of Shielfield, and beg from them the necessaries of life. Anything more than barely sufficient for her needs she would refuse. At midnight she would light her candle and return to her dungeon, assuring her friends that while she was absent a spirit had visited the place and arranged it for her. She called this spirit "Fatlips," and described him as a little man, wearing heavy iron shoes, with which he trampled the clay floor of the dungeon, thus dispersing the dampness. There was much of mystery about this woman. She would never reveal to any one the secret of her choice of this strange abode, nor

themes. It would be easy to believe that the temptations common to humanity stayed afar from this peaceful retreat, where beauty and peace reigned. So tenderly has time dealt with the once magnificent building, the stately Norman arches, and the massive stone walls, that the years have brought added gifts instead of robbing them of their beauty.

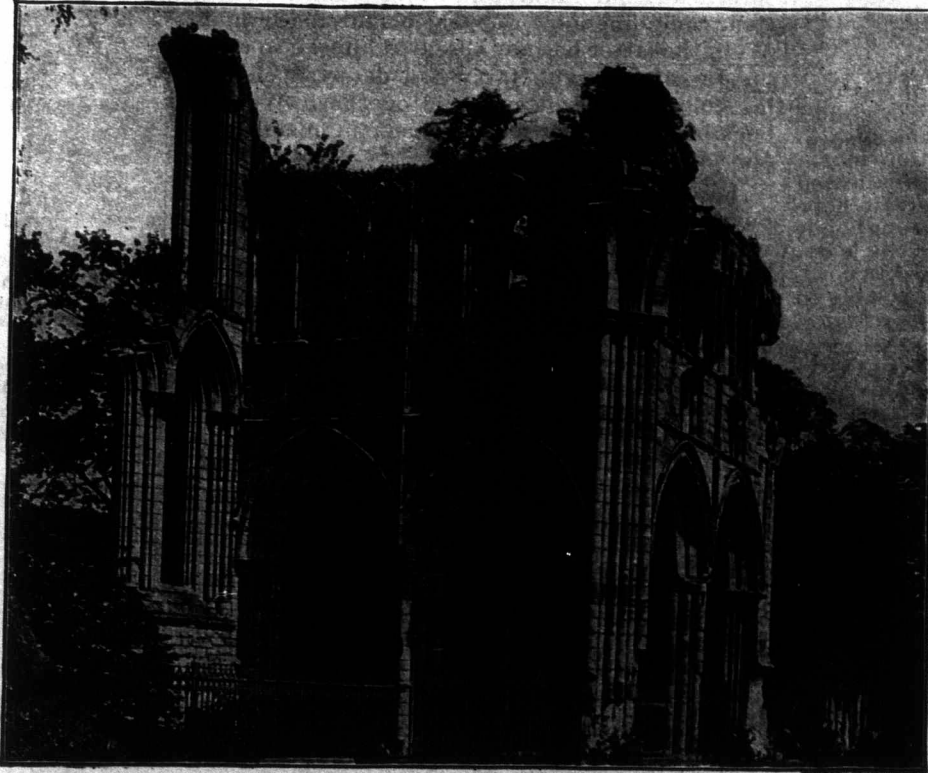
The visitor versed in architecture will notice that though a large part of Dryburgh Abbey belongs to the Norman era, there is much that belongs to a still earlier date. The distinguishing feature of mediæval architecture is the arch, and there are no less than four distinct styles of arches to be found in these ruins—the Roman arch, with its square sides, the Saxon arches, with their widely slanted surfaces, the intersected Norman arch, and the English Gothic arch. Not only in design but in material and in execution do these arches differ. Part of the north transept is still standing, in fairly good repair, called St. Mary's aisle. The stone of which the Abbey is built was hewn from a quarry close at hand, and was of a pinkish grey in color. Mellowed by age, and caressed by vines which clamber over it almost lovingly, half hidden by foliage, its broken walls standing out in bold relief against the blue sky, while the birds dart through its open casements, and the summer air sighs through the graceful arches, it is a picture which one cannot often hope to find equalled.

Looking through the west door, we have a good view of St. Mary's aisle, framed in by the old stone arch in which we stand. The western door is a Norman arch, decorated with the mouldings of that style, while the north transept is of early English Gothic work. It is to be remarked that the different parts of the Abbey were built upon different levels. The church itself is upon the highest level, and it requires ten steps to come down to the level of the cloister. Ten more are needed to reach the chapter house. Looking through the cloister door the differences in height are readily observable. Not much remains of the Abbey now, but the chapter house, St. Modan's chapel, and a large vaulted chamber, now the family vault of the Erskines. The chapter house is 47 feet in length, 23 feet broad, and 20 feet high. There are five windows at the eastern end, and at the west a large circular window with a small one each side of it. There is an ancient font in this chapter house which is considered the finest in Scotland.

The part of the Abbey that is completely in ruins rivals in beauty the better preserved portion. St. Catherine's window is more beautiful than it could possibly have been when first completed. The whole arch is covered with a heavy mantle of vines, and the circular window is left open with the perfect blue of heaven behind it. Where the walls have crumbled, Nature lovingly entwines them with ivy, and trees wave their branches where once the sweet-voiced monks walked and chanted their anthems of praise. What could be more beautiful than this decay? Could the fretted roof of any cathedral equal the grandeur of the arch which spans the universe? Man's incompleteness is so tenderly crowned by God's completeness. In the place of the massive walls the eyes rest upon luxuriant foliage, a stretch of velvet sward where solemn footsteps echoed along the stone floor, and with the vine-clad arch as a suggestion of the builder's design, the blue sky bends down to roof it in. The perfect azure that fills the interstices of the stone work of the open window exceeds in richness and perfection of color the most gorgeous glass through which the daylight ever filtered into the dimness of the sanctuary, and we are fain to confess that it is nature rather than art that is the very crown of beauty.

One by one the grave monks that walked within these cloistered walls have passed into the mystery of death, and have been laid to rest, but still the seasons come and go, and the great parable of death and resurrection is whispered with each falling of the leaf and return of spring.

The afternoon of Wednesday, September 26, 1832, saw a large concourse of people thronging the wide enclosure before the Abbey, rich and poor, high and low, townsman and stranger, gathered together, drawn by one common sorrow, to bear to the sepulchre all that remained of the great genius, the warm-hearted friend, the beloved father—Sir Walter Scott.



SIR WALTER SCOTT'S TOMB.

could she be prevailed upon to leave it. Gossip alleged that it was in consequence of a vow that she had made that she would never look upon the sun again until the return of her lover from the war. He was killed, and so she hid herself from the light of day ever afterward. The dungeon long bore the name of the spirit whom she said visited it, and was regarded by superstitious people with awe long after her death.

Another ghost of world-wide fame walks in the Dryburgh ruins. The White Maid of Avenel, it is said, can still be invoked by any one who knows how, when, and where to use the charm which



ST. MARY'S AISLE.

brings her into communion with mortals. Indeed it is said that sometimes she appears unsummoned, much to the alarm of the unfortunate wight whom she honors.

A charming foot path, beside an old wall covered with moss and ivy, and overhung by the branches of trees, which make an arabesque of light and shade upon the path, leads us to the Abbey, a fitting entrance to a scene of such romantic beauty.

One can fancy the white-garbed monks walking two and two along this shady path, their heads bent, while their tongues discoursed of heavenly

The day was dark and lowering, as if Nature herself shared in the general grief, and when the coffin was borne to its last resting place, a sob broke from the multitude, and the wind wailed and shrieked about the old pillars and crumbling walls.

The pilgrim to Dryburgh pauses a little space in quiet thought before the sepulchre where lie the remains of one of the greatest of Scotland's sons. In the beautiful Abbey which he loved in life, beside the remains of his wife, in the tomb of his ancestors, they gently laid away all that was mortal of the man who could sweep the emotions of the human heart at will.

Brave heart, who shall say that rest was not passing sweet, after life's fitful fever was stilled, and the mistakes which fretted the calm of life's eventide were forgotten in the tenderness of death? The massive walls stand like sentinels about the quiet tomb; the song of birds, the voices of Nature's myriad pensioners, the distant music of a child's prattle, are the only sounds that break the silence, and so, until the glory of the Resurrection morn, the quiet form sleeps on, within the hallowed shades of Dryburgh, "In the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body, that it may be like unto His glorious body, according to the mighty working whereby He is able to subdue all things unto Himself."—*The Churchman.*

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Through seas of light  
A vision bright  
Slow moves the Paschal  
moon,  
Its sails are set  
Its prows are wet  
With the mist of night's still  
noon.

To barren lands,  
To empty hands,  
To hearts that ache and wait,  
The buds of spring,  
The hopes that sing,  
It bears a shining freight.

Although it seems a very short time since the New Year's greetings rang in our ears, St. Valentine's season has already slipped past us and March has been ushered in. What a fuss the blustering old fellow does make! He is called a spring month, but I really believe he must belong to winter, and is what the boys call "kicking" about having so soon to resign his throne to the gentle spring-queen. But with all his bravado he is not a bad fellow, and smiles very lamb-like and graciously once in a while, probably coming to the sage conclusion that he might as well yield gracefully to the inevitable.

Before I write again the time for the Easter eggs will be over. When I was a boy we used to almost hurt ourselves seeing who could eat the greatest number; but that was rather a foolish thing to do. Why do you not tell your old uncle more about your every day life? Don't think because his hair is grey that his heart is old accordingly; because it is not, and the stories of your pains and pleasures bring to his mind his own childhood—a memory of which he never tires.

The long nights are gradually growing less, so you should all make good use of those that remain. I refer to your reading; because the fast approaching and busy spring months leave but little leisure, or at least so I found it in my young days on the farm. Perhaps even now, many of you find little spare time, but even if you have not a whole evening at once, a few minutes now and then will make a very respectable total at the end of a month. In fact I believe that with reading as with medicine the homeopathic system is a very good one. The main thing to do is to try to remember what you have read; an excellent help in this is to converse about it. I have recently seen two quotations which I think are worth repeating, so I will give them.

"Reading makes a full man; speaking a ready man; writing an exact man; and reflection a perfect man." "We feed upon what we read, but digest only what we meditate upon."

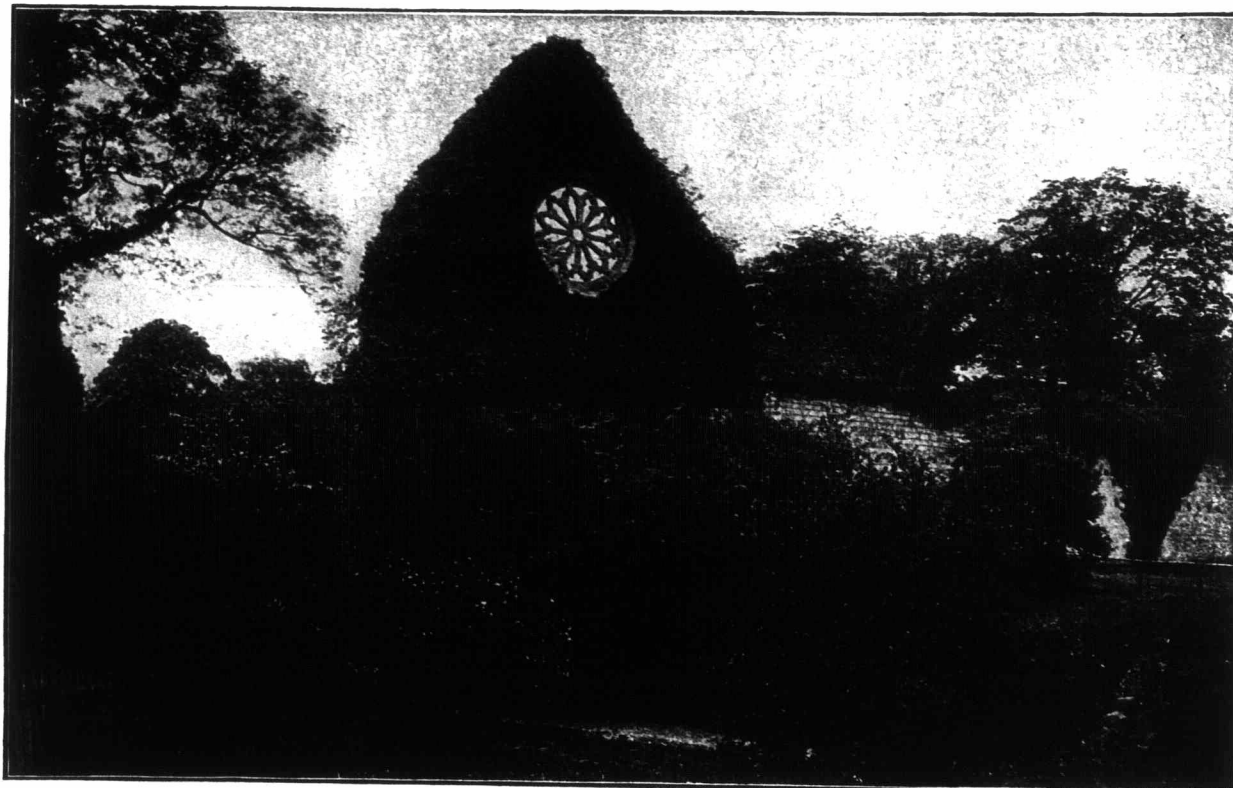
Do you know how John Halifax proposed to get over the great yew hedge which he could not climb? He said he would begin on one side and break twig by twig till he reached the other, and this very remark furnishes a key to his character, for he learned to read by studying along the road as he was driving the carts of skins; and in like manner

he overcame every difficulty in life, till from a tanner's apprentice picked out of the street he became a wealthy and respected mill-owner. This is one instance of what perseverance has done, can do and will do.

So if any of you find a hedge of difficulties between you and any desired object, try his plan—break them one by one, and in time you'll surmount them all. Indeed, it is not necessary to resort to stories to find cases of this kind; I know of several, and "what man has done man can do."

I am much pleased, and so I feel sure will all the cousins be, to learn that our old friends, Harry A. Woodworth and Ed. A. Fairbrother, have returned to our ranks, and I must thank them for their complimentary remarks on our department. Well, the latter has not absented himself so much, but I really thought Harry had deserted, changed his colors or forgotten us altogether. Welcome back boys, and long may you remain members of our happy circle.

I am pleased also to see the prizes for original puzzles being so evenly distributed among our workers. You see, the new contributors stand as good a chance as any, so every one should try. The more the merrier and the keener the contest. Our list of solvers is much too small to be satisfactory. There are only two more lists to be sent in till the first set of prizes will be distributed, so make the most of the time. The winners' names will appear in the April 15 number.



ST. CATHERINE'S WINDOW.

Why does not some one tell me to cease writing? I fear I have fallen into the habit of making my letters so long that most of you will not be bothered reading them. And lest that be so I will hastily conclude, as I do not wish you to become tired of

UNCLE TOM.  
P. S.—The prize each issue for March and April for the best puzzle will be 50c. The prize "Fairy Story" is unavoidably left out for want of space in this number. It will appear in our next.

Puzzles.  
PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—RIDDLE.

Two twin sisters are we, but while we live on earth  
We must be separated, as we have been from our birth;  
There's a canal you've heard of, we live on either side,  
But tho' 'tis bridged we cannot cross no matter how we tried.  
We are not blind by any means, yet, such is cruel fate,  
Although we live so near, not one of us has seen her mate.  
Folks think we're disagreeable, at least so people say,  
For when one looks at the other, she also turns away;  
Yet we sympathize most deeply, when one wakes neither sleeps,  
And when one meets with misfortune the other always weeps.

ADA ARMAND.

2—CHARADE.

Come, posers, one and all,  
A new SECOND has begun,  
In this our puzzling corner,  
And we'll have COMPLETE of fun.  
Some eve we'll meet together  
Before the month is past,  
Each one will FIRST and eat a THIRD,  
And all will have a LAST.

ADA ARMAND.

3—CHARADE.

Once on a time a country lad,  
"Bout twelve years old they say,  
While scanning o'er the newspaper  
A conundrum met one day.

This lad was fond of cracking nuts,  
Though hard the shell might be;  
This conundrum sure a nut did prove  
To him, as we shall see.

He tried and tried, and tried again  
This nut to crack, but, Oh!  
The shell was all too tough for him,  
He had to let it go.

Help came at last, his dear papa—  
The darling dear old soul;  
With a little perseverance,  
They got the meat out whole.

From this time on our country lad  
An interest did take  
In cracking puzzleistic nuts,  
And oft some shells would make.

He met our friend, the ADVOCATE,  
Way back in eighty-five,  
And joined the enigmatic crew,  
Then for the prize did strive.

He tried at first with poor success,  
As many puzzlers do,  
But perseverance crowned at last—  
He won, and so can you.

The crew was then 'bout threescore strong,  
A happy band were they,  
But some have gone to "Davy Jones,"  
And FIRST they seem to stay.

The captain and the captain's mate,  
Miss Armand and Sir Reeve,  
Are still on board, and LAST command,  
As you may all perceive.

A few more still are at their  
post,  
And doing grand work  
too,  
And yet there's more just  
like myself,  
That's almost lost to view.

"We need more men to man  
the ship,"  
Dear Uncle Tom doth  
say;  
"Who's willing now to hoist  
his sail,  
And speed with us away?"

And now, kind friends, just  
one word more  
To ye who'd win the prize,  
'Tis "perseverance is suc-  
cess,"

TOTAL all the honor lies,  
FAIR BROTHER.

4—SQUARE WORD.

"To construct" is my first;  
my second's a "bird;"  
My third is to "hinder," so  
don't think this absurd;  
My fourth is a "blackbird,"  
the name you have heard;  
My fifth is to "penetrate,  
enroll or record."

ADA SMITHSON.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In the "evening parties" gay;  
In the "parlor games" we play;  
In the "music" and the din;  
In the "prizes" that we win;  
In the "New Year" just begun;  
In the "sportsman" and his gun;  
In the "summer days" so bright;  
In the "dazzling snow" so white;  
In the "zephyr's" gentle breeze;  
In the "chilling winds" that freeze;  
In such "silly rhymes" as these:  
Now, cousins, I hope that this puzzle  
Will be the COMPLETE,  
But if it is not, I ask you all  
To pardon my conceit.

GEO. W. BLYTHE.

Answers to February 1st Puzzles.

1—Province of Ontario. 2—Wheat, heat, eat, at. 3—A pair of shoes. 4 (a)—E L A T E (b)—I D E A L  
L A M I A D U N C E  
A M O N G E N A T E  
T I N G E A C T O R  
E A G E R L E E R S

Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to February 1st Puzzles.

Geo. W. Blyth, Thos. McKim, Josie Sheehan, A. R. Borrowman, Charlie Edwards, Joshua Umbach.

It was evidently an Irish editor, who, being unable to obtain a sufficiency of news for his daily paper, made the following extraordinary announcement:

"Owing to an unusual pressure of matter, we are to-day obliged to leave several columns blank."

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# AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,—It does not need us to tell you that the times in Canada are hard, yes, very hard; harder, indeed, than any of us ever recollect of experiencing before. We read of the actions and policy of the Government at Ottawa, and we discuss our Provincial politics. We note the effect of a free trade policy in England, but we also note the effect of a high tariff policy in the United States. Yet the same old hard times still stare we Canadians in the face.

The time has arrived when it behoves every farmer who has a dollar to spend, to lay that dollar out as economically as he can. To make the purchasing power of your dollar in hard times equal to the purchasing power of two dollars in ordinary times should be the daily study of all of us.

This firm recognized that great truth, and have, in their humble way, striven to be equal to the occasion.

To explain our position more fully, we will briefly describe the old way of conducting mercantile business. First, the manufacturer sold his wares to the wholesale man; then the wholesale man sold to the retail man; then the retail man sold to the farmer. In each transfer there was more or less loss from bad debts, and, of course, each man who handled the goods had to get a living out of it. In some instances it was the agent instead of the retailer, but in any case it was the farmer who paid the whole bill. Are we right or are we wrong in the above statement? We leave it to yourself to supply the answer. If you are a spot cash buyer, our system comes to your assistance.

We are a wholesale firm selling direct to the consumer for spot cash only. We have no agents and do not want any. If you have the cash (for that is where we draw the line) you may buy of us just as cheap as your local storekeeper buys, and if you make your order large enough, then we pay all the freight to your nearest station, no matter where you live in Canada. On and after March 15th, 1894, we pay the freight if your order reaches the limit we have laid down for each province of the Dominion. To understand our system in detail you should have one of our spring catalogues, which we mail free to all. This book is ready for distribution on March 15th, but you had better get in your application for one now. It is a book of 64 pages, with 6,000 prices and 700 illustrations. In fact, we sell everything that farmers use.

We quote at random a few of the prices in that book:—Working harness collars, \$1.50 each. Eddy's best matches, 8c. per box. Four dozen ordinary clothes-pins for 5c. One dozen harness snaps, 15c. Creamers, only 65c. Tin dippers, only 5c. Farmer's sewing outfit, 25c. One dozen repair links for chains, only 25c. A sold steel nail hammer for only 40c. and so on! These few prices will show you the wonderful advantage of dealing direct with the Wholesale House. To enjoy these privileges, however, you must be in a position to buy for cash. In conclusion, gentlemen, we will take pleasure in mailing you one of our Catalogues, which very fully explains our system, and describes the goods we have for sale.

We have the honor to be,  
Yours respectfully,

**STANLEY MILLS & CO**  
Wholesale Merchants,  
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.  
5-a-om

### Important Sales of Pure-bred Cattle & Sheep in England

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princess Street, Hanover Square, London W., execute commissions for the purchase of live stock, and personally attend to shipments. Catalogues may be obtained in due time at the office of the Farmer's Advocate.

Cable Address: Shorthorn, London. 5-b-om

### AUCTION - OF - SALE

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

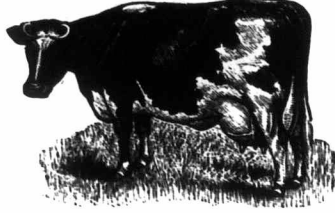
Wednesday, April 4th, 1894,  
Lot 25, Con. 16, London Tp, near Denfield, Ont.  
at One o'clock.

About 20 Head of Cows and Young Animals,  
With the thick, stylish, low down Scotch Bull  
Jocelyn 17488, at their head. Anyone wanting  
good cattle at their own figures should attend  
this sale.

TERMS—9 months on approved joint notes.

**J. T. GIBSON,**  
DENFIELD, ONT.

# GRAND'S REPOSITORY



53 to 59 ADELAIDE ST. WEST,  
**Toronto, Can.**

We have received instructions from  
**MAJOR E. H. FOSTER,**

to sell his entire herd of  
--- REGISTERED ---

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At AUCTION, on  
**Tuesday, Mar. 20th, 1894**

MAJOR FOSTER'S celebrated herd of  
Holsteins include only the choicest  
strains of breeding, and will be sold  
at our Repository on the above date  
without the slightest reserve.

TERMS CASH.—Entries of First-  
class Registered Holsteins will be  
received for this important Sale up  
to March 15th. . . . .



REMEMBER THE  
**GREAT BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE**

to take place at above establishment on  
**FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 30th & 31st,**  
(the two days following the Annual Sta-  
tion Show, in Toronto.)

MAKE YOUR ENTRIES AT ONCE . . . .  
Several well-known American Buyers  
have already signified their intention of  
being present, and are PREPARED TO  
PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR  
HIGH-CLASS, WELL-BRED HORSES.

For all information address,  
**Silver & Smith,**  
PROPRIETORS GRAND'S REPOSITORY,  
Toronto.

Imported and  
Home-bred **LINCOLNS**  
The first Royal winner,  
Royal Chester, at the head  
of the flock. Ewes from  
the best English flocks,  
such as those of Dudding,  
Bailes, Wright and Clark.  
Rams to head flocks a  
specialty.  
**R. W. STEVENS,**  
5-y-om LAMBETH, ONT.

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

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

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

**M. I. ELLIOTT,** Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q.  
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representative  
of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of  
Glosters, Claret, Lovely, Nonpareils, Minas,  
Rosebud and Mayflower. Herd headed by the  
imp. Cruickshank bull, King James. 15-1-y-om

## WESTRUTHER PARK

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

**JOHN IDINGTON,**  
24-y-om Stratford.

**H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Cargill, Ont.  
**SHORTHORNS.**

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

**SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES.**  
A choice lot of young bulls on hand for sale  
at reasonable figures. **JNO. RACEY, JR.,**  
Lennoxville, Que. 17-1-y-om

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull  
for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start  
a herd with, or some Improved Yorkshire pigs  
from imported sow Lady Lindsay (22), write  
**C. G. DAVIS,** Woodland's Terrace Farm,  
Freeman P. O. 13-1-y-om

**MEADOW-LAWN SHORTHORNS.**  
I will sell bull calves from my stock bull  
Royal Sovereign at prices to suit the times  
Come and see me or write.

**M. J. IRELAND,** Copetown, Ont.  
15-1-y-om

## VALENTINE FIGHT,

Maple Leaf Farm, Oriol, Ontario,  
Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on  
liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn  
bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds  
also a three-year-old shire stallion from import-  
ed sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a  
grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Wood-  
stock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 11-1-y-om

## I HAVE FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES 6 EXTRA SHORTHORN BULLS

(FIVE REDS AND ONE ROAN),  
From three to fourteen months old; sire,  
Ottawa Chief, bred by J. & W. Russell, and full  
brother to the champion heifer at World's Fair.  
They are from dams bred by J. & W. Watt's  
stock. Oxford-Down sheep of both sexes  
always for sale, both English and Canadian-  
bred. **HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL,** 10-1-y-om

## FOR SALE.

A choice lot of  
Shorthorns—bulls &  
heifers, of good qual-  
ity and of the most  
approved breeding.  
Show animals a  
specialty. The accom-  
panying cut rep-  
resents one of the  
animals now offered  
for sale. Come and  
see us, or write for particulars.

**JOHN MORGAN & SONS,**  
7-1-y-om KERWOOD, ONT.

FOR SALE—Two choice Shorthorn Bull  
calves, 10 & 13 months old, sired by Har-  
mon Chief—14380. Also a few Berkshire  
sows, 5 months old, at prices to suit the times.  
**R. Rivers & Son,**  
13-1-y-om Spring Hill Farm, WALKERTON.

## Shorthorn Bulls

I now offer three  
Superior Yearling  
Bulls, sired by  
Wimple Hero and Doctor Len-  
ton. Dams are of the Upper  
Mill and Syme families. Also  
a few choice heifers of similar breeding.

**JOHN MILLER,**  
349-1-c-om Markham, Ont.

## SHOW BULL FOR SALE

**PETER ARKELL,** Teeswater, Breeder & Imp.  
of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 345-yom

## Ample Shade Stock Farm

Ten young Shorthorn Bulls for sale, low  
down, blocky fellows, with plenty of size, at  
prices to suit the times. Come and see us, or  
write for particulars.

**E. GAUNT & SONS,**  
13-1-y-om St. Helens.

## NOTICES.

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

Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., will  
sell by public auction, March 21st, 1894, their  
entire stud of Clydesdales, Hackneys and  
Standard-bred Horses; see their advertise-  
ment in this issue. A full review of their stud  
will appear in our next number.

Montreal, October 24, 1877.

Messrs. Dick & Co., City.  
Dear Sirs—I used a box of your Purifier, and found it  
an excellent article. My horse improved so much in  
appearance that I have since sold him to American  
buyers, making a first-class sale. I also had a horse that  
got badly sprained in the knee. A Veterinary surgeon  
told me to try Dick's Blisters, which I did, and the result  
was that, in less than ten days, I was driving him as well  
as ever.  
Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY.

## MAPLE SYRUP AND WHAT THE BEST IS MADE

The impetus given to trade for maple syrup and sugar  
was very great at the World's Fair last year. Many  
people outside of our maple states learned for the first time  
what constituted a fine quality of syrup and sugar. The  
highest awards for maple products, both syrup and  
sugar, were given to Ohio and Vermont farmers, and al-  
most all rely to those who in making this product used  
the Champion Evaporator, made by the Grimm Mfg. Co.,  
at Hudson, Ohio, Rutland, Vt., and Montreal, Que., whose  
advertisement appears in these columns.

## METALLIC ROOFING CO., TORONTO, ONT.

We have used large quantities of your Metallic Shingles  
and Siding during the past eight years and have always  
found them to give good satisfaction, while, at the same  
time we have found by actual experience that your  
Shingles can be laid considerably quicker than any  
others in the market. We might mention that we have  
laid about 2,000 squares of your galvanized Eastlake  
Shingles on the new buildings erected on the Exhibition  
grounds this season. The 60 tons of your Owl Brand of  
galvanized Corrugated Iron, for the new train sheds at  
the U. on Station here, is very satisfactory.

DOUGLAS BROS., Toronto.

## THE LEICESTERSHIRE TICK AND VERMIN DESTROYER.

For many years the above preparation has been used  
with unparalleled success in different parts of Europe,  
and the proprietors have purchased the formula at great  
expense, and are now prepared to supply the trade or  
consumers with the genuine article, and at greatly re-  
duced prices. It was first used in Leicestershire, Eng-  
land, since which time it has made a reputation for itself  
throughout Europe, and has lately been introduced into  
the British Provinces of North America and the United  
States, manufactured by G. C. Briggs & Sons, 31 King-St.  
west, Hamilton, Ont., for the Dominion of Canada.

## PEARCE'S SEEDS.

The well-known seed firm of John S. Pearce & Co., of  
this city, as usual, is forward with a handsome catalogue  
for 1894, representing every department of the seed  
trade, and also garden requisites, bee-keepers' supplies,  
fertilizers, and everything in the way of dairy supplies.  
Practical gardeners, florists and farmers generally con-  
tend that Pearce's seeds are good, fresh, pure and true.  
Let every farmer, gardener, florist and dairyman see  
Pearce's 1894 catalogue, and also Mr. Pearce's Farmer's  
Handbook. This book contains 100 pages of useful and  
interesting matter, in addition to a complete almanac  
and calendar, with a space for weather diary, cash diary,  
a carefully prepared live stock breeding table, and mis-  
cellaneous information that every farmer and gardener  
needs. A handsome premium goes with every dollar  
invested.

## THE SUPPLY COMPANY.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertise-  
ment of "The Supply Company," of Niagara Falls, Ont.,  
which appears in another column. This is a wholesale  
house, carrying a great variety of goods, and having,  
perhaps, as widely extended a business as any house in  
Canada. Their trade reaches from ocean to ocean. The  
firm has been for some time seeking a way to give  
customers the benefit of wholesale prices, but how to reach  
the retail trade with an offer was a question not easy of  
solution. It costs a large amount to sell goods—more  
than some people think. They have concluded as an ex-  
periment to send an Illustrated Price List of Harness,  
Saddles and Harness goods, Watches and Clocks, Plated  
and Unplated Knives, Forks and Spoons, and Silver-  
plated Hollow-ware, Jewelry, Musical Instruments and  
Sundries, to all who ask for it, and in these lines give con-  
sumers the benefit of first prices. Our representative  
recently called on them and looked over their stock, and  
we can assure our readers that "The Supply Com-  
pany" is able to sell them any of the above-mentioned  
goods at prices which seem to us extremely low. Their  
advertisement appears in another column, and they will  
from time to time during the year call the attention of  
the readers of the ADVOCATE to bargains in the line of  
goods they carry. Address: "The Supply Company,"  
Niagara Falls, Ontario, for free copy of their latest Price  
List.

## LINDEN STOCK FARM.

At the head of my herd is the Kinnellar  
bull imp. Royal George, while my cows and  
heifers are principally of the Wimple and  
Reeddale, also of Kinnellar breeding. Young  
bulls are now offered.

**JOHN GILLSON,**  
3-1-y-om London, Ont.

## SHORTHORN : BULLS

An extra good lot now for sale of the  
following Scotch families: Village Blossom,  
Duchess of Gloster, Mina and others.

**H. & W. SMITH,** Hay, Ontario.  
Exeter Station, half mile. 13-1-y-om

## BOW PARK HERD

OF PURE-BRED  
**SHORTHORNS**

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

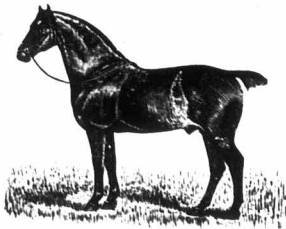
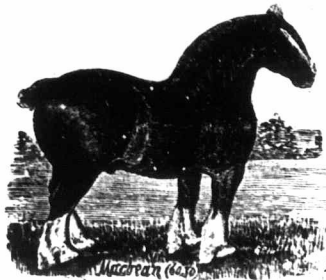
**JAS. SMITH, Manager,**  
3-1-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

## IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns  
from the famous herds of William Duthie and  
W. S. Marr has arrived. I now offer for sale  
the two imported bulls Prime Minister and  
Defiance the former a grandson of the  
famous Field Marshal and the latter sired by  
Gravesend. I have also three of my own  
breeding—a red and a roan by Defiance and a  
red by Prime Minister, all out of imported  
dams. They are the right sort. Prices reason-  
able. Farm one mile from station. D. D. WILSON,  
Ingle-side Farm, Seaforth, Ont. 1-f-om

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE OF THIRTY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Ever offered in Canada, is that of GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, - - TO TAKE PLACE AT 11 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1894,



When the most Royally-bred CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS, as well as the best individuals of their breeds, will be sold. The above include Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Foals, consisting of The Champion, Queen's Own, and sixteen others, many of which have been winners in the leading shows of Canada.

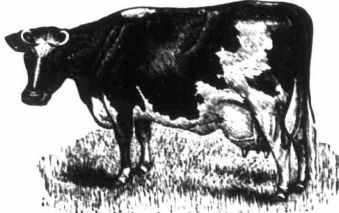
GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

We now have FOR SALE Four Superior Shorthorn Bulls of different ages, sired by such noted bulls as imported Baron Lenton and imported Reporter and Cavalier, also some extra good Cows and Heifers.

J. & A. SOMMERVILLE, ELDER'S MILLS, Ont.

HEREFORDS

F. A. FLEMING, Weston, Ont.



HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Dropped in February and March, if taken before three weeks old, at \$15 each. If required to register them, purchaser to pay registration fee.

F. A. FOLGER, Box 578, Rideau Stock Farm, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

A HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

My circumstances oblige me to dispose of my entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, which have been carefully bred. I will therefore sell any number to suit purchasers. Males or females of different ages.

ELIAS PANNABECKER, Hespeler, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

FOR SALE!

Thoroughbred Holstein Bull, twenty months old; good animal; registered pedigree; will be sold cheap. J. E. SCUDARY, Harrison P.O., Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

If you want the choicest of the breed, then write or visit Maple Grove. Only the very best are kept and bred here. No culls sold from my herd, they go to the butcher. Choice young things from the great Colantius Aylmer kerk now for sale at living prices. Also some extra fine Berkshire pigs. Address: H. BOLLERT, CASSEL, ONT.

LARGE IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS AND HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction, or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROS., Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville Station, C. P. R.

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

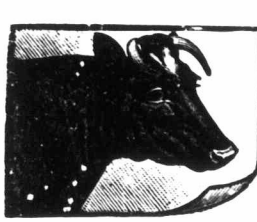
None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont. R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Write me for prices if you want first class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded.

FIRST PRIZE JERSEY HERD.

Two young bulls from first prize cows and first prize bull at Toronto. Several heifers to calve shortly, suitable for family cows.

J. H. SMITH, Highfield, Ont.



W. C. EDWARDS AND COY IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

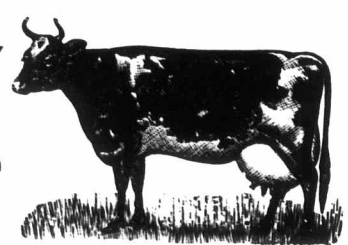
ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM CLARENCE, ONT.

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.

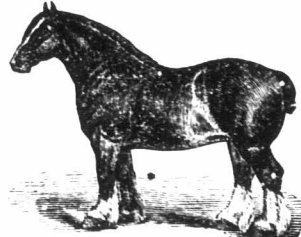


Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHROPSHIRE.

Orders can now be booked for Shearing Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



SHORTHORNS!

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT VICE CONSUL



ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE 20 HEAD OF SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE TO TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1894.

There will be included the imported Kinnellar bull Warfare and five bull calves of different ages sired by him, one of which is out of the imported Kinnellar cow Charlotte; also fourteen cows and heifers, which are chiefly sired by the Sittlyton Lavender bull Warfare. Among the latter is a heifer from imported Charlotte. All cows and heifers of suitable age will have calves at foot, or will be in calf to imported Warfare.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton. A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

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

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

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

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

J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

JERSEY-CATTLE

Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago; also the famous two year old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. GEO. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ontario.

EXMOOR JERSEYS.

Bred and imported of the choicest milking strains of Jersey. Inspection solicited. Prices right.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM BOLLETT, Manager. Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers from St. Lambert, best out of the breed, and imported from the sire of many horses in the list than any sire in Canada.

Advertisement for GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

Advertisement for GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has a large number of choice young bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 31-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcubright, Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Ayrshire bull Gold King, rising 2 years. Dam Nellie Osborne, imp. champion at the Columbian World's Fair, Chicago; also champion at Montreal two years in succession, and in Scotland best cow in milk, etc. Sire, Chieftain of Barcheskie (imp.), of prize records, etc. Few choice calves imported in dam from Scotland's most noted milk and prize record strains. For further particulars, address R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshires, Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm, line G. T. R., Lyn, Ontario.

WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.

Ayrshire Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CHASE, Ottawa, Ont.

CHAMPION DAIRY HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write R. ROBERTSON, Howick, Que. 19-y-om

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

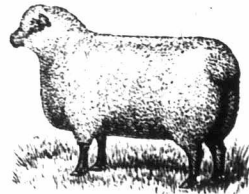
For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion 1894; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes, due to lamb in March. All Stock Registered.

W. G. PETTIT, Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

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



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

SHROPSHIRE!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother of the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000.



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

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Makes a specialty of breeding choice SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Cruickshank Shorthorns

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

SHROPSHIRE.

A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes

by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis, 170 head to select from.



J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont. 7-1-y-om

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of

Dorset Horned Sheep

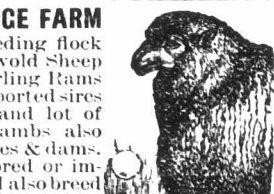


19-1-y-om

T. W. HECTOR, Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada.

GOTSWOLD RIDGE FARM

The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Gotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearling Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs, also from imported sires & dams.



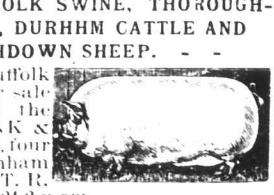
Imported Gotswold Ewes

In lamb to an English royal winner that has proved himself a great stock sire, Ram lambs and ewe lambs from imported stock, which will make good show sheep, for sale at hard times prices.

WM. THOMPSON, MT. PLEASANT, Uxbridge Station, G. T. R. 9-1-y-om

IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

A grand lot of Suffolk Pigs, all ages, for sale at prices to suit the times. A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange, four miles from Cheltenham, Stn., C. P. R. & G. T. R. 21-2-y-om



IMPROVED : LARGE : YORKSHIRES

The largest and most carefully bred herd of this breed of hogs on the continent. Fifty sows are being bred for the spring trade. Stock of all ages for sale. A specialty made of smoothness and uniformity of type. All stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om



THE MARKHAM HILL FARM

At Locust Hill Station, C.P.R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed. 17-y-om JOHN PIKE & SONS.

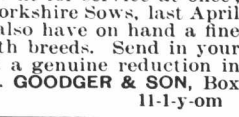
LARGE (WHITE) IMPROVED YORKSHIRES AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Please notice: All parties ordering pigs from us for the next thirty days will be allowed a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. off our regular prices. Our stock consists of a few boars fit for service at once; also some very fine Yorkshire Sows, last April and June pigs. We also have on hand a fine lot of young pigs, both breeds. Send in your orders early, and get a genuine reduction in prices. Apply to WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 11-1-y-om



YORKSHIRE PIGS

Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons. J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-y-om



BERKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES.

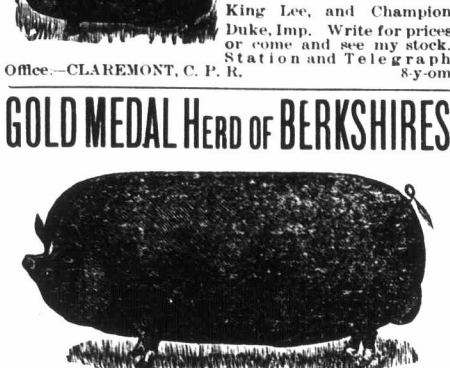
Have two litters of the above ready for shipping. They are a fine lot, and a pedigree with every pig, and prices are right in line with the times. Can furnish a few pair of Silver Laced Wandotte fowls. Write soon. The above appears but once. J. H. SHAW, Simcoe P. O., Ont. 5-a-om



S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.

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

GOLD MEDAL HERD OF BERKSHIRES



Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Come and see, or address—

J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

BERKSHIRES

Of the best strains not connected, from a number of grand sows and three different boars. Fifty-eight prizes won last season. All ages for sale, including sows in farrow. 3-1-y-om WM. McALLISTER, Varna, Ont.



ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

LARGE - ENGLISH - BERKSHIRES

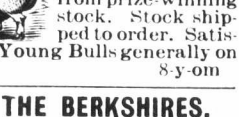
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. - A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om



THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.

J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario.

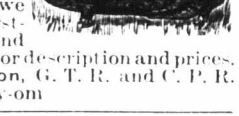
We have some very promising young boars for sale from two to seven months old. Also twenty young sows, which we are now breeding to first class boars. Come and see our stock, or write for description and prices. Our station is Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R. 2-y-om



IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

DORSET-HORNED SHEEP

A SPECIALTY. Write for particulars or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome. R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co. 7-1-y-om



ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

SUCCESS. ANNUAL MEETING

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

\$17,684,333.86 Paid to Widows & Orphans.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which was held in New York recently, was an occasion of such world-wide interest that the report of its proceedings is attracting attention all over the American Continent, and in many parts of the Old Country, Europe and the Colonies. These annual gatherings have always proved to be events of no small importance in the financial and commercial world, but the last meeting surpassed in interest all its predecessors. To begin with, the record of the stupendous success of the institution, as revealed in a general way by the report of President Harper, was almost sensational in its character. Marvellous as has been the progress of this association in public favor and its accomplishment of results, the figures would seem almost incredible without the authentic evidence of state officials and the representations of men holding high fiduciary relations to the community. Throughout at least twelve years of the thirteen years of its existence, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has had to wage a warfare for the maintenance of its own life in a degree which at times suggested the absolute hopelessness of the undertaking. It has travelled steadfastly, however, along the line of natural premium system, and each succeeding twelve months its reports of results have astonished, if they have not turned grey, the heads of life insurance experts themselves all over the world.

CANADIANS PRESENT.

The meeting was attended by representative men from all over the world, and among them the following Canadians were noticed: Messrs. D. E. Cameron, Deputy Provincial Treasurer for Ontario; David Gillies, M.P.P., Carleton Place; W. E. Wellington, nurseryman, Toronto; F. N. Tennant, lumberman, Toronto; W. C. McMillan, Bellefonte; T. W. Chapple, barrister, Uxbridge; E. P. Johnson; L. Original; W. J. Murray, Brooklin; R. W. Sutherland, Toronto; Wm. Green, Toronto; D. Z. Bezzette, Montreal; W. J. McMurtry, Toronto; Col. Donville, St. John, N. B. The following letters of regret at an unavoidable absence, read at the meeting: Kennedy, Mayor of Toronto, and Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & CO., Wholesale Importers, Toronto, January 23, 1894. E. B. Harper, Esq., President Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. Harper, - I am profoundly sorry that I cannot do myself the pleasure of accompanying the brethren from Toronto, who leave to-day to attend the annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve. I have so many things to attend to this week in connection with municipal and other matters, that I find it impossible to get away.

I must confess I am quite disappointed in not being able to see you all at the annual meeting of 1894. I hope that you will have a harmonious and jubilant meeting. The success during 1893 was great indeed, and which I rejoice you can always rely upon my loyalty to the Mutual Reserve. With kind regards to all, believe me, very sincerely yours,

WARREN KENNEDY, Mayor of Toronto, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Toronto, Canada, Jan. 22, 1894.

W. J. McMurtry, Esq., General Manager Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir and Bro. I regret that, owing to several important matters coming up in connection with my public duties, I am again compelled to forego the pleasure of accompanying you to New York to attend the annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. I need not say that I am very much disappointed, as I had expected to learn very much from the report of the President.

It is not necessary that I should assure you that I have every faith in the system of the Mutual Reserve, especially when its affairs are administered by that Prince of Finance and Insurance, our President Harper. The fact that I carry a policy for \$20,000 is sufficient evidence of my faith both in the system and in the manner in which our affairs are administered. Yours sincerely,

ORONHYATEKHA.

President Harper's thirteenth annual report was a model and able document. It was a plain, unvarnished tale of relief to widows and orphans, showing that during the year nearly three millions of dollars had been disbursed, and after doing this noble work, President Harper's report said in part:

"Our assets were never so large as to-day; our surplus never so great; our new business larger than ever recorded in any previous year; our net increase of business simply phenomenal; our payments to the widows and orphans exceed that ever before disbursed in any previous twelve months; our future never so bright."

With the work of the year 1894 accomplished, the result is that the Mutual Reserve has now in force a total business of over \$262,000,000.00; death claims paid in 1893, \$2,951,855.23; assets, \$5,138,516.36; liabilities, \$2,136,496.81; net surplus over all liabilities, \$3,002,019.55; total membership of the association, 82,796.

Considering the comparative youth of the Mutual Reserve, it shows, at the thirteenth year of its growth, a strength unequalled by

any other life insurance corporation in the world. The reports of its officers read like the fancy of a Victor Hugo; they tell of pluck and perseverance, of opposition overcome, of severe severance of business sagacity and of success. All previous life insurance records were put in the shade, while the healthy financial condition of the association was guaranteed by the certificate from President Olett, of the Central Trust Company, showing to a cent how the assets of the Mutual Reserve are invested, gilt-edged securities, comprising principally first mortgages on first-class New York real estate.

Years ago President Harper demonstrated beyond question the soundness of his system of life insurance, and the security and saving it offered to members. He was the first life insurance official who had the courage—and it took courage at the period we refer to, to denounce the pernicious system of investment banking with life insurance. He was assailed by the old line companies for the position he took up. The whole machinery of a subsidized press was put in motion against him, but opposition only made the people's advocate more courageous in his fight against a great wrong, and for cheap life insurance for the masses.

It is not at all strange that the tirade of the paid press against him and his revolutionary plan assumed sharper and sharper tones as he earned a foothold, then a standing, and later advanced toward the front in this great business of life insurance; for his new plan struck at the very foundation of their strength, it threatened their most lucrative business, it was a standing nightmare. No money, no influence was withheld to strangle it at its birth, to check it in its early days, to crush it in its youth, to destroy it in its growing strength and manhood. But President Harper could not be bought, nor would he move an inch from the position he had mapped out for himself and his association. He won the battle, and he divorced investment banking from simple and pure life insurance, and gave the public what they asked—life insurance at cost—or at half the price they were paying the old line companies.

Thinking people were not slow to grasp the honesty of President Harper's system. They wanted insurance at cost. They objected to subjecting themselves to a contract that forced them to become investors and placed their investments out of their control, and put restrictions upon their rights and ownership in these investments, and this is just what the level premium companies do to their policy holders.

Not so the Mutual Reserve Fund. It offers its policy holders insurance at cost. The only reserve it accumulates is incidental, yet it is large enough to meet all necessities and cover all risks. The association is in every detail, in every conception, a mutual insurance association. The cost of management and the cost of death claims is equitably distributed among its thousands of members. As its risks are most carefully drawn, its death claims fall far below the figures of the mortality tables. As they are distributed all over the world they are brought to the general average, and are not liable to sudden increases and decreases.

By reducing the premium rates charged to members to harmonize with the payments to the widows and orphans for death claims, more than thirty-five million dollars have already been saved to the members of the Mutual Reserve.

President Harper may well be proud of the glorious success of the Mutual Reserve. His master mind, his indomitable will, his untiring energy, his mature judgment, has overcome all obstacles, and placed his association a giant among giants in the insurance world. Yet he has not been content with the business and organized it that it is to-day a great machine, dependent upon no one, two or twenty men to perpetuate its life and its activity. This has been accomplished by bringing together in the management, active, energetic, honest, reliable, business men, whose judgment and work in their respective fields is unexcelled.

President Harper made reference to the splendid work done during the year by the thousands of agents of the Association scattered throughout the world. Prizes have been offered to the six men who would bring in the greatest volume of business in the twelve months, and three out of the six were carried off by Canadians, viz., the third by A. H. McNichol, Winnipeg; the fourth by J. T. Kirk, St. John, N. B.; and the sixth by W. J. Murray, Brooklin.

Treasurer J. W. Vrooman's report showed that among the securities of the company there is over \$100,000 worth of Dominion bonds deposited with the Insurance Department at Ottawa, as security to the Canadian policy holders. The reports of the other officers were fully as satisfactory and conclusive.

The report of J. Douglas Wells, third vice-president, showed that \$5,612,000 of new business was received from Canada alone.

After the presentation of the reports, Mr. D. E. Cameron, Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, proposed, seconded by Mr. David Gillies, M.P.P., of Carleton Place, the following resolution:

"That the thanks of the Canadian members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are due, and are hereby tendered, to President Harper, and those associated with him, for the unexampled success of its operations during the past year—the banner year of its existence—notwithstanding the severe financial depression that has existed throughout the world, and we hereby desire to express our unreserved confidence in the Association and its management."

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Cameron made an address full of vigor and spirit. He was sorry that Mayor Kennedy, who generally was the spokesman for Canadians, was unable to be present. Canadians knew the solidity of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and appreciated its management. The witty speech of Col. James Donville, of St. John, New Brunswick, closed the meeting, which was then adjourned.

The managers for Canada are as follows: For the Province of Ontario, Mr. W. J. McMurtry, Mail building, Toronto. For the Province of Quebec, Mr. D. Z. Bezzette, 12 Place d'Armes, Montreal. For Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, Mr. A. R. McNichol, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. For the Province of New Brunswick, Col. James Donville, St. John, N.B.

Annual Meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF LAST MEETING. The sixth annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association convened at the City Hall, Guelph, Dec. 6th, 1893.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont. Vice-President—James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont.

EXPERT JUDGES. Shropshires—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; G. P. Everett, Mount Vernon, Ont.; J. Conworth, Paris, Ont.; W. H. Beatty, Wilton Grove, Ont.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS. Toronto—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.

The Hon. John Dryden addressed the meeting, taking for his subject, "How Shall We Improve our Live Stock Associations, Judges, and Judging." This topic he handled in an able manner.

TREES Fruit and Ornamental. Spring Planting. Handsome new Grapes, Shrubs, Roses, for Spring Planting. 160 page Catalogue Free.

EIGHTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL SPRING STALLION SHOW DRILL SHED, TORONTO, MARCH 28th and 29th, 1894.

Under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Canada, and the Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

Premiums will be offered for the following breeds: THOROUGHBRED, CARRIAGE & COACH, STANDARD BRED ROADSTERS, HACKNEY, SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE.

E.D. GEORGE PUTNAM, ONT. Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine.

Duroc Jersey Swine Are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agr. Coll. test.

PINE GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS I am breeding and importing Poland China pigs, Corwin and Tecumseh strains a specialty.

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto.

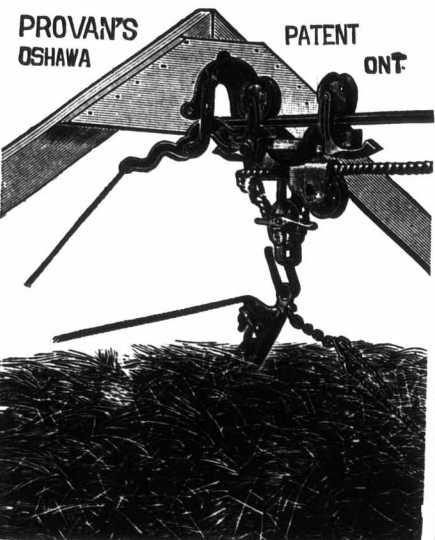
CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected 448—the great ribbon winner, at the head of herd, assisted by Rht's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old.

RED - TAMWORTH - BOARS Fit to serve; young sows ready to breed. Also young Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers of deep milking strains.

PROVAN'S (Improved Malleable and Steel) HORSE FORK AND SLING

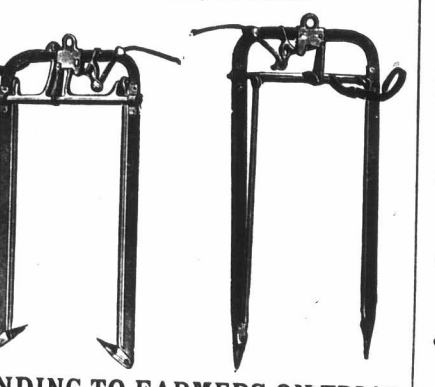
Has been awarded first prize at all competitions both in Canada and the United States, the latest victory being the only medal and diploma given on Hay Carriers, Fork and Sling, at the World's Fair at Chicago.



SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE Many farmers who had other kinds have taken them down and bought mine after seeing it work.

My Machine Handles Sheaves as well as Hay and Peas—it is the Simplest and Best Stacker Manufactured. Our machine has been in successful competition for seven seasons, and its superiority to all others is now placed beyond a doubt.

GUARANTEE. We guarantee every machine sold by us to do first-class work, and to unload one ton of hay in from three to five minutes, when properly handled and put up, and if it fails to do so, will be taken back and money refunded.



SENDING TO FARMERS ON TRIAL It has been for years a part of our business to send our machine on trial to fair-minded responsible farmers living at remote distances.

J. W. PROVAN, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE Insurance Company. Incorporated 1889. Head Office, TORONTO. Issues the most attractive policies in existence.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. E. F. CLARKE, MANAGING-DIRECTOR.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT. Branch Office: 141 KING ST., LONDON, ONT. The accompanying Cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED WIRE FENCE.

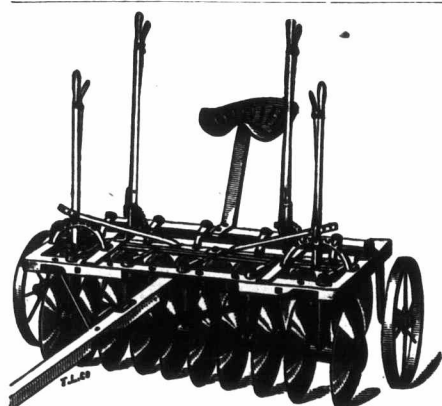
THE NEW LINCOLN OAT!----\$100 IN CASH PRIZES!

DESCRIPTION. The introducer of the LINCOLN OAT offers them with the belief that it will prove the most popular of any oat yet introduced.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION. The oats must be purchased direct from us or our agents in bags fastened with a leaden seal, bearing the words "Lincoln Oats."

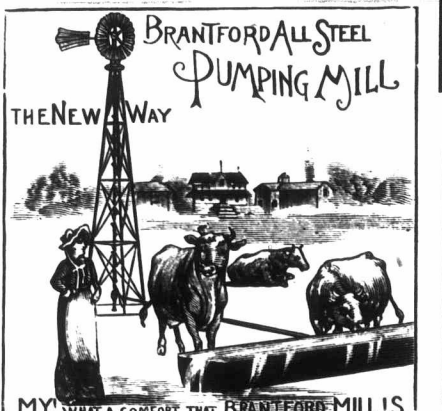
Growers' recommendations and fuller particulars can be had by applying for our Seed Catalogue for 1894, a work containing five hundred illustrations of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables and Seed Grains.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS, MARCON SEED CO'Y (Ltd.), TORONTO.



(Patented October 17th, 1893.) Manufactured at the Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works.

ALL-STEEL



WIND MILLS

Our Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder! Write for particulars. Mention this paper.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, Ltd.

BRANTFORD, - CANADA.



KEITH'S

Gardener's Assistant and Illustrated Catalogue of Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds now ready and will be mailed free on application.

TURNIP, MANGEL & CARROT SEEDS

And also to my supply of Manitoba Oil Cake, the richest oil cake to be had on the market.

GEORGE KEITH, Seed Merchant, 124 King St. East, Toronto.

LEADERS IN SEEDS FOR 1894.

WHITE MONARCH OAT IRISH COBBLER POTATO GOLD MEDAL DENT CORN CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY &c., &c., &c.

Our 1894 Seed Catalogue is brim full and flowing over with good things that every progressive Farmer and Gardener should have.

JOHN S. PEARCE & GO., London, Ont.

ALSO FULL LINE OF BEE SUPPLIES.

TREES AND PLANTS. UPON our 250 acres of nursery we have every class of hardy Trees and Plants; Fruit, Ornamental, Nut and Flowering.

SEEDS RENNIE'S For 25c. One regular sized packet each: Pansy, Aster, Phlox, Balsam, Sweet Peas, Petunia and Mignonette.

SEED OATS.

THE IMPROVED AMERICAN has given the largest yield at the different Experiment Stations in several of the States.

Seed Grain FOR SALE!

Coanetta, Black Tartarian and Early Cothland Oats in quantities of 5 bus. and over, 50 cts. per bus.

MUMMY and CROWN PEAS, in quantities of 5 bus., 75 cts. per bus.

DO YOU WANT?

Fruit Trees, Plants, Ornamental Roses, Etc.

We can make it to your advantage to deal with us. Our stock is well grown, and will please you.

A. C. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont.

Don't Lose Heart. PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year. FERRY'S Seed Annual for 1894 will give you many valuable hints.

400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent.) Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

2. That it shall be his duty to use every legitimate means within his power to advance the interests of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

3. That it shall be his special duty to advocate before and urge upon such Fair Boards the advisability of introducing and adopting such rules or principles as may be recommended by this Association.

4. That our delegates use every reasonable means to have the amount of prizes increased as the importance of the industry warrants.

5. That each Committee shall report at the next succeeding meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association the result as to what they have been able to accomplish or otherwise; and that they shall make such recommendations to this Association as they deem in the interest of sheep breeders.

6. Our Association shall defray actual expenses of such delegates who attend Fair Boards, but each delegate must send a written report to the Secretary, stating fully the work accomplished or undertaken by him in the interests of our Association.

The reports of delegates to Fair Boards were then read, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the secretaries of Fair Boards that the delegates nominated by this Association were sent to represent the views of this Association.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, That Fair Boards be earnestly requested to recognize representatives as delegates from the Sheep Breeders' Association and as private individuals, as, under our rules, they represent over one hundred members, and in no case are they allowed to express their own views, but must carry out the instructions given them by the Association.

At the close of routine business a number of excellent addresses were given and papers read, all of which, with the discussions thereon, will be found in the fifth annual report of this Association.

LONDON, February 20th, 1894. DEAR SIR,—The above is an abridged report of the last meeting of this Association.

If you were elected a delegate to one of the Fair Boards, kindly communicate at once with the officers of that organization, and endeavor to carry out the objects of this Association.

Each member is respectfully requested to get as much of this report as possible published in his local paper. All publishers who desire it shall be furnished with a free copy of our Annual Report upon application to me, or, if they desire it, copies of addresses not yet published will be sent them.

G. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., announces in this issue seed grain of excellent varieties.

W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont., has an advertisement in this issue of valuable Bronze Turkeys.

A grand litter of Berkshires, also a good litter of Chester Whites are offered for sale in this issue by J. H. Shaw, Simco, Ont. See his advertisement.

Mr. Peter Arkell, Teeswater, advertises for sale the Cleveland bay stallion which won fifth prize at the World's Fair, Chicago. He is a good stock getter.

Mr. J. F. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., will sell at public auction, April 4th, 1894, twenty head of Shorthorns. This herd contains a number of good animals.

Mr. John Miller, Brougham, Ont., and is of one of the best Scotch families, and is a very superior animal. Few better bulls of his age are to be found in Canada.

Messrs. Fletcher Brothers, Oxford Mills, Ont., are out with a new advertisement in this issue. In a recent letter they say—"Our cattle and hogs are doing nicely this winter. All our young bulls but one are sold. Sales never were so good with us as they were last year."

Mr. C. W. Eckardt, Secretary Y. M. C. A., 23rd Street Branch, New York City, writes—"I enclose a change of advertisement for ordering fruit. I had some interesting reports of hatches last season, eggs shipped to Victoria, B. C., producing ten strong chicks from twelve eggs; some shipments in Ontario and Quebec resulted in 100 per cent hatches. We have not been able to show this season, but have furnished the winners at many large shows, and chicks from eggs purchased from us have also captured a large number of prizes at leading shows. Our stock this season is in excellent condition—the finest, I think, we ever mated; with the price of eggs reduced to \$1.00 and \$2.00, I expect a big sale. I am pleased with the results from ad. in your paper; it continues to bring me more business by far than any other that I make use of. Yours would be the last I would drop."

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement in our advertising columns of "The Spade Harrow" manufactured by The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., of London, Ont. This implement has proved itself to be one which no farmer can afford to be without, especially in making a seed bed on plowed soil, fall plowing, or where the ground is hard or lumpy. Where other implements made for the same purpose have failed, this Spade Harrow has given perfect satisfaction. This firm also manufacture the celebrated Wortman & Ward Hay Forks, Elevators and Grain Sifters, Iron Pumps of the Clipper Grain Grinder, Thimble Sifters, Iron Pumps of every description, and the well-known "Daisy" Revolving Barrel Churn, which is now in great demand, and may be had in any size from No. 6, holding 7 gallons (for one cow), up to No. 12, with a capacity of 150 gallons for creamery use.

FARM AND TEAMING WAGONS. We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Chatham, Ont., to be found in this issue. It has become a trite saying in respect of this Company, that the output of each year is an improvement upon the last, or, as their funny traveler puts it, "They don't show you the same old chestnut every year." But it is difficult to see wherein it is possible to improve upon the wagons they are now making. When such high authority as the Scientific American was constrained to say of the wagons this Company exhibited at the World's Fair that "They are so admirably put up as some they are the best and most mechanically constructed for such hard usage as such vehicles get, of any such wagon exhibited, and when the judges on vehicles at that great World's Exposition, taking the same view of these wagons as did the Scientific American, awarded this Company a Gold Medal and Diploma over the heads of numerous United States and Canadian exhibitors of such wagons, it is needless for us to enlarge upon the subject.

# THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant WAGON

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable  
ARMS

The Best Made on Earth--SO SAID THE JUDGES ON VEHICLES AT THE  
WORLD'S FAIR

WHO AWARDED US A

**GOLD - MEDAL - AND - DIPLOMA**

Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because

**VAN ALLEN'S PATENT GIANT ARMS**

Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined

**MALLEABLE IRON.**

Warranted as strong, more durable and lighter running than Steel Skeins. These Giant Arms completely revolutionize the building of wagons. Our 3-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is

**WARRANTED** stronger, though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/4 to 3 3/4-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast-iron arm wagon and less in price.

**THE DEMAND** for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Send in your orders early. **Terms and Prices Liberal.**

CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

## CHATHAM MANFG. CO. (Ltd.)



FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES.  
LEICESTERSHIRE  
**TICK and VERMIN DESTROYER.**  
It effectually destroys Ticks, Lice, Worms or Grub, to which sheep, horses and cattle are subject, and enables the animal to thrive. It will be found far superior to other preparations used for the similar purposes. The proprietors will guarantee perfect success when used according to directions.  
**G. C. Briggs & Sons,**  
King St. West, 5-f-o HAMILTON, ONT.

**World's Fair Highest Awards**  
Medal and Diploma  
on our INCUBATOR and  
BROODER Combined.  
"Old Reliable" leads them all. If you are interested in Poultry, it will pay you to send 4 cents in stamps for our 72 page catalogue, giving valuable points on Poultry Culture. Address: Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. Quincy, Ill. 19-1-f-om

**BRONZE : TURKEYS : FOR : SALE.**  
Two-year old, \$15; yearling, \$13, and young gobler, \$10. All first prize winners. Also an extra good young pair (\$7), and two pair July hatch \$5 per pair.  
I Exhibit the Heaviest Turkeys in Canada. Send for circular.  
**W. J. BELL,**  
5-a-om ANGUS, ONT.

**PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
- Our Eggs Hatch. -  
FROM GRAND PRIZE MATINGS, \$2 PER 13  
FROM CHOICE SELECTED STOCK, \$1 PER 13  
Customers report from Quebec: "13 chicks from 13 eggs"; Toronto, "11 chicks from 11 eggs"; Victoria, B. C., "10 chicks from 12 eggs." New circular and catalogue free.  
C. W. Eckardt, Ridgville, Ont. 3-y-om

**Time Labor Money**  
Save Time and Labor, and you save Money. You can save all three by using the **PLANET JR. Labor Saving Farm Tools.** They will do your work in half the time; with half the labor; at half the cost. Do it better than you can possibly do it by any other method. The new **PLANET JR. Book** for 1894 will make you better acquainted with these machines. It will give you new ideas; fresh ambition; open brighter prospects for the future. You can have it for the asking.  
**S. L. ALLEN & CO., 1107 Market St., Philada.**

**CHAMPION EVAPORATOR**  
For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES.  
Corrugated Pan over Firebox, doubling boiling capacity.  
Small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons) cleansing and storing, and a Perfect Automatic Regulator. The Champion is as great an improvement over the Cook Pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle, hung on a fence rail. Catalogues mailed free on application.  
**THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., Montreal, Que., Hudson, Ohio, and Rutland, Vt.**

**Indian Games; White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes**  
America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. **BRONZE TURKEYS**, the farmer's favorite fowl. My yards contain birds that have won at the greatest shows in the United States and Canada. I can please the most exacting breeders with exhibition and breeding stock, which I always have for sale. I can also supply **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** and **WHITE P. ROCK** eggs from grand birds. Eggs, except turkeys, \$1 per 11. Turkey eggs, 25c. each.  
19-y-om **JOHN J. LENTON, PARK FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.**  
HEADQUARTERS FOR: Single Comb B. and W. Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, B. B. Red Games, Black Minorcas and S. S. Hamburgs. Eggs, \$2 per 11. Orders booked now. Address: **J. E. MCOMBS** Ridgeville, Ont. Draw P. O. order on Fonthill, Ont. 3-1-y-o

**GAME CROSSES** make best general purpose fowls. Have ten cockerels left, at \$1 each. Eggs, \$1 per setting. Order now for early delivery. Address: **J. ALEXANDER**, Box 100, West Lorne. 1-d-o

**White Leghorns a Specialty.**  
My matings for 1894 are unsurpassed. Pened by two of the best male birds in Canada. A few cockerels for sale.  
2-1-o **GEORGE E. LEE**, Highgate, Ont.

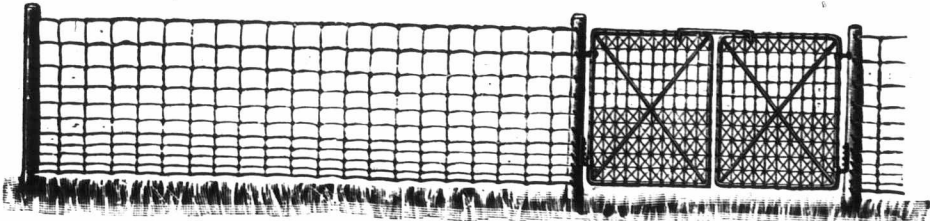
**PILES Radically Cured.**  
**W. E. BESSEY, M.D., C.M.,**  
OFFICE: 133 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.  
SPECIALTY: Official Treatment of Piles and Rectal Diseases, Stomach and Intestinal Disorders, Chronic, Nervous, Syphilitic and Wasting Diseases, Genito-Urinary Affections, and Diseases of Women. 3-y-om

**FREE FACTS**  
FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT THE  
**SETTLERS' TRAINS**  
TO  
**MANITOBA**  
AND THE  
**NORTH-WEST**  
See your nearest Railroad Agent and get a copy of  
**"Free Facts, Farms and Sleepers"**  
5-d-o

**FOR SALE - 150-ACRE FARM!**  
The estate of the late William Glen, situated in the Township of Westminster, on the main road, ten miles south of London, and one mile from Glanworth P. O., R. R. Station and Cheese Factory; is in first class order; thirty-five acres fall plowed; thirteen acres in fall wheat; fifteen acres in hardwood bush, the remainder in hay and pasture. This farm offers an exceptionally good opportunity for any person desiring a first-class property in an excellent locality, as it must be sold in order to finally close the estate. For particulars, apply to **T. H. SHORE**, of DUNCAN McPHERSON, Glanworth P. O., Ont. 4-c-o

**EASTLAKE**  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**METALLIC ROOFING CO.**  
TORONTO  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE  
**STEEL SHINGLES**  
3-y-om  
**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**





**ONTARIO FARMERS WHO SELL PAGE FENCE**

Will be the subject of an article in the March 15th number of *The Coiled Spring*, our illustrated monthly paper. We will there give names and addresses of many prominent farmers throughout the Dominion, who, having first tried the PAGE on their own farms and found it the best, have now taken the agency for their townships.

Our fence is sold mostly through farmers—successful, well-to-do farmers—who have their farms so well under control that they can leave them in charge of the boys while they drive among their neighbors and explain to them the advantages of PAGE FENCE. Others, keeping the active management of the farm, do their canvassing stormy and winter days, when both they and their neighbors are at leisure, and the fence is stretched later by their hired help. In either case the fence business often proves more profitable than the farm itself.

One prominent farmer wrote us this winter:—"I could not be your regular agent, but would like to get two or three of our next neighbors to put up their part of the line fences with your woven wire fencing, and would show them how to put it up and act as your agent in the meantime, until you have a regular agent."

Another, a prominent farmer in Oxford County, took the agency last November, and in a few weeks he had taken orders for a carload of eight miles. This winter he has rented his farm, sold his valuable stock, taken the agency for three adjoining townships, and proposes to devote his whole time to selling fence.

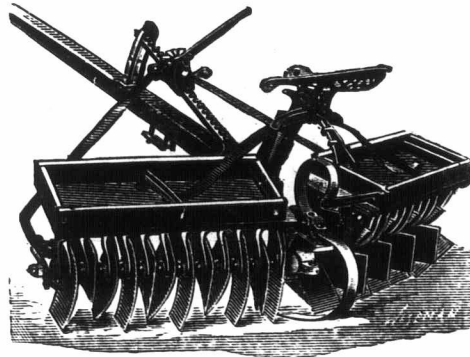
PAGE FENCE has proven itself best for farm use, and if you don't want an agency, you do want to look into its merits before building more fence. Illustrated monthly paper and catalogue sent free to all.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY OF ONTARIO (Ltd.), Walkerville, Ont.**

5-a-om

**THE WORTMAN & WARD MANUFACTURING CO.'S SPADE HARROW**

The Best Pulverizer! The Best Cultivator! And The Best Harrow Ever Made.



It has no equal for pulverizing hard clay lumps. It is beyond question the best machine for making a seed bed on inverted sod. For preparing fall plowing for spring seeding, especially in heavy clay soil, where the land is baked or become hard and difficult to move. For cutting up and pulverizing any kind of stubble land, either for the purpose of starting foul seeds or fitting for anything in the market for cultivating any kind of land that is very difficult to subdue. Where every other tool has failed the Spade Harrow will be found to be just the machine needed. We also manufacture the "Daisy" Barrel Churn, Cistern, Well, Force and Wind Mill Pumps, Horse Hay Forks, McKay's Patent Combination Sling. Prices and terms given on application.

— ADDRESS —

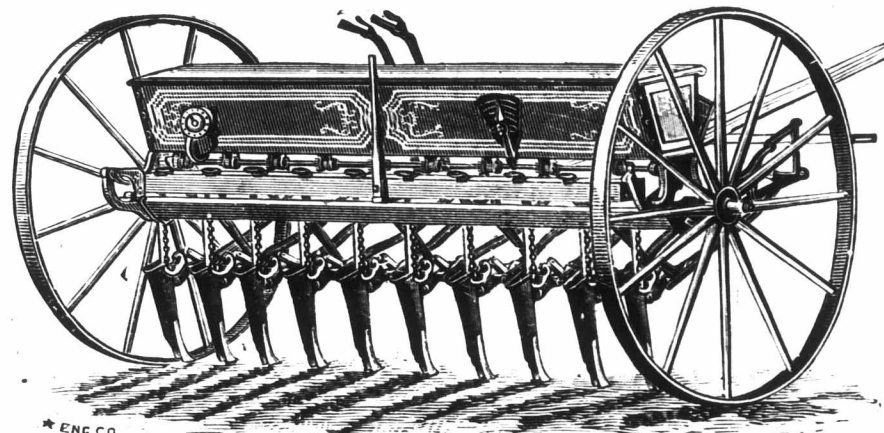
**THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO. LONDON, ONTARIO.**

5-a-om

**WHY NOT BUY THE BEST?**

— THE —

**HOOSIER STEEL FRAME GRAIN DRILL**



IS GUARANTEED THE BEST DRILL MADE.

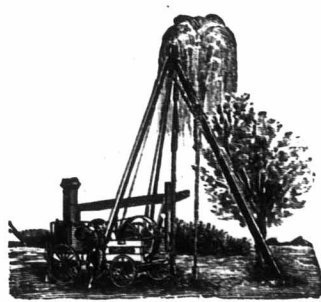
Over 30,000 Hoosier Drills and Seeders of our manufacture in use in Canada

The only Drill made with Lever for Instant and Perfect Regulation of Depth of Hoes in all kinds of soil while team is in motion. Sows absolutely correct to scale. Saves seed, as every kernel is deposited at proper depth to grow. Purchase only the best, and you will be satisfied. We also manufacture the celebrated Cord-Saving Binder, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, and the best Spring Tooth Cultivator in the world. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 4-a-o

**NOXON BROS. MFG. CO., Ltd., Ingersoll, Ont.**

**Many Old Worn-Out FARMS** require so much fertilizing that farms and gardens that are rich, loamy soil of Michigan produce a fine crop without this expense. The near markets, general healthfulness of climate and freedom from cyclones, blizzards, together with good society, churches, etc., make Michigan Farms the best in the world. Write to me and I will tell you how to get the best farms on long time; low rate of interest. **O. M. BARNES, Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.**

23-L-o



**WM. SHARP, Practical Well Driller, 184 Hamburg Ave., TORONTO, ONT.**

**TO-PRESERVE-HEALTH**  
You must have PURE WATER to secure that you require a drilled well and drill. Write for full information.

Tongue Creek, Alta., Aug. '93.  
Messrs. A. E. Waldon & Co.:  
Gentlemen,—I have had several opportunities of observing the wonderful curative properties of Warnock's Veterinary Ulcerkure. Last year a valuable mare that I was breaking to harness ran into a wire fence and had the muscles of the forearm of one leg cut through to the bone. The wound was so deep and the lips so wide apart that it was impossible to stitch it, so I applied Ulcerkure as directed and the wound rapidly healed. There was almost no scar left, the animal regained perfect use of her leg, and I sold her a short time afterwards for a good price. Another of my mares sustained an ugly tear in front of one of her hoofs, almost laying the joint open. A few days rest and the application of Ulcerkure caused the wound to heal quickly, without leaving any stiffness of the joint. I have seen the medicine used in numerous other cases in this district, and always with the same satisfactory results.  
WM. C. M'DOUGALL, Rancher.

PRICE \$1, OR SIX FOR \$5. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcerkure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warnock's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address,  
**A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta.**

5-y-om



**We Propose to Watch You** with a Swiss, an Elgin, a Waltham or other American Watch. We guarantee prices lower than any local dealer can give. We sell them in every Province and Territory. We ship them with privilege of examination before paying for them.

May we send you our Wholesale Catalogue . . . . . **FREE**  
It contains cuts, descriptions and prices of Watches, and of Cabinet, Mantel and other Clocks, in Oak, Walnut, and Nickel.

— ADDRESS —  
**THE SUPPLY COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.**

**Only the Scars Remain.**

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith

Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is  
**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Cures others, will cure you**

**Annual Meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.**

A SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF LAST MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association was held in the City Hall, Guelph, Dec. 5th, 1893. The President, Mr. J. C. Snell, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The President then delivered his annual address, for which he received the unanimous thanks of the Association.

The Secretary's report was then read. This was a lengthy document in which many suggestions were offered, which, if carried out, will advance the interests of the Association. After considerable discussion, on motion by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. DeCoursey, this report was adopted, the Secretary receiving the hearty thanks of the Association for his efforts in their behalf.

It was moved by Mr. Brethour, seconded by Mr. Addison, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to urge upon all Canadian Fair Associations the advisability and necessity of insisting that all swine entered for competition in the pure-bred classes be recorded, and that their record name and number be furnished the Secretaries of Fair Associations at the time of making the entry.

Moved by Mr. Featherstone, seconded by Mr. Brethour, and carried, that the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a delegate or delegates, who shall, in connection with delegates appointed by other live stock associations, proceed to Ottawa and interview the Dominion Minister of Agriculture with a view of bringing about the recognition of Canadian records by American live stock associations, to the end that animals entered in the Canadian Live Stock Records be passed, duty free, at the American frontier. The Secretary was instructed to republish the directions given to delegates appointed to represent this Association at meetings of Fair Boards, with the exception of clause 6, which he was instructed to modify so as to incorporate the changes suggested by him in his report. These instructions as amended are as follows:—

1. That every delegate appointed by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association to attend Fair Boards, shall make it his special duty to be present at all important meetings of such Fair Boards.

2. That it shall be his duty to use every legitimate means within his power to advance the interests of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

3. That it shall be his special duty to advocate before and urge upon such Fair Boards the advisability of introducing and adopting such rules or principles as may be recommended by this Association, any personal opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. That our delegates use every reasonable means to have the amount of prizes increased as the importance of the industry warrants.

5. That each Committee shall report at the next succeeding meeting of Dominion Swine Breeders' Association the result as to what they have been able to accomplish or otherwise; and that they shall make such recommendations to this Association as they deem in the interest of swine breeders.

6. Our Association shall defray actual expenses of such delegates who attend Fair Boards, but each delegate must send a written report to the Secretary, stating fully the work accomplished or undertaken by him in the interests of this Association. On receipt of such report and detailed statement of expenses, accompanied by vouchers, the Secretary-Treasurer is instructed to pay the expenses of such delegates.

The Treasurer's report was then read and adopted.

The reports of delegates to Fair Boards were then read, and the Secretary was instructed to inform Secretaries of Fair Boards that the delegates nominated by this Association were sent to represent the views of the Association, and not those of any private individual. That the judges nominated by this Association were men who received the support of the Association, not the support of any private individual. One of our delegates at the London Fair Board reported that a man who did not represent the Swine Breeders' Association, but was elected by the Yorkshire Breeders' Association to represent them, who took no interest in our Association, but his voice at the London Fair Board was worth just as much as our representative's, and he had a great deal more to say as to the nominating of judges, etc. He went there simply to get judges appointed who would be satisfactory to himself.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Fair Associations be urgently requested to recognize our representatives as delegates from the Swine Breeders' Association, and not as private individuals, as, under our rules, they represent over two hundred members, and in no case are they allowed to express their own views, but must carry out the instructions given them by this Association.

Messrs. J. E. Brethour, J. C. Snell, S. Coxworth and H. Gibson were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Toronto Industrial, and present to him plans for the construction of model pig pens suitable for use on exhibition grounds.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Brethour, and carried, that, owing to the prominence of the swine industry in the country, and the labor and expense incurred in fitting swine for show purposes and handling them when on exhibition, we strongly urge Fair Boards to increase the prizes offered in the various classes of the swine department, and we recommend that the following additional prizes be given in each class: Sow and four of her produce under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor. Boar and four of his get, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. McCrae, and carried, that the Executive be instructed to take such steps as they deem wise for the holding of a winter show in 1894, and that they are hereby given authority to negotiate with the Guelph Fat Stock Club, Agriculture and Art Association, or any other body toward the accomplishment of this end.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1894.  
President—Mr. D. DeCoursey, Barnholm, Ont.  
Vice-President—Mr. J. E. Brethour, Barford, Ont.  
Secretary—E. W. Hodson, London, Ont.

DIRECTORS.

Yorkshires—G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont.  
 Berkshires—S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont.  
 Suffolks—R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.  
 Chester Whites—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.  
 Poland Chinas—A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont.  
 Essex—Jos. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville, Ont.  
 Tamworths—John Bell, Amber, Ont.  
 General Director—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

DELEGATES TO FAIR GROUNDS.

Toronto Industrial—S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., and J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.  
 Ottawa—Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.  
 Kingston—C. W. Neville, Newburgh, Ont.  
 Peterboro—R. Vance, Ida, Ont.  
 Guelph—James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.  
 Chatham—J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.  
 London—D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, Ont., and R. H. Harding, Thorndale.  
 Montreal—J. G. Mair, Howick, P. Q., and J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Danville, P. Q.  
 Winnipeg—C. H. Greig, Winnipeg, Man., and Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie.  
 Brandon—D. F. Wilson, Brandon, Man.  
 Auditors—J. S. Pearce, London, and R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

EXPERT JUDGES.

Berkshires—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont.; J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; James Main, Milton, Ont.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; R. Vance, Ida, Ont.; R. P. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.  
 Essex—Sharpe Butterfield, James Anderson, James Main, David McCrae, Guelph; Bilton, Snarey, Croton, J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.  
 Yorkshires—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor; Jas. Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville, Ont.; D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, Ont.; G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont.; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont.  
 Suffolks—Sharpe Butterfield; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo, Ont.; Wm. Elliott, Milton, Ont.; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.; Jas. Demster, Gananoque, Ont.; James Mille, Guelph, Ont.; John Campbell, Edmonton, Ont.; John Good, Edmonton; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.; John Thompson, Uxbridge.  
 Poland Chinas—C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.; W. B. Baldwin, Colchester, Ont.; Jas. Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont.; Jos. McGarvin, Chatham, Ont.  
 Chester Whites—Jos. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont.; John Jackson, Glenallen, Ont.; Geo. Pearce, Mitchell, Ont.; S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio, U. S. A.; John Taylor, Thorndale, Ont.; James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.  
 Tamworths—F. W. Hodson, London, Ont.; John Podmore, Ingersoll, Ont.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Ont.; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville, Ont.

At the close of routine business a number of excellent addresses were given and papers read, all of which, with the discussions thereon, will be found in the fourth annual report of this Association.

London, February 20th, 1894.  
 DEAR SIR.—The above is an abridged report of the last meeting of this Association. Carefully read it over.

If you were elected a delegate to one of the Fair Boards, kindly communicate at once with the officers of that organization, and endeavor to carry out the objects of this Association. You will be guided by the wishes of the Association as set forth in clauses numbered 1 to 6 of this report.

Each member is respectfully requested to get as much of this report as possible published in his local paper. All publishers who desire it shall be furnished with a free copy of our Annual Report upon application to me, or, if they desire it, copies of addresses not yet published will be sent them.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary.

On Feb. 19th, H. & W. Smyth, Hay, Ont., write:—"Among our young steers on hand at present on hand, we would like to draw special attention to a dark roan ten months calf from our old show cow, Canadian Duchess of Gloster 14th, and a roan from Village Flower, (she by Prince Albert—3669—from old Village Blossom Imp.). Both are by our fine breeding bull Blake 1517, that we also offer for sale."

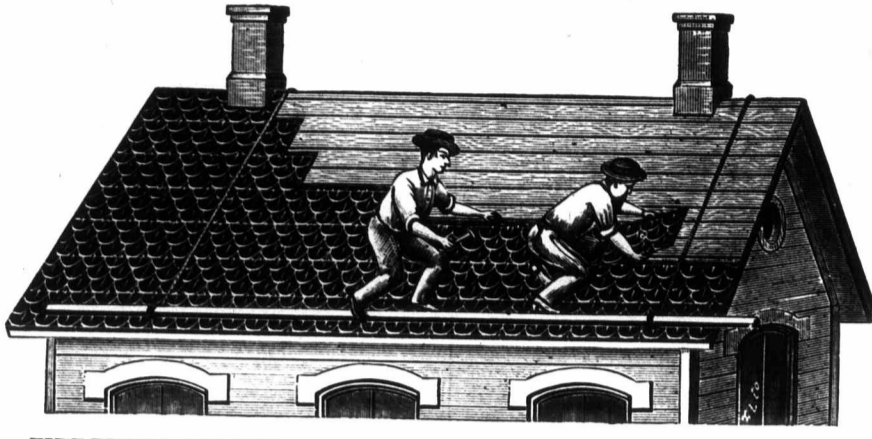
Mr. W. B. Cockburn writes:—"Since my sale I have sold the two heifers I reserved, Missie of Neldpath 14th and Ruby Rose, and as I expect to leave for England early this spring, and having no use for British Chief, I have decided to sell him, as he is in fine show shape and exceedingly well—the best eater I ever saw. His calves are wonderfully good ones. He is as sure and active as a calf. Any one in need of a show or breeding bull should not miss this chance, as I will sell reasonable and on easy terms. He is fit to head any herd, either in the show ring or the breeding herd." See advertisement in another column.

H. Tallman, proprietor of the Beamsville Agricultural Works, advertises his Patent Improved Double Disc Harrow in this issue. In this harrow, unlike those in general use, there are two rows of discs, one following behind the other, thus completely cutting the lumps and thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Of this implement the manufacturer says:—"It is an entirely new invention, one row of discs following behind the other, so mechanically arranged as to cut all the ground at one going over, and prevents ridging; leaving the ground as level as when harrowed with a common harrow, yet can be arranged to throw the ground to or from fruit trees, grape vines, berry bushes, and cultivate corn potatoes, etc." Though only six harrows were built in 1893, still Mr. Tallman has a large number of testimonials from farmers who have seen it work. And he expects to build a large number for 1894, as orders are coming in every day.

CHICKENS HATCHED BY STEAM.

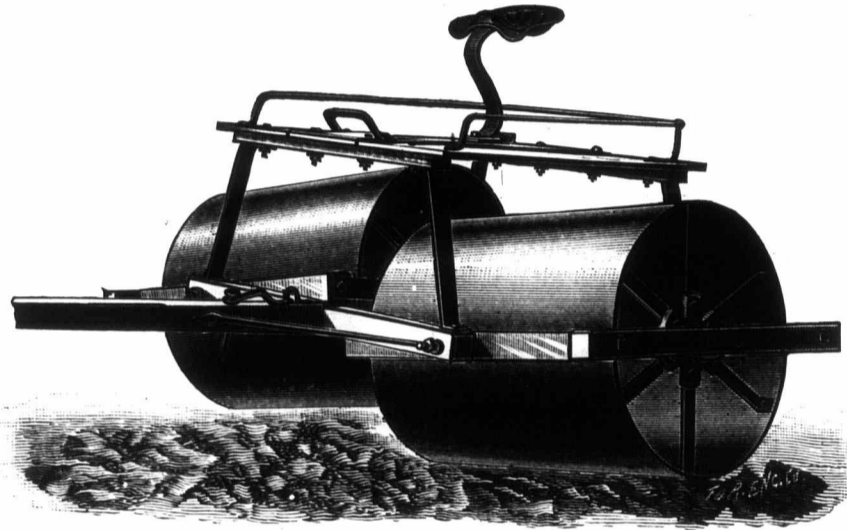
A few years ago the suggestion that chickens would ever be hatched by steam would have brought down no end of ridicule on the head of the prophet, and yet to-day steam is recognized by experts to be the most efficient means of incubation. A clear illustration of this is found in the well-known Excelsior Incubator, manufactured by George H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., to whom is conceded the credit of having perfected the steam method of incubation. The introduction of the Excelsior Incubator, and its improvement from time to time, marks a new era in the poultry raising industry. Built upon the best lines, fitted with improved automatic device, that never fails to accurately regulate the temperature and the moisture as demanded by the laws of nature, it can always be relied upon to hatch a much larger percentage of fertile eggs than the ordinary hatcher, at about two thirds the cost and trouble. No better proof of the success of steam in hatching chickens could be advanced than the satisfactory reports that are received from thousands who are constantly using the Improved Excelsior Incubator. Another advantage that strongly recommends this incubator is the low price at which it is sold, and the high guarantee of perfection and durability that accompanies each apparatus. Those who are now engaged in poultry raising, and those who are studying its possibilities as a source of profit, will do well to send 6 cents to Mr. Stahl for his catalogue. It contains much valuable information about incubators, brooders, and poultry raising in general.

THE - PEDLAR - PATENT - STEEL - SHINGLE  
 WILL LAST A LIFETIME.



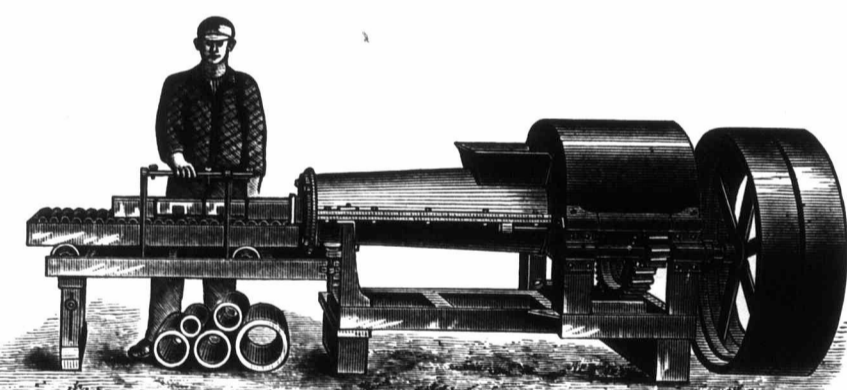
FIRE-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF, WATER-PROOF. Nearly as Cheap as Wooden Shingles. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Reliable Agents wanted in every vicinity.  
 ADDRESS—THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO., OSHAWA, ONT.

The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)



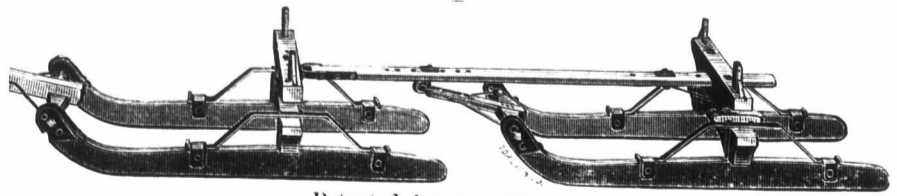
It is unanimously recommended by those farmers who have used it. Orders are now being booked for the spring trade. Description and price furnished on application to 341-om T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.

THE OLD RELIABLE TIME-TRIED AND TRUE KELL'S PAT.  
 COMBINED BRICK AND TILE MACHINE.



No. 2 machine makes tile from two and a-half to eight inches. No. 1 machine makes tile from two and a-half to twelve inches. It is with difficulty that we can supply the demand for these Sleighs. EVERYBODY wants them, because they are the easiest working Sleigh made. Only a few more left. Send in your orders quick and have the BEST.  
 H. C. BAIRD & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

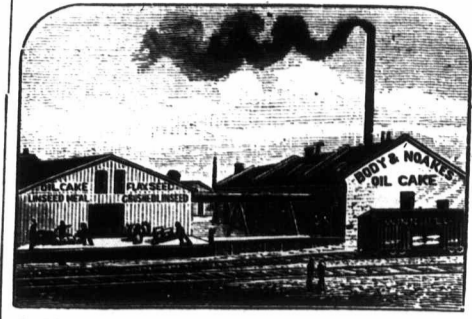
BAIN BROS.' PATENT IMPROVED MANITOBA ONE-BENCH SLEIGH



Patented January 13th, 1888.  
 IMMENSELY POPULAR, both in Ontario and Manitoba. It is with difficulty that we can supply the demand for these Sleighs. EVERYBODY wants them, because they are the easiest working Sleigh made. Only a few more left. Send in your orders quick and have the BEST.  
 BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO. (Ltd.)  
 Brantford, 3-a-om Ontario.

Land for Everybody.

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



LINSEED - OIL - CAKE  
 Whole, nutted or meal. Car lots delivered at any point. Write for prices. BODY & NOAKES, Winnipeg Linseed Oil Mills, Winnipeg, Man. 19-1-f-o

\$ 2 . 0 0

per acre will buy a few farms within six miles of the great  
 W - H - E - A - T

shipping town of  
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE  
 Other choice properties in town and vicinity cheap and on easy terms. Correspond with  
 W. RICHARDSON,  
 Real Estate, Loan and Collecting Agency, Saskt. Ave., Portage la Prairie. P.O. Box 753. 42-y-om

THOMPSON'S GRASS SEEDER  
 SOWS CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALFALFA, RED TOP, FLAX, and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS. Sows any quantity, evenly, accurately.  
 20 to 40 ACRES PER DAY in wet, dry and windy weather.  
 Send for circulars. Weight 40 lbs.  
 O. E. THOMPSON & SONS, YPSILANTI, MICH.  
 No. 19 River St., 23 1-d-om

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

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

REMEMBER THAT  
 McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND IS THE ONLY GENUINE.  
 The Best Grocers Sell It.  
 7-1-y-om



CRADLE CHURN.  
 PAT. NOV. 28, 1892.  
 Dueson writes:—"This Cradle Churn we bought from you this spring and it works like a charm. It is the best I ever used. It is very easy to clean. We think it a very handy article. We think it a very handy article. We think it a very handy article."  
 Address: B. R. HAMILTON & CO., Neepawa, Man., or to the WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Ayr, Ont. 13-y-om

FRUITEVAPORATOR  
 THE ZIMMERMAN  
 The Standard Machine  
 Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.  
 THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.  
 7-1-y-om

GODERICH ORGAN  
 High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-y-om

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**PREMIUMS! SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE PREMIUMS!**

THE BELOW DESCRIBED GRAINS ARE OFFERED AS SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES:

**BARLEY.**

**SELECTED CANADIAN THORPE (Two-Rowed).**—This barley was first generally introduced two years ago, and has proved beyond doubt the best two-rowed barley in cultivation in Canada to-day. It closely resembles the English Thorpe in some respects, but is a much superior variety and very much better suited to Canadian soil and climate. It grows an abundance of straw, which stands as well and stiffly as the best sorts of wheat. Is very hardy and productive; grows very freely, and will outyield any six-rowed sort. It is a very upright grower, and the heads never droop. We have never seen it lodged. Five pecks to one and a-half bushels per acre of seed is quite sufficient. Its color is as bright and nice as the best Six-Rowed when carefully saved, and will outweigh any of the English sorts that we have seen. It will do well wherever the Six-Rowed succeeds; has done remarkably well in Manitoba and the N. W. T. Every farmer should try this variety. Our stock has been grown on the shores of Lake Ontario, the best barley country in America, and is absolutely pure. The extra yield of this barley over any other makes its purchase a good investment, if only grown for feed.

We will express one peck of this variety to any old subscriber who sends us one new name accompanied by \$1

**OATS.**

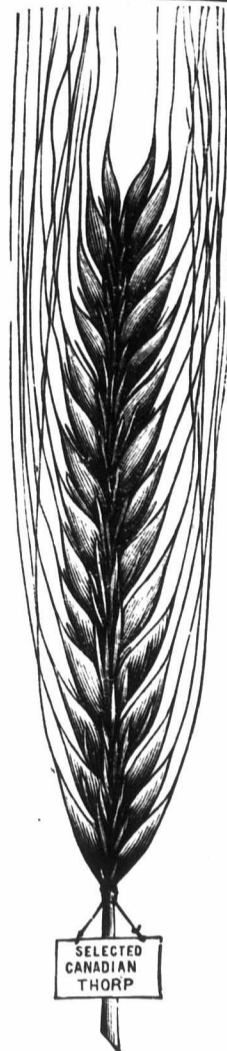
**THE WHITE MONARCH OAT.**—This magnificent white oat was grown for us by one of the best farmers of Ontario, and has given the greatest satisfaction. Our stock is grown from imported seed sent out by one of the best English seedsmen, and is a cross-fertilized variety produced by this gentleman. It has given the very best results in England, where it has been thoroughly tried. Its English introducer, in writing of it, says:—"It surpasses all others for earliness, while its productiveness may be realized from the fact that it yielded from eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre. The straw is frequently six feet to six feet four inches in height; of a splendid quality; large, close panicles, completely clothed with grain of the finest quality and very hardy. It has a wonderfully thin skin, and is consequently much appreciated and valued by millers." A leading agriculturist, who has tested it for two years, says:—"I find this oat is much thinner in the skin than any of the sorts we have been growing. From its appearance and character, I judge it will be a valuable addition to the varieties we have in this country." We have carefully tested it for two years, and like it well. With us it has grown a fair amount of straw and yielded very well. The grains are thin in the skin, and the fleshy parts heavy. With us it has done MUCH BETTER than the Gothland, and we prefer it to the Golden Giant, though the last named has done well with us.

We will send one peck of this oat to any old subscriber who sends us one new name accompanied by \$1.

**BLACK TARTAR OATS,** Imported from one of the most reliable European firms. ONE PECK BY EXPRESS FOR ONE NEW NAME ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.

N. B.—We do not prepay the charges on any grain or goods sent by us as subscription prizes. If our friends desire grain prepaid, we will do so by reducing the amount sent from one peck to five pounds. This amount can be sent by post.

We also call your attention to the page of premiums on page 19, January 1st, and page 39, January 15th issues. Everyone is delighted with them.



SELECTED CANADIAN THORPE



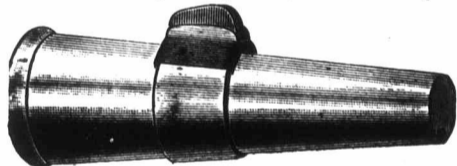
THE WHITE MONARCH OAT.

**LIVE STOCK**

FOR 100 NEW SUBSCRIBERS at \$1.00 each we will give a young registered Bull or Heifer of any of the following breeds, viz.: Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Jersey or Holstein. For 30 NEW NAMES we will send a pure-bred Ram or Ewe Lamb of any of the following breeds: Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, or Horned Dorset, or a pair of Young Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites or Suffolk Hogs.

ALL STOCK SENT OUT BY US WILL BE REGISTERED AND OF GOOD QUALITY. ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWNSHIP.

**MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION!**



**GEORGE J. RECORD'S IMPROVED Double-Tin Sap Spout**  
 Nearly five millions of these spouts have already been sold on their merits. The above cut is full size. The pail is hung on the spout on the side of the tree and turns on spout when being emptied. If your dealer does not handle them, write us for catalogue and sample spout. Price, \$1.25 per 100; if sent by mail, \$1.75.  
**RECORD MFG. CO.,** manufacturers of Record's Tight Tin-lined Butter Packages, Syrup Cans, Sap Spouts, Sap Pails, etc. Manufactured of tin made by us in our Tin Plate Works, of superior quality. Works at Conneaut, Ash, Co., Ohio. 62-d-0m

**WEAKNESS OF MEN**

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured  
 by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.**  
 9-y-0m

**LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES**  
 Conducted in all parts of the country. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References: J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q., or this office. 9-1-y-0 JOHN SMITH, Brampton

**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, 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 cost 25c. 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.

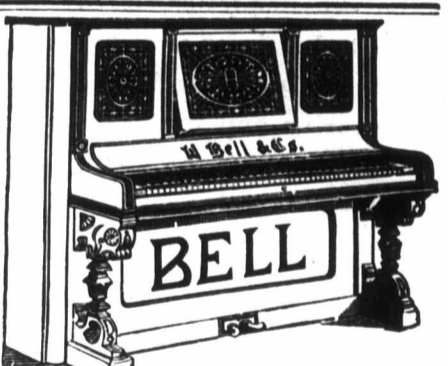
**HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.,**  
 17-1-y-0m Office—101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONT.

**FEED THE PLANT AND THE PLANT WILL FEED YOU**  
 —0-0-0-0-0-0—  
 Feed your plants on Freeman's High-grade Manures and you can depend upon your plants feeding you. Freeman's High-grade Manures contain plant-food in a soluble form, and in such proportions as will nourish your crops from beginning to finish. Send for catalogue for 1894, giving experience of leading Canadian and American farmers with fertilizers. Remember, Freeman's Manures head the list. Buy them. Have no other.



**W. A. FREEMAN,** 3-1f-0m Hamilton, Ont.

**ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE.**



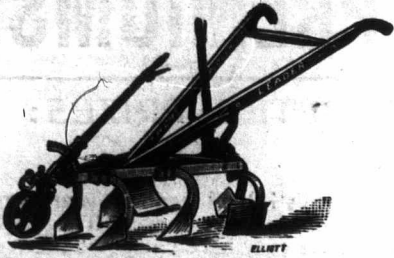
**BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,**  
 Guelph, Ont. 17-1-y-0

**ALMA**  
 The leading Canadian College for Young Women.  
**ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.**  
 Graduating Courses in Literature, Music, Fine Art, Commercial Science and Elocution. The efficiency of Canadian Colleges is conceded by all. 20 professors and teachers. 200 students from all parts of America. Health and home. **LOW RATES.** Only 3 hours from Detroit. 60 pp. illustrated Prospectus.  
 President AUSTIN, A. B.



**THE LATEST!**  
 A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION.  
**THE Fly Trap**  
**Horn**  
**Trap**  
 WORKS COMPLETE.  
 Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale.  
**H. GUTHRIE,**  
 PATENTEE.  
 Paris Station P. O., Ont.  
 28-7-0m

**CORN AND ROOT CULTIVATORS FOR 1894**



We were the first to manufacture the Lever Extension Cultivator in Canada. We claim to be leading the trade in this particular line of goods. Every enterprising farmer and dealer wants to handle the best tools. We make a specialty of Cultivators, and keep ahead of the times. Those desiring to handle the Famous Watford Cultivators for 1894 please correspond now and secure the right of sale. One of our other specialties is Riding Plows. Who has not heard of the famous Watford Riding Plows? Patented in Canada and the U. S. We are right on deck again with some more valuable improvements. Send for circular. We manufacture the Ripper Feed Cutter.

**THOMAS IMPLEMENT WORKS, - WATFORD, ONT.**  
Established 1875. 23-1-f-o

**YOU NEVER HEARD OF THE LIKE BEFORE!**

**Bargains Beyond Record.**

- A Large Straw and Enilage Cutter, made by B. Bell & Sons, St. George, only 45.00
- A Thomas Organ, Woodstock, only 75.00
- A Karn Organ, Woodstock, only 75.00

We guarantee these goods to be in first-class order. The number we have of each is limited, so order at once if you want them. They cannot be got again at these prices.

**GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.,**  
35 Colborne St., - TORONTO.  
R. Y. Manning, Manager. 1-a-o

**Do Not Insure**

Until you have seen the Double Maturity Policy of the Manufacturers' Life. Ordinary prudence suggests that you should carry some life insurance, if ever so little, and it is as well to know where the best is to be had, both for security and profit. Life insurance creates an immediate capital at a trifling outlay, which returns, as a rich and ample investment, to a man's family or himself at its period of maturity. You should find out about this Double Maturity we speak of.

**MANUFACTURERS' Life Insurance COMPANY,**

63 Yonge Street, Cor. Colborne, Toronto, Ont.  
13-1-3y-om

**ALLAN LINES**

THREE DISTINCT SERVICES FROM MONTREAL WEEKLY.

Mail Service to Liverpool, via Quebec, Rimouski and Derry, or via Portland & Halifax in Winter.

**DIRECT SERVICE MONTREAL TO GLASGOW**

Direct Service Montreal to London.

These steamers are of most recent construction; are of the highest class, and their record for the safe carriage of cattle is unexcelled. Special attention paid to the best methods of stowing and carrying cheese, apples and other farm produce. For schedule of sailings, rates of passage or other information, apply to

18-y-om H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**- SOUTH - SASKATCHEWAN LANDS FOR SALE.**

All choice selections, near SASKATOON, at the gateway of the Great Saskatchewan Country, equal to anything on the Continent for farming purposes. The homesteads are mostly taken up by a good class of settlers. The district produces magnificent crops, and is a good stock country. A branch of the C. P. R. runs through the tract. Every farm within easy distance of a railway station.

**GENERAL PRICE, \$3.00 AN ACRE**

Title Indisputable. No Restrictions.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, WINNIPEG,  
Or C. POWELL,  
21-y-om 6 Victoria-St., TORONTO.

**ANIMALS**

You get this one on every label of **UNICORN READY MIXED PAINT,** and we guarantee it to be the best in Canada. Paint your house with it every time. Buy no other. 40 different shades.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY **A. RAMSAY & SON, - MONTREAL.**  
Established 1842.

Leads, Colors, Varnishes, etc. 7-y-om

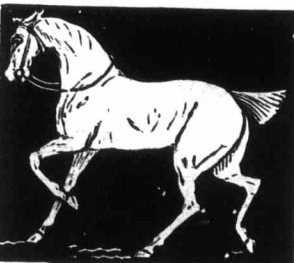
**W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.**

Wholesale General Merchants,  
100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops, Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman Cement, Canada Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL **SOFA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS**  
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
WM. CURRIE. 7-y-om F. P. CURRIE.

**SEE THAT HORSE?**



He has a smooth and glossy coat and feels in good enough condition to win the "DERBY" and so would any horse if its owner used

**DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.**  
It renews the system, enriches the blood and gives nature a fair chance, is also an unfailing eradicator of bots and worms. It is just as good for cattle as for horses. Try a 50c. package if your horses or cattle are not thriving. For a spavin, curb, ringbone or splint, use Dick's Blisters, 50c. - Dick's Liniment for sprains, swellings, bruises, etc., 25c. - Dick's Ointment for scratches, old sores, saddle galls, etc., 25c., mailed on receipt of price.  
DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

**A PLEASANT TONIC**  
Which will strengthen unweary tired people and invalids, and quickly restore their appetites, is

**CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.**  
Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal.  
Beware of Imitations. 9-1-y-om

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP**

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to Mr. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. 4-y-o

**Hudson's Bay Company**

**FARMING AND GRASS LANDS**

In every Surveyed Township in Manitoba and N. W. Territories.  
Under its agreement with the Crown, the Company are entitled to Sections 8 and 26 in each township. These Sections comprise some of the best

**FARMING, STOCK-RAISING and COAL LANDS**  
in the country. They are now offered for sale at MODERATE PRICES, on EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT, and WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE IN**

- Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert,
- Fort William, Fort Qu'Appelle, Rosemount,
- Rat Portage, Edmonton,

If you contemplate moving west and have a little money, it will pay you to purchase a farm from the Company at reasonable prices in well-settled districts, convenient to churches, railways and schools, rather than to take up homestead land in outlying parts of the country. Full and accurate descriptions of Company's lands will be furnished to intending purchasers on application to the undersigned, either by letter or personally, at the offices of the Company, Main and York Streets, Winnipeg.

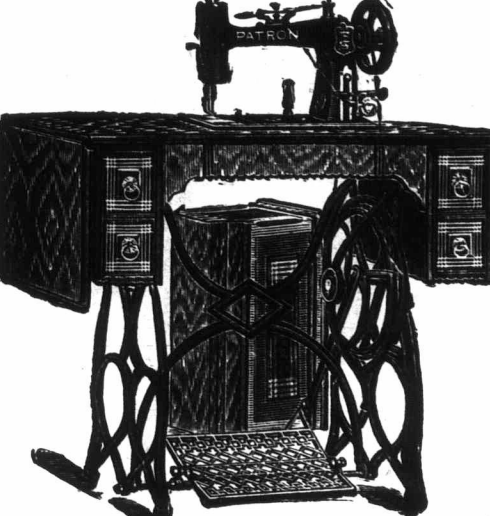
**The Company also have GENERAL STORES at**

- Baie Des Peres, Lethbridge,
- Battleford, Lower Fort Garry,
- Calgary, Macleod,
- Chapleau, Manitou,
- Dauphin, Mattawa,
- Deloraine, Morden,
- Edmonton, Nelson,
- Fort William, Pincher Creek,
- Kamloops, Portage la Prairie,
- Keewatin, Prince Albert,
- Langley, Qu'Appelle,
- Rat Portage, Riding Mountain,
- Russell, Shes Lake,
- Sudbury, Touchwood Hills,
- Vancouver, Victoria,
- Vernon, Whitehead,
- Winnipeg.

On your arrival in the country go direct to one of them for anything you require; you will find there the best goods at moderate prices, imported direct from all the principal markets of the world.

**C. C. CHIPMAN, Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Company, WINNIPEG.**  
1-1-d-o

**- THIS IS THE PATRON SEWING MACHINE.**



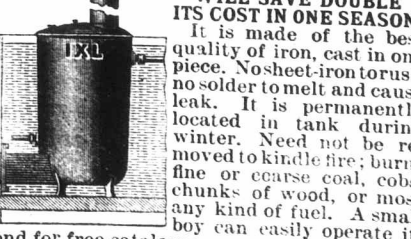
R. Y. MANNING, Esq., Manager of the Grange Company, Toronto:  
Dear Sir, - Being down in the city some time ago, I called, amongst other places, at your store. When there you asked me as a favor to allow you to send up to my address one of your new sewing machines that you selected at the World's Fair to have it tested in this locality. Your request was granted at once, for the reason that I was acquainted with an A1 machinist of extensive practice on nearly all kinds of machines that ever came to this port. I delivered the machine and gave instructions for the party to test it thoroughly, which was done for several weeks on all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to four-ply of full cloth. The machine was so satisfactory in all kinds of work the parties kept it and sent you \$28, the price of it. Although they had a fairly good Singer, they took the choice of a better. Any one wanting an A1 machine need have no fear of buying the Patron. This test was made without either fee or reward. This machine and price is of immense importance to the buying public.  
Yours truly,  
GEO. COWAN, Paiswick, Ont.

We ask every farmer to co-operate with the Grange Wholesale Supply Company. Our sales last year doubled those of two years ago, and the sales so far this year average \$143 per day ahead of last year. Our spring catalogue will be issued about the middle of February. Sent to every farmer on application. **THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY COMPANY (Ltd.)**, 126 King Street East, Toronto. R. Y. MANNING, Manager. 13-1-y-om

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