

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

J. G. Rutherford, V.S. 4 April 93

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



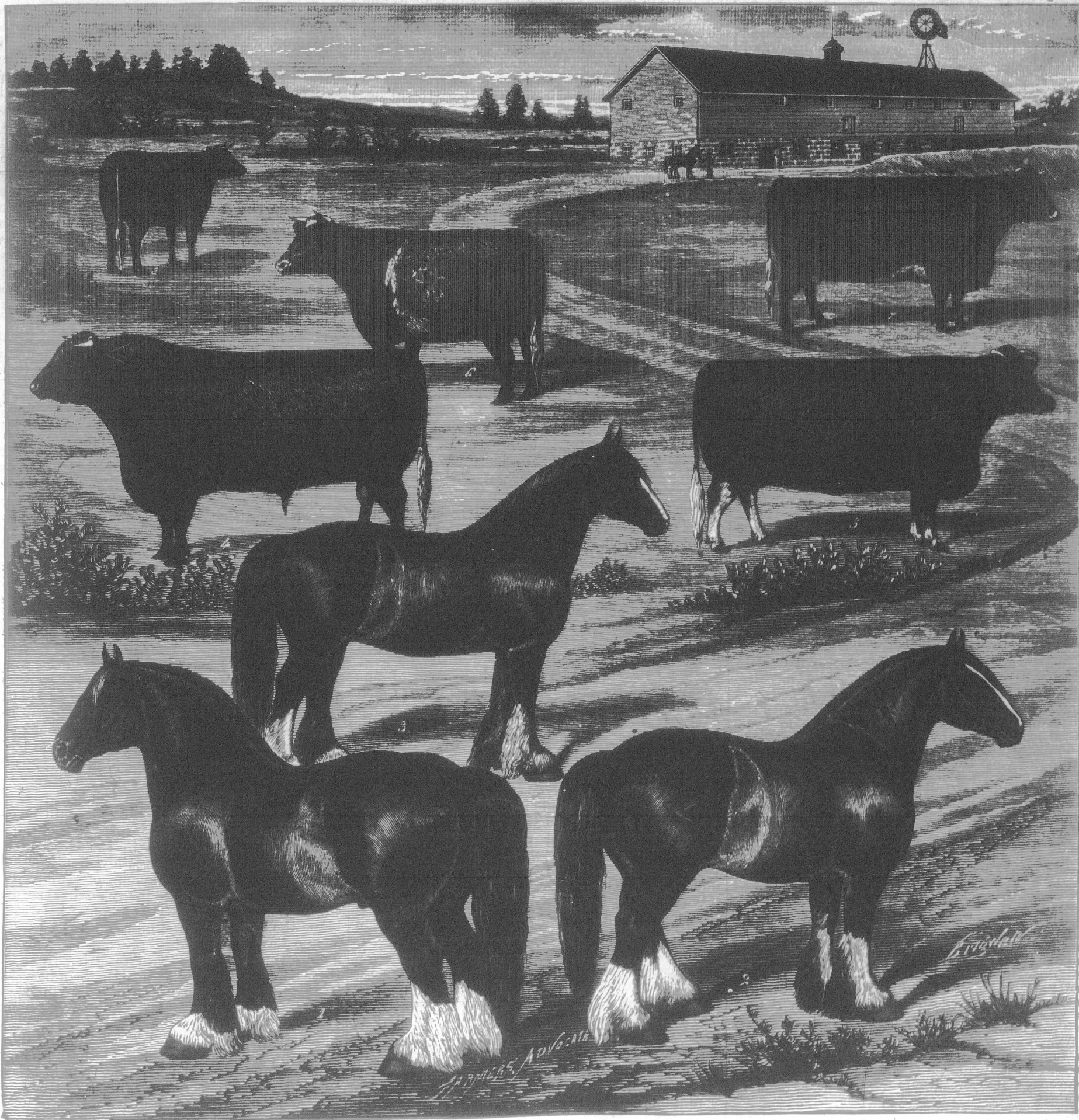
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE \*

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. IV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL 5, 1893.

No. 43.



SPECIMENS OF CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS,  
THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN E. SMITH, BRANDON, MANITOBA



Some idea of the popularity of the Hackney horse in England may be gained from the fact that at the late London show there were two hundred and thirty-five entries of stallions, and one hundred and forty-eight of mares. Of these, fourteen stallions and twenty-five mares belonged to the pony class under 14 hands.

The creation of a live stock sanitary commission in the State of Texas is commented on by the Rural New Yorker in the following:—"Think of it! Actually insisting that the man to head this cattle commission must actually know something about the cattle business! In New York State such a section would be at once amended or killed entirely, because it might spoil the chance of putting some practical politician in a new place. In New York State, you know, a dairy commissioner can obtain all the dairy knowledge he needs in a lawyer's office. Why is Texas about a century ahead of New York in such a matter?"

Breeders from all localities report an active demand for pure-bred cattle; especially is this the case for young bulls. Whenever the prices of grain run unusually low, farmers turn their attention towards improving their stock. When beef, pork, butter and cheese are the products that are depended upon for cash sales, there will be found well-tilled farms that are yielding profitable crops. If manure is the sheet anchor of good farming, it is in the line of special stock feeding that best occupies the idle time of the winter season on the farm, makes fertile fields, produces paying crops, fills the coffers of those who arrange their farm operations by selling the products of their fields on foot, or in butter and cheese.

The farmers of a locality that we know have formed a Game Protective Association for the purpose of keeping at bay the city pot-hunters who usually range the fields and woods every fall. The association has raised funds to put up plenty of signs warning hunters off the different farms, and, if they still persist in coming, every one will be prosecuted for trespassing. That is right. These city hunters are a nuisance in any farming district. They tramp through crops, break down walls and fences, leave gates open, to say nothing of filling pockets and bags with apples or other fruits. They have no business on a man's farm, and we wish every farm community would form an association to keep in cheque this class of marauders.

Last November the *ADVOCATE* urged the adoption of a system whereby all live stock exhibits should be catalogued, so that visitors could, by comparing the number on the animal or pen with the catalogue, see at a glance the animal's name, owner and breeder, age, etc., etc., without having to hunt all over the fair grounds for the "man in charge." There should be no objection raised by exhibitors, as it would advertise their stock and save them an endless amount of inconvenience. We feel satisfied that even if a small charge was made for the catalogues, that they would be highly appreciated by both visitor and exhibitor. Why do not the representatives of the various breeders' associations endeavor to have this plan carried out at the coming exhibitions?

When the electors of an agricultural constituency are about to choose a candidate, "whatever their stripe of politics may be," would it not be better to select a representative man, one who would do battle in their behalf when occasion offers, instead of, as is generally the case, the candidate dictating to the electorate how they should meet the views of his party? The fact is the would-be representatives of the present day wish to cram down the throats of the electorate what they should want instead of studying the requirements of their constituents, which is our view of the duties of a representative. Yet the other course is the usual one pursued. Then how can agriculture hope to have any say in our legislative halls if city men are to direct the bill of fare, prescribe for their wants, and pull the strings which are to lead to the assistance of agriculture?

#### LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Answers to legal questions of subscribers, by a practicing barrister and solicitor, are published for our subscribers free.]

To the Editor of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly answer the following questions through your paper and oblige:—A bought a piece of land of a company and hired B to break, backset and put in a crop on it. B has not been paid. A offers B a first mortgage on this year's crop. If A gets into difficulties can B hold the crop against all comers (the company included) until it is returned?  
J. T. R.

ANSWER.—B's rights will depend entirely upon what agreements A has entered into with the company, and what rights A has given to the company. Before we can answer we must see the agreement or mortgage between A and the company.

#### Canadian Cattle Matters.

Pressure is continually being brought to bear by the representatives of a number of the cattle producing districts of England to at once and forever prevent further inland shipment of imported live cattle. Yet, judging by the tone of the discussions in Imperial Parliament, no permanent step is likely to be taken at present toward prohibiting Canadian stores or finished cattle from being shipped to inland points. It is true that the present restrictions are not likely to be soon removed, but at the same time there are so many British feeders, especially in Scotland, interested in this trade that there is undoubtedly a chance that the British authorities may be persuaded to release the obstructions as soon as they are assured that there is no danger of infection through our cattle.

We are perfectly satisfied that there is no shadow of a possibility that any kind of infectious disease can be lurking among the cattle of any locality in the Dominion. If such had broken out it would have been impossible to have suppressed the knowledge of its existence, and it would be contrary to reason if the news were not reported far and wide. But as yet no breath of rumor that any symptoms of such a calamitous visitation has come to light. It therefore behooves the Department at Ottawa to do two things:—First, to remove any possible chance by which infection may be introduced, either among our herds or among Canadian cattle in transit, and then to use every means to assure the British authorities that we never had and that there is no possible means by which it could be introduced into Great Britain through Canadian cattle. The latter the Department at Ottawa have endeavored to do to a certain extent, but could the Department expect to successfully plead their cause when they have been so lax in their regulations? And through this and nothing else have we nearly lost all hope of the freedom in a trade in future that we have so long enjoyed in the past. If Canadians think that the British authorities are not conversant with the regulations by which cattle are being shipped into and through Canada, they are greatly mistaken. In this particular they are kept far better posted than our people here, and it is no further use to deny that there has been a wretched laxity in our regulations, by which we have nearly lost a trade that is of the greatest importance to Canadian farmers.

Part of this has already been admitted. But what about the regulations while in transit? Canada has for years allowed Western hogs to be shipped through in bond, and once through the breaking down of a car these hogs were unloaded and hog cholera was introduced into a section of the country where it was never known before, and it took several years to stamp it out. In cattle transit more rigid measures are also required to be put in force, and much of the laxity has been caused by too great assurance of safety.

The trade has gone along for years, and although there have been occasional ripples on the surface through British inspectors giving false alarms, they have continued to pass our cattle, and Canadians have, like the boy and the wolf in the traditional fable, become so accustomed to the cry that they thought no danger was to be apprehended. However, we have at last awakened to the fact that there is a most dangerous foe lurking around, and it is now for us to find how to destroy the least vestige of its presence. Although none of our breeders and feeders have had any personal Canadian experience with these infectious diseases which have been the terror of British stockmen, they still have a pretty good idea how terribly contagious and infectious some of these are.

Many of our best breeders have had the experience before leaving their native England or Scotland, and the best opinions expressed go to show that there is always danger in buildings that have been occupied by animals that have had infectious pleuro—that such is the insidious nature of the contagion that sooner or later it will again break out, and many contend that nothing short of burning the premises where these forms of infection have existed will ever entirely keep the locality in safety.

Now if this is the case with buildings where the most careful and painstaking means have been practised to disinfect and purify them, what about ships and railway carriages where this duty is only carelessly performed at best?

The fact is in Canada we have no means of tracing how, when or where previous cargoes may have been handled by boats or railroad cars. And it would not be surprising if they could have been contaminated through some such means as these.

There is no sense in us taking chances of contagion being brought amongst us. It is quite possible for an outbreak to happen and a number of cars and boats become the very instruments for disseminating disease.

No particular care has been exercised. Cattle, through their sale and sale of their products, are now one of our largest exports—the chief means of bringing in money, considerably over \$20,000,000 of these having been shipped last year. This gives some idea of the calamity that would befall us if disease were really to break out. The Department cannot pay too much attention to this matter, which requires the most prompt action on the part of our Canadian authorities.

#### Against Clydesdale Interests.

At the late annual meeting of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association it was resolved that all horses of this breed foaled and reared in Canada will be considered Canadian-bred, this rule to come in force after the present year.

This motion, although passed, was strongly opposed, it being a question that has been brought up at previous meetings and always negated by a large majority of breeders. We consider this action quite against the interests of Clydesdale breeding, and cannot see the fairness in the decision. At our leading shows, as generally known, there have been classes for imported Clydesdales and another for Canadian-bred draught horses. The latter class is supposed to admit only such horses as have been crossed up, while the offspring of imported sire and dam have shown in the class for imported animals. Now, it is the men who have brought to such perfection the horses which compose this Canadian-bred class who deserve much of the credit of the advance made in Clydesdale breeding in Canada today. Without the assistance they have contributed through their patronage, there would have been no demand for imported stallions. And it is difficult to conceive that anything but a personal interest should have led the leading members to pass so discouraging a measure, which means turning loose the produce of the best imported mares obtainable to fight against a class that has been the whole support of the trade in imported horses. Again, it is these men who have made the Clydesdale Association what it is; without their annual subscriptions and annual registering fees, the finances and annual stud book would both make a very small showing. Now, the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdales with five or more crosses is of the greatest importance to the horse breeding interest of the country. It is from this class that the sales to the North-west have been made; in fact, it is from this class our sales in the past and our hope in the future lies.

There are several buyers in Ontario constantly buying and sending away car loads to Great Britain, and the future is still hopeful, if the Canadian farmer will but breed them larger and good enough; and what we have so often urged is to retain the best mares for breeding and sell the geldings, the demand for such is very good. In late years it was the young stallions and mares sold that brought the best prices; now the demand for stallions is passed by, and geldings are the best selling horses. And it would be suicidal not to encourage this class to the utmost. Any observing man who has taken any interest in the show of heavy horses of late years must have been wonderfully impressed with the uniform excellence of this class, and no men are more deserving of credit for the enterprise than the farmers who have yearly exhibited the splendid specimens that have been brought out, and the very fact that they (especially in the mare and filly sections) have always compared favorably with the imported animals is a proof that the prizes offered have assisted in developing this sort. Now that our draught horses are fast becoming the admiration of those who have purchased and used them in the cities of Great Britain is another proof that they should be further encouraged. Doubtless the hope of winning a prize in this class has prevented many an owner from accepting a tempting offer that would otherwise have taken the best mares and fillies out of the country.

We have no desire to prevent the encouragement of importing mares or breeding from them; these deserve all the assistance that can be accorded to them, but they have most of the younger sections to themselves, as few stallions or mares are imported and shown until three years old, and less of these will be imported, in all probability, for a few years to come.

Again, we consider, with the class of stallions and mares that have been imported, it is an admission of weakness in our breeding arrangements to admit that we cannot rear horses as well as the old country breeders.



**J. E. Smith's Clydesdales and Shorthorns.**

J. E. Smith's new stock barn at Brandon and a few of his magnificent horses and cattle are represented in the frontispiece of this issue. The barn is situated a short distance east of 1st street on Smithfield avenue, in the city of Brandon. The size is 50x112 feet; the basement of solid stone, 2 feet thick and 10 feet high; the superstructure 16 feet clear. The interior is fitted with all the modern improvements and conveniences for ventilation, feeding, etc., and include a windmill for cutting fodder, crushing grain and pumping water. The object of the proprietor in establishing this barn is to have a central emporium for distributing the products of the Beresford Farm, know as the home of pure-bred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. It is also the intention to keep thoroughbred Herefords and Galloways. The two latter are now bred on separate farms owned by Mr. Smith, and quite remote from the Beresford Farm. Another feature is thoroughbred Large Improved Yorkshire pigs; orders for these are now being booked for spring delivery.

The Beresford Stock Farm was established in 1882, and is one of the largest in Canada. Its aim has always been to keep pace with the times and the demand, which has been steadily increasing with the development of the home trade and that of the West. The best sires have always been kept, both in horses and cattle. The breeding stock has always been selected with care from herds of renown; not only good individual animals, but descendants of good ancestors have always been purchased for the Beresford herd.

Mr. Smith being not only a breeder, but also an importer of both Clydesdales and cattle, an abundant supply of the several varieties of stock is for sale at all times, and parties can depend on getting what they want. Brandon being such a central point, the facilities for shipping are most excellent. During the past few years thousands of farmers from all parts of the province and territories have been attracted to Brandon to inspect the Experimental Farm, and we are quite satisfied that when paying their annual visit to Mr. Bedford they will now find it a pleasure to also visit this immense stock farm. Mr. Smith will be pleased to show parties over it, whether they wish to buy or not. There is conclusive evidence that farmers are trimming their sails to grow less frozen wheat and raise more cattle, of no ordinary class, judging from the number of young bulls leaving this establishment for different parts of Manitoba and the West, and Mr. Smith's efforts to place before the farmers stock equal to any in the Dominion is being heartily appreciated, but not more than it should be.

The following animals are represented in the cut:—

No. 1.—The young Clydesdale stallion, Sir Donald A. [1224], is a horse of very compact build, round body, short legs flat and well feathered, and has grand action. He strongly resembles his famous sire, Star o' Stewarton [588] (5376). Sir Donald A. was bred at the Beresford Farm, both sire and dam imported from Scotland, and his pedigree includes many of the most noted horses of Scotland, notably old Darnley (222). Sir Donald A. is now being fitted for Chicago Exposition, and his owner will be much disappointed if he does not prove himself worthy of his immortal grandsire, old Darnley, known as the hero of a hundred red tickets.

No. 2.—The Clydesdale mare Rosilee [541], bred by Peter Innes, of Newplace, Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported by Alex. Russell, of Unionville, Ont. Sired by the great Scotch stallion Rob Roy (713); dam Jess of Newplace (6292), by Daintie Davie (213). Rosilee is a broad set mare, with well sprung ribs and massive quarters, with a grand set of legs, and, as can be seen by her pedigree, is of good Clydesdale breeding. Rosilee is not yet seven years old, has three colts, all living and hearty, sired by Lord Randy (imp.) [1011] (5174), and is due to foal in June to the same sire.

No. 3.—Lady Beresford [1075] is rising four years old. She is one of the group awarded Bonanza Sandison's \$100 prize at the Brandon Summer Fair, 1892, for the best pedigreed mare with three of her progeny—Lady Beresford being the eldest filly, her dam being Lady Kenmuir, sired by Kenmuir Prince (1459), he by old Prince of Wales (673); dam of Kenmuir Prince, Lily, by Lockfergus Champion (449); Lady Kenmuir's dam, Darling (Vol. X., S. C. B.), by Darnley (222). Lady Kenmuir is descended from the two most noted Clydesdale stallions in the world, Prince of Wales (673) and Darnley (222). Lady Beresford's sire is Bravery (imp.) (383), sire Strathleven (1539); dam Beauty (436), by Prince of Wales (673). From the above it is easily seen, by those versed in Clydesdale lore, that a much better pedigree could not be found in the annals of Clydesdale Stud Books than that possessed by Lady Beresford.

No. 4.—Windsor (56771), bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, imported by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., has proved himself one of the Shorthorn stars of Canada, not only as a show bull and prize-winner, but also as a stock bull. Windsor was awarded first prize at the London Provincial Show, also first at the Toronto Industrial as a two-year-old bull in 1889; first in Toronto as a three-year-old in 1890; also first in the class of three-year-old and over at Ottawa, and was shown in the herd awarded gold medal and diploma at Ottawa in 1890. Windsor is the sire of the young bull Prince Royal, which carried first prize at Toronto Industrial, 1891 and 1892, and first at Ottawa

and Montreal, 1892. Windsor is a half-brother of the first and second prize bulls at Toronto in 1892. He is now king of the Beresford herd. Several tempting offers have been made and refused for Windsor, but Beresford needs the best, and at the present time Windsor is one of the things money won't buy.

No. 5.—Lady Irvine =9516= was bred by J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont.; sired by the veteran bull Barmpton Hero =324=, sire Royal Barmpton (imp.) =217= (45508), bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, Aberdeenshire; dam Mimulus (imp.) =343=. Barmpton Hero has been acknowledged by all Shorthorn breeders one of the greatest bulls ever bred in America, not only as a show bull, but as a stock getter, many of the most prominent breeders in Canada to-day using the descendants of Barmpton Hero as their stock bulls. Lady Irvine has been a very successful prize winner as well as breeder. Her calves are always spoken for in advance. Her career in the show ring, together with that of her progeny, has done much to spread the fame of the Beresford Shorthorns.

No. 6.—Beresford Flower =15199=, got by Lord Lansdowne (imp.) =2712=; dam Lovely 20th =12301=, by Butterfly's Duke =390=, dam Lovely 19th (imp.) =217=. She is a true type of the Aberdeenshire Shorthorns, and a great breeder. She is a sister of Pauline, that carried so many prizes in Ontario, also in Manitoba after coming to Beresford. Beresford Flower is rich in royal ancestors, her sire being a Cruickshank Sittyton bull, and her dam of the noted Lovely family; her maternal grandsire Butterfly's Duke, by the 4th Duke of Clarence (33597), the \$13,000 bull, dam imported Butterfly Duchess—two of Bow Park's most successful show animals.

No. 7.—Matchless of Elmhurst 11th =12451=, bred at Elmhurst by W. J. Biggins; sire Royal Elmhurst; dam Matchless of Elmhurst 3rd =3884=, sire Baron Lonan 3rd, bred at Bow Park, Brantford, sired by the pure Booth bull, imported Royal Tudor (35411). Matchless of Elmhurst 11th is one of the longest and most prominent Sittyton strains ever in Canada. Her stock has always proved a very profitable auxiliary in the Beresford herd.

No. 8.—Lady Greenway =15205=, by Lord Lansdowne (imp.) =2712=, dam Violet =2004=, by Barmpton Hero =324=. Lady Greenway, named in honor of Manitoba's Premier, is one that even he might be proud to possess. Sufficient to establish her reputation is the fact that the blood of the great Barmpton Hero flows through her veins.

Besides the Clydesdales illustrated Mr. Smith has twenty registered Clydesdales, and fifty brood mares, fillies and working horses—all high grade Clydes.

There are in all one hundred Shorthorns, all registered in the Dominion Herd Book; ten registered Galloways, the cows and the bull, Professor Troquhain, imported from Scotland by the late Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont. The herd of Herefords comprises twenty-seven animals, principally of the celebrated Tushingham strain. The stock bull is Tushingham 5th, and several of the cows are the get of Tushingham 2nd, first prize wherever shown in Ontario in 1892, and the best bull any age in the Hereford class at Toronto, 1892.

**Trees and Shrubs Suitable for Manitoba and the Northwest.**

The past season we sent out 100,000 forest trees, including a large number of evergreens of hardy and fast-growing varieties, raised from seed at the Experimental Farm; also 100,000 cuttings of fast-growing varieties of poplars and willows, mostly importations from east Europe. Being guided by the reports received from Manitoba, I will give you a list of those varieties of trees which thus far have been most successful in that province. First, the native maple or box elder is one of the most reliable; the green ash, the white elm, the white birch, the white spruce and the mountain ash, both European and American varieties of which succeed very well. The cut-leaved birch is hardy, and is one of the best ornamental trees in the province.

Among shrubs, nearly all the lilacs (*spiraea opulifolia*), Douglass's and Van Houtte are promising. The Siberian pea tree (*caragana arborescens*) and Asiatic maple (*acer guinnala*)—a beautiful dwarf form—are among the most hardy and desirable. Norway spruce, white and Austrian pine, are most reliable as a general rule. For the Northwest Territories the selection is somewhat more restricted—box elder, green ash, the native elm of Manitoba, with the Russian poplars and willows, are the safest trees to plant. Nearly all the lilacs, such as the common lilac (*syringa vulgaris*), the white lilac (*syringa alba*), and the Russian lilac (*syringa josikea*) are hardy, and do well in the Northwest Territories, as well as the Siberian pea tree, a tall-growing form of southern wood (*artemisia abrotans*), while it kills back each winter, is a rapid and vigorous grower, desirable on account of its feathery green foliage during summer.

JOHN CRAIG,

Before Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons.

[A somewhat similar distribution will be made this spring, including seed of green ash and box elder. Those wishing to participate in this distribution should apply to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, without delay.]

A bad road is a tax, and a heavy one at that. Want to escape that tax? Join the crusade against bad roads.

**Institute Meetings.**

At a meeting of the South Brandon Institute, held at Souris a few weeks ago. Mr. John Orr read a paper on "Farming as a Specialist," in which he deals with the *other side* of the much-talked-of question of Mixed Farming. Below we give extracts from his paper:—

This style of farming appears to have but few friends among the agricultural writers at the present time, partly because the chief product of the country is said to be unremunerative the present season, and partly because it is a popular belief that the more branches of farming carried on, the more remunerative will the business become. If you ask them the reason why, they all have the same answer, viz.: that if one branch is a failure you have the others to fall back on, but just why any of the different branches would be more likely to succeed by the divided attention of the operator than by his undivided attention given to some one of the branches as a specialty, they never stop to explain, and the writer of this paper will not stop either, but simply give it up and ask for something easier.

But I have often thought just a little more effort to expedite seeding in the spring, a little thicker sowing (of the very best seed) so that the crop may not be stooling out when it should be maturing, a great deal less late sowing and a trifle earlier cutting, and the cash would have jingled in our pockets, not in imagination but in fact. These are not finely spun-out theories impossible of realization, for I have met many old farmers in this country who never had a crop frozen, and although I am in this country fourteen years I never raised a bushel of frozen wheat but once. If it then be true that matters so trifling in themselves and apparently of so little importance at the time produce such immense results for either weal or woe, how foolish the man who handicaps himself by attempting to carry on six or seven different branches of farming, each requiring as close attention, and just as seriously affected by slight neglects as wheat raising and some of them even more so. Why, Van Horne would not presume to manage such a business. But some farmers will undertake anything or everything in order to fortify themselves against possible loss or failure, while in fact they are making success well nigh impossible by undertaking some branches of farming that they know little or nothing about, for it takes a good part of a life-time to fully understand and be able to carry on successfully any one line of farming. I have chosen wheat raising as a specialty in this paper as I think the Souris country is pre-eminently adapted to that purpose. The same arguments will apply to dairying or keeping pure-bred cattle for breeding purposes. The slightest errors in the management of the former, or an injudicious mating of the latter, would ultimately ruin both enterprises. Even breeding cattle for beef or raising hogs or poultry all require good judgment and care, and there is nothing more certain than that ignorance on these matters will exact its penalty of loss on those engaged therein.

And now in conclusion (for this paper is already much longer than I had intended) I would say, make a good garden. You cannot buy vegetables and small fruit as fresh nor get them as conveniently as out of your own garden. Keep every kind of fowl your family feels an interest in. Leave nothing undone to make home interesting and attractive. But select some one line of farming, and let the ambition of your life be to make it a success. Study your business until you have mastered it, keep fully abreast of the time, take at least your own local paper, one agricultural paper, a provincial paper, and above all else attend the Farmers' Institute.

DOUGLAS.

A large and representative gathering met in the Douglas town hall on March 18th, called by the management of the Central Institute, to discuss the advisability of organizing an institute. Mr. Kyle was elected to the chair, and introduced to the meeting Mr. R. E. A. Leech, secretary of the Central Institute, who read a very instructive paper on "Institute Work". This was followed by a talk from Mr. James Elder, of Virden, who said, among other things, that many of us had come here with Ontario ideas of farming, but we find that these methods need modification to suit this country. One experiment which had been so far successful with him was sowing wheat (one-half bushel per acre) on summerfallow in July, and then turning stock on it in the fall to eat it down, which not only tramps the ground firm, but gives it a very good coating of manure, the stock also doing remarkably well, giving wonderful yields of milk and butter of the very finest quality. Also recommended the planting of trees, pointing out the necessity of thorough cultivation the first few years of their growth, and urged all farmers to keep books, if only a simple cash book. He then proceeded to give some good advice on working an institute.

Mr. Kyle then related an experiment he had tried in manuring land for wheat, which resulted in ripening the wheat ten days earlier.

Mr. Greig, of the ADVOCATE, was next called upon, and read a paper on "The growth of the smut plant and the best means of prevention," after discussing which it was decided to petition the Minister of Agriculture to organize an institute at Douglas.

Mr. Mahon was then elected secretary-treasurer *pro tem*. It was then resolved to hold another



meeting in a fortnight, and Mr. Bousfield was requested to read a paper on the "Preparation and selection of seed grain".

#### CARBERRY.

Under somewhat unfavorable circumstances a meeting was held in Carberry, on March 14th, to take steps toward forming an institute. Mr. Whittie was elected chairman, and Mr. Rodgers secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. G. H. Greig, of FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was first called upon for a paper on "Smut in Wheat," after which Mr. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, gave a very interesting lecture on grasses and fodder plants, which he illustrated by samples brought from the farm. After giving a list of the imported grasses which had proved hardy, he spoke very highly of some of the native grasses, chief among which appear to be the following:—Drop seed grass (*Muhlenbergia glomerata*) being the most nutritious; bearded lime grass the heaviest cropper, yielding from two to four tons dry hay per acre; native brome grass, bald wheat grass and bearded wheat grass. And he hoped in another year to have a supply of seed of these grasses to distribute among the farmers. After a lengthy discussion on the subjects spoken on, it was resolved to petition the government to form an institute at Carberry. Mr. R. E. A. Leech, secretary of the Central, was present and assisted in carrying on the meeting, and getting up the petition for organization.

#### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE INSTITUTE.

When Mr. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, is announced, a full house is always assured, and Portage Institute surprised itself by the large crowd which assembled in the town hall, on March 15th, to hear Mr. Bedford lecture on fodders. After routine business had been got through with, the president, Mr. Sissons, called upon Mr. G. H. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, who read a paper on "Smut, its Growth and Prevention," which called forth quite a discussion, in which Rev. Mr. Halstead, Dr. Rutherford, K. McKenzie and others took part, all agreeing with the essayist in recommending the use of bluestone as a preventive. Mr. Bedford was then called upon and delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on grasses and fodders, etc., which we are unable, through lack of space, to publish in this issue.

#### BRANDON INSTITUTE.

This Institute met on Saturday, March 4th, to discuss "How Best to Combat Combines." After business the president called on Mr. Charles Braithwaite, of Portage la Prairie, to read a paper. This paper was very much appreciated, it pointing out the root of the trouble. We regret, through lack of space, being unable to publish this paper in full.

Mr. S. C. Doran then read a paper showing that he also believed in going to the root of the matter. Mr. Fred. Smith thought that a revenue tariff was what farmers needed.

J. E. Smith said that the government was not making anything out of the tariff on articles farmers used, the money went into the hands of the manufacturers.

Mr. Vantassel thought that if farmers managed their own affairs better combines would not be felt so much. Some farmers take advantage of dealers when paying cash by beating them down till they buy for less than the article has been laid down for. He did not think dealers made more than ten or twelve per cent. Manufacturers could sell cheaper when combined. We had an instance of it in Brandon, where what was three or four firms were now doing their work with one staff of men.

Mr. Passilwaite said he had come to this country with the intention of minding his own business, and did not intend to bother with public affairs, but had changed his mind as he could not make money at present prices. What he had to buy was controlled by combines, and the carrying of his wheat was done by an immense combine. The remedy was for farmers to combine and drop party nonsense. The National Policy was the root of the trouble. A revenue tariff would kill combines.

Mr. Percival said combines had grown with civilization, and they would stay with it. Individuals combining can purchase cheaper than they can do singly. This was the keynote. There were no two opinions that the tariff wanted readjusting, but there was too much leakage between the producer and consumer.

Mr. Passilwaite drew attention to the lack of farmer representation in the House of Commons.

Melville Raddick said farmers were the only class that did not combine. He thought the Patrons of Industry were working in the right way—30,000 votes counted for something.

Mr. Robert Darragh pointed out that coal oil cost the Brandon merchants 36 cents per gallon owing to the oil combines. He thought the Manitoba farmers should have nothing to do with partyism, but vote as eastern manufacturers do—for their own interests.

Mr. J. McKeller said as long as he had his senses he would never again vote for a lawyer or doctor. Partyism was the root of the farmers' trouble.

Mr. Browning agreed with the previous speaker about partyism, and thought that farmers should look after other people's business as well as their own, or the others would get the best of it. Farmers had something else to do than just look after their health and chattel mortgages.

Mr. Braithwaite in summing up gave some interesting figures, among the rest stating that the Patrons of Industry had been offered binding twine, 600

feet to the pound, laid down in Winnipeg for 10 cents per pound if the duty were taken off. They had also thought of bringing lumber from the east, where they could purchase it cheap enough, but the railroad and lumber dealers were combined so that there was not 25 cents per thousand feet in doing so. The C. P. R. shipped flour from Minneapolis to England for 35 cents per hundred pounds, while they charged us 46 cents for carrying it to Montreal. He (Mr. Braithwaite) was of the opinion that the state should step in and say just how far combines should go.

The following resolution was then passed: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the time has arrived for the farmers of Canada to act together in their interests as farmers, until redress is obtained in reference to the tariff as it affects them and their interests, as to the best way to combat combines and trusts.

#### Manitoba Tree and Fruit Possibilities.

BY T. FRANKLAND, STONEWALL, MAN.

For some years experiments with a view of testing different varieties of forest, ornamental and fruit trees and shrubs have been in progress at Stonewall, Man., there being at the present time several thousand upon trial. A few practical notes, therefore, may be found of interest to your readers. By way of introduction, it may be said that the many failures in the past (especially in fruit trees) may be attributed to injudicious selections of varieties, the planting of large-sized eastern and southern trees, and the total disregard of what all successful Northwest orchardists now insist upon, that the south and perhaps the west sides of the orchard must be well blanketed with shade trees, and the north and east sides left exposed. Trees raised in any country bordering the ocean, whose warm current and foggy, clouded atmosphere stimulate succulent growth, are not suited to our dry continental climate of almost perpetual sunshine, especially if such trees have been further stimulated by arts known to nurserymen to make the best and largest showing possible in order to catch the eye of the purchaser and secure his money; and not only does the ocean affect the trees, but seeds raised in maritime climates will be found to fail in Manitoba. Hence, Prof. Craig knew what he was doing when preparing to distribute shade trees; he procured seeds of box elder, ash, elm, etc., from Manitoba and N. W. T., in order that he might secure trees of the hardiest constitution, bound to succeed in any part of the Dominion, for while trees and tree seeds raised in a maritime climate will not succeed in a continental one, the latter climate favors the production of hardier varieties that will flourish better than native grown ones in a maritime climate. The knowledge of these facts induced the U. S. government and Prof. Budd and the late lamented Charles Gibb to seek, in like climates of Eastern Europe and the elevated plateaus of Central Asia, trees and seeds of sufficient hardihood to withstand the extremes of heat, cold and drouth of the great Northwest, and every year since the importation of these hardy varieties has added its quota of evidence for the correctness of the theory above advanced. Not only so, but the flora of the Northwest has been considerably enriched and enlarged, inasmuch that if proper means are taken there need be no longer any doubt that, while we may not expect to compete with climes of more equable temperature in citrons and tropical fruits, we yet shall have varieties (if we have not already got them) of sufficient hardiness to supply our wants in temperate fruits. Botanists tell us that in dry, continental climates trees and shrubs have thicker and more pubescent leaves than the same kinds growing within the influence of ocean breezes, and that the young wood in the fall ripens more perfectly, and the trees are therefore in a better condition to withstand the extremes of a semi-tropical summer and Arctic winter; and the behavior of the East Europe and Central Asia importations, after years of trial, seems to demonstrate the fact that these thick-leaved varieties and their progeny will supply our long felt want.

#### FORESTRY.

The consequence of the wholesale destruction of timber will soon be felt in our province, if means are not taken to prevent the same and vigorous effort put forth for the replanting of the denuded forest lands. For the latter purpose the protection of young bluffs from native seed of our aspen, black and cottonwood poplar, box elder, white and green ash, native elm, scrub oak, together with spruce, tamarack and cedar firs, should be encouraged, and the planting of these necessities to the habitation of our country, upon the treeless prairies and waste places, should by the proper authorities be vigorously enforced or generously encouraged. Good work has been done in this direction by sending out from our Experimental Farm at Ottawa forest and shade trees for the past few years, but sent as they have been very generously to private individuals mostly, the proper planting has been seriously neglected, and the time has

come when the urgency of the case would seem to call for municipal and provincial interference, or liberal inducements held forth for their proper culture. In the prosecution of this work some of the Russian and Asiatic importations could be profitably planted. *Populus Certinensis* is superior to our cottonwood. For economic purposes or shade, the Riga black poplars are better than our own. The Pyramid and white poplars are more ornamental than any of our natives. Soft maple from seed grown in Iowa or Minnesota succeeds pretty well. Canoe or white birch can profitably be planted; and the Russian red, yellow and white willows may be grown either in the shape of hedges or as very creditable trees. In fact, the laurel-leaved willow of Northern Europe is esteemed so highly even in New York state as to be planted for shade and ornament along the public streets of some of their cities, and it succeeds admirably in Manitoba. The evergreen trees of Russia and those procured from the Rocky Mountains can safely be planted, and very materially temper the blasts of 40° below zero, as well as give the grateful summer shade for both the animal and vegetable products of our country.

#### ORNAMENTALS.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm the *Acis ginnala* (Maple), Wild Olive and the Cut-leaved Birch, together with Mountain ash, Caragana (Siberian pea tree), Persian, white and Russian Lilacs, several varieties of Honeysuckle, *Artemisia* Amur, Burberry, most of the Spineas, *Rosa Rugosa*, Flowering Currant (of Missouri), Virginia Creeper (Clematis), and other hardy shrubs have been found to succeed admirably; and as most of these have been on trial here for several years, the writer can add his testimony as to their adaptability to our climate.

#### SMALL FRUITS.

Where native strawberries abound, the cultivated ones will succeed. The Crescent, Downie's Prolific, Bubach, Wilson, and possibly other much lauded kinds, will thrive if attended to. The Turner raspberry does well without protection. White Grape, Red Dutch, Victoria, Long Bunch, Holland, Lee's Prolific Black and our own native black currants have been long enough on trial to warrant general planting, and the same may be said of the Houghton and Downing gooseberry. The writer's experience has been that no blackberry will mature fruit in sufficient quantity to pay for the trouble, but several Dewberries promise well to take their place. In a land where native grapes are found, the near future may reveal a vine with Manitoba hardiness and California and Texas size and quality. Experiments with this end in view are now being tried.

#### LARGE FRUITS.

The native choke, pie and sand cherries await hybridizing efforts of improvement, and some of the Russian cherries (which have fruited here) bring to hand the material for such improvement. Plums.—Selections from the woods of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota and Manitoba, without the puckery taste of many of our natives, are fruiting, and some varieties promise to compete in size, while far ahead in quality, of the California and British Columbia varieties in our markets. The Russian pears may yet be heard from, and seedlings from Russian seed may produce sufficient of this luscious fruit to supply our wants. Crab apples made a good showing last year; the Transcendant bore well in many places, but there are better varieties equally hardy, among which Cherry Red, Martha (Gideon's seedlings), Whitney No. 20, Pearce's seedlings and others might be mentioned. The Russian kind of the larger apple, and several seedlings of the Northwest, after six years of trial, evince sufficient signs of hardiness to warrant us in the belief that, as Prof. Budd tells us, many of the best of the U. S. importations will be found to succeed best in the territory north of the central line of Iowa up to Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Several have blossomed and some have borne good fruit, but it would not be judicious to give names of varieties (many of them are sent out by number), as sufficient mischief has already been wrought by eastern tree peddlers. Should your readers, however, want further information on the matter, they cannot do better than enclose \$1 to J. S. Harris, Lee Crescent, Minn., as membership fee to the Minnesota State Society, asking for some of the back numbers of the annual reports, which request I doubt not will be heartily granted. Or by addressing Prof. Budd, Ames, Iowa, with \$1 enclosed, a membership with the Iowa State Society can be secured. In conclusion, permit me to say that at present the prospects are that tall trees of the larger fruits may not be successfully raised in Manitoba, but bushes closely planted, with ample protection from the south and west, will endure Manitoba smiling sun and winter's playful zephyrs long enough to pay for their planting; while the possibilities of raising seedlings from them may in the near future give us fruits that will compete with any grown in more favored climes, if the adage, "the nearer the northern limit of any vegetable product the more perfect it is," holds good in the fruit line.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground every spring. The bloom is produced on the present year's growth, and to obtain the finest roses we must get strong, vigorous wood or shoots.



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED). LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, \$2.00 or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.

Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.

The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.

Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

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

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

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

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONTENTS.

- 121—Illustration. 122—Editorial Notes; Canadian Cattle Matters; Against Clydesdale Institutes; Legal Questions and Answers. 123—J. E. Smith's Clydesdales and Shorthorns; Trees and Shrubs Suitable for Manitoba and the Northwest; Institute Meetings. 124—Manitoba Tree and Fruit Possibilities. 125—Our Monthly Prize Essays; Our Scottish Letter. 126—Care of Colts; Building with Concrete; Distribution of Seed Grain; Bromus Inermis. 127—Seed Catalogues for 1893; Tree Culture. 128—Poland China and Duroc-Jersey Swine; Timely Notes for April—No. I; Smut for Wheat; Poultry Questions Information Wanted. 129—Veterinary Questions; Questions Asked and Answered; Poultry on the Farm; Poultry as a Branch of Canadian Farming. FAMILY CIRCLE:—130. QUIET HOUR:—130. MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT:—131. UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT:—131. STOCK GOSSIP:—134 and 135. NOTICES:—134. ADVERTISEMENTS:—132 to 140.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

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

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

Our Scottish Letter.

SHOWS AND MEETINGS.

Two events closely connected come before us at this season—the Glasgow Stallion Show and the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society. Between the two there is no direct union, but the indirect influence of the one upon the other is very apparent. The presence of the numbers attached to the pedigrees of the animals is the least of the indications of that influence with which all have been familiar since 1879. The complete revolution which has taken place in the method of hiring horses, during the past ten years, is undoubtedly due to the silent but steady influence of the movement in favor of pedigree registration, and the independence of this movement of all such abnormal and passing agencies as the foreign demand is conclusively established by what has been transpiring during the past six months. The anxiety of farmers to secure the most valuable horses for breeding purposes is now seen to have been due to no feverish excitement arising from an excessive foreign demand, but to a steadily-growing conviction that no horse should be chosen for breeding purposes during the bustle and anxiety of a great show and competition. There was too great nerve tension and too little time to make a leisurely survey under such circumstances, and consequently no less than fifty-four of the best horses were under hire before the gates of the show were opened.

How widely supported is the system of pedigree registration followed in the Clydesdale Stud Book is evident from the fact that in the three open classes there were but five aged horses, two three-year-olds, and no two-year-olds that would not register, and in the whole show there was not a single horse that could be styled cross-bred. The total number of three-quarter-bred Clydesdales in the whole show was ten, and this indicates a remarkable change in less than the same number of years. The competition for the Cawdor Cup forms an important link between the Stud Book and the show, and the interest taken in it is one of the healthiest signs of the present state of Clydesdale breeding. The tone and temper of the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Society were indicative of buoyant hope, and while there was some difference of opinion in regard to points of administration, it was quite apparent that the future was not regarded with foreboding, but with an optimistic and cheery confidence. A society confined to one section of the community, and offering no inducements to its members but the patriotic maintenance of a valuable breed, may well be hopeful when, at the close of its sixteenth year, in spite of a season of depression it counts on its roll no less than 1478 members, and is adding new supporters from month to month to take the places of those dropping out of the ranks by the efflux of time. The Clydesdale Society has weathered many storms; its infancy was cradled amidst strong opposition, and its mid-life passed in a keen conflict; and while never possessing either the possibilities or the realities of wealth to which its Southern neighbors have attained, it has been loyally supported alike by the leaders and the rank and file of the Clydesdale world. Its future will not be unworthy of its past.

The show yesterday, 10th inst., opened under very favorable weather auspices.

AGED HORSES.

The judging of the Glasgow premium and the open prizes proceeded on parallel lines. The entries for the £90 premium for the aged horse numbered 79, and included some notable prize-winners, including Prince of Princes, and Williamwood, from the Eastfield stud; Mr. Dunn's Master Robin; Gerard, Go Ahead, and Lord Ailso, from Croy Cunningham; Mr. Johnston's William the Conqueror, Craichmore Darnley, and Royal Signet, from Hatton; Johnnie's Style and St. Stephen, from Meadowfield; Moneycorn, from Blackhall; Hamish M'Cunn and Jurymen, from Berryyards; and Royal Stuart, from Westburn. Quite a large number of horses were drawn up for the Glasgow premium—indeed, far too many—but eventually the list was reduced to the following ten, viz:—Mr. Dunn's Master Robin, a very handsome horse, looking extremely well, and without question the best mover on the causeway in the class. Mr. James Johnston's William the Conqueror, which last year won several prizes; he is looking very well, and has grown into a big, powerful horse. Mr. Riddell's Moneycorn, the winner of the premium last year, wearing very well, and in every respect a very handsome horse. Mr. Alex. Scott's Hamish M'Cunn, which, since last season, has thickened greatly, and now appears to be a much shorter legged horse than he formerly was. Mr. Walter Park's two horses, Craichmore Darnley and Royal Signet, both of which had been successful in securing good premiums. The former is a horse of great substance, with grand lines all over. Royal Signet stood well forward, and is growing into a first-class horse with splendid action. Messrs. J. & J. Wilson's Royal Stuart was also among the horses drawn. He is a good mover, and a very thick, powerful horse. Mr. Riddell's horse, Sir James, bred by Sir James Duke, and the winner of the Lesmahagow premium last year, was likewise in the list. This is a very good horse of beautiful quality, and was greatly thought of by visitors. Mr. Alexander Scott's Jurymen, an old favorite, and Mr. W. Renwick's Johnnie's Style, looking well and active, both of them sons of Darnley, were among the horses of favor. After a careful ex-

amination two animals were drawn from this lot, namely, Moneycorn and Master Robin. These horses are of distinct types, Moneycorn being a big, upstanding stylish horse, but perhaps a little wanting in rib; Master Robin, a very fine, short-legged horse of prime quality. After a few minutes' consideration, Royal Signet was drawn over along with these two horses, and the premium was awarded to Moneycorn. Mr. Riddell then withdrew his horse from further competition, and the judges of the open class—Messrs. Robert Bryden and Robert M'Allister—took their work in hand. For the open class there were several important additional competitors, the most notable being the H. and A. S. champion of last year, Mr. Taylor's Rosedale; Mr. Kilpatrick's celebrated horse, Prince of Kyle; Mr. Riddell's grand big horse, Gallant Prince, and the Messrs. Crawford's well-known prize horse Goldfinder, that was first at the H. and A. S. Show at Stirling in 1901. The short list of seven consisted of all of these horses, with Master Robin, Williamwood, which in days past more than once defeated Rosedale, Johnnie's Style and Royal Signet. It was subject of general remark that never had the merit of the horses in the list been excelled. There have been perhaps as good horses, but there certainly never were better. The judges had no difficulty in placing the first and second horses—Prince of Kyle and Rosedale. It was generally admitted that the first was looking better than he had ever before done. He has thickened out wonderfully, and is at present a horse of fine proportions, with rare quality of bone, and moving to perfection. Mr. Kilpatrick had certainly cause to be proud of his horse. To our mind he was walking better than when he was younger, and his closely-coupled frame and fine cantour were the subject of universal admiration. Mr. Taylor's finely-built horse Rosedale has always been a great favorite. He was the Duke of Hamilton's premium horse last year, and this season is under hire to the Dunblane, Doune and Callander district. His position was regarded as in every way well deserved—and could he but trot with the same freedom in front as Prince of Kyle, would probably be as stiff a competitor as that gallant Clydesdale ever faced. Difficulty was experienced by the judges in placing the third horse. At first their order was Goldfinder third, Master Robin fourth, and Gallant Prince fifth, but second turn there seemed to be a disposition to place Gallant Prince further up, and eventually matters came to a dead-lock. Mr. Weir was drawn by ballot as referee, and was asked to decide between that horse and Goldfinder for third place. He undertook the task, and after an examination in his usual masterly style, he put Gallant Prince third, and Goldfinder next. This placed Master Robin a stage further down, and our judgment would hardly have gone this way. Following the type of the first and second horses it seemed to us that Master Robin, in view of his own unexampled merits and admirable balance of points, should have been placed third. He has few equals, and no superior if absolute justness of points be considered. The only objection that can be made to him is that he is a little lighter than is requisite in a heavy draught horse. Johnnie's Style, which wears well, was sixth, Royal Signet seventh, and Williamwood eighth. Although we have not inserted their numbers, all of these horses will be found registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

This was not nearly so strong a class, either in numbers or merit, as the aged horses. The winner of the Glasgow premium, Mr. Spittal's choice big horse, The Summit 9442, was first in the open class. He was got by Sir Everard 5353, the winner of the Glasgow premium three years in succession, and thrice first at the great spring show. Glenlithorn, a son of Ardnacraig, bred at Kippendavie, and owned by Mr. Riddell, was second. Mr. George Alston was third with his beautiful horse, Vanoras Prince 9461, and a capital horse, Lightsome Lad 9273, out of the dam of Royal Signet, and got by Craichmore Darnley, was fourth. He is owned by Mr. David Logan. Mr. Andrew Montgomery's powerful and strong, well-colored horse, the MacKerrall 9303, own brother to Newtonaids, the sire of Rosedale, was fifth. Choice Goods 9161, a stylish horse from Eastfield, was sixth, and Scotch Fashion, from Blackhall, seventh.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

In this class there was a reversion to something like the merit of the aged class. Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield, was first with his immense, dark-colored, big horse, Prince of Millfield 9650, one of the grandest horses of his age seen for many a day. Mr. William Clark was second with Prince of Elgin 9646, bred by Mr. W. Robertson, Linkwood, Elgin, and got by Prince of Kyle. Yet another son of the same sire, Scottish Standard 9674, owned by Messrs. Crawford, was third, and sons of Sir Everard 5353, owned by Mr. Taylor and Colonel Stirling, were fourth and fifth.

CAWDOR CHALLENGE CUP.

The decks were now cleared for the Cawdor Cup competition, and great interest was excited by the war of the Titans. Speculation was busy regarding the prospects of the older horses when pitted against the marvellous two-year-old, Prince of Millfield, the superb son of Orlando and Sunray. Seven judges took the bench—the six who had acted in the open classes, with the thoroughly capable addition of Mr. James F. Murdock, referee. It was a great sight. There entered for competition—Prince of Millfield, Master Robin, Goldfinder, Rosedale,



Prince of Kyle and The Summit. The judges drew out the three first prize winners—Prince of Kyle, The Summit and Prince of Millfield, and by an unanimous vote awarded the championship to Mr. Kilpatrick's great horse, with Mr. Mitchell's phenomenal two-year-old reserve. There were many choice horses shown in the aged class, on which we have made no note, but of which it would be fair to write something commendatory. The actions of the two sets of judges showed that there are but shades of difference amongst Clydesdale fanciers when the best are concerned, but amongst the rank and file divergence becomes more marked. The three competitors for the Cawdor Cup were such horses as no breed need ever be ashamed of. SCOTLAND YET.

#### Care of Colts.

BY DR. TORRANCE, V. S., BRANDON, MAN.

Many colts are lost annually from the want of a proper knowledge of their requirements on the part of their owners. When the foal is dropped, if it be in a stable, the greatest care should be taken that the surroundings are as clean as possible. The afterbirth and all soiled bedding should be removed and fresh straw provided, and in this way a frequent source of danger to the colt may be avoided—blood poisoning through the navel. The swollen joints of young foals, and abscesses that gather in various parts of the body and are often referred to as some supposed injury, are generally the result of blood poisoning from some septic material having been absorbed into the system through the moist surface of the navel cord. For this reason the surroundings of the colt should be kept as clean as possible, and, if the season admits, both mare and colt will be much better out of doors than in. The danger of blood poisoning is much greater if the navel cord has been ruptured close to the body than if it has broken at the usual length, and in such cases the cord should be first washed clean and then ligatured by tying a piece of stout cord tightly around it. When mares foal out at pasture there is little danger of this disease attacking the colts, and on the Western ranches, I believe, it is practically unknown.

Bleeding from the navel sometimes occurs, and should be prevented by applying a ligature as described above.

Occasionally a colt will be observed to void its urine through the navel, and in this case, too, the ligature should be applied, but of course if the natural passage is undeveloped or obstructed from any cause, a fatal termination must be expected, unless professional skill can open the proper channel.

Constipation is, perhaps, the commonest ailment of new-born foals, and is the cause of great fatality. When the colt is born its rectum contains a quantity of dark-colored, waxy fecal matter, which has accumulated there during the colt's existence in the womb, and frequently the colt is unable to expel these hard feces without assistance. Nature makes provision for this difficulty by arranging that the first milk secreted by the mare shall act as a purgative on the foal, and thus increase the action of the bowels and get rid of the obstacle. Owing, however, to the fact that many mares are fed chiefly on dry feed up to the time of foaling, the first milk sometimes has this purgative quality to only a slight extent, and other means must be resorted to. An injection of a quart of warm water should be given by means of a syringe, and repeated frequently until the desired effect is produced. Failing in this, a dose of two or three ounces of warm oil may be given; but, if the youngster is weak, it will be better to give him his medicine through the mare, and with this object the mare may be given a dose of aloes, or oil, which will readily act on the colt through the milk, and without causing griping pains.

Diarrhoea is not so common a malady as the opposite condition, but is more serious and difficult to treat. It may come on during the first or second day after birth, and may be caused by the first milk of the mare having too marked a purgative effect, and before attempting to check it by giving medicine, it is better to wait a day to see if it will not stop spontaneously, as in many cases it will do so. Should the diarrhoea begin at a later period the cause may not be apparent. Generally indigestion is the starting point, and a common cause of this is not allowing the colt to have a drink for three or four hours at a time. The mare cannot be spared from work, as the seeding is going on perhaps, so the foal is left shut up in the stable while the mare goes out to work. By the time she returns the colt is very hungry, and takes more milk than its stomach can digest, and indigestion and diarrhoea are the result. It should be remembered that a young colt's stomach is small and requires food often, and therefore during the first two weeks it should not be required to go more than three hours at a time without nourishment.

In treating diarrhoea in young animals the object should be to induce a healthy action of the bowels by mild remedies, in preference to giving powerful astringents, which may stop the trouble for a time, but give way to more violent purging in the end. If indigestion is present, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, mixed with a beaten egg and a little water, is a good home remedy, and may be given two or three times a day. The milk of the mare may be rendered less laxative by feeding her on dry feed in preference to grass or mashes. Enemas of starch and laudanum are also safe remedies, and if the colt is suffering pain and straining often, a teaspoonful of laudanum may be given by the mouth.

But the object of this paper is rather to advise the breeder how to avoid some of the common causes of mortality among young foals than to discuss the treatment of their diseases, and we will conclude by advising the owner of a sick colt not to put off sending for the veterinary surgeon until he thinks the colt is going to die, or he will then often find, too late, that the surgeon will coincide in that opinion.

#### Building With Concrete.

BY G. A. LACEY.

One of your subscribers brought me your last issue, as to me having some knowledge and likely to give a satisfactory reply to James Munro's query as to the building of concrete houses and walls. I have had some little experience with concrete, and I give you the result:—

Twenty-three years ago I built a house, 24 x 30, story and a-half; put up 2 x 4 scantling frame, boarded it inside, and filled the space, four inches, with concrete; tacked three feet of boards on outside, taking them off and raising them as soon as the concrete set. I carefully measured the lime and gravel, thoroughly mixed it three or four days before using. My mixture was one shovel of fresh slacked lime to three shovels of gravel. The gravel was pretty sharp sand and stones as large as would go in the space, with plenty of smaller gravel stones as taken from the pit. The house stands today, and the concrete has become as hard as glass.

Eleven years ago I bought a lot in this village, and, as there was plenty of gravel in the cellar, I built my house of concrete, 32 x 34, two stories, with bay windows, eighteen feet walls—the higher I got my house the deeper I got my cellar. I mixed my concrete nearly in the same proportions, though employing laborers it was difficult to make them believe that such mud would make good concrete, and when not closely watched would make the concrete richer with lime. The house stands today as perfect as it was built, except where the concrete was made richer than a fourth, it shelled a little, but nothing to hurt. My cellar was 18x30, with good strong foundation walls. The foundation under the other portion of the house was a trench two feet wide down to the gravel—about two feet. I filled the trench with small stones, pounded them down, and built stone on the small stones above the surface from a foot to eighteen inches. The idea of the trench filled with small stones was to prevent moisture. On the stone wall I put a two-inch plank, ten inches wide all round, to carry the weight of the superincumbent mass of mortar evenly, in case of any weakness in the foundation trench cracking the wall. No crack came in it. Walls one foot thick, bond timber, strapped and lathed.

Last summer I put up a building of concrete for a store, with offices over, 28 x 60, 25 feet walls. As before, I took the gravel from the cellar—the cellar is seven and a-half feet to joists. After taking the surface soil from the space to be covered by the building, I dug to the depth intended for the cellar walls, throwing the gravel to the centre. Having built the cellar walls, laid the sleepers, and made platforms of plank to mix the concrete on inside the building, three on each side, threw the gravel from the cellar to the platforms for mixing. After the cellar walls were completed I laid a two-inch plank ten inches wide on the wall, and put up a 2 x 4 scantling frame, setting it fourteen inches in so that the walls, twelve inches thick, would go two inches in the scantling—the scantling answering for bond timber, and leaving two inches for air between lathing and plastering. I used one and a-half inch plank, fourteen inches wide, to hold the mortar, lapping two inches, raising a foot at a time. The advantages of the scantling frames are: The walls can be carried up perfectly true, and the cost is about the same as bond timber and strapping. The corners should be of the plank, three feet long, clamped with iron to prevent spreading. I found that mixing the concrete on the floor and raising it with shovels the cheaper plan of getting it up. When it got too high for the man on the floor to shovel it in, I had a movable platform made to which he could raise it, and another man to raise it from the platform. It took no longer to put up the twenty-fifth foot than the first, and the concrete was the better from the additional handling. As it really is building a house in moulds, blocking or other ornamentation of the outside is simply a question of the taste of the builder. To be more minute as to my way of building would necessitate your making an untimed story of it in your valuable and interesting publication. I will give any of your readers, should they desire, such further information as I can by letter. To sum up, I believe concrete made from good gravel and lime to be as durable as stone or brick, and considerably cheaper. If good gravel and lime are used properly and thoroughly mixed age only hardens it, and a house built of it should be better in a century than when built. It would become a perfectly solid stone.

A subscriber writes us:—I think your plowing match man, W. A. Hale, is a little off. What a pity he had not been born a hundred years ago; he might have suited the times better. I hope the boys of Canada are learning to plow for profit, and not merely past time, or rather to potter away their time. Think the ADVOCATE should not only advocate better plowing, but better plows also, because, as a rule, they are far behind the American plows.

#### Distribution of Seed Grain.

Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has long interested himself in the good work of distributing samples of the most promising varieties of grain among the farmers, believing that only in this way could new varieties be tested properly, and their fitness for all the varying conditions of soil and climate of the Dominion be shown. With this end in view, last year 16,905 sample bags of promising sorts of grain, weighing 3 pounds each, were sent free through the mail to 9,114 farmers residing in different parts of the Dominion. This large quantity of grain, over 25 tons, was all of first quality, and consisted of the most promising sorts which have been tested on the several experimental farms. By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a similar distribution is now in progress for this year, and already over 3,000 samples have been sent out, and a large number are being mailed daily. The object of this distribution is to place in the hands of good farmers in all parts of the country samples of the best varieties of oats, barley, wheat, peas, etc., so that they may shortly be available for seed in every district in the country, and eventually result in the displacing of poor, mixed and enfeebled sorts with varieties possessed of greater vigor and fertility. The number of samples sent to one applicant is limited to two in each case, and on this basis a very large number can still be supplied. With careful and judicious handling, these three-pound samples will generally produce from one to three bushels the first year, and at the end of the second season the grower usually has seed enough for a large field. The advantage resulting from this large distribution of the best sorts of grain obtainable will no doubt in a few years be generally manifest in an improvement in the quality and an increase in the quantity of the average grain crops of the Dominion. A circular is sent with each sample which the recipients are expected to fill up and return at the close of the season, with particulars as to the character and growth of the grain. The request is also made that a sample of not less than one pound of the product be returned to the Central Experimental Farm, so that information may be had as to the measure of success attending its growth. Samples are sent to applicants as long as the supply lasts. Letters can be sent to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa free of postage.

#### Bromus Inermis.

This new Russian forage plant is being introduced by the Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co., of Toronto, who speak very favorably of it for the Northwest, Manitoba and British Columbia. It has also been highly recommended by the Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Brandon, Indian Head, and elsewhere. They state that they have a large amount of evidence in support of their claim that it is unequalled by any other grass for its power of resisting drought, its nutritive qualities and productive-ness. One of the members of the firm saw it growing on the Experimental Farms in Iowa and Kansas, and also at Brandon, and in all cases it has given the best of satisfaction. Messrs. Steele, Briggs & Maroon have received the following reports, which speak for themselves:—

PROF. SAUNDERS reports as follows:—Bromus Inermis.—“Of all the grasses not in general cultivation which we have tried, this is by far the most promising. The seed germinates readily and the young plants soon become established. It is conspicuous for its free leafy growth and tall stems, which bear an abundance of seed. It flowers here in the last week of June, and has produced nearly four tons of hay to the acre. It is very hardy, early, and a heavy cropper, and produces a heavy aftermath of succulent leafy shoots.”

GRASS EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Garden City, Kansas:—Bromus Inermis.—“This is also nearly related to the fescue grass, but endures the summer heat and drought much better and will grow on a much harder and poorer soil. It produces a great amount of long and tender leaves near the ground, while the culms are rather slender and are not produced in very great abundance, so that it is better fitted for grazing than for hay. It is one of the few species which remains green through the entire year, and bears grazing well. One plot of this was sown three years ago, and, so far, it has held the ground to the complete exclusion of all other grasses and weeds.”

BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORT:—“Bromus Inermis is a very promising grass here. This did not winter-kill the least; grew thirty-two inches high, and yielded two and a-half tons of excellent leafy hay.”

SUTTON & SONS, Seedsmen, Reading, England:—“It is a perennial, and in our experiments has proved to be one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. It grows with remarkable rapidity, and yields an immense quantity of succulent herbage, equally suitable for soiling or for ensilage. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is richer in flesh formers than the Italian Rye Grass.”

VILMORIN, ANDRIEUX & Co., Seedsmen, Paris, France:—“It is a native of the black lands of Russia, but is extensively grown of late in Austria, where it yields large crops of hay even in the most unfavorable and driest seasons. It is a perennial, spreading rapidly by means of its underground roots; the stalks are very numerous and leafy, attaining a height of from five to six feet.”

This firm declare they are willing to stake their reputation on these assertions.



**Seed Catalogues for 1893.**

Below we give the names of reliable seedsmen who have favored us with copies of their catalogues. Each firm will be pleased to send copies free upon application. Those of our readers who wish to get reliable seeds, or to know what new varieties are being offered either in vegetables or flowers, will find it to their advantage to send for these annuals, as each contains useful information which can be used to good advantage by the farmer and gardener.

**J. S. PEARCE'S, LONDON, ONT.,**

embraces field, vegetable and flower seeds; all the promising new varieties of spring grains and ensilage corn are offered. This firm has long enjoyed the confidence of the farmers and gardeners. A complete stock of dairy supplies is always kept on hand.

**THE STEELE, BRIGGS, MARCON SEED CO., TORONTO,** issue a very handsome and richly illustrated catalogue. This firm is noted for sending out the best class of seeds, keeping abreast of the times and testing everything new in grains, vegetables, roots, etc.

**RENNIE'S**

Illustrated Guide for Amateur Gardeners, issued from Toronto, still keeps up the high standard which it has attained in the past, and will be found to contain much practical information. This firm is widely and favorably known.

**WM. EWING & CO., MONTREAL.**

The annual catalogue of this firm includes not only select seeds, but also farm and garden supplies and tools. Their claim is that only seeds of good quality, and which have been tested, are sent out, while useless varieties have been weeded out and replaced by superior kinds.

**D. M. FERRY'S**

descriptive seed annual contains a complete assortment of vegetable and flower seeds.

**A. G. HULL & SONS'**

catalogue, from St. Catharines, contains a full list of fruit trees, vines, plants and ornamental trees.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.**

issue their 42nd annual spring catalogue. This announcement in itself is sufficient proof of the confidence which the people have in this firm.

We have received United States catalogues from the following firms:—J. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.; J. W. Livingston's Sons, Columbus, Ohio; Pitcher & Manda, New Jersey.

**LOVETT'S**

Guide to Fruit Culture. This is the annual publication of J. F. Lovett Company, Little Silver, N. Y., and is one of the handsomest that comes to our office. This book presents the products of the well-known Rumson and Monmouth Nurseries.

The largest and one of the most attractive catalogues received at our Northwest office is that of

**RICHARD ALSTON,**

Royal Greenhouses, Winnipeg. Mr. Alston has made a new departure in the catalogue line this year, having numerous photo-engravings, illustrating scenes in his greenhouses and plants of his own growing. The particular lines listed are plants, bulbs, seeds, cut flowers and canary birds, but he claims special merit in supplying cut flowers in any desired style for weddings, funerals, etc.; also in roses, of which he has a wonderfully beautiful collection, Chrysanthemums, Begonias, Carnations, Gloxinias; and in vegetables, Alston's Early Manitoba Cauliflower. As an encouragement to his many patrons he purposes holding a Chrysanthemum show next November, offering liberal cash prizes. Mr. Alston has been winner of almost numberless prizes, and holds the only silver cup ever offered for competition in Winnipeg. Send at once for a copy of this catalogue, as you will find it much to interest and instruct you.

A particularly neat catalogue is that issued by

**BRAXTON & BOWYER,**

proprietors of the Fort Rouge Greenhouses, Winnipeg. As we were recently through the greenhouses of this enterprising firm we are able to testify as to the large and varied assortment of bedding plants, bulbs, roses, fuchsias, geraniums, etc., they have in stock. They will also have a great quantity of cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes and celery plants of the choicest varieties. They speak very highly of their "Fort Rouge White Kidney" potato as being a "robust grower and very prolific." Their catalogue contains much useful information.

Another interesting catalogue is that of

**MR. A. BOWERMAN, WINNIPEG,**

containing a list of his Northern-grown evergreen, forest, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. Those wishing to make their homesteads more attractive will doubtless take advantage of Mr. Bowerman's liberal prices and place their orders early. Nurseries and greenhouses are on Portage avenue. Write him for a catalogue.

**KEITH & CO.,**

one of the oldest established seed firms in the city, have just got out an illustrated catalogue and gardener's assistant, and will be pleased to mail copies to all who enquire for them. From personal experience with this firm we can recommend them to the general public, and doubtless they are prepared to treat their customers even more liberally than heretofore.

**J. M. PERKINS,**

seedsmen, Winnipeg, has issued a very neat catalogue, fully illustrated, containing much useful information as to the care and cultivation of flowers and vegetables, as well as a full list of seeds of the most desirable varieties. Mr. Perkins is increasing his business every year.

**Tree Culture.**

[Results of Experiments on the Brandon Experimental Farm, kindly furnished us by Mr. Bedford.]

A large number of enquiries are made by correspondents regarding the most approved methods for fruit and forest tree culture in this province, and a few suggestions may not be out of place here. A very large number of farmers, who have been successful in general farming, have deplored their want of success in growing small fruits and forest trees, and from personal observation I find the want of success has resulted from one of the three following causes:—Insufficient fencing to keep stock from destroying the trees in fall and winter, the selection of unsuitable varieties, or from allowing weeds and grass to choke out the plants. Unless a person is prepared to fence the trees it is better not to attempt tree planting, as it will only lead to disaster and discouragement. The conditions are very trying on all varieties of trees, and only the most hardy and vigorous varieties will succeed. Owing to the light rainfall in this province trees require all the moisture obtainable, and, therefore, no weeds or grasses should be allowed within five (5) feet of them. This is one of the most important points, and unless observed success need not be looked for.

**FRUIT TREES.**

**Apples.**—There being little snow during the winter of '91 and '92, it was a very trying one on all fruit trees; fourteen varieties were completely killed, and most other varieties either killed or cut to the ground. Some varieties were protected by covering plants with paper or hay ropes, which may help a little. The varieties that have stood the test for three years with little or no injury are: Autonooka, Summer Arabaka, Annis, Red Annis and the Pointed Pipka. These are so promising that we are in hopes they may prove suitable for this province. Although over one hundred of the hardiest varieties have been tested, only the above five are at all promising. I would strongly advise settlers to refrain from buying the so-called hardy Russian apples offered by nursery agents. Thousands of dollars have been spent for apple trees, and I have not yet seen a successful one; even apple seeds imported from northern Russia shared the same fate, few now living.

Although apple trees proper have so far been a failure, I take pleasure in reporting success in growing crab apples. Of the varieties tested, the following are the most promising: Transcendent grew 27 inches last season, perfectly hardy; Whitney's No. 20, grew 25 inches last season; Hyslop grew 20 inches last season. All lived through last winter, '91 and '92.

**Plums.**—A large number of varieties have been tested, with generally poor success. The following three have proved the hardiest: De Sota, Nicholas, Native Wild Plum.

**Cherries.**—Have done even worse than plums. Following are the most promising: 1. Koslov Bush Morello; 2. 6-M; 3. Lutovka—but the first appears most hardy.

**SMALL FRUITS.**

Although success with large fruits is uncertain, gratifying success has been met with small fruits.

**Currants.**—All varieties tested have proved hardy, but the following are most promising, being both prolific and of good quality:

- 1. Lee's Prolific. } Black.
- 1. Raby Castle. } Red.
- 2. Fay's Prolific. } Red.
- 1. White Grape.

Enormous crops of currants can be grown in this province, if properly cultivated. No weeds or sod should be allowed in the plantation, and all kinds of currants should be severely pruned and well manured, and if these instructions are carried out much larger currants can be grown than in Ontario.

**Gooseberries.**—The Houghton the only perfectly hardy variety. The Downing after repeated trials has proved too tender, though the fruit is superior to the Houghton. Smith's Improved, bearing very large fruit, has also proved rather tender.

**Raspberries.**—The hardier varieties may be grown successfully, as nearly all the soil of the province is suitable to their growth. Care must be taken to keep them well thinned and cut back after fruiting, otherwise they suffer from our hot summers. Following varieties have succeeded best:—

- 1. Turner.—A red, medium size, rather soft for shipping, but excellent for home use, quite hardy, but inclined to sucker badly, and should be severely pruned and thinned every year; to do this to greatest advantage, they should be planted in hills; a plow can then be used to do the thinning.
- 2. Philadelphias.—Red, quite hardy, prolific.
- 3. Cuthbert.—A red, the fruit of which ranks perhaps the highest in the Dominion, can be grown here under favorable conditions, but should not be planted in exposed situations.

**Black Caps.**—The Hilborn is most promising, but should receive slight protection; if covered in the fall and not uncovered till late in spring, an abundant crop will be procured.

**Strawberries.**—A large number have been tested, but Crescent Seedling is head and shoulders above every other variety, both in hardiness and productiveness; it is, however, a pistillate variety, and some perfect flowering variety should be grown near it, either the Wilson or Capin Jacks.

So far we have been unable to successfully grow strawberries on any soil but decayed leaf mould; for that reason cleared scrub land is preferable, and if that cannot be had a few loads of leaf mould drawn from the nearest bush will make much more favorable conditions.

**FOREST TREES.**

A large number of forest trees have been fully tested during the past four years on the farm, and it is found that we have a number of trees for forest and shade purposes that can be successfully grown in this northern latitude. It is found that many varieties of trees, if grown in eastern provinces or from seed obtained from the east, may prove tender here, while the same variety, if grown from native (Manitoba) seed, will prove perfectly hardy. A noticeable point in our native trees is they ripen their leaves and wood early in the fall, and are, by this reason, better able to withstand the severe winters. Below will be found a list of the most hardy forest trees tested, and their maximum growth during the past year. The trees were generally from three to four years old:—

Ash Leaved or Native Maple, 50 inches; Cotton Wood, 60 inches; Russian Poplars (Bereolensis), etc., 30 inches; Voconesk Willow, 48 inches; Acutifolia, 30 inches; Basket, 60 inches; Birch, 30 inches; Ash (Native Green), 20 inches; Elm (American White), 30 inches.

**EVERGREENS.**

Native White Spruce, 18 inches; Scotch Pine, 12 inches.

In addition to these already given, a large number that have not proved very hardy appear to be hardening up, and may yet prove suitable for general cultivation, but in the meantime we do not care to recommend them.

**WINDBREAKS AND SHELTER BELTS.**

In the open prairie portions of this Province the question of suitable windbreaks is very important, and any information on this subject is eagerly welcomed.

In the spring of 1891, fourteen plots on the Manitoba Experimental Farm were surrounded on every side with trees set at varying distances. The following table will give the results of this test up to last fall:—

VARIETY.	Size of plot in feet.	Distance apart of trees in feet.	Average season's growth.	Average present height.	REMARKS.
Ash Leaf Maple...	78x330	1x2 26 in.	48 in.	Healthy growth.	
do. ...	78x330	2x3 30 "	53 "	Appears to have done the best.	
do. ...	78x330	2x2 31 "	57 "	Healthy growth.	
do. ...	90x330	3x3 22 "	43 "	Low spot, damaged by water.	
do. ...	102x330	2x2 30 "	58 "	Healthy.	
do. ...	304x36	4x4 15 "	39 "	Low spot, damaged by water.	
do. ...	"	1x2 14 "	30 "	Light growth, very much exposed to wind.	
do. ...	"	2x2 10 "	38 "	Light growth, very much exposed to wind.	
Native Green Ash.	"	2x2 8 "	22 "	Slow growth that first year.	
do. ...	"	4x4 8 "	22 "	"	
Native White Elm.	"	2x2 17 "	29 "	Very healthy.	
Russian Poplar.	"	4x4 31 "	48 "	Excellent, already a good windbreak.	
Cottonwood.....	"	3x3 30 "	35 "	Thin, from cuttings that did not strike well.	
Acutifolia Willow.	"	4x4 28 "	63 "	Very healthy and even growth.	

Although some years must elapse before reliable data can be obtained, it would appear at this date that the Russian Poplars are the most suitable for this purpose; they are easily propagated (by means of cutting), are rapid growers, quite shapely in appearance, and their branches being dense they are particularly suitable for windbreaks.

Acutifolia Willow is also excellent for this purpose. Cottonwood grows very fast, but is somewhat lacking in density.

If properly pruned our native Ash Leaf Maple makes a very fair windbreak, but the pruning must be done every year, or the tree becomes too open.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

The following have been found perfectly hardy, and are suitable for lawn purposes:—

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Laurel-leaved Willow (Russian), Laurel-leaved Willow (French), Mountain Ash (northern grown).

**ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS.**

Caragana or Siberian Locust (flowering), Lilacs, Flowering Currant, Cytisus Capitatus or Broom (flowering), Spirea opulifolia (flowering), Spirea douglasii (flowering), Spirea bullata (flowering), Pyrus baccata, Cornus siberica, Artemisia, Snowball (Viburnum opulus), Snowball (Viburnum lentana), Tartarian Honeysuckle, Rosa Rugosa, Snow-berry.

**CLIMBERS.**

Virginia Creeper (native), Clematis (flamula).

**FREE DISTRIBUTION.**

Forty thousand trees were distributed in the spring of 1892, sent out in packages of 100 seedlings or cuttings; included some of the hardiest varieties. Applications for 10,000 additional were received, and they will receive first attention this spring. We expect to distribute 50,000 to 60,000 this spring from the Brandon Farm.

**AVENUES.**

Out of some hundreds of avenue trees growing on the farm (ash-leaved maples), only about one tree is lost each year. Other avenues have been planted with spruce (from the spruce hills near Douglas); from 5 to 10% of these are generally lost the first year, but thereafter the loss seldom exceeds 2%, and they are already making a very material difference in the appearance of the farm. Scarcely any growth is made the first year, but as soon as established they make a very rapid growth.



### Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey Swine.

In answer to a subscriber who made enquiries regarding the history of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, we will say that articles on these subjects have been prepared, but pressure of other matter will prevent their appearance until next issue.

### Timely Notes for April—No. 1.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Too often the "duffer" of the family is the one who is kept at home, and through constant and grinding labor is made still more of a "duffer" than Nature intended, while the smart, alert, active boys are pushed on and sent off to fill the already overcrowded ranks of the lawyers, doctors, clerks, etc. Is it not a natural sequence that the city *buyer*, with his naturally acute perceptions, still further sharpened by education, can almost invariably over-reach the country *seller*—i. e. the farmer—who is generally the dull boy of the family who had his education neglected because he was "good enough" for the farm? No, if you have a dullard in the house, that's the one to go into a store as clerk, where he does not want to think and plan for himself, but is simply a two-legged machine under the direction of his employer. The successful farmer has need of the finest skill and brain, for he has to plan, foresee, and direct a hundred various and complex operations—to know something *practical* about botany, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, etc. If there are any schools in Canada that require to be competent, they are the rural ones; instead of being inspected once a year, they should be inspected once a month at least; a regular curriculum of studies should be insisted on, and a uniform set of text-books. Let us have some practical, educated farmers on the Advisory Board, as well as pedagogues; and let us try to bring up the major part of our population to fill their future places on the farm creditably to themselves and the nation, and make it obligatory on all teachers to take a course at an agricultural college.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Most of us are rearing our families with some definite hopes for them. Let us try to make their lives happier. To keep them near us is always one of our aspirations. But will they stay? I see so many of my neighbors bringing up their children far harder than they do their young horses—why? Is it because they think they are losing money on their keep? I almost think so sometimes. Give your boys and girls a little pocket money weekly; give them a treat on their birthdays, and some specified task, so that they shall early learn to *earn* their money. I have one little chap detailed to carry in wood, another minds the younger children while his mother is out, a little girl lays the table, and so on. They all *imagine* the farm couldn't go on without their help, but for all that they are learning to be handy and self-reliant, and they will have an interest in their home and will consider it the most sacred place in the world.

#### HIRING A MAN FOR THE SEASON.

Every year it seems harder to get a good man, or men, to work on a farm, even at the present high rate of wages. There are so many avenues open to laborers here—the railways, the bush, city work on sewers, etc., all at far greater wages *apparently* than the farmer offers, or can offer, that farmers find it very difficult to get sufficient help. In many instances it will be found that the high-paid railway laborer is penniless in the winter, the quarryman is loafing round some tavern, and a great array of unemployed "bone and sinew" is in receipt of relief in winter. If these men will only try steady work for farmers, and work *as faithfully* on the land as they have been doing elsewhere, they will be more comfortable, live better, be better treated, and not *work so hard* as they have to do at chopping, shoveling gravel, etc. Again, is it not more manly to work on a farm during the winter for \$10 or \$15 per month, than to beg for relief from the city relief committee after having spent your summer's earnings in riotous living? I hope that some better plan will be put in operation this spring for furnishing farmers with good helpers.

#### GENERAL.

Great Scott! What a mud-hole! Whose fault is it? Is this where you "*did*" your statute labor last summer?

Don't sow on wet land—it don't pay.

Don't plow through a hole in your field and run the risk of miring your horses. The crop that might grow on that wet spot will not pay for a sprained horse.

If you are likely to be late with any crop, let it be oats, for if they don't ripen they will make good hay.

Look out for "scratches" this month. A pail of water and an old broom will easily wash your horses legs before going into the stable.

Sow with the press drill, if possible. I would rather wait until I could sow with the press drill than sow on the wet land.

Buy your garden seeds from a reliable house. Don't "trade" off old butter for old seeds; what the seeds lack in "strength" is made up in "butter," but is more than lost in the crop.

April is a good month to breed your sows to come in early enough to have strong, well-grown pigs before Christmas.

Don't starve your cattle this month. There is no feed worthy of the name in grass until the middle of May.

### Smut in Wheat.

The following paper was read before a farmers' meeting at Alexander, on February 18th, by Mr. G. M. Yoemans of that place, who has made a very careful study of this subject for some years:—

Smut is generally spoken of as a fungus, although generally speaking it is more than this. A fungus is something living upon the life of something else. Smut fungi are plants living and feeding upon other plants: smut cannot live upon organic matter like the soil. These plants or microbes, or anything you choose to call them, have no seeds or flowers, but they have the power of reproduction through spores, which have thread-like roots or tubercles, enabling this parasite to fasten itself upon other plants and develop with its development, or cause its decay. Fungi are forcing themselves upon us in a great variety of ways, namely—rusts, moulds, mildew, rots, blights, and smut. If I had time I would say a few words on each of these forms of fungi, but I will need all my time for "smut," and only one variety of that. All these different kinds of smut and kindred fungi are similar, only living and reproducing themselves under different conditions. Insects and fungi appear to be increasing, and in farming, especially, we find new enemies every year, or our vision is sharpened and we discern plagues which were overlooked but a few years ago. But if pests do increase, what of it? Such increase once meant discouragement and despair; it now means thought and labor. We know too much to repine; we are rapidly finding out that there is some way in which to combat everything, even smut. Many farmers will say this continual combatting does not pay. This is not true; effort always pays. It always pays to save and cultivate good crops; and the farmer who saves his crops from this increasing plague, smut, reaps a double reward, for he saves his crops and also his virgin soil in its purity.

Probably all will admit that this stinking smut is already a pest with us, although some of you may not know that the injury it does us in selling is but one of the smallest of its evils. Over in some of the neighboring States, Kansas especially, it has reduced the yield from 50 to 70 per cent., as well as making an unsafe sample of what is left. All of the U. S. Experimental Farms have given this smut special attention during the last few seasons, and our Experimental Farm managers have been diligent in the same direction. Before giving my methods of treating smut, I must give some of these to show how they agree with mine, and how I think we can improve them:—

At Brandon Experimental Farm the test for smut treatment was very significant. Four plots, each one-ninth of an acre, were treated, and the land itself was clean, a great thing in such experiments. One plot was sown with smutty seed untouched in any way; the next seed with 1 lb. bluestone dissolved in a pail of hot water and mixed with 10 bushels seed; the next was steeped in salt brine, strong enough to float an egg for a few minutes; and the last lot of seed was treated by Jansen's method with water at 135°. Handfuls were taken here and there all over the plots till about 300 ears were got from each, and from these 200 of each sort were carefully examined. Of the untreated sort 64 per cent. of the ears were found smutty. Of the bluestoned and salted not one bad, and by the hot water treatment 1 per cent. This is a very clear proof of the value of preventive treatment, and ought to be widely known. The crop from untreated seed looked badly smutted, and was fully 10 cents a bushel worse than the other, besides the risk of the land it grew on tainting the next grain crop.

A farmer of over twenty years' practical experience in New South Wales, Australia, writes to the Bureau of Agriculture of that colony that the system of wheat growing he has pursued has insured his crops against rust. He works the land in hot weather, burns off the stubble immediately after harvest, plows deep, steeps the seed wheat in a solution of vitriol, dries it with wood ashes before sowing. It will be seen that the system tends to destroy the spores of the rust-fungus in the soil and also in the seed.

In Indiana the treatment is as follows for the prevention of stinking smut in wheat:—Treat seed wheat with hot water, in order to prevent smut; it should be immersed for at least five minutes at 135° F.

Prof. J. C. Arthur, in bulletin 28, Indiana Agriculture Experimental Station, extensively describes this disease of wheat, and his most important conclusions are:—

1st.—A single spore, germinating in contact with the germ of young plants, may enter the same, and by developing along with the wheat plants, produce smut in the seed heads.

2nd.—The disease does not spread from plant to plant, or from field to field, but infection takes place during the sprouting of the seed.

3rd.—Smutty seed can be purified by soaking for a short time in a solution of blue vitriol, one pound to one gallon of water.

4th.—Do not sow wheat for two years upon a field previously affected by smut. Follow wheat by some other crop.

5th.—Avoid stable manure for wheat lands, and do not allow stock to run on lands to be put into wheat, since experience shows that animals fed on smutted grain or straw may excrete with the manure quantities of uninjured spores.

Dr. Jules Kuhn, the eminent Hungarian authority, advises, as an effectual preventative of smut, that seed wheat should be soaked in a solution

of sulphate of copper (bluestone) and then immersed or sprinkled with milk of lime, and then the seed should be carried to the field in bags previously soaked in a strong solution of bluestone. He claims that the germinating qualities of the seed are not injured in the least by this process.

In 1873—about 20 years ago—I bought my first seed wheat in Manitoba, which I found afterwards had been sown at least one season without any treatment to prevent smut. I sowed it two more seasons in the same way. In threshing that crop my wheat was very smutty.

I found, on looking into the matter, that all the best farmers on the Portage plain used bluestone every year, and found it necessary to do so, although bluestone was 25c. to 30c. per lb., and not always to be had at that.

As my wheat was very bad with smut through past neglect, I tried to redeem my name by using bluestone stronger than usual, and the next two seasons I put 1 lb. bluestone on every 8 bushels wheat. It cleansed my wheat the first season. After the second season I used 1 lb. to 10 bushels of seed.

The last few seasons I have put 1 lb. of bluestone on every six bushels of wheat, and only treated about half of what I sowed, and I always take my seed out of what has been purified every season. In my opinion there can be no question about bluestone being convenient to apply and thoroughly effective in cleansing wheat of smut, if applied as follows, which is the usual way with many good Manitoba farmers, myself included:—

I buy bluestone (sulphate of copper, not sulphate of iron), one lb. for every 8 bushel of seed, and this I pound or grind into fine powder, so it will all quickly dissolve by pouring boiling water on it. I next take my seed wheat, having cleaned, if possible, every smut ball out of it with the fanning mill, for no treatment will kill all the spores in an unbroken ball. Then, one or two days before sowing, I dissolve 1 lb. bluestone in three or four quarts of water to every 8 bushels of wheat, spread the seed thinly on the floor and sprinkle on solution (with an old broom) while an assistant shovels it over till solution is all taken up and every grain is wet; bag up immediately, for any removing dampness will purify the bags it is put into. This small quantity of water will perfectly coat every part of every grain of wheat, and will not swell it or increase the bulk perceptibly. Still, I find it makes it run much slower through the seeder.

Now, the only objection I have heard to using bluestone has been that it affected the vitality of the seed, and after using it as strong as I did the last two seasons, and my crops being thin both times, it made me conclude it did. So I set about finding out how strong I might use it with safety. I wrote to Messrs. Rose & Co., Brandon, asking them if they would powder finely and weigh accurately and put up for me 1 lb., 1 lb., 1 lb., and so on up to 1 lb. of a lb. of bluestone. They kindly sent me the stuff without any more writing about it. I then wrote to Prof. Saunders, Ottawa, to see if he would test the germinating of about a dozen samples of bluestoned wheat. He answered he would be pleased to do so. Now I will give you my careful treatment of that lot of samples. First I cleaned up about half a bag of No. 2 or 3 wheat; then I carefully weighed out 1 lb. samples, one of which I put on a dinner plate, using a trifle less than half an egg cup of hot water to dissolve each parcel of bluestone, and carefully treated each pound of wheat at the rate of 1 lb. of bluestone to 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 bushels of wheat, and left one sample untreated. These samples I sent to Prof. Saunders, who had them tested for vitality. The results showed little difference in germinating powers between treated and untreated. Wheat, Defiance No. 2, 1 lb. bluestone to 2 bushels; wheat 98% in soil, 91 plants strong and 7 weak; wheat, Defiance No. 14, 1 lb. bluestone to 14 bushels; wheat 95% in soil, 91 plants strong and 4 weak; wheat, Defiance No. 16, not treated, 94% in soil, 91 strong and 3 weak.

### Poultry Question.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DEAR SIR,—Can you tell me through the ADVOCATE what will stop our hens eating their eggs? I believe they eat more than we do.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL WHITTOCK, Glen Adelaide.

[This is a bad habit, and once formed is difficult to break off. It is generally caused by a want of lime or of gravel, or from fowls being kept in idleness, with open nests left in their feeding quarters. To prevent the habit from being formed, remove the cause—provide a plentiful supply of gravel and sand and lime, vary the food, and while the fowls are kept indoors, cover the floor with chaff, scattering grain among it, which will give them good exercise and keep them out of mischief. Provide nests in a darker place and apart from the feeding room.]

### Information Wanted.

Thorah Farmer would like to have some of our readers give their experience with tread horse-power in cutting feed, crushing grain, and cutting roots for stock, and if a two-horse power tread will give sufficient power. Also, their experience with windmill for same purpose, and what size wheel would be necessary to give sufficient power; and which power from their experience would they advise, considering convenience and cost, a beginner to get.



**Veterinary Questions.**

Will you please inform me through your paper what will cure warts on cows' teats, and oblige, SUBSCRIBER.

Warts on cows teats are not usually troublesome, and in such cases are better left alone. They may be removed either by the use of the knife, or by caustic, as nitrate of silver or caustic soda.

I have a yearling heifer which has an enlargement on the side of the face about the size of an egg; it is hard and movable. I do not think there is any matter in it, can't say how it came, looks something like lumpy jaw; if you think it is, would it be wise to keep her for a cow or not.

Yours, W. C. WATSON.

There are two general methods of treatment:—The tumor may be removed either with the knife or by the iodide of potassium treatment.

The removal of the tumor by the knife can only be accomplished in the earlier stages of the disease, while it is small and before the bone is diseased. The whole of the tumor must be removed, and some antiseptic dressing used. A good one is corrosive sublimate, one part to a thousand of water. If care is taken to remove all the diseased tissue, a complete cure may be expected.

The iodide of potassium treatment consists in the internal administration of the iodide of potassium in doses of from two to three drachms, according to the size of the animal. In the course of a week the usual signs of iodism occur, such as discharges from the nose, weeping of the eyes, and scurfy appearance of the skin. When these symptoms appear the medicine should be discontinued for two or three days, when it may be renewed for a week, and so on according to the progress of the disease. If the animal will take the iodide of potassium in its feed it may be given in bran mash; if not, it will be necessary to dissolve it in a pint of water, and give as a drench. We would advise drenching, for the practice of administering medicine in the food will often prevent the animal taking sufficient nourishment.

The treatment of this disease is so often unsatisfactory that, unless the heifer is a very valuable one, we would not advise keeping her for a cow.

The above will also answer Mr. Quail's question.

We would like to hear from any of our readers who are trying the iodide of potassium treatment as to their success.

D. McArthur asks:—"What is the matter with my pigs? They get crippled up on their feet and refuse their feed. The pen is very warm, nothing having frozen in it this winter. I feed shorts and barley mixed."

Young pigs are very difficult to manage in extremely cold weather. The bedding must be perfectly dry; dampness is a fruitful cause of rheumatism. Feeding concentrated food is also very apt to bring it on, and young pigs must not be kept too closely confined. Pigs require exercise just as much as other animals; turning them out in fine weather and letting them get to the ground is one of the best cures we know.

I have got a steer rising three years old beginning with lumpy jaw. Could you tell the cure for it, and where I could get it, as I understand some remedy has been found for this disease, and oblige yours,

GEORGE WATERS, Gladstone.

The remedy to which you refer is iodide of potassium, which can be procured from any well-stocked drug store. The dose for your steer would be two drachms morning and evening for a week, and afterwards one drachm twice a day for one or two weeks. The medicine may be given in bran mash.

Please publish cure for lumpy jaw in cattle.

JOHN L. SALKELD, Dongola.

See answer to question above.

**Questions Asked and Answered.**

Can you inform me through the ADVOCATE of any way to destroy ground moles? (I suppose that to be the name.) I find every piece of good, rich soil, especially newly laid down, they burrow it up in heaps almost same as if plowed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We have never heard of any serious injury being wrought by moles in Ontario, and it is usually supposed that they more than make up for anything which they destroy by the destruction of quantities of vermin. Will any of our readers who are troubled in this way kindly give their experience?

In your March number enquiries were made about fencing. I will endeavor to describe what I have found in my experience the best and cheapest fence. As the saying is, no one can talk on any subject better than those who have had experience. We dug holes 11 feet apart and 3 feet deep; we used rails from the top of the fence for posts, cutting them in 8 foot lengths; then we laid two rails close to the posts, and then wired a small post on the inside; laid the rails between the posts five rails high, put another wire on the top, then one rail on the top of the wire, making your fence in all six rails high. As to filling posts on low, springy land, I would advise you to fill in with stone; on high, dry land, ground filling will do. Yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

**Poultry on the Farm.**

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

I went out among my neighbors lately, and, by a sort of natural selection, the topic of poultry culture everywhere came up. Two of the daughters of the land were found pounding up old dishes for their hopeful biddies, wherein I commended them, adding my usual cautions about such dangerous work. A very rough and wasteful woman, however, would be required to furnish useless crockery enough for any kind of a flock, hence I have had recourse to chips from the marble works; they break about as easily as crockery does, and are much relished, being both grit and lime. Of course, a solid hard-wood block, a thick, flat stone, or some like base must be secured for our pounding operations. In New England are regular manufactories of grit, which works up some surplus rock. Unless bidly has gravel to separate and grind her food, this latter may easily become a clotted, compact mass, sealing the openings from crop and gizzard. Leg weakness, though sometimes caused by accidents and injuries, usually results from indigestion; so I have cured cases both of bound crop and of leg weakness by simply placing afflicted fowls in a little pen containing nothing but gravel and water. Gentle kneading also helps such a crop, which, if gassy and bloated, can be reduced with a small soda pill. I was asked whether bran packed and produced such conditions. If it constitutes not more than one-third of any pudding there can be no danger.

Let nothing be an exclusive diet, but everything tried if you would meet each fowl's appetite and case. For instance, the other day I fed a pudding composed of bran, shorts, oil meal, corn meal, ground oats and barley, a little of Pratt's poultry food, salt, red pepper, a few table scraps, and a lot of refuse honey (since hens like sweets), which together proved the most "fetching" dish I had presented. It gathered my whole flock. Every hen could find something within that suited her, and was pleased. I am often asked about poultry "foods" and condition powders. Probably any standard kind is good, used carefully, but I think they are primarily designed for lazy folks, who rather buy than invent variety. Some have an impression that the abattoir lard-scrap I recommend may be too greasy. Heavy presses make such hard cakes of them, they must be chopped with an axe into available pieces again. I cook with considerable water, and when soft and separated stir in meal till thick, and feed only twice or thrice a week. Home-made scraps are, of course, much richer, because subjected to less power. Crumble the latter fine, and mix a little in each pudding. One lady desired a remedy for soft-shelled eggs, which answer in a nut-shell, (or more properly egg-shell this time) is less grain and more diversity of food. Limed water made about the color of rice will cleanse bidly's interior, and furnish some needed material; give for a while only, and but every second or third day. Lime water is another of those things so good I got to overdoing it, till I found, according to homeopathic belief, that persistent use brought back again the very bowl and other complaints which it at first cured. Milk is full of the soluble salts of lime, which scientists have claimed is not the case with bone meal. Whether I feed the latter or not, my hens get so much variety I am rarely troubled by soft eggs, but, after repeated tests, am convinced the use of ground bone secures more eggs in number.

Another lady visited had accidentally raised early pullets last spring, and received, to her surprise and pleasure, plenty of eggs this winter, which experience might be entitled "A Lucky Accident," like a more ambitious story. Summer chickens may get the size, but do not compass the maturity. To show, however, what judicious feeding can accomplish for these late pullets, I will add that a few July chickens of my own raising laid as soon this winter, or even sooner, than those purchased of May hatches. Early pullets, built upon bone meal, milk and all kinds of food, but not stuffed with corn, will prove an irresistible combination, and show the old rooster something worth while to crow about. Mr. Gregory, the Mass. seedsman, whose nine hens averaged 174 eggs a piece in a year, secured the best egg record I have met. His fowls were mixed Brown Leghorn, Brahma and Plymouth Rock. Fanciers think too much of symmetry, and not enough of laying qualities. They have inbred for form at the expense of vigor, and the story is told of a Java hen, marked perfect at an English show, whose owner would give no egg record till taunted that his beauty was barren, when he hastily replied, "Oh, no! she has laid one egg." When laying days are over, however, a mixed flock is not so saleable as a uniform lot. An old poultry woman told me she made her money by cross-breeding for eggs, then dressed her surplus fowls before sale, because in that condition, minus top-knots, pantalets, etc., their remaining differences were slight and almost unnoticeable. It must be admitted that fanciers are now turning more attention to laying qualities, and cross-breeding, which requires judgment too, has different degrees of success.

Because I am writing about poultry on the farm, instead of a poultry farm, I will again describe my simple method of setting hens, premising that "Farm Poultry" briefly answers a subscriber by saying he must have an incubator to raise a large number of chicks, but an incubator is not recommended to anyone, and a brooder is not all bliss. The platform on which my movable nests rest is wider than the nests themselves, and provides bidly a lighting place. When she sets, an upright shingle, wider than nest entrance, is held in place before it by a brick resting on this platform, and thus forms a door which a setter can push outward, but nobody can push in. Hens fastened so they cannot get off at all will, from sheer contrivances, stand up, as two chicks put on choice eggs once served me. My temporary doors prevent outsiders laying with them, unless the setters themselves come off and out, which is seldom, and careful watching the first few days succeeds better than too much 'bossin'.

**Poultry as a Branch of Canadian Farming.**

BY GEO. NICOL, A. O. A. C.

The breeding of domestic fowls commenced at a very early date, and wherever the art of farming has been introduced there we find in some way associated with it the breeding of poultry. Yet it seems that the majority of farmers keep fowls chiefly because of the satisfaction they afford by furnishing supplies of excellent food for home consumption, while but comparatively few have studied poultry breeding and raising as a special branch of husbandry.

It is quite evident that we, the farmers of Ontario, have not fully availed ourselves of the benefits that might be derived from this important branch of agriculture.

The annual poultry products of France are estimated at \$200,000,000, twelve million dollars' worth of which is exported to England, while in the United States we find that the poultry products exceed in value the entire cotton, corn, wheat and hay crops, and are estimated at over \$500,000,000 annually. Yet, notwithstanding this large production and high tariff, that country imports from Canada a large quantity of poultry and eggs.

At the present time in some of our markets good beef is being sold by the carcass as low as four cents per pound, while all kinds of poultry find a ready sale at from eight to ten cents per pound. Stale eggs are not and cannot be worth much in any market, but fresh eggs are always in demand. I know of farmers who have no difficulty obtaining contracts for the supply of fresh eggs at thirty cents per dozen.

Eggs to the amount of 2,000,000 were exported from Canada to the British markets. I have not heard the results, which would doubtless depend very much on the temperature of the storage, as eggs and slaughtered fowls can be kept in cold storage for almost any length of time, but if kept in a temperature much above the freezing point they soon become unfit for human food. There is much difference of opinion in regard to the value of different breeds of fowls. It has not as yet, and doubtless never will be, decided which of the many varieties is the most profitable under all circumstances; there seems to be a prevailing desire for a general purpose fowl, and with that object in view the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Langshan, and other breeds have been produced by crossing.

As a fancier, although discountenancing cock fighting, I would prefer the Game on account of their noble carriage, graceful appearance, and the excellent quality of their flesh and eggs.

If the production of eggs were among the leading objects I would prefer the Leghorns, the Spanish or the Hamburgs, because they lay a greater number of eggs than the Asiatic breeds. When the raising of chickens for market is the chief object, it is not by any means a fact that the largest kinds are the most profitable, because the amount of food consumed by them is about in proportion to their size. The Brahma and the Cochin chickens, where the chief bulk consists of neck and legs, are not worth as much in any market as plump birds of more moderate size.

Aside from direct profit which may be derived from the sale of poultry productions, the use of fowls on the farm, and especially in the orchard, now that insects injurious to fruit have increased to such an alarming extent, is of great importance.

During some months of the year the food of turkeys, when allowed a large range, is chiefly insects, and on them they grow faster and thrive better than when fed and kept on grain in limited space, hence on many farms turkeys are profitable stock.

In all large cities the increased demand for geese and ducks has caused a considerable advance in price, and although all farms may not be adapted for raising this class of fowls, still wherever there is a constant supply of water they can be produced with profit, and the supply is not likely to exceed the demand.

Taking all things into consideration I doubt that there in any department of the farm which gives more satisfactory results than the production of poultry and eggs.



## FAMILY CIRCLE.

## A Birthday Greeting.

What shall I wish thee for the coming year?  
Twelve months of dreamy ease? No care! No pain!  
Bright spring—calm summer—autumn without rain  
Of bitter tears? Would'st have it thus, dear friend?  
What lessons, then, were learnt at the year's end?  
What shall I wish thee, then? God knoweth well  
If I could have my way, no shade of woe  
Should ever dim thy sunshine; but I know  
Strong courage is not learnt in happy sleep,  
Nor patience sweet by eyes that never weep.  
Ah! Would my wishes were of more avail  
To keep thee from the many jars of life!  
Still, let me wish thee courage for the strife,  
The happiness that comes of work well done,  
And afterwards the peace of victory won.

## THE STORY.

## Mrs. Goldenrod's Boarder.

Of all the boarders I ever had, none ever interested me like Gentleman George, as we always called him. Who he was, or where he came from, we could not tell. He rang our bell one terribly stormy night, and there he was, standing out in the wind and rain.

"Can you accommodate me with a night's lodging?" he asked. And he looked so poor, and sick, and tired, that Matthew (that's my husband) said, "Let him come in, Maria; he has an honest face, and we'll take the references on trust." So we gave him a little room on our third floor back, not much more than an attic, and quite plainly furnished; but he seemed very grateful. And though he brought nothing with him but the clothes he had on, there was something about him that impressed us, and told us clearly as though it were put into words, that he was by birth and education a gentleman.

He was quite young, not over three and twenty, though he looked much younger; and that very night he was "took down" with a fever, and Matthew and I together nursed him for a little over six weeks, (fortunately there were few with us, and we were not very busy just then.) Terribly bad he was, and wandering in his mind for days at a time. Strange things he talked of, disconnected sentences, not often easy to put together, and mixed in with a great deal that was wild and imaginary. He spoke as though he were sorry for himself, and low and lonely; as though every man's hand was against him. But I couldn't believe any bad of him. His face was so pure and innocent like, yet so haggard and withal pretty as a picture.

We watched over him through all the long hours of those weeks, which he spent in feverish unrest and delirium. It seemed to us that he would never come to himself. But one day as I sat by his bedside, all of a sudden he turned over and gazing upon me with a startled, bewildered expression in his wide open, beautiful blue eyes, said:

"Where am I? How long have I been here?"

"You are among friends," I answered. "And have been here a matter of six weeks or so."

He started as though I had killed him almost, saying, "I haven't a dollar in the world. How can I ever repay you?"

"Don't you worry about that," said I. "All you have to do is to get well, then it will be time enough to talk about pay."

"You better have let me die," he replied, with a great sigh. "And thinks I to myself, 'You're not a very cheerful patient.' But all I said to him was:

"Oh, you're weak and low spirited now, and don't see things in a proper light. Wait a little while and everything will appear different."

He shook his head, and I looked the other way and pretended not to see, for there was no use talking to him; but it made my heart bleed to see him so hopeless.

It was only a day or so after that when Matthew says to Gentleman George, (and he was in the room with my sewing. I took it up to sit with him, less he should feel lonely),

"Is there any friend that you like to send word to about your illness? I've had it on my mind to ask, and if so be—"

"I have no friends," he replied hastily, turning as red as Polly looked standing over the fire. "There is no one who cares to hear of me."

"That's very bad. You're young to be so alone in the world, and you look to be just the sort of man calculated to make friends."

"You're mistaken, Matthew. I'm just the sort to loose 'em." He replied with a faint laugh that somehow sounded sadder than funeral words. And I just made a sign to Matthew to say no more. Matthew is well meaning, but not always quick to see when he is on the wrong track, and most prone to words that are least appropriate. Men are mostly so, especially those who have followed the sea. Among polite circles, it may be different.

All right, my dear, I won't say any more," answered Matthew aloud, like a great gawk. And he got up and went away. With that I drew near and began to talk to him of something else, that the poor fellow might think I hadn't noticed what was said. But it was of no use. He had been set to worrying, and in a minute or so he began again.

"You've been very kind to me. You've took me in a perfect stranger, and looked after me as well as my own mother could have done. I was wrong when I said I had no friends."

If you and Matthew aren't friends, I don't know what to call you, and I never can find words to thank you." And he held out his hand to me. Such a white hand as it was against my brown, rough one, and so thin that one could almost see through it. "Thanks are all that I can give you just now," he went on, steady like, "but if I am spared to go out again, I will repay you somehow for the money I have cost you. The kindness I can never repay."

"Don't you worry about that, sir," says I, "but—"

"Don't call me Sir," he said quickly, "my name's George, and the only friends a man has can surely call him by his name."

That is the way we came to call him Gentleman George—not to his face of course; but when we spoke of him to others or between ourselves.

He gained strength pretty steadily after that, and in a week or so was able to get up and about. Right glad I was to see him walk down the street of a morning with Matthew, a tinge of color gradually making its way into the face that had been so white, and his head held high like one who had fought to be ashamed of.

Then for a few days I scarcely saw him at all. He was down by the Harbor trying to get work, and among so many rough, hardy, sturdy looking men, he stood but a poor chance. It grieved me to see him looking so disappointed as he came in night after night. At last Matthew and I made bold to tell him that he was not adapted for this kind of work. "It is entirely too hard," said Matthew. "You should have something in an office, writing and figuring, that's the vocation for you."

"What office would take me without a recommendation?" said Gentleman George, with a queer look. "No, no, Matthew, I've had enough of offices, and offices of me. To sit behind a desk again would drive me mad, I think."

And with that he got up and went out. "I'd take him if I had an office," said Matthew, after he had gone. "I'd take him with or without a recommendation. There's heaven's own writing on his forehead. I can read it and so can you."

"He isn't fit to rough it with longshore men, or to live in this way at all. Oh, Matthew, I'm sure that he belongs to a refined family, and I would give a good deal to see him back among his folks again. I feel sure he must have relatives somewhere."

"He says he hasn't and he ought to know," answered Matthew. "but he is a true and worthy man, or I never saw one."

All that day I kept thinking and thinking, and worrying more and more about this poor young man; for I had grown as fond of him as though he had been my very own. But the more I thought, the more I worried, so there seemed to be little use in that.

Well, he didn't come home to supper that night, and it was the first time he'd missed since he'd been in our house and Matthew hadn't seen anything of him either.

"He must have gone out to the new works at Martinsville, and that's a long way," said he. "I darsay he thought he might get a job there."

That seemed likely enough, so I thought no more about it. But the children were greatly disappointed when he did not come in; they were all exceedingly fond of him.

It began to grow dark, and still he did not come. I grew uneasy, wondering what could be keeping him, for he wasn't overstrong yet. It must have been near nine o'clock, and dark as pitch, when I heard a step crossing the lawn in front of our door, and I says to Matthew, "There comes Gentleman George," when in he comes, and I saw at once that something good had happened, there was such a laugh in his eyes, and he carried his head so high.

"There Mrs. Goldenrod," said he; "there's the first instalment, and I hope to pay the whole of my debt before long now." And with that he hands me one dollar and a quarter, and I didn't know whether to laugh or cry, between the money and the look he gave me and all.

"Thank you, George," said I, "you've always been welcome to the best we could give you, and if we had never seen a penny of your money, we should have never felt different. Have they taken you on at the Works? Take care! I am afraid you are not strong enough for that."

"No, they haven't taken me on at the Works," he answered smiling; "they never had the chance, Mrs. Goldenrod, so we mustn't blame them for that. It's quite another line I've gone into. I'll tell you about it after supper. You'll give me something to eat, I suppose, though I'm awfully late."

We sat down to supper, and soon as we had done, Gentleman George says,

"I hope you won't object to a little music now and then of an evening; I've brought home a violin."

"Where did you get that, George?" asked I, wondering.

"You're thinking my first day's work has been pretty well paid for. You're right; yet not altogether as you think. But never fear; all that I have brought home has been honestly come by."

"Don't think that I questioned that for a moment, George; I never did."

"You wouldn't have been the first to do it if you had," he answered, quiet like with a little laugh, though not as if he were enjoying himself much. "You and Matthew trust me, don't you?"

"Of course we do," said Matthew; and I added, "absolutely and entirely," wondering what was coming next.

"I'm glad of it," Gentleman George had a pleased smile. He wasn't smiling when he said that, yet I never before saw him look so pleasant. "It does me good to hear you say that, and I shall not forget it in a hurry. Now you must hear my violin." He took it up and began to scrape away, quick at first as if he was a bit put out; then beautiful, and slow, and feeling, so that it almost made us cry.

"How beautiful!" we both exclaimed, soon as we could get our breath.

"You like it, do you? I'm terribly out of practice, or—Hullo, young people, what do you want?"

There, standing in a row behind him, with their fingers in their mouths, and their bare feet on the cold oil-cloth, were the three children. As soon as he spoke to them, they began to laugh, and Polly said in her baby way,

"We've come to pity moosic. Make it again, George."

"No, no, not to-night," he says, catching her up and kissing her. "George has been making pretty music all day, and he's tired, he wants to go to sleep, Polly."

"Polly wants to go to sleep too, but pity moosic 'aked her up."

"It won't wake her up any more to-night; I'll carry her up stairs, Mrs. Goldenrod, if you'll trust me so far, come along, you small fry." And off he marches with our Polly in his arms and the boys following hard at his heels, laughing and chattering like a couple of magpies.

"And now you can guess what I've been doing all day," said Gentleman George, when he came down again, and was standing by the fire.

"You don't mean to say—" And I pointed to the fiddle.

"That I've turned fiddler! Yes; I'm first violin in the band that we've heard playing about town the last few days. That's my new position, Mrs. Goldenrod. And he laughed a queer sort of a laugh. We're all Germans, yet not exactly brass. We're a sort of peripathetic band, constructed on improved principles, and we have a singer or two among us as well. You must come down on the beach one of these mornings and hear us. The gentleman that played the fiddle, and he laughed again, "had an accident last night, and won't be able to leave his bed for weeks, poor fellow. I heard of it, and offered to please them, as they had no one else, and my playing happened to please them, they weren't particular about references. It seems that references don't count for much in a peripathetic band. Anyway I am regularly engaged, and we expect to make lots of money; so I'm told."

"Dear me," said Matthew with a grin, and

"Do you like it, sir?" said I, for I was far taken back to hear him, and it seemed a queer sort of trade for Gentleman George.

"Like it? No, I don't know as I like it," he replied slow and thoughtful. "I should have preferred something less public and without a uniform. We wear a uniform, of course. It is pretty but attracts more attention than I like, being a quiet man; and I find it a little trying. But the work is light, and beggars shouldn't be choosers. Oh, I shall get along very well with the fiddle and the coat of my friend Fritz. I ought to thank my stars that I've dropped into such an easy berth."

Well, the long and the short of it is, that if Gentleman George didn't like his work he never said a word of complaining, and weeks went by and the season changed, and still he was out day after day, wet or fine, a fiddling away with the rest of them. It gave me quite a turn the first time I saw him. I came upon the band round a corner, sudden like, and there was Gentleman George standing in his uniform coat of green and red, his fiddle on his arm, scraping away like mad, and a crowd looking on, and a couple of girls dancing near the gutter. He gave me such a look when he saw me that I did not know whether to laugh or cry; but, as I said before, he never complained, and while he set us laughing, children and all, with the stories he'd tell of his "experiences," as he called them, and mighty queer experiences some of them were.

## Varieties.

To do easily what is difficult for others is the mark of talent. To do what is impossible for talent is the mark of genius.

She that good thinketh good may do,  
And God will help her thereunto,  
For was never good work wrought  
Without beginning of good thought.

Sorrow for having done amiss is fruitless if it issue not in doing so no more.

A girl's toilet is a part of her character. The maiden who is slovenly in the morning is not to be trusted, however fine she may look in the evening.

What worse chastisement could God give us than to allow us to run in the path of our own folly.

The power to love is the power to suffer.

There are three short and simple words, the hardest of all to pronounce in any language, and the ability to utter which is the test of any girl's good sense. The words are, "I was wrong."

The wife who sews on buttons is better than the one who speaks seven languages—to some men.

## THE QUIET HOUR.

## A Thought.

God knows success is sweet. And yet He thought  
Not best to give the long-for boon to all,  
Lest the desire to win it had been small,  
And His most wise design been set at naught.

By contrast's law our estimates are made;  
There were no beauty but for ugliness;  
No grandeur but for littleness; and less  
Of joy in heaven's sunshine but for shade.

So, friend, if you, or I, must work in vain,  
Remember that but for our fruitless toil  
Success had missed some portion of her foil.  
Lest that thought blunt the stab of failure's pain.

CARRIE BLAKE MORGAN.

—From Demorest's Family Magazine for March

## Attractions of the Bible.

As a book of religion, around which cluster all our hopes of immortality, the Bible has merits of the very highest order; and these, with every serious mind, will be, as they ever ought to be, its greatest attractions. But, aside from the religion which it reveals to us, and the good news of salvation which it brings us, the Bible has other attractions. It is the book of our learning, not less than our religion; the basis of our civilization, not less than our salvation. It is the charter of our rights and liberties, as truly as it is the oracle of our faith, the manual of our devotions, and the anchor of our hopes. It has moulded into shape, and it has quickened into life, the whole body of our secular learning, as well as our theology. It has breathed its own vital spirit into all our science, literature, legislation, philosophy, social and political institutions. It has led the van of ancient and of modern civilization in its march around the globe. It has been the great well-spring of living water, out of which have issued all the glad streams of intellectual and moral health, that are now found flowing in every civilized land beneath the sun. Thus far, it has been the great educator and civilizer of man; and it is, doubtless, destined to be his greatest educator in all time to come, his most effective civilizer in every dark abode of heathenism throughout the world.

But, whilst it is chiefly as a book of religion, and especially of religious education, that the Bible has spread civilization among the nations; still it is true, that regarded simply as a book of learning, of taste and genius, of history and eloquence, it has exerted an influence which cannot be too highly estimated. As such, it has claims which commend themselves to every cultivated understanding. Independently of all its higher glories—the knowledge which it gives us of the way to heaven, and the hope with which it inspires us of a blessed immortality—there are attractions which may be felt and appreciated even by the irreligious and the worldly-minded.

As ancient Israel was the glory of all the earth, Jerusalem the glory of Israel, and her temple the glory of Jerusalem, even so is the Bible now to Christianity, and to the world. It is the most glorious outward and visible heritage which has come down from the past. It stands to the Christian and to the church as the temple did to the Jew. It is the throne of power. It is the symbol of all greatness. It is the shrine of all good. It is the centre of universal attraction. It is the radiating point of all blessed influences.

We may all look upon the Bible as we look upon the broad domain of nature, or upon the blue heavens above. It is common property. It is all ours. It all belongs to each of us, because our Father made it. We breathe a common air; we gaze upon the same loveliness; the same landscape smiles in beauty at our feet; the same heavens encompass us; in the Bible, as in the book of nature, we are all at home, for God, our Father, is over all and in all.

LE ROY J. HALSEY, D. D.

A Christian is not his own, but keeps himself free for God's work.—St. Ignatius.

First let our own inner life be real, and then we may try to draw others to share its sweetness, its comfort, and its battle.

When we have yielded ourselves to Him, body, soul, and spirit, when His forgiveness has lighted the flame of love and gratitude in our own souls, then there flows forth the power of awakening the latent spark in others.

Partings may come, but it will only be for a time—such a little time—and then we shall meet, and never part, but be safe with God for ever. When we have that to look for, how little does any sorrow matter to us, and how short it all seems.

God's will must be everything to us, not our own; though we are sometimes tempted to ask for our own. We must "lay hold" on God's promises, grasp them firmly—they never fail; but we must trust and expect Him to fulfil them, and He will.

"The Situation that has not its Duty, its Ideal, was never yet occupied by man. Yes, here, in this poor, miserable, tempered, despicable actual, where-in thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy Ideal; work it out therefrom; and working, believe, live, be free."—Carlyle.



MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Irish Letter.

DEAR CANADIAN SISTERS AND BROTHERS:

I can scarcely realize another month's having flown since I wrote you before. I suppose it is that events lately crowded on me, and I shall tell you of a few.

Suppose you have all heard of the celebrated Sans. Souci Diamonds, which were amongst the plunder, in fact amongst the crown jewels plundered during the French Revolution, and which had been presented by a certain Madame de Montespan to one of the Louis'—(I forgot which). They were worn last month at our Queen's drawing-room by a lady, a Mrs. Aston. I should like to know how she became the possessor of them, but I don't. I fear we are verging towards a revolution here, though that is too tragic a name for what might look like one when only seen in print. We are mere windbags, half of us at least. It is simply abominable the way we respectable ladies and gentlemen are being bullied by this Home Riot affair. Some call the thing Home Rule, others Home Ruin, but I have invented my own appellation, which is Home Riot. There is to be a wonderfully large Orange demonstration here in Dublin on the 17th. I applied for a press ticket, but have had no reply. I suppose the secretary cannot see his way to granting my request; however, it may come, and if it does I shall have an account of the meeting in my next letter for you.

The vice-regal people held a drawing-room last week. Many personal friends were there, but they one and all told me they could give me no pleasant account of it. It was mere wreckage—people odd, dresses odder, refreshments oddest. I wish our dear old Queen would come amongst us, and hold even one before she becomes too old. We want something of the kind.

I played Patrick's Day for the last time the night we heard of the "Riot" having had its first reading; unless it is thrown out, I shall never try it again. I think myself a plucky little woman writing in this way. Perhaps my letter will not be taken, but please, dear friends, do not blame Minnie May for any shortcoming of mine. I am a very out-spoken little lady, and am given to form opinions for myself, and stick to them.

Our antiquarians have been put on the *qui vive*. Excavations for sanitary purposes were lately ordered to be carried out round St. Patrick's Cathedral. When digging the men came across one pillar, then another, and so on, until the shape of a church was discovered, and some of the walls. I've looked through this morning's paper to see if any fresh light had been thrown on the discovery, but see nothing of it. A thing of this kind sets one thinking. If the antiquarians, who may root out, to their own satisfaction, the when's and why's of this underground curiosity, give us ignoramuses the benefit of their research, I hope the ending may not be a new edition of Dickens' delightful play upon the landmark in Pickwick's Papers, where Mr. Pickwick gloried in discovering the ancient cross, with the inscription which he hoped would immortalize the finder, but which when interpreted correctly was only "Bill Stumps, his mark."

The wedding I spoke of as coming off came, and a charmingly bright one it was. The very pretty bride (not pretty because she was one, which compliment one is apt to pay brides in general, but because she is sweet to a degree) was obliged to have six little train bearers—three miniature Lord Fauntleroy's, and three little Red Riding Hoods. We returned to the *dejeuner*, which passed as all things of the kind do. I thought it touching to see the bride's little mother (a degree smaller than your humble servant) give her only daughter away. She is a widow, so there was no father to take the happy duty off her shoulders. When it came to going away time, all we guests arranged ourselves down each side of the broad staircase and hall, with rice *ad libitum*, servants in a back hall armed with dreadful looking old shoes ready for a rush to the front. After a little while the murmur rose, "she is coming, time is up". Then from the upper landing there flew, I might say, down the stairs, straight through the hall door, down the steps, into the carriage, the very brightest looking little girl bride I ever saw. She said during the morning that she felt that she was not like the correct thing. She could not grow pale, her brunette complexion and soft brown eyes were things of beauty to behold. Her cousin, on whose arm the rush was made, is a "McNeill, of Park Mount," a name perfectly known in "upper ten" circles. He is familiarly known in the north of Ireland as "Long Ed." He is an Edmund McNeill, and measures six foot seven inches. She fitted under one of his arms, he holding the end of her long travelling cloak over her head with the hand of the other arm, to save her face from the showers of rice. When they had only been away a few minutes, lo! an alarm to return. What has happened? Quite an excitement

prevailed for a second or two, but it only turned out to be the bride's Gladstone bag which had been forgotten, and they returning for it. This bag was a wedding present from Lord Cairns. Lady Cairns had given *carte blanche* for "Manning's" own make in the beautiful white corded silk wedding dress. I dreamed on some of the cake, but having a husband I was satisfied to spend a dreamless night.

If any of my Canadian friends go to the Chicago World's Fair, I wish they would go and see an Irish jaunting car, Irish horse and Irish man, who are all being taken out to exhibit from Blackrock, where I hail from, or, I should say, from near Stillorgan. The man's name is Byrne, his trap is a clean specimen of our Jarveys. I advisedly say "clean," as some of our Irish cars and cabs are not so.

SUSAN STUDDERT KENNEDY.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

"Now the noisy winds are still;  
April's coming up the hill;  
All the Spring is in her train,  
Led by shining ranks of rain,  
Pit, pat, patter, clatter,  
Sudden sun, and clatter, patter!  
First the blue and then the shower;  
Bursting bud and smiling flower;  
Brooks set free with tinkling ring;  
Birds too full of song to sing;  
Crisp old leaves astir with pride,  
Where the timid violets hide—  
All things ready with a will,  
April's coming up the hill."

So writes an American poetess, Mary Mapes Dodge. Our feelings keep time to the words, for who is not glad when Winter's bands of ice are breaking and Spring's winds, sunshine and showers appear? These are soon followed by leaf and bud and blossom, and soon we will be ushered into summer. The wild flower and the violet will be in bloom, and the blue flag in the swamp. Your city cousins buy iris bulbs from the florist along with their Chinese lilies and hyacinths, and what do you think they turn out to be after all their watering and sunning and care? Merely *flags*, not so pretty nor so lasting as those you see down there where the cows are eating by the creek side. "Once upon a time," as the stories we used to like to hear began, a little girl used to feel badly over the fact that she was not pretty. This silly child was presented by her teacher with an ordinary, oniony-looking bulb and asked to give it water and sunlight. She did so, and was rewarded in time by a beautiful flower, full and rich in color and delicate in perfume. As she watched it unfolding day by day, what lesson do you think she learned? It was this: unsightly surfaces may cover wonderful possibilities of life and beauty, and we hope she learned what all of us learn as we grow older, that beauty lies not so much in face or figure, grace or carriage, as in thoughtful common sense from which come kind words and actions. These bright spring evenings bring many memories back to us older folks as we sit and hear your merry voices at your play—memories which lie "too deep for tears"; buried away, which only this time of year at even-tide recalls. "History repeats itself," even in the lives of persons, and as you rake the lawn, make your gardens, drive your horses, it calls to mind how we, with others now far, far separated, did similar things in other days. Not one sound of enjoyment would I hinder. The days are going by—even to-morrow you will be older than to-day; but I'm afraid Uncle Tom's reverie has been too long to-night, and lest he weary you with his sombre tone he will close.

UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—I want to remind all those who have not yet sent their photos, to do so at once if they wish to appear in our "Souvenir Group," as I hope to have it ready for distribution early in May.

I have been much gratified at the interest taken in selections for the "Poet's Corner." I have been literally deluged with bushels of poems, but on account of the space occupied in publishing the three selections, henceforth I will be unable to obtain room in our department for more than one selection each month, which, of course, will be entitled to the prize of one dollar.

Some Queer Advertisements.

Babies taken and finished in ten minutes by a country photographer.

Wanted—A female who has a knowledge of fitting boots of a good moral character.

For Sale—A handsome piano, the property of a young lady who is leaving Scotland in a walnut case with turned legs.

To be Sold—A splendid gray horse, calculated for a charger, or would carry a lady with a switch tail.

A lady advertises her desire for a husband "with a Roman nose having strong religious tendencies."

A newspaper gives an account of a man who "was driving an old ox when he became angry and kicked him, hitting his jawbone with such force as to break his leg."

Puzzles.

1—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA.

In the "summer time" so gay,  
'Mongst the "autumn leaves" I play;  
In the "winter's chilling blast,"  
Merry springtime's here at last.

In the whispered fond "good night",  
In the morning's "early light",  
With the "merry birds" I sing,  
As they fly upon the wing.

Hidden 'neath these lines doth lie  
A day we all should glorify;  
'Tis hallowed for its sanctity,  
For't gave us all our liberty.

FAIR BROTHER.

2—CHARADE.

One day I spied the ADVOCATE  
With puzzles first galore,  
Though of puzzles there were many  
Of puzzlers there were more.

Now I thought it was SECOND crime  
To join this happy band  
Of puzzlers, if Uncle Tom  
Should take me by the hand.

Some of them may be wealthy,  
Without a LAST some more,  
Some stay awhile, then go away,  
Of steady puzzlers we have four.

Miss Armand and Miss Lily Day,  
Mr. Edwards and Fairbrother,  
But there! I did forget Fred Hall,  
You'll not find such another.

Henry Bobier and G. W. Blythe,  
I quite forgot them too.  
I see Minnie May's essays have done wrong,  
Not so with Uncle Tom's crew.

They are COMPLETE of such things,  
I am very glad to say,  
But I think I am taking up space which might  
Be used in a better way.

ADA SMITHSON.

3—ENIGMA.

It's taken with us when we die;  
What some almost possess;  
What the miser gives away,  
He can do nothing less.

The prisoner says it in defense,  
When placed before the bar;  
What some may be to others,  
Who perfect strangers are.

What no one cares to work for;  
What everyone should owe;  
What you now stand in need of;  
I trust it may be so.

Now, as the first of April is here,  
Don't put yourselves about;  
For should you fail to guess this,  
You will be nothing out.

GEO. W. BLYTH.

4—DECAPITATION.

Come all ye honest puzzlers,  
Who to the Dom belong,  
Send in your little bits of verse,  
And help the cause along.

Come let us see, for ninety-three,  
Who doth comprise the crew;  
As we speed along, mid breakers strong,  
In the ADVOCATE CANOE.

With "Uncle Tom," our captain long,  
"Miss Armand" as first mate;  
And a boat so tried and trusty  
We'll get WHOLE, I calculate.

"Miss Lily Day" stands at the helm,  
"Miss Fairbrother" is cook;  
"Sir Henry Reeve," you'll all perceive,  
Doth keep the log (or book).

The cabin-boy's a "Blyth" young man,  
Who answers "Beck" and call;  
"Miss Smithson" to the bo'sun said,  
Come up FIRST, you, "Fred Hall."

Friend "Bobier," too, a jolly tar,  
Is in the foremost watch;  
But "Edwards" LAST three months have flown,  
Hath slipped beneath the hatch.

FAIR BROTHER.

5—CHARADE.

One day as Patrick was sitting COMPLETE a load of hay;  
The Waverly novels by Sir Walter Scott reading;  
Ada Armand came PRIME that way,  
Said she, "A riddle I've got, Sir Pat, for you to solve to-day.

"My time I cannot waste," said he,  
"In solving a trick for you just now";  
But still her trick she pressed SECOND him  
She said, "He must or else there would be a FOW."

HENRY REEVE.

6—ANAGRAM.

I saw a man in a prison cell  
And asked him the reason why;  
He answered low "My being here  
Is just the work of one *fly*."

ADA ARMAND.

7—DIAMOND.

My first is in our photograph;  
My second is a deed;  
My third up near the house-top  
May often be perceived;  
My fourth is a geometrical figure;  
My fifth an animal wild;  
My sixth may be a measure;  
My seventh's in "reconciled."

ADA ARMAND.

8—ENIGMA.

I roll, dance and prance along,  
I rage, I roar in noisy song,  
I'm white and black and sometimes bite,  
Perhaps green is my usual hue.

J. FRED. HALL.

No. 9.

My first is one of our fairest flowers;  
My second's a space of twenty-four hours;  
My whole's a puzzler of fame,  
I'm sure you all have heard her name.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

Answer to March First Puzzles.

1—Patrick, a trick, trick, rick. 2—In-sat-i-ate-insatiate. 3—Sir Walter Scott—Waverly Novels. 4—Ada Armand. 5—Cannot.

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

Henry Reeve, Henry Bobier, Oliver and Addison Snider, Thos. W. Banks, I. Irvine Devitt, Agatha Prudhomme, Geo. W. Blyth, Edith Fair Brother, Ada Smithson, A. R. Borrowman.



**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

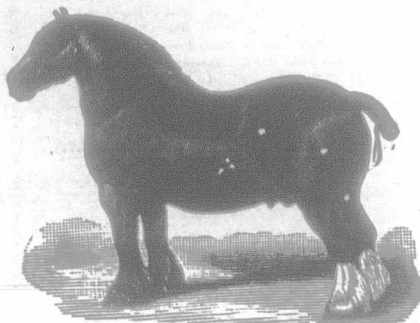
Throughbred Stallion—N. W. C. Baugh.  
 Spring Fair and Auction Sale—F. Stedman.  
 Engines—G. White & Sons.  
 Flowers—R. Alston.  
 Eggs—J. B. Lokier.  
 Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
 Harness—Pierce.  
 Young Shorthorn Bulls—Jos. Lawrence & Sons.  
 Horse Sale—Cobbold & Shadwell, Toronto.  
 Galloways—A. Mann, Bowmanville.  
 Situation Wanted—Box 27, Compton, Que.  
 Poultry—Pearce & Brown, London.  
 Hay Implements—M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll.  
 Jerseys—Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.  
 Berkshires—J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.  
 Shorthorn Bulls—J. Miller, Markham.  
 Poland Chinas—W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin.  
 National Pump Works—J. McMartin, Montreal, Que.  
 Paints—A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal, Que.  
 Baking Powder—W. D. McLaren.  
 Corbin Disc Harrow—J. S. Corbin, Prescott.  
 Seeds—Wm. Ewing & Co., Montreal, P. Q.  
 Cream Separators—F. Wilson, Montreal, P. Q.  
 Herefords—F. A. Fleming, West.  
 Shropshires—J. & J. Smith, Paris.  
 Holsteins—F. A. Folger, Kingston.  
 Poultry—L. W. Edsall, Selkirk.  
 Wholesale General Merchants—W. & F. P. Currie, Montreal, P. Q.

**FREE GRANT LAND**  
 near Gainsboro, Carnduff, Oxbow, Estevan.  
 Having resided for ten years in the Souris district, and being thoroughly acquainted therewith as a practical farmer, I am in a position to locate farms for parties who wish to take up homesteads, and will furnish full instructions of how they may be obtained and save all travelling expenses. Improved and unimproved farms also for sale.—J. W. Connell, Carnduff, Man. 41-y-om

**\$2.00**  
 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

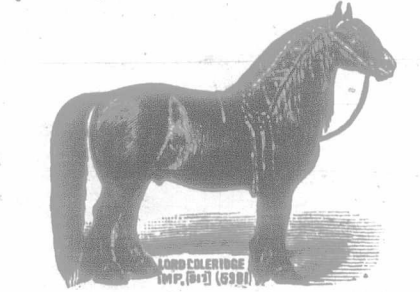
**SEND YOUR POULTRY, ETC.,**  
 —TO—  
**G. L. CHARREST,**  
 AND GET PROMPT RETURNS.  
 37-1-f-m No. 304 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

OCT., 1892. OCT., 1892.  
**J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,**  
 Box 183, Brandon, Man.,  
 have just imported their annual shipment of  
**STALLIONS**



—COMPRISING—  
 English Shires, Cleveland Bays, Throughbreds, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.  
 This magnificent shipment contains many prize winners in various breeds, and has JUST ARRIVED. Terms very favorable. Prices low. Come and inspect them before buying elsewhere. 28-1-y-m

**BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HORSES**



FOR SALE—Royal Victor, Carriage Stallion; Wellesley, Clydesdale Stallion. Terms reasonable; will accept half cash. Address, W. H. MANDERVILLE CO., Oakville, or to Box 1017, Winnipeg. 36-1-y-m

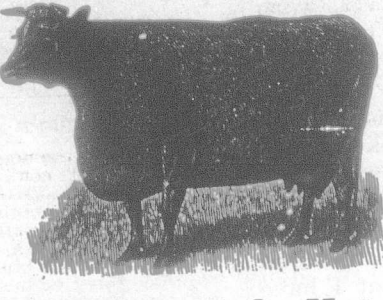
**FOR SALE.**  
 —IMPORTED—  
**STALLIONS AND MARES.**  
**H. A. MUSK, - Souris P. O.**  
 39-1-tf-m Opposite Menteith Junction.

**\$2,700.--A SPLENDID FARM OF 240 ACRES,**

two miles from Stonewall Station. The improvements are, a frame dwelling house (which has never been occupied), prettily situated near a grove of poplar. The size of the house is 18x24, with lean to addition 12x18; good stout foundation and cellar; a good artesian well—excellent water; frame stable. Fifty acres fenced and about thirty acres cultivated ready for seeding. TERMS:—\$700 cash, balance on time, with interest at 7 per cent.  
 Apply to **A. J. BANNERMAN, AGENT,**  
 435 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
 314-1-y-om

**JOHNE. SMITH.**  
**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

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



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

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

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

**TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE**

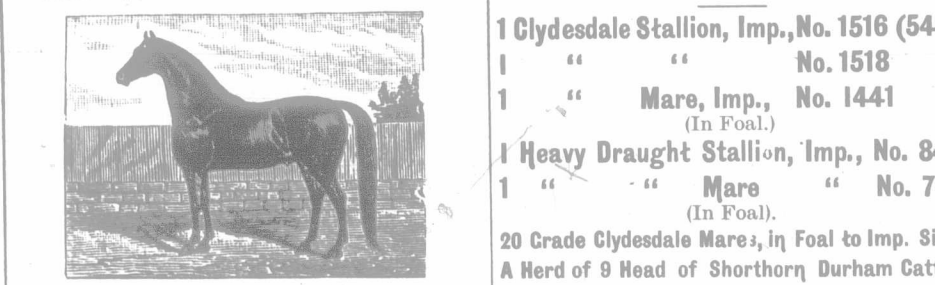
**Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies.**  
 "Sired by "Quay," "Bird," "Harrowgate," "Fairy Gift," "Balaklava," "Nutbreaker," "Corbin's Bashaw" and "Bourbonnais," and from dams sired by "Princeps," "Dictator," "Egmont" and "Happy Medium." This stock was carefully selected from the best Stock Farms in the South,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

**For Sale!**

—:AT:—  
**T. E. KELLY'S STABLE, BRANDON**  
 —IMPORTED:—  
**Clydesdale & Shire Stallions**  
 Both Six Years Old and Sound. Sure Getters.  
 —ALSO SOME GOOD—  
**Working Horses & Mares**  
**WILL SELL CHEAP.**  
 For particulars apply to  
**FRANK RUSSELL,**  
 41-d-m BRANDON, MAN.

**SHAMROCK -- AVENUE -- CLYDESDALES.**  
 The choicest collection of young Clydesdale Stallions, fit for service the coming season, to be found in Canada; good breeding and high-class quality considered; prize winners, and sons of prize winners, including the first prize three-year-old and second prize two-year-old (imported) class, and winner of gold medal as best Dominion-bred Clydesdale stallion any age at Ottawa last year. Prices reasonable.  
**THOS. GOOD, Richmond P. O., Ont.**  
 Stittsville Station, C. P. R. 329-d-om

**"RED CROSS STOCK FARM"**



**Standard-bred Trotters**  
**ACACIA 1522,** chestnut, 153 hands, weighs 1,130 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853 (trial 2:24); by Onward; by Geo. Wilkes; by Hambletonian 10. Balaklava's dam, Kate Carlton, by Kentucky Clay; by Cassus M. Clay, jr. Acacia's dam, Zoe K. 2:30, by Egmont; by Belmont; by Abdallah; her dam, Flay, by Flaxtail; by Blue Bull. \$35.00 to insure. Remains at home and is being trained. Is sure to beat .30 this fall, barring accidents.  
**JAMES CRONIN, W. J. ANDREWS,**  
 Trainer. Manager.  
 Address—B. J. McCONNELL, M.D.,  
 Send for card. 29-1-y-m Morden, Man.

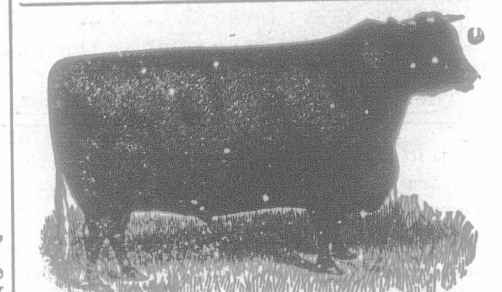
**THORNDALE STOCK FARM**  
**MANITOU,**  
**JOHN S. ROBSON, Proprietor.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
 A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Write for particulars. 43-1-y-m

**SELLING**  
**OUT** THE ENTIRE HERD  
 OF  
**Pure-bred Bates**  
**SHORTHORNS**  
 At Kingswood Stock Farm.

In consequence of a change in the business this magnificent herd, consisting of forty head of various ages, all registered or eligible in the D.S.H.B., will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The young stock, including this year's crop of calves, are got by Duke of Lyndale = 13660 =. Now is your time to get choice stock at rock bottom prices, as all will be sold. Full particulars and pedigrees on application.

**GREIG BROTHERS,**  
**KINGSWOOD FARM, OTTERBURNE, MAN.**  
 35-2-y-m



**SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY, MAN.**  
 Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. A choice lot of males or females for breeding purposes always on hand, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to see stock met at the train. 29-1-y-m

**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.**

This month I offer a plum in the shape of my richly-bred, prize-winning Holstein Bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, No. 17430, calved July 15, 1890, winning first at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, as yearling, and '92 as two-year-old. In size he is large but of very symmetrical form, well-marked skin, mellow, and of rich color; has four large, well-placed teats; is very gentle and well broke. This bull is a direct descendant of a long line of great record cows, such as Echo, Crown Princess, Regis Dowager, etc. Price low.  
 28-1-y-m Address—W. J. YOUNG, Emerson.

**Fairview Stock Farm.**  
 Choice Milking SHORTHORNS

—NOW—  
**FOR SALE**  
 "Barrington Waterloo" = 10855 =  
 awarded 2nd prize at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, and 2 fine young Bulls. Also 4 fine young Pure Berkshire Boars, fit for service, bred from stock from J.C. Snell.  
 37-1-b-m JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

**HEATHER LODGE STOCK FARM**  
 Glenboro, Man.,

**STEEL BROS., Proprietors.**  
 Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle of No. 1 milking strain. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. 37-1-y-m

**RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM**



For sale—Six young Bulls; all extra good ones; got by Mara Duke 11490. Our herd took fifty-one prizes in 1892 at Pilot Mound, Clearwater and Cartwright shows, and first and second herd prize at each place. We are now booking for spring delivery young Yorkshire Pigs, at \$6 each, from twelve registered sows. Terms for cattle to suit purchasers. **JOSEPH LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.** 43-a-m

**THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION,**  
**"H-E-M-L-O-O-K,"**  
 (Sire Hindoo or Imp. Billet); dam Mattie Amelia, by King Alfonso; 2nd dam, Amy Farley, by Planet; 3rd dam, Lulu Horton, by (Imp.) Albion; winner of diploma at Brandon in 1892, will stand the season at Sec. 34, 21, 1 w., 2nd Meridan. Mares herded at reasonable rates. Nearest station, Churchbridge, M. & N. W. R. R. N. W. C. BAUGH, Clumber P. O., Assa. 43-1-c-m

**FOR SALE.**—Three Stallions on payment taken in trade for Merchandise, Horses or Stock.

The young Thoroughbred Clydesdale Stallion **HONEST JOCK**, Registered No. 1719. Foaled May 23, 1890. Honest Jock is a beautiful dapple bay horse, 16 hands high, with fine style and unexcelled action and finish. Exceptionally well made; short ribbed; flat bone. A fine draught stallion. Sire, Dumbarton Jock (Imp.) (730) (5728); dam, Grey Nell (1664). Sire of dam, Lord Seafield (Imp.) (34) (496); 2nd sire, Polly, by Young Broomfield (Imp.) (231) (73); 3rd sire, Jim, by Grey Clyde (Imp.) (170) (78).  
**RED RIVER VOLUNTEER**—Golden bay, foaled on the 10th day of July, 1887, 16 hands high; large, open gaited; fine head and neck; best of legs and feet, and promises good speeding qualities. He is by Chicago Volunteer 2611; he by Volunteer 55; he by Hambletonian 10. His first dam was by the great sire Clear Grit 859, the sire of a large number in the .30 list; he by the imported thoroughbred horse, Lapidist. Second dam by Old St. Lawrence, the founder of Royal George and Toronto Chief strains. Chicago Volunteer is the sire of a large number in the .30 list, and the sire was by the greatest horse of his age, while his grandsire was the founder of the trotting horse of America. His descendants far outnumber all other families together.  
**SYON**, 9 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high; dark bay; very heavy black mane and tail. Exceptionally handsome fellow in conformation and style, and has proved himself a sure foal getter, and has got the best stock of any horse in his class in Manitoba, which can be seen. He is by an imported Clydesdale stallion and a French mare. All these horses are imported from Ontario, and are acclimated to the country and ready for the season's business; not like horses coming to the province now, liable to sickness and disease of all sorts. For further particulars, address **JOSEPH DAVIS, Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg.** 40-f-m

**FOR SALE.**

1 Clydesdale Stallion, Imp., No. 1516 (544)  
 1 " " No. 1518  
 1 " Mare, Imp., No. 1441 (In Foal.)  
 1 Heavy Draught Stallion, Imp., No. 849  
 1 " " Mare " No. 779 (In Foal.)  
 20 Grade Clydesdale Mares, in Foal to Imp. Sire.  
 A Herd of 9 Head of Shorthorn Durham Cattle,

All good stock, good pedigrees, and will be sold cheap, as I have sold my farm.  
**ENOCH WINKLER,**  
 38-f-m Gretna, Man.

**FOR SALE.**

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



# SPRING = : = COMES!

# FLOWERS BLOOM - SEEDS GROW -

o-o-o THAT IS, IF YOU BUY THEM OF o-o-o

## BOWERMAN

NO CATALOGUE in WINNIPEG can compare with BOWERMAN'S, (1) for New and VALUABLE PLANTS and FLOWERS, (2) for Low PRICES, and we handle "NOTHING BUT THE BEST." Our seeds, both of vegetable and flowers, are by all admitted the best. We do not buy nor sell cheap seeds. Our TREES, SHRUBS and SMALL FRUITS are hardy.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES TO

**A. BOWERMAN,**  
Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman,  
558 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG  
43-m P. O. BOX 956.

ROSE'S



TRADE MARK

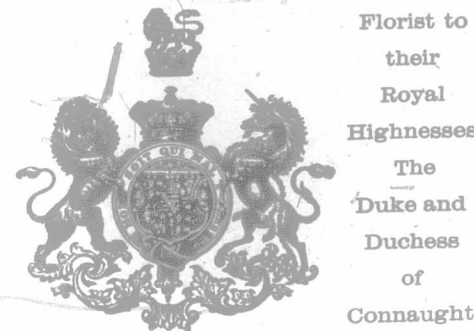
**GOPHER-KILLER**  
took Diploma at Brandon Show, 1890. Endorsed by all who use it. A. H. KILFOYLE, 16, 11, 19, collected \$7.50 bounty; after using three bottles says he killed three times as many. This is one of a number of letters we have. ROSE & CO., Rosser Ave., Brandon. Sent by mail, 50c. 42-d-m

# SEEDS

Flower, Field and Vegetable Seeds, Window, Bedding and Vegetable Plants.



Canary Birds, Bird Novelties & Bird Seeds



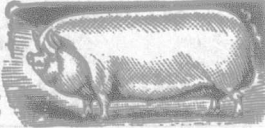
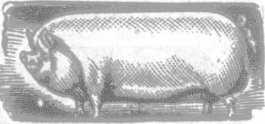
Florist to their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.  
Address, **RICHARD ALSTON,**  
ROYAL GREENHOUSE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN. 43-a-m

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

I have a few choice SOWS and BOARS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Shall have a large number of **EARLY SPRING LITTERS.**  
41-1-y-m Correspondence solicited.  
**R. J. STEWART,** "Poplar Grove" Farm, CAMILLE, MAN.  
"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM  
DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR.  
Treharne, Manitoba. BREEDER OF  
Improved Large White Yorkshires and Holstein Cattle from Imported Stock.  
A good number of Spring Litters will soon be offered at low rates. 2 1/2 miles from Station. Correspondence solicited. 39-1-y-m

## SHROPSHIRE & YORKSHIRE

Imported and home-bred Ewes, Ewe Lambs & Ram Lambs of the best quality and lowest prices; also young Yorkshire Pigs. Have some young Boars for sale now. I am booking orders now for spring pigs and ram lambs. Have a lot of Manitoba grown Timothy Seed, guaranteed free from all weed seeds. Write, or come and see me before buying.  
**E. J. REID,**  
41-1-y-m Souris P. O. and Station.



**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
My herd now consists of 17 Sows, 3 Boars and 20 young Pigs. Have recently imported fine young boar from J. E. Brethour, Ontario. Brood sows and young stock for sale at hard time prices. Also J. G. C. Jersey Bulls and Heifers for sale. Write for full particulars, or come and see for yourself.  
43-1-y-m "Oak Grove Farm," Portage la Prairie.

**JAMES GLENNIE,**  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA,  
BREEDER OF  
Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire Swine  
Now for sale a choice lot of boars and sows farrowed fast September, also sows to farrow in spring. Write for particulars. 27-1-y-m

**REID'S - POULTRY YARDS**  
Eggs for Hatching.—Black Minorcas, Black Breasted Red Game, Light Brahmans, White and Golden Wyandottes, and Barred P. Rocks. Send stamp for Catalogue and Price List.  
**THOMAS REID,**  
293 Lizzie Street, Winnipeg  
41-c-m

**EGGS.**  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
a specialty. Eggs for hatching from choice birds on shortest notice. EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING. Write  
43-tf-m **J. B. LOKIER,** Dugald, Man.

**WINNIPEG WHITE LECHORN POULTRY YARDS.**  
**W. A. Pettit, Breeder.**  
EGGS FOR HATCHING.  
Breeding pen No. 1—My choicest females mated with first prize cock, W. I. E., 1892. \$2 per setting. Breeding pen No. 2—A fine pen of birds headed by a good cockerel, \$1.25 per setting. SINGLE COMB W. LECHORNS ONLY  
Address:—45 ELLEN ST., CITY  
39-1-f-m

**McCLURE'S POULTRY YARDS.**  
White Leghorns, 1st at Winnipeg, 1891. Improved last season by a cock imported from Mungler, Illinois. The pullets from this cross we are mating this season with a cockerel of Knapp Bros' strain, New York, from the yard which took 1st at Winnipeg, 1892. Light Brahmans—These are from the pair of imported fowls which took 2nd here, 1892, their young birds taking 1st. Pekin Ducks also. Some stock for sale. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for prices. We can please you. J. McCLURE, 448 Carey-St., Winnipeg. 42-tf-m

**R. W. CASWELL,**  
GULL LAKE, Assn., N.W.T.  
Breeder of W. Wyandottes, R. C. W. Leghorns, Cornish Indian Games & Pekin Ducks.  
Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs, \$2.25 per 15, or \$4.00 per 30. Duck Eggs, \$2.00 per 9. Won first, second and third on Leghorns at Industrial, Winnipeg, 1892. Wyandotte yard is headed by Snowflake, winner of first at Provincial, 1891, as best Cockerel in exhibition, and second at Provincial, 1892, in strong competition, being beaten by his sire.  
Games second to none. 43-a-m

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**  
From the Duke of York Light Brahmans, Black Minorcas, B. Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 13. Cornish Indian Game, \$2.50 per 13. Bronze Turkeys, \$4.00 per 13. Warranted fresh.  
**H. K. ZAVITZ,**  
41-y-m CARBERRY, MAN.  
**ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE**

**BRANDON POULTRY YARDS** keep the Felch pedigree strain Light Brahmans; famous for distinct markings, uniform type, true Brahma outline, and great egg-producing qualities. In keeping with their world-wide reputation they were prize-winners at Brandon Summer Fair and Winnipeg Industrial, 1892. Eggs per setting, \$3.00; two settings, \$5.00. Orders booked as received. Correspond with J. C. HARRISON, Box 413 Brandon, Man. 37-1-y-m



**EGGS FOR HATCHING**  
From pure-bred Black Langshans. Hardest and best breed of fowl for Manitoba. Price, per setting, \$1.75; two settings, \$3. Carefully packed.  
43-a-m W. S. FOSTER, Wawanesa, Man.

## DRUGS—THE MARKET DRUG STORE

Opposite Meat Market, WINNIPEG.  
Everything in the Drug Line. Careful attention to Farmers' Trade. Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to. Sole Agent in Manitoba & the Northwest for **Sanativo** the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c.  
**THE INVINCIBLE CONDITION POWDERS.**  
One trial will convince. Price, 25c. and 50c. Post-paid to any address.  
**THE GERMAN HOOF CURE.**  
Contracted feet cured, and other lameness from unhealthy hoof.  
**THE EYE WONDER** costs nothing to those who use it for sore eyes if not CURED.  
All money refunded for Specialties mentioned that fail to do  
**ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.**  
**C. M. EDDINGTON,** - Pharmaceutical Chemist  
291 Market St., Winnipeg, Man. 31-1-y-m



# STEAMSHIP TICKETS

If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to your nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates. Steamers leave Halifax every Saturday.  
**ROBT. KERR,**  
Gen. Passenger Agent C. P. R.,  
37-y-M WINNIPEG.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

**- THE - FAVORITE - LINE. -**  
Quickest and best route to all points **East, West & South.**  
The only line carrying passengers to the east and west without change of cars, and reaching all the important cities of the American Continent, and with direct steamship connection to **EUROPE, CHINA and JAPAN.**  
Unequalled advantages for booking passengers to the Old Country.  
**TO YOKOHAMA AND HONG KONG:**  
Empress China leaves Vancouver - March 6  
Empress India " " April 3  
And about every four weeks thereafter.

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to **Robert Kerr,** General Passenger Agent.

# SEEDS FRESH FOR 1893.

SEND TO **KEITH & CO.,** SEEDSMEN, WINNIPEG, Box 333.  
For complete catalogue of FLOWER, GARDEN, FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS. Best assortment in the market. 39-b-m

## STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.  
For the year ending December 31, 1892  
Assets - \$175,084,156 61

Reserve for Policies (American Table 4 Per Cent.)	\$150,191,067 00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	784,855 67
Surplus	15,108,233 94
<b>Income</b>	
Premiums	\$33,047,765 24
Interest, Rents, &c.	5,191,090 90
	\$40,238,856 24

<b>Disbursements</b>	
To Policy-Holders	\$19,290,592 46
For Expenses and Taxes	7,410,611 09
	\$26,701,203 55

The Assets are invested as follows:  
United States Bonds and other Securities - \$65,820,494 80  
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first lien - 69,345,092 54  
Loans on Stocks and Bonds - 10,594,597 50  
Real Estate - 15,633,584 20  
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies - 7,806,679 55  
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, &c. - 6,075,474 87  
\$175,084,156 61

<b>Insurance and Annuities</b>	
Insurance Assumed and Renewed	\$654,000,566 00
Insurance in Force	745,790,952 09
Annuities in Force	\$52,086 01
<b>Increase in Annuities</b>	
Increase in Payments to Policy-Holders	\$33,793 06
Increase in Receipts	630,320 00
Increase in Surplus	2,004,180 71
Increase in Assets	3,137,306 75
Increase in Insurance Assumed and Renewed	16,577,017 93
Increase in Insurance in Force	47,737,765 09
Increase in Insurance in Force	\$0,336,925 00

NOTE—In accordance with the intention of the Management as announced in November, 1891, to limit the amount of new insurance actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year 1892, to One Hundred Million Dollars, the amount of insurance in force as above stated includes the amount of such voluntary limit with but a slight increase unavoidable in closing the December accounts.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct  
**A. N. WATERHOUSE,** Auditor  
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual  
**ROBERT A. GRANNISS,** Vice-President  
WALTER R. GILLETTE - General Manager  
FREDERIC CROMWELL - Treasurer  
J. M. MCCLINTOCK ELD. F.I.A. - Actuary  
**T. CHISHOLM LIVINGSTON,**  
43-a-m Resident Director, Winnipeg, Man.

**PEIRCE'S HARNESS : MANUFACTORY**  
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN **MANITOBA!**  
NO SLOP OR MACHINE WORK  
**EVERYTHING HAND-SEWN**  
SEND P. C. FOR PRICES.  
278 JAMES ST., - WINNIPEG.  
43-a-m

**PRINTING!**  
Stock Catalogues, : : Thirty-  
Horse Bills, : : : five hands  
Letterheads, : : : busy at this  
Business : : : work. Write for  
Cards, : : : estimates for good  
Etc. : : : work. : : :  
**R. D. RICHARDSON,**  
Cor. opposite Post Office, WINNIPEG.  
42-f-m  
**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**



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

In this issue Mr. S. B. Gorwill, Ballymote, advertises Shorthorn bulls. They are sired by the imp. Nonpartiel bull Roan Prince, and their dams are from the Buchan-Tassie family as bred at Kinollar.

We take pleasure in calling attention of any of our readers who are interested in poultry to the new advt. of L. W. Edsall, Selkirk, Ont. We can assure purchasers of a satisfactory deal, as Mr. Edsall will furnish birds equal to what he represents.

On driving across from Glenboro' to Belmont the other day, we called at "Heather Lodge," the home of Steel Brothers, the Ayrshire breeders, and were pleased to find their stock in such remarkably healthy, vigorous condition. They offer their entire herd of Shorthorns for sale, as they wish to devote themselves exclusively to Ayrshires.

The following Jerseys have been purchased by Jas. Bray, "Oak Grove Farm," Portage la Prairie, from Jas. McLoughlan, of same place, viz.:—Mountain Linda, Imp., (29669), and her two heifers, one and two years old respectively; Lady Astoria (29298), and the bull Pets Hugo of S. Annis (29737), bred by W. A. Reaburn, also a yearling bull out of the imported cow Brilliance (22107).

G. Gould & Son, Florence, Ont., writes us that they purchased three Lincoln breeding ewes from Wm. Walker & Son, Iderton, Ont., last October. These have produced six lambs, comprising one single, a pair of twins and triplets. The single lamb only weighed 11 lbs. at birth, but at 28 days had increased to 33 lbs. Mr. Gould further states he has known lambs in his flock in former years that weighed 40 lbs. at 28 days. At that time he fed peas and oats which he finds by experience the best feed, although wheat and oats are very good. He has been breeding sheep for thirty-four years, and would like to know how much he is behind the young breeders in weight for age.

Mr. R. W. Caswell, the well-known poultry breeder of Gull Lake, Assa., sends us the following testimonials which he has lately received from some of his many customers:—

North Wellington, Vancouver Island, B. C. November 7th, 1892.  
 DEAR SIR,—I received chickens on 3rd, and well satisfied with them. C. J. ELLIS.

Oxbow, Assa., November 19th, 1892.  
 I received the W. Wyandotte cock; he is all you represented him to be. W. J. OTT.

Banff, May 20th, 1891.  
 I am happy to say all the thirteen eggs you sent me were good; have eleven good, strong chicks one week old. JOHN WALKER.

2919 D. St., Sacramento, Cal., May 7th, 1892.  
 Every egg fertile; hatched twenty-six chicks from the thirty. I. WOODS.

A. C. Hallman & Co. report their stock doing well and in nice condition for spring trade. Demand strong for choice stock and good breeding. We report the following sales just recently made:—To S. M. Billings, Leskard, a handsome two-year-old heifer, full of promise; with her went a well-bred bull, grandson of old Netherland Prince, and dam Mina Reuker 3rd, a nice Aaggle cow. A very choice two-year-old heifer went to Thos. Wilson, Pine River, Ont.; she is got by our silver medal bull, and out of our famous show cow Dreamy Eyes; she is a prize for anybody. To Jas. Irvin, Pine River, Ont., went the rich-bred bull Netherland Pilot, a very handsome two-year-old bull of dairy quality; sire silver medal bull, and dam Paleanthus (imp.), with a two-year-old record of 13,160 lbs. milk in one year; with him went Beula, a nice Artis heifer, two years old; dam Baillie 2nd, a well-bred cow of Netherland blood; Beula's heifer calf, got by the medal bull, also went with this lot. We have a very choice lot of youngsters on hand. A few very choice young bulls yet, ready for service. Send for our new catalogue.

One of our correspondents recently inspected Messrs. Knittel Bros., of Boissevain, Yorkshire Coach stallion, Knight of the Vale, purchased by them from the well-known importers, Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon. Knight of the Vale is a stallion of the very highest quality all over, the dash of thorough-bred blood necessary to give him entry in the Yorkshire Coach Horse Stud Book showing very pronouncedly in his shapely head and neck, and small muzzle. His back and quarters are even and strong, and he possesses grand flat bone and good feet. Knight of the Vale is at his best when moving, however, his action being remarkably graceful and clean, with plenty of what horsemen call "force" to back it up. His record in the show yard in England is very high. At the great Yorkshire, in 1890, he won second honors in a very large and representative class, following this with a third the next year at the Royal Show held in Warwick. Had Knight of the Vale remained in England he would, with little doubt, have secured the coveted red ribbon and medal at these shows this year, and been, therefore, the top stallion of his class in England, for he has developed and improved largely since his arrival here in October last. Messrs. Knittel have already booked enough mares to Knight of the Vale to fill three-quarters of his season, and they intend sending him to Chicago for the World's Fair Horse Show, where no doubt he will come up for his share of trophies.

**NOTICES.**

Mountain E. D. Agricultural Spring Fair No. 2 hold their Annual Spring Fair at Pilot Mound on April 12th, 1893. Liberal cash prizes are offered for stallions, bulls and fat cattle. An auction sale will be held during the afternoon of the same day, which will give farmers an opportunity of disposing of their surplus stock. F. Stedman, Pilot Mound, is secretary.

The Semi-Centennial year of the Mutual Life Insurance Company introduces to the public two new forms of insurance, viz.:—The "Continuous Instalment Policy," and the "Five per cent. Debenture." The Company under the Instalment Policy really assumes the guardianship of the wife upon the death of the husband and pays her annually during her life the sum provided for in the policy. The premium rate for this form of insurance is less than that charged for the ordinary life policy.

**ANNUAL SPRING FAIR and AUCTION SALE.**

Under the auspices of Mountain E. D. Agricultural Society No. 2, at **PILOT MOUND, ON APRIL 12th, 1893.**  
 43-a-m I. F. MUTOCH, Pres. See large posters. F. STEDMAN, Sec.-Treas.

**IF YOU INTEND BUILDING**

**ASHLEY'S : LUMBER : YARD**

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Hair, Brick, Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Frames, Etc., and Get His Prices.

His expenses are low, and he is therefore in a position to quote close figures. Liberal discounts for cash. OFFICE AND YARD:—Corner 8th Street and Pacific Avenue. For information write to

**L. J. ASHLEY,**  
 Box 97, Brandon, Man.

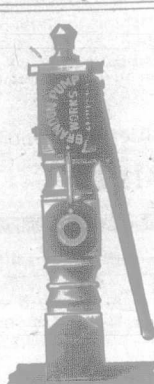
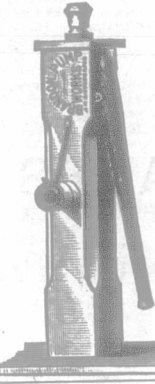
**5,000 ACRES**  
 of Land for Sale from \$5 to \$10 per Acre.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—The California of the Dominion.**

This is a young and rising country, with productive powers for grain, fruits, vegetables, stock and poultry raising, second to none in America. We offer lands on the islands of the Gulf of Georgia and on the water front of Mainland, where there are no cold winters, no snow and no frost, with good facilities for marketing. "Settlers located on Government lands."

**MACKINNON, MACFARLANE & CO.,**  
 P. O. Box 926 Vancouver, B. C.

**BRANDON PUMP WORKS**  
**I. M. RIESBERRY, Prop.**

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

We are better prepared than ever for supplying the trade. All correspondence will receive prompt attention.

P. O. Box 315. FACTORY: BRANDON, MAN.

**YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED**



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

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

**GRINDING SURFACES,**  
 BEST FRENCH BUHR STONES.  
 Unequaled for Dura'ility.

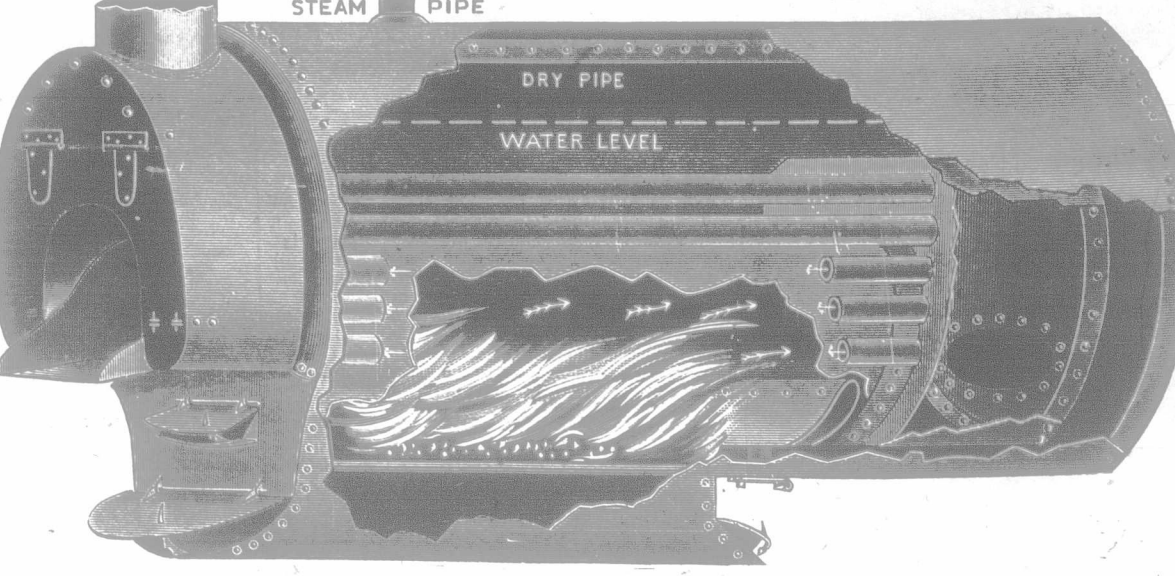
**WATEROUS, - Winnipeg, Man.**

**GEO. WHITE & SONS,**  
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

Examine this Boiler Carefully  
**GIVES THOROUGH SATISFACTION.**

Personal attention given to our Manitoba customers during every threshing season.

**H. S. WEBBROOK**  
 AGENT,  
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
 43-1-b-m



**OUR STRAW-BURNING BOILER.**

**E. LOWERY. W. F. LOWERY.**  
**E. LOWERY & SON,**  
**ARCHITECTS,**  
 Superintendents and Patent Solicitors.

Designs prepared for ALL classes of buildings at reasonable rates. If you intend building, communicate with us—it will pay you.

Office: Sproule Block, Main St. N., Winnipeg, Man. 42-y-m

**HOMES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (Standard and Tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties, called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchase for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz.: May 1st to October 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R. H. SWINFORD, Gen'l Agent, Winnipeg.

**ARE YOU BUILDING?**

If so, economy in fuel, comfort, convenience and fire protection are important considerations. The McRobie Scot Door Ventilator and Check Draft is approved of by architects and recommended by contractors as the most useful combination for the purpose in the market. It should be in every building. For full particulars, prices, etc., see your local merchant, or address

**CAPT. W. O. McROBIE,**  
 42-44 Dagmar St., Winnipeg, Man.

**CHESTER & CO., SEEDSMEN,**  
 535 Main Street, - Winnipeg.

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



NEVER HALLOO TILL YOU'RE



OUT OF THE WOODS

It's an old saying, but a good one. You see the point, eh? Notice what we can make out of the different kinds of woods. We make and sell all kinds of Furniture, Baby Carriages and Desks, and in fact everything required to make home happy and comfortable.

Write us for quotations. SCOTT & LESLIE, the Big Furniture Store, 276 Main St., Winnipeg. 35-1-y-m

IT'S A SIN

gular fact, but nevertheless a true one, that by purchasing your

MACHINERY

from us you can effect a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent.

FULL LINES OF

Walking, Sulky and Gang Plows, Drills, Harrows, Rollers, Etc., in Stock.

Write us for prices.

WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd. WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA. 32-y-m

FARMERS,

Now is your chance to see

The World's Fair FOR NOTHING.

FLEMING & SONS,

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

If your dealer does not keep it in stock send 50c. for one bottle or \$2.50 for six bottles, and we will send, post-paid, the quantity ordered and full particulars of the competition.

Address FLEMING & SONS, Brandon. P. O. Box 7. 30-y-m

W. H. SHILLINGLAW, ARCHITECT.

Plans & Specifications Prepared for all kinds of buildings.

Schools and Churches a Specialty.

Brandon, 41-f-m Man.



TALLAGALLA

Send for samples of this famous tea when you tire of pedlars' trash. Always PURE AND FRESH from the gardens of SERENDIB.

MAGEE & CO.

Grocers, BRANDON. 34-1-y-m

GEORGE V. FRASER

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

City and Farm Properties Bought and Sold

PROPERTIES HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

Directly opposite Post Office, ROSSER AVENUE, - BRANDON, MAN Box 160. 29-1-y-m

EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATIONS

secured for the unemployed at

TREHERNE'S : EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

All who require male or female help will find it advantageous to correspond with this agency.

GEORGE A. TREHERNE, P. O. Box 71. OFFICE: 9th Street, BRANDON, MAN. 39-1-p-m

W. H. TRELEAVEN, Real Estate and Commission Agent, SACK, AVENUE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Farms and town property bought, sold or exchanged, rents collected, money to loan, money invested, land inspected and appraised, letters of enquiry promptly attended to in every detail.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES, Bell & Robertson, Props.

Our stables, connected with the Rossin House and Albion Hotel, are well stocked and comfortably finished. Special attention to FARMERS' TEAMS AND BOARDERS.

First-Class Horses and Good Rigs. Give us a call. 39-1-y-m



HALL'S LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE, Depot St., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Manitoba. TEL.-GILL, 10. Good Rigs, - Fine Horses, - Right Prices. Give us a call. 30-1-y-m

ROSSIN HOUSE,

Portage la Prairie, Man., ADAMS & JACKSON, PROPRIETORS. Best Tables in the City. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

LIVERY IN CONNECTION. Terms, \$1 per day. Telephone, No. 32. 39-1-y-m

PUMPS!

Give Them a Trial! The Best in the Market!

Printed instructions with every pump.

Also the Best Clothes Reel IN THE MARKET.

Liberal discount for cash. Freight to points within a radius of 150 miles deducted from price of pump.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO J. W. FERRIER, 33-1-y-m Portage la Prairie, Man.

ONE PRICE FALL AND WINTER GOODS GALORE.

Furs, Boots and Shoes, or anything in Dry Goods or Groceries, give us a call. Bring along your produce. CASH STORE

I. M. MENARY, Cartwright, Man. 35-1-y-m

AS MANAGER OR FOREMAN.

Young man 25 years of age (with brother, if required, 20 years), thoroughly experienced in every branch of farming, and thorough knowledge of dairying, poultry, stock, etc., and long experience in all kinds of agricultural machinery, is desirous of meeting with good engagement as above, or as engineer. Excellent testimonials as to capabilities. Address - BENJ. CARTER, Treherne, Man. 39-1-c-m

Queen's Hotel, GLENBORO, MAN., JAS. BARR, Proprietor.

Newly Furnished and Refitted. Good sample rooms and accommodation for Commercial Men. Livery in connection. Terms Moderate.

HORSES FOR SALE & EXCHANGE.

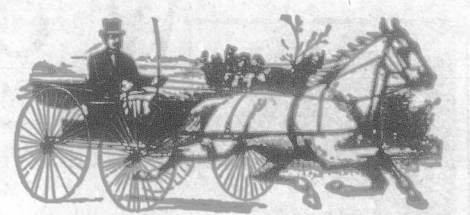
Paradise Found!

I have Farms For Sale all along the Glenboro Branch of the C. P. R., the most successful wheat-growing district in the Dominion.

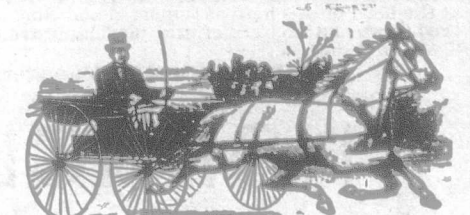
Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance. All on easy terms. Correspondence solicited. FRED. AXFORD, 37-1-y-m Glenboro, Man.

A. W. CLARK, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law.

Money to loan at current rates of interest. Farms for sale. GLENBORO, MAN. 37-1-y-m



GRISWOLD LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLES. Good rigs and every attention paid to travellers. 37-1-y-m NORRIS & LOWE, Proprietors.



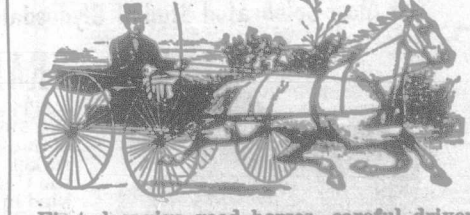
LEADING LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES. Commercial works specialty. First-class horses and good rigs. Carriages for sale. JOHN BLAIR, Prop., HARTNEY, MAN. 34-1-y-m

GRAND UNION HOTEL

G. F. WEIR, Proprietor, Melita, Man.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Good Commercial Rooms, Stable and Livery. 34-1-y-m

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE.



First-class rigs, good horses, careful drivers and moderate charges. J. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor. Opposite M. & N. W. R. Station, MINNEDOSA, MAN. 31-1-y-m

MOOSOMIN HARNESS EMPORIUM,

the Pioneer Harness and Saddlery Establishment of Moosomin. Team, Single and Ox Harness, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Saddles, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc. Team, Single and Ox Harness cheaper and better than ever before. We make a special feature of Collars, and guarantee to cure any kind of sore neck caused by a collar or to remit our charges. Doing business for cash only, we are enabled to give the best prices. SMITHERS & CO., Proprietors, opposite Ingilt's Stable, Main Street, Moosomin. 32-1-y-m

CASH OR PRODUCE

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO GIVE YOU THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

WHEN IN WANT Of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Clothing, or anything in our line, give us a call. You will find us opposite the Ogilvie & Ironside Elevators.

FULLERTON & ROSS, 34-1-y-m Manitou, Man.

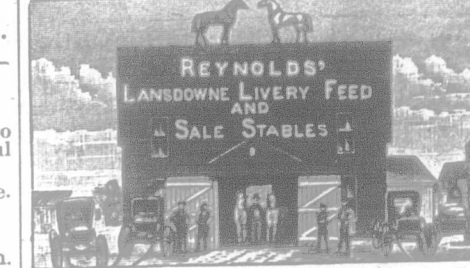
THE PALACE LIVERY STABLE.

GEO. CURRIE, Proprietor, Neepawa, Man. Good outfits at reasonable rates. Feed and sale stable in connection. Give us a call. 31-1-y-m

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL

JOHN C. MCKAY, Proprietor. NEEPAWA, - MANITOBA Convenient to Railway Station. 31-1-y-m TERMS, \$1.00 PER DAY.

LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLES.



REYNOLDS' LANSDOWNE LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLES. The best of Rigs for commercial and other travellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oak Lake, Man. 37-1-y-m

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. R. W. Caswell, the well-known poultry fancier of Gull Lake, N. W. T., mentions in a business letter that an error appeared in our Winnipeg Industrial prize list for last year. He writes: "I won 1st and 2nd on R. C. White Leghorn chicks and 3rd on old pen, and that after the birds had travelled 1,300 miles under very unfavorable circumstances."

A. Galloway, of Arcola, Assa., claims that scours in calves, or even cattle and horses, can be cured by giving the whites of raw eggs, from one to two for calves, and from five to six for larger animals; has known of single dose of six to stop a bad case in a working ox. He also recommends the same as a valuable cure for diarrhoea in children.

Mrs. McKay, of Pine View, recently sold six dressed hogs that averaged 168 lbs. each, or a total of 1,008 lbs., to Mr. Alexander, of Treherne, for \$73.40. These pigs were cross-bred, being sired by Mr. Forbes' large white Yorkshire hog and a Berkshire sow; were six months old when killed, and were fed on chop, barley, and the slops from the house.

SPRING STALLION SHOW.

Rockwood..... April 7th  
Clearwater..... " 12th  
Pilot Mound..... " 12th  
Birtle..... " 13th  
Hamiota..... " 20th  
Moosomin..... " 25th  
Brandon..... " 25th

James Glennie, Westburne, Man., writes us: "I have sold the Holstein bull advertised in the ADVOCATE to A. B. Potter, Whitehead, Assa., and could sell half a dozen more if I had them. You may leave out that part of my advertisement in next issue. My first Holstein calf, a fine bull, was dropped a few days ago. Have sold five Yorkshire boars within the last month; have nine still for sale, from five to seven months old."

E. J. Reid, of Souris, reports all stock doing well, with a lively demand for sheep and pigs. He made the following sales lately: - Shropshires - To P. Erant, Monteth, ram and two ewes; Wm. Robson, Monteth, ram; John Rutledge, Lander, two rams; Wm. Lovel, Boissevain, ram. Improved Large Yorkshires - C. Cooper, Souris, sow; John Buckley, Monteth, three sows; Wm. Patterson, Bertha, boar and sow; John Orr, Souris, boar; Richard Crown, Hartney, boar.

Mr. J. B. Powell, of Virden, reports his Jerseys doing nicely. He writes: "I have a beautiful bull calf from Rieter's Lassie, which I would like to keep, but cannot afford to. I believe he will make his mark in the show ring. Lassie is a magnificent heifer, large boned, and immense udder. I believe when she is developed she will make me three pounds or more of butter a day. The other heifer, Prize of the West, is nearly a pure St. Lambert. Both these heifers having bull calves, gives me four bulls now, as I purchased a splendid one from A. Galloway, Arcola, Assa., recently."

Upon a recent visit to Portage la Prairie he had the pleasure of inspecting Dr. Rutherford's fine new stable. It is one of the most complete we have seen in the province, being conveniently arranged and fitted with all modern appliances. We think the Dr. has solved the ventilation problem, there being no dampness or odor usually so objectionable in horse barns. Among the equine beauties enjoying the large, roomy box stalls were a couple of the Doctor's favorite driving mares, both showing considerable breeding, a handsome three-year-old filly, sired by the famous Hackney Fire Fly, whose untimely death is regretted by all, and the thoroughbred stallion Hilburn, recently purchased from J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon. This horse is, without doubt, one of the best in his class in Manitoba.

Mr. Young, of Emerson, the well-known Holstein breeder, writes as follows: "I beg leave to report a few sales I have made recently. James Lovering, of Emerson, secured my little flock of Shropshire sheep, also a pair of Yorkshire pigs. A nice pair of Berkshires went to Mr. J. McCartney, also of Emerson. Mr. J. Scott of Dominion City, bought one of my eight Berkshire sows. I find the demand good right around home for first-class pigs, so much so that I have only two little Berkshires left. The farmers of Manitoba will certainly make no mistake in giving more attention to pork raising. The prospects are indeed bright, with prices eight cents (8c.) per pound, and likely to keep high for some time to come. I am glad to say the Holsteins are doing splendidly, and I think more highly of them than ever. I get enquiries every week for bulls and heifers, which indicate that this grand breed is steadily gaining in favor in the province. The bull calf from Tempe 3rd is still growing at a great rate, with just the ordinary care I give all my calves. He will soon be seven months old, and will weigh seven hundred (700) pounds."

Greig Bros., of "Kingswood Farm," Otterburne, the well-known Shorthorn breeders, have decided, on account of Mr. G. H. Greig having left the farm to take a position on the staff of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, to sell out their large and valuable herd of Shorthorns at private sale. With the exception of Mr. Lynch, of Westburne, Greig Bros. are probably the oldest breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns in the province, their herd having been founded in 1832 by a selection from the herds of H. T. Brown and N. P. Clark, two of Minnesota's most prominent breeders. A little better than three years ago they imported a choice lot of fifteen females and a bull from the celebrated herd of Col. W. S. King, of Minneapolis, Minn., several of which were bred at Bow Park, Ont. Messrs. Greig have always preferred the Bates strain on account of their superior milking qualities, believing that the requirements of Manitoba would be best supplied by the general purpose Shorthorn. Their herd now includes representatives of such celebrated old families as the Siddingtons, Barringtons, Kirkvington's, Perl, Constance, Darlington's, Tilberts, etc., etc., headed by the pure Duchess bull, Duke of Lyndale - 13000 - sire of most of the young stock. This herd has never been pampered, all stock being kept in healthy breeding condition only; all females old enough either in calf or with calf at foot. Notice their advertisement in another column and write for particulars.



# GRAND'S REPOSITORY



47, 49, 51 and 53 Adelaide Street,  
**TORONTO.**

## GREAT ANNUAL SPRING SALE

April 25th and 26th,

When will be offered for public competition upwards of

## 200 HORSES

of all descriptions and classes, including well-bred

## SADDLE & CARRIAGE HORSES,

GOOD STEPPING COBS,  
Light and Heavy Weight

## HUNTERS,

also Heavy Draught and General Purpose Horses,

## Single Drivers and Roadsters,

## STALLIONS OF ALL CLASSES.

All the leading weekly and sporting journals throughout Canada and the United States contain notices of this sale. Thousands of posters and circulars are being distributed; in fact no expense is being spared to bring this

## GREAT ANNUAL SALE

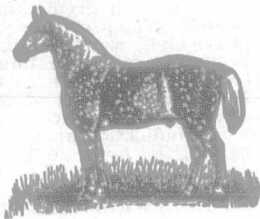
under the notice of buyers in all parts, who will always gladly respond and avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase High Class Stock. **MESSRS. COBBOLD & SHADWELL**, the new proprietors of Grand's Repository, intend to devote themselves to a strictly commission business, depending entirely upon the Canadian Breeders, Farmers and others having stock to dispose of to supply the great and growing demand for horses of superior quality. Intending shippers should communicate at the earliest possible moment and enable us to allot stable accommodation, which will prevent an endless amount of trouble that must occur if entries are received at the last moment; besides, we are daily receiving enquiries, both by letter and telegram, from buyers from all parts asking for information, which can be answered with greater satisfaction when all entries are in. Sale commences each day at 10.30 sharp. For further particulars, address

**COBBOLD & SHADWELL, V.S.,**  
Proprietors and Auctioneers Grand's Repository, Toronto. 331-a-om

## La Compagnie du Haras National

30 St. James St., MONTREAL, CANADA.

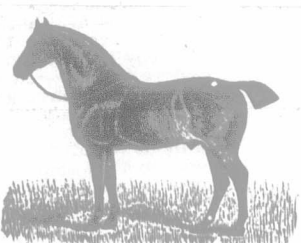
85 Prizes & Diplomas  
in 1891 and 1892  
for our French Coach  
(Anglo-Norman),  
Percheron and  
Clydesdale stallions  
and mares.  
For sale at reasonable  
prices. Give us  
a call.



**Auzias-Turenne,**  
315-y-om General Manager.

## ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,

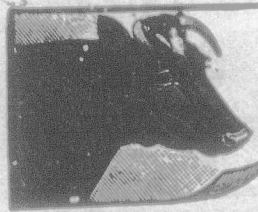
Importer and Breeder of Yorkshire Coaches, French Coaches, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle. The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry. and G. T. R. on the farm. **ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P. O., P. Q.** 329-1-y-om



**SHIRE HORSES.**—A grand young imp. stallion for sale at a low figure.  
**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.**—Young stock of all ages at farmers' prices.  
**WHITE HOLLAND and BRONZE TURKEYS.**—Orders booked for young birds for fall delivery. Correspondence solicited. Prices on application. 318-2-y-om **WM. MULLEN, Hillsburg, Ont.**

# W. C. EDWARDS AND COY

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



**PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,**  
Rockland, 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.**

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

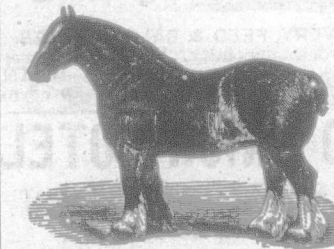
Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.  
**HENRY SMITH, Manager.**



**Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm**  
NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.  
Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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

# THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



I have on hand the best young **Clydesdale Horses and Mares** on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord 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. Terms reasonable.  
322-y-om

**SHROPSHIRES.**  
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.

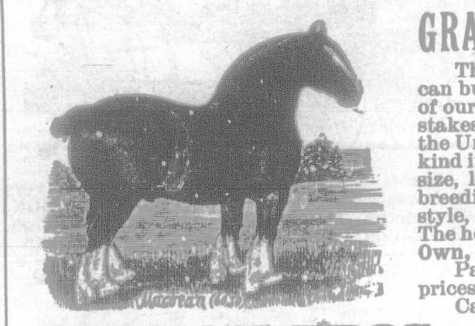


**SHORTHORNS!**  
CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls **NORTHERN LIGHT**—AND—**VICE CONSUL.**



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

The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by

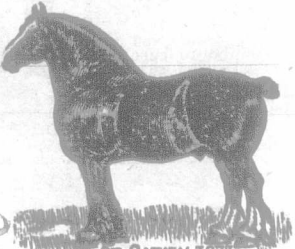


**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.**  
25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-om

**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.**  
The choicest animals that money and experience can buy, and well qualified to maintain the reputation of our stud for importing. More first prize and sweepstakes winners at the leading shows in Canada and the United States than all other establishments of its kind in the Dominion. The Clydesdales have immense size, large flat bone, with style, quality and choice breeding combined. The Hackneys have fine colors, style, quality, high knee action and choicest breeding. The home of the Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Queen's Own, and the Champion Hackney Stallion, Firefly. Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.

## Hackneys and Clydesdales

The choicest stud of Hackneys and Clydesdales will be found at the stables of **R. BEITH & CO., Bowmanville**, including the 1st prize and sweepstakes Hackney stallion, Ottawa, and 1st prize winner in Aged Class, Jubilee Chief. The Stud also includes a number of prize-winning Clydesdale horses and mares.  
330-f-om



## FOR SALE.

One choice young Bull sired by a Sussex bull, by Dryden's Imp. Sussex; dam Crimson Flower, by Imp. Royal Hampton. The accompanying cut is a half sister bred by me. Also a few fancy show Heifers of the same breeding bred to young Indian Chief bull. Some fine Road Horses for sale.  
331- J. MORGAN & SONS, Kerwood, Ont.



## GALLOWAY BULL.

Pure-bred, 15 months old, grand sire Kough's Claverhouse, dam Sybel K. III.; quality first class. Will sell cheap. **A. MANN, Bowmanville.** 331-b-om

## HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

Five extra fine Registered Hereford Bulls, from nine to eighteen months old. Intending purchasers should see them. Inspection of herd invited.  
**F. A. FLEMING,**  
Weston, Co. York, Ont.  
Farm half a mile from C. P. R. and G. T. R. Stations, three miles from Toronto Junction. 331-f-om

## MORETON LODGE HEREFORDS.

**20-Choice Young Bulls-20** Good Animals, Well-bred and **25-Cows and Heifers-25** for sale at very reasonable prices. Also Shorthorn Cattle, Cots. wold and Southdown Sheep, Berkshire Pigs.  
**F. W. STONE, Guelph, Ont.** 329-tf-om

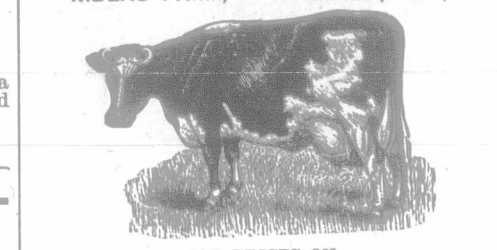
## FOR SALE.

During the latter part of March and April a number of Ayrshire calves from first-class milkers; also a yearling bull and Clydesdale stallion, four years old. Apply to **F. W. TAYLOR, Welman's Corners, Ont.** 330-a-om

## FOR SALE—YOUNG JERSEY BULLS

that will please the eye and fill the purse. Best butter stock I ever offered. Solid colors. All are show animals. Great tests behind them. One to ten months. Registered. Prices, \$75 to \$125. **MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.** 331-b-om

## WRITE F. A. FOLGER



**RIDEAU FARM, KINGSTON, ONT.**  
FOR PRICES ON  
**Holstein -:- Cattle.**  
331-1-y-om

**H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q.**  
Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Gloster, Lovely, Claret and Nonpareil. Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank bull, King James. 320-1-y-om

## BULLS FOR SALE.

A few good **SHORTHORN BULLS** for sale, bred from imported stock.  
**S. B. CORWILL, BALLYMOTE, ONT.** 331-a-om

**A SNAP.—FOR SALE.**—Two Registered Shorthorn Bulls. One two-year-old cost \$140 last spring, \$110 takes him now. One yearling cost \$125 last spring, \$100 takes him now. Right every way.  
**J. Y. ORMSBY,**  
226-tf-om: Isaleigh Grange, Danville, P. Q.

## SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

One two-year-old, got by Vice-Consul (Imp.) = 4132 =; four fourteen months, got by Wimples Heir = 14529 =. Write for prices and pedigrees. Any person coming to see them will be met at station, if they let me know when to meet them.  
**JOHN MILLER,**  
331-b-om MARKHAM, ONTARIO.

## SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

Three reds, sired by Barmpton Chief = 14580 =, a worthy son of the noted Barmpton Hero, and one roan, grandson of (Imp.) Totthill, winner of 1st at Toronto this year. All grand calves and good pedigrees. Also a few choice Berks just fit to wean. Prices reasonable.  
**R. RIVERS & SON**  
334-y-om Springhill Farm, Walkerton.

**H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont.**—Thirty young Bulls sired by silver medal bull, Prince Albert, and from prize-winning dams of best Cruickshank blood. Also cows and heifers for sale. Exeter Station, G. T. R., half mile. 319-1-y-om

**SHORTHORN BULLS.**  
Two young bulls for sale at prices to suit the times, one red and one roan, both sired by Imp. General Booth (54353). Address **W. J. BIGGINS, Elmhurst Farm, Clinton, Ont.** 318-1-y-om

## VALENTINE FICHT,

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 imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. **STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R.** 318-y-om

## T. W. HECTOR,

Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada.  
P. O.: Springfield-on-the-Credit.  
Stations: Springfield and Cookville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 329-1-y-om



## IMPORTED SHROPSHIRES

My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale.  
**C. W. GURNEY,**  
Paris, Ontario. 327-y-om



## W. S. HAWKSHAW,

Glanworth Post Office. 326-y-om  
**HILL HOME STOCK FARM SHROPSHIRES.**  
The highest type of imported and Canadian bred Shropshires. Special attention paid to character and quality. Choice young stock for sale.  
Telegrams:—Burford; R.R. Station, Brantford; P. O., Mount Vernon. 327-1-y-om **D. G. HANMER & SONS.**

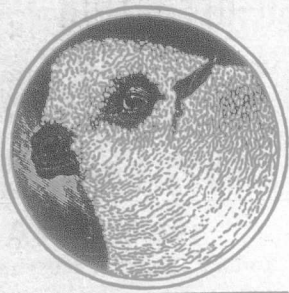




**SHROPSHIRE'S.**

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.  
331-y-om



**SHROPSHIRE'S AND YORKSHIRE'S.**

Imported and Home-bred Ewes, Lambs

—AND—  
**SHEARLING EWES**  
of best quality and lowest prices.

ALSO  
**YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS**

Come and see me before buying elsewhere.

**T. H. MEDCRAFT,**  
Sparta P. O., Ont.  
Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.  
0-y-om

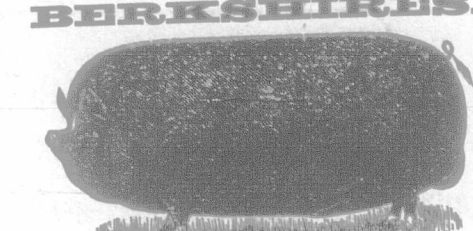
**LINCOLN SHEEP.**

LAMBS AND SHEARLINGS of both sexes always for sale.

Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram or a few ewes send along your orders.

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**  
**W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont.**  
319-y-om on London, Huron and Bruce R

**BERKSHIRE'S.**



**J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ont.**

A few of our best sows now have young pigs, and we have a grand lot of sows to farrow through April and May. Most of our young pigs this spring will be imported "Enterprise" (1878), winner of first prize in the aged class at the Toronto Industrial three years in the succession. "Enterprise" is, we think, the best Berkshire boar ever imported to Canada. He is six years old and is still as straight and smooth as when at a year old. We are now booking orders for young pigs. Boars and sows mated not akin. Write for prices. 331-b-om

**ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.**

Breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 328-y-om

**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. Pigs for sale. Address **PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont.** 329-1-f-om

**THE OXFORD HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.**

**W. & H. JONES, Mt. Elgin,**  
Importers and breeders of Poland Chinas. Young stock for sale sired by  
The Imported and Show Boar, "Elias Moor,"  
and other good boars out of sows of equally as good breeding. 330-2-f-om

**THE MARKHAM HERD, LOCUST HILL, ONT.**

(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C.P.R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs—**LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont.** 328-y-om

**SPRAY-**  
and  
**SAVE ---**  
**- MONEY.**

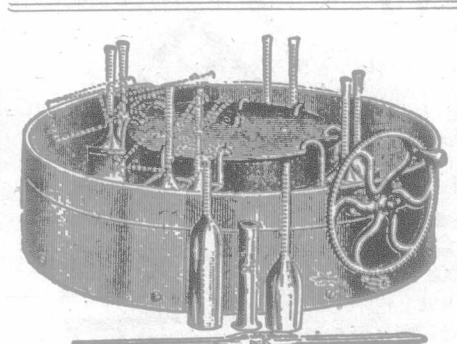
APPLE SCAB, - -  
PEAR BLIGHT, - -  
GRAPE MILDEW, -  
PREVENTED.  
Curculio, Potato Bugs,  
Lice on Cattle,  
- killed by spraying. -  
Send post card for illustrated catalogue of pumps and spraying mixtures, and you will put dollars in your pocket.  
**W. E. SAUNDERS & CO.**  
330-4f-om LONDON, ONTARIO

**GOOD CROPS OR POOR CROPS,**  
Which Shall it be for 1898?

**W. A. FREEMAN, Esq.:**  
Dear Sir,—Having given your "Bone and Potash" a fair trial with most satisfactory results, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to its excellence as a fruit producing fertilizer. I have used it at the rate of 5 lbs. per tree in full bearing. I have placed in the hands of Mr. Gage my order for eight tons, an increase of two tons on order of last year. Respectfully,  
(Signed) **J. H. BENN,**  
Niagara, Jan. 27th, 1893.

**W. A. FREEMAN, Esq.:**  
Dear Sir,—Used your potato manure last year, and am well pleased with it. We used on one piece one sack with manure per acre, on another two sacks with manure, and a small piece without manure, but with fertilizer at the rate of three to four bags per acre. The manure plots had at the rate of twelve to twenty loads per acre. The largest yield was received from the plot where fertilizer alone was used.  
(Signed) **A. C. HOWE,**  
Niagara, Jan. 27th, 1893.

Send for **FREEMAN'S NEW CATALOGUE,**  
Treating on Manuring and how to grow large and paying crops.  
—SENT FREE BY ADDRESSING—  
**W. A. FREEMAN, - HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**  
Please mention this paper. 335-a-om



**BABCOCK MILK TESTER.**

Anyone interested in above should see our little treatise on the  
**"B-A-B-C-O-C-K."**  
SEND FOR ONE.

SEED AND DAIRY CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL WHO APPLY.

Our Celebrated **M. S. S.** and Other Ensilage and Fodder Corns.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

--- CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. ---

**JOHN S. PEARCE & CO.**

330-a-om London. - Ontario.

**EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE'S.**

It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and ewes always for sale. Also IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.  
**H. PARKER,**  
The Park Farm Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng.  
316-y-om

**SHROPSHIRE'S, SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRE'S.**

My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American visitors always welcome.  
Young Stock always for sale at reasonable figures.  
**GEO. THOMPSON, Wroxall, Warwick, Eng.**  
Station and Telegraph:—Hutton. 318-y-om  
Trains met by appointment.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance and blood. Ewens, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale 31st of August.  
**EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.**  
Apply to **J. DIXON,**  
Loughcrew, Oldcastle, Co. Meath, Ireland.  
319-y-om

**SHROPSHIRE'S I**

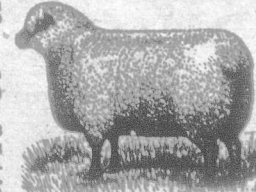
**JOHN W. EDWARDS,**  
"The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng.  
Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above.  
322-y-om

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**Beam House Shropshires**

**WM. THOMAS**  
offers for sale  
**RAMS AND EWES**

from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address—  
**WM. THOMAS,**  
Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop,  
316-y-om England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.



**SHROPSHIRE'S.**

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address—**J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliffe, Baschurch, Shropshire, Eng.** Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliffe. 322-1-y-om

**BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES**

**Andrew Mitchell,**

the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to  
**ANDREW MITCHELL,**  
327-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.



**HACKNEYS!**

**DUNCAN JENKINS, The Cross, Govan, Scotland,** offers for sale Stallions and Fillies, the get of such sires as Danegelt, Anconous, Sir Gibbie, etc.; all registered, and of the very choicest quality. All American and Canadian buyers should visit this stud. 317-1-y-om

**To Stockmen & Breeders.**

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

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.  
Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.  
The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:  
"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.  
BROOKLYN, Ont., Sept. 4th, 1890.  
DEAR SIR.—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.  
SEVENTEEN GOLD, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to  
**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.**  
\* Sole Agent for the Dominion. 330-2-y-om

**FRUITEVAPORATOR**

**THE ZIMMERMAN**  
The Standard Machine  
Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.  
**THE ELYMIER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.**  
331-y-om

**FOR SALE**

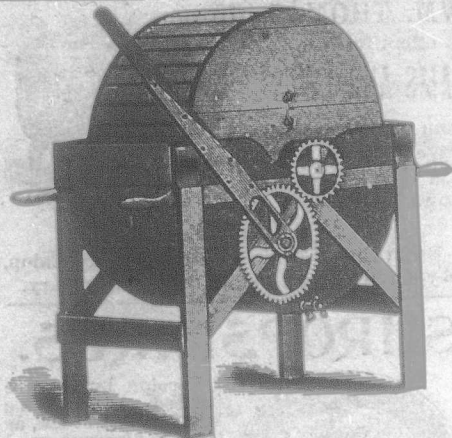
Pekin Ducks, Aylesbury Ducks, White Guineas, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Langshans, Silver Polish, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry House Sprays, Mortars, Bone Mills, Clover Cutters, Parrots, Exhibition Coops.  
**L. W. EDSELL,**  
331-a-om SELKIRK, ONTARIO.

**WHITE LEGHORNS A SPECIALTY.**

Yard for 1893 headed by cock winner of 1st at Toronto, 1st at Ottawa and 1st both as cock and cockerel at the Ontario Poultry Show, Bowmanville. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15.  
330-b-om **GEORGE LEE, Highgate, Ont.**



No Wear on the Clothes. A Little Boy can Operate it with One Hand.

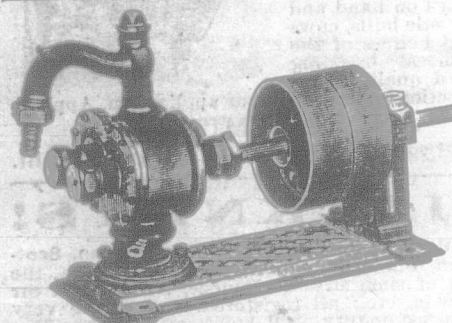


**The Manitoba Washer.**

A representative of the ADVOCATE recently witnessed the washing of a lot of exceedingly dirty overalls belonging to railway employees, and takes pleasure in saying that the Manitoba Washer, made by Mr. Thomas McCrossan, of Winnipeg, is a most useful invention, and did its work in a complete manner. It has several important features which commend it to those desiring the comfort of such a useful article. It is capable of thoroughly washing a good many articles at once, and is easily operated, which, with the short time required to do a large washing, makes it a great time and labor saver. Below we give a sample of the many letters received from those who have used it.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Aug. 9th, 1892.  
 THOS. McCrossan, Esq.  
 Dear Sir:—We have been using one of your Washing Machines now for more than six months. It gives us good satisfaction and is a great saving of both time and labor. We would not be without it for any consideration we know of, so long as we have any washing to do.  
 Yours, very truly, A. W. Ross,  
 Chairman Portage la Prairie District Methodist Conference.

THOS. McCROSSAN, Proprietor,  
 556 Main Street, Winnipeg. 42-y-om



**ROTARY FEED PUMP, MOUNTED ON IRON FRAME.**  
 The above Pump represents our ROTARY POWER PUMP arranged with Tight and Loose Pulleys, Steel Shafts and Bobbed Bearings, etc. This Pump is cheap and well adapted for Creameries and Butter Factories, or establishments requiring a constant small stream of water, for supplying it quickly, or washing out vats, or pumping milk, as this can be done by using two stop cocks. We furnish a handle to fasten on end of shaft to fill boiler by hand, extra. This pump will throw water from end of nozzle from 30 to 80 or 100 feet. PRICE UPON APPLICATION. National Pump Works, 637 Craig St., J. A. McMartin, Montreal. 331-a-om

**WHITE CHAMPION OATS,**  
 The earliest in cultivation, at 75c. per bushel; 10-bushel lots, 60c. Bags extra. Young stock also for sale.

**R. H. HARDING,**  
 Mapleview Farm, THORNDALE, ONTARIO,  
 Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine and Dorset Horned Sheep. 331-1-y-om

**WILLIAM EWING & CO.**  
 SEED MERCHANTS,  
 142 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

Superior Farm Seeds,  
**VEGETABLE**

— AND —  
**Flower Seeds.**

Ensilage Corn of all the best varieties. Imported Horse Beans and Giant Russian Sunflower for the Robertson Ensilage Combination. 331-b-om  
 Catalogues mailed free on application.

**WANTED!**  
 By young gentleman situation as farm foreman, manager, or any outdoor position of trust. Six years' experience. Good references. Apply to Box 27, Compton, P.Q. 331-a-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. 331-y-om F. P. CURRIE.

--- DELAVAL ---  
**CREAM SEPARATORS**  
 Fully Guaranteed Superior to any other Separators in the World.  
 SEND FOR CATALOGUES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC.  
**FRANK WILSON, 88 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.**  
 331-f-om

**THE CORBIN PATENT TEMPERED DISK**

Every Slicer Disk in the Corbin Harrow and the Corbin Drill is stamped exactly like the words in the circle surrounding this. If not so stamped, it is not genuine and is not tempered.

The Ball Bearings and Tempered Disks in the Corbin Harrow make it capable of cultivating **TEN THOUSAND ACRES (10,000).** None other will bear one-half this work.

The Corbin Patent Tempered Disk is hardened on the cutting edge and is soft-centered.

**J. S. CORBIN, Prescott, Ont.**  
 331-d-om

--- ASK ---  
**YOUR FRIENDS**  
 WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT THE  
**THOMAS ORGANS**

There is nothing we are so proud of as the kind words that are said in our favor by those who have given them a trial.

**THOMAS ORGAN COMPANY,**  
 Woodstock, Ont., Canada.  
 329-1-tf-om

**MICA ROOFING**

**Use Mica Roofing** on all your buildings. It is cheaper than Shingles. Water Proof and Fire Proof.

**Use Mica Paint** To Repair Leaky Roofs. Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

**Use Mica Roofing** 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 24c. 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.,**  
 Office—124 James Street North, HAMILTON, ONT.  
 321-1-y-om

**CO-OPERATION IS PROVING --- A SUCCESS.**

We expect every Farmer to write for our list of Prices and co-operate with us. --- WE ARE THE ONLY ---  
**Farmers' Co-Operative Store**  
**IN CANADA,**  
 and as a proof of our success we now **Pay Freight on all Orders of \$10 and over,** as far East as KINGSTON, West as SARNIA, and North as BRACEBRIDGE; outside of which limit we allow a discount of 3% in lieu of Freight.

Our Trade is Increasing very rapidly. We have just opened a large consignment of

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
 for Our Spring and Summer Trade, and they are excellent value.

--- HARNESS ---  
 Deserves your attention, and our **GROCERY DEPARTMENT** IS FIRST-CLASS.

Purchase your Supplies direct from your own house.

**GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., LTD.,**  
 R. Y. MANNING, 35 Colborne St., 327-1-f-om Manager. Toronto.

**PILES Radically Cured.**  
**W. E. BESSEY, M.D., C.M.,**  
 200 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO.  
 SPECIALTY.—Official Surgery, Piles & Rectal Diseases, Stomach and Intestinal Disorders, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, Genito-Urinary Affections, and Diseases of Women. Private Hospital, with trained nurses. 329-y-om

**GROUND OYSTER SHELL & BONE MEAL**  
**For Poultry.**  
 For Sale in quantities to suit purchasers.  
**JAS. DUNLOP,**  
 329-f-om HAMILTON, ONT.

Our Perfection Spraying Outfit is just what you are Looking for.

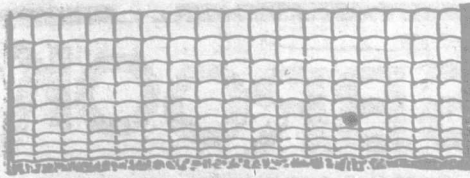
Manufactured Specially for Spraying Poisonous Liquid on Fruit Trees. **Is Absolutely Necessary for every Fruit Grower.**

The only effective means of destroying the Aphis Cankerworm, Apple Curculio and other insects that are so injurious to Orchards and Gardens. We manufacture the Most Complete line of PUMPS and WINDMILLS, both for pumping water and driving machinery, of any firm in Canada. It will pay you to send for large illustrated catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. **ONTARIO PUMP CO., Ltd. (In Lq.),** Mention this paper. (329-tf-om) Toronto, Ont.

**: PAINT :**  
 your house with **UNICORN** **READY MIXED PAINT.**  
 None better in the world. Every tin guaranteed pure. Tell your dealer you must have them.  
 MANUFACTURED ONLY BY **A. RAMSAY & SON, - MONTREAL.**  
 Established 1842.  
 Leads, Colors, Varnishes, etc. 331-y-om

**IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR.**  
 Simple, easy of operation, self-regulating, reliable, fully guaranteed. Send 4c. for illus. Catalogue. Geo. Eitel & Co., Mfrs. Quincy, Ill. U.S.A. 330-c-om





GOOD HORSE SENSE Teacheth that a smooth wire fence, with cross wires several feet apart, suits the animals. The festive pig grunteth his approval as he squeezeth through. Old Brindle croppeth the grass from the other side, and declareth that cross-ties every foot like that Page would be an outrage on the animal kingdom.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO, LTD., WALKERVILLE, ONT. 325-y-om

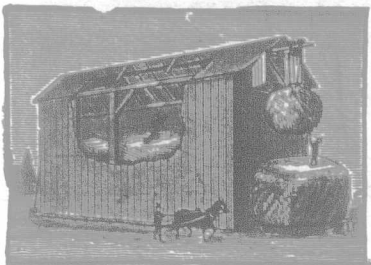
THE GARDEN OF MANITOBA. I am making a specialty of selling large Grain Farms at prices from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per acre. District: Carman, Roland and Miami, rising towns attracting great attention. Lots of wood, water and good railway competition in districts rapidly settling. Easy terms and special bargains for cash. Speculators' land sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. D. HONEYWELL, box 32, Carman, Man. 34-1-y-om

ALEX. STEWART, MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA. Agent for sale of C.P.R. and Canada Northwest Land Company's lands, and of thousands of acres of other lands in the neighborhood of above town and along the little Saskatchewan River, where there is abundance of hay and first-class water. No better part for mixed farming. Improved lands among the above. Enquiries promptly answered, and any information required will be cheerfully given. 318-1-y-om

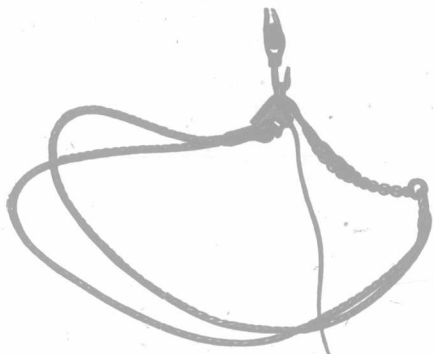
MANITOBA FARMS. TWO CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE.

320 Acres of the very best land, with house and other improvements, 4 1/2 miles from Summerberry, on the main line of the C. P. R. Also 120 Acres about one mile and a-half from Silver Plains Station, on the N. P. R., about 30 miles from Winnipeg. Apply to JOHN WELD, London, Ont.

BUCHANAN'S (Malleable Improved) PITCHING MACHINE For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable Iron Cars. Steel-Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to M. T. BUCHANAN, Ingersoll. 331-c-om

OLD STAMPS WANTED

All kinds of Canadian, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Newfoundland and United States postage stamps used BEFORE 1893 are valuable. These stamps are purchased for prompt cash. We pay from each for them, rarely. They are acceptable when letter or cover. Do not cut up your old stamps. We recently paid several hundred dollars for a lot of stamps obtained in this manner. It will pay you. Send all you can find to us on approval, and we will remit highest price by return of mail. Common stamps now in use are not wanted. If you have no old letters you may have some friends that have. You will confer a favor on both them and us by calling their attention to this. Write now; do not delay. L. M. STAEBLER, 185 1/2 Dundas Street, LONDON, CANADA.

The Best INVESTMENT!

AND WHERE TO GET IT. The man aged 30 who invests, say \$216 per annum for seven years in a building association which is honestly managed, which meets with no losses, will in case of death, say after seven years, have provided for his estate to the extent of possibly \$4,000. The man who invests \$216 in the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE will in case of death, the moment the premium upon his policy is paid, have provided for his estate to the extent of nearly \$15,000, if insured on the ten-twenty plan, and the same sum invested in a twenty-year endowment will add \$5,000 to his estate at death, and if he lives to complete the payment of his twenty yearly premiums he will then have in hand very nearly as much money, IN ADDITION TO HIS POLICY OF \$5,000, as if he had taken the building association stock!

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts., Toronto, Ont. 307-1-3y-om

Wanted Every owner of a horse or cow wants to know how to keep his animal in good health while in the stable on dry fodder. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is now recognized as the best Condition Powder, it gives a good appetite and strengthens the digestion so that all the food is assimilated and forms flesh, thus saving more than it costs. It regulates the Bowels and Kidneys and turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. Sound Horses are always in demand and at this season when they are so liable to slips and strains DICK'S BLISTER will be found a stable necessity; it will remove a curb, spavin, splint or thoroughpin or any swelling. Dick's Liniment cures a strain or lameness and removes inflammation from cuts and bruises. For Sale by all Druggists. Dick's Blood Purifier 50c. Dick's Blister 50c. Dick's Liniment 25c. Dick's Ointment 25c.

Sound Horses

Fat Cattle a book of valuable household and farm recipes will be sent free. DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL. 323-1-y-om

HAZELTON FRUIT & POULTRY FARM PLYMOUTH ROCKS Unsurpassed in America. Eggs, \$2.00; guaranteed.

Elegant Illustrated Catalogue for '93 gives all particulars and information. Sent free. C. W. Eckardt, Ridgeville, Ont. U. S. BRANCH - Brookside Poultry Farm, Columbus, N. J. 327-y-om

KARN PIANOS.



Warranted for 7 Years. Strictly First-Class. UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. USED IN TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. CANNOT BE EXCELLED. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER CANADIAN PIANOS.

KARN ORGAN Still the Favorite. Send for Catalogues and Prices. D. W. KARN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS, 321-y-om WOODSTOCK, ONT.

THE Best White Oat IN THE WORLD. JOHN SHARPE & SON'S ROYAL DONCASTER

This magnificent White Oat was introduced by Messrs. John Sharpe & Son in 1882, and has given the greatest satisfaction at home and abroad. It surpasses all others for earliness, while its productiveness may be realized from the fact that on several farms last season it yielded 12 to 14 quarters (36 to 112 bushels) per acre. The straw is frequently 5 feet to 6 feet 4 inches in height; of splendid quality; large, close panicle, completely clothed with grain of the finest quality, and very hardy. It has a wonderfully thin skin, and is consequently much appreciated by breeders of pure-bred stock.

From Wm. Saunders, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa (to whom we shipped a quantity last season): "I find Royal Doncaster Oat is much thinner in the skin than any of the oats we have been growing. From its appearance and character it will be a valuable addition to the varieties we have now in this country."

PRICE, 8s. PER BUSHEL, FREE AT LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

FARM CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION Apply to JOHN SHARPE & SON, BARDNEY, Or Mr. J. H. MILLARD, Manager Town Hall Chambers, READING, ENGLAND. 327-1-d-om

F. A. WILCOCKS, R. W. CURRIE, WILCOCKS & CURRIE, AUCTIONEERS, Valuers, Appraisers, Collectors, Bailiffs, Etc. OFFICE: - Laplont Block. Telephone 215. We do the largest Auction Sale Business in Western Manitoba. We make a specialty of live stock sales in any part of Manitoba. P. O. Box 56. (39-1-y-m) BRANDON, MAN.

FREE FARMS Information will be sent to those desirous of becoming acquainted with the advantages to be gained by locating on MALCOLM TURRIFF, Rapid City. 30-1-y-om

Sweepstakes at Chicago, 1891. 131 birds scoring 50 to 90. 24 and Wh. P. Rocks, W. and S. Wyandottes, W. and Br. Leghorns, and Bronze Turkeys. 500 selected birds, pairs, trios and pens, mated for best results. 300 Tom and Hens sired by 44 and 47 lb. Toms. 25 years a breeder. Valuable illustrated circular, free. F. E. MURGER, DeKalb, Ill. Editor of the "Poultry Chum," 25 cts. per year. 327-1-y-om

THE ROYAL NEW MODEL INCUBATOR. An Incubator for the Farmer, for the Amateur. Practical, perfect in construction, easily operated, self-regulating. Send for circular and testimonials. Address J. S. SMITH, 329-1-d-om Chilliwack, B.C.

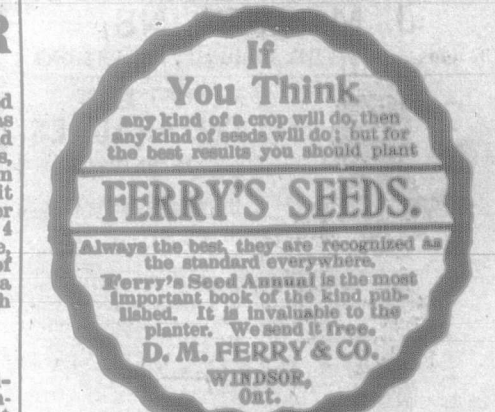
PATENTS procured in all countries. Expert in patent cases. Correspondence solicited. 25 years' experience. W. BRUCE, 17 1/2 King St., East, 328-g-om Hamilton, Ontario.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE BREED. SENT FREE ONE YEAR. Write for Sample Copy. F. L. HOUGHTON, BOSTON, MASS.

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



McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND IS THE ONLY GENUINE. The Best Grocers Sell It. 331-y-om



Allan Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE OLD COUNTRY. The name of this line is a guarantee of safety, speed and comfort. Every steamer of this popular company is of the highest class, and every passenger advertises the line.

RATES OF PASSAGE - Montreal and Quebec Mail Service - Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool: - By SS. Parisian. \$50, \$70 and \$90 Single. \$110, \$130 and \$150 Return. Sing. Ret. for three persons (30 to 37) - \$130 \$150

By SS. Sardinian or Circassian. \$50, \$60 and \$80 Single. \$65, \$75 and \$115 Return. By SS. Mongolian or Numidian. Cabin \$45 and \$60 Single. \$65 and \$100 Return. (According to accommodation.) Children 2 to 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free. Second Cabin, \$30. Return, \$40. Steerage, 20. For full information as to rates of passage, etc., apply to H. BOWELIER, Toronto. ROBT. KERR, Winnipeg. 320-1-y-om H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

The High Speed Family Knitter Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory. Coarse or fine yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, Cardon & Gearhart, Dundas, Ont., Canada. Please mention name of paper. 321-y-om

NEW GREAT FODDER PLANT, IMPROVED LATHYRUS OR FLAT PEA. Price of seed reduced to 10s. 6d. a pound. Cash with order. Twelve pounds sow one acre. Land for May sowing should be prepared as if for lucerne cultivation. F. E. Clotten, 316-1-y-om 258 High Holborn, London, Eng. ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

TO FARMERS! Valuable Manitoba Farm TO RENT OR FOR SALE

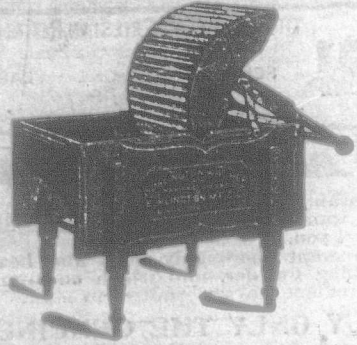
A splendid, well improved farm, comprising 1600 acres, on the Assiniboine River, about twenty miles from Winnipeg, and two and one-half (2 1/2) miles from White Plains station, would be rented for a fixed sum or on shares, either with or without the stock and machinery necessary to work it. 1400 acres fenced, about 350 acres cultivated, 200 acres of timber, good house, ample stabling for 150 head of cattle and forty horses; also other buildings. From its superior situation, quality of land, valuable buildings and proximity to Winnipeg, this makes one of the best farms in Manitoba. The place is at present in good running order, and is well stocked with horses, cattle, pigs, etc. For full information apply to Immediate possession can be given. I desired the farm would be sold on easy terms. OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg, Man. 33-1-y-om



# ROAD CARTS

**\$16**

We offer for only \$16 cash one of the best Road Carts in Canada. The tires and axles are solid steel. The wheels are A 1, and so also is all the woodwork. They are painted in a first-class workmanlike manner, and are ready to hitch to. There is no horse motion and no side motion to these carts. Every cart we send out is a balanced cart. Our terms are cash with the order, and we put these carts free on board the cars at Hamilton, Ont. If you are a cash buyer you ought to have our price list. It contains prices of harness, buggies, scales, seeds, churns, creamers, butter workers, square butter prints, fence wire, binding twine, guns, farmers' tools of all kinds, etc. We want you to send us your name and post office address, and we will be pleased to mail you one of these free illustrated forty-page price lists.



Enclose us only \$4 and we will ship you a Washing Machine similar to the illustration, and for \$3 more we will include the very best Royal Canadian Wringer.

**STANLEY MILLS & CO'Y,**

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,  
HAMILTON, 339-4-om ONTARIO.

## SEEDS.—FRESH AND RELIABLE.

More Extensive than ever.  
Send address for large, handsome & useful  
1898—Catalogue—1898.

**J. M. PERKINS,**  
37-h-m 241 Main St., WINNIPEG

## FORT ROUGE GREENHOUSES WINNIPEG.

Draxton & Bowyer, Props.

All kinds of bedding out plants, choice table plants, and all kinds of cut flowers. Funeral designs at short notice. Country orders promptly attended to. Well-grown vegetable plants a specialty. Awarded several first prizes at Winnipeg exhibition. Send address for our FREE Catalogue. 37-f-m

## FARMERS!

Here is a great snap. I will send to any address, freight prepaid,  
**25 lbs. Finest Black Tea, - - - \$8 75**  
**25 lb. Finest Japan Tea, - - - \$8 75**  
The above Teas are the finest I ever offered for the money. They are worth 50 cents a pound; now you can have them at 35 cents. Send and get a \$12.50 box for \$8.75.

**J. B. ACTON, - TEA MERCHANT,**  
220 1st Avenue (McDermot-St.), Winnipeg.  
Samples sent free. 33-1-y-m

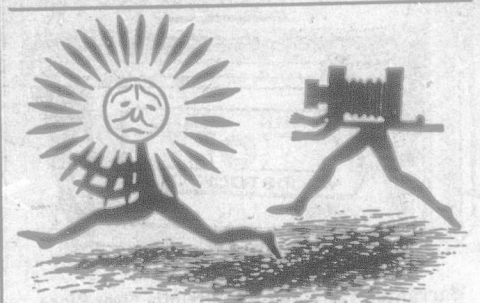
**ELECTRICITY IS LIFE**  
HEALTH, WEALTH.  
Electric Appliances for all parts of the body. Cures Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sore Eyes, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, Weak Lungs, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Head-ache, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Colds, etc.  
General Agent,  
**R. B. THOMPSON,**  
37-y-m Winnipeg.

## CLIMAX GROCERY!

Farmers' Trade Desired.  
Highest price in cash or trade for  
**Butter and Eggs.**  
Choice Value in TEAS. - Give us a trial.  
**T. E. WILLIAMS,**  
35-1-y-m 273 Market St. WINNIPEG.

## SAMUEL SMOOTS' RESTAURANT,

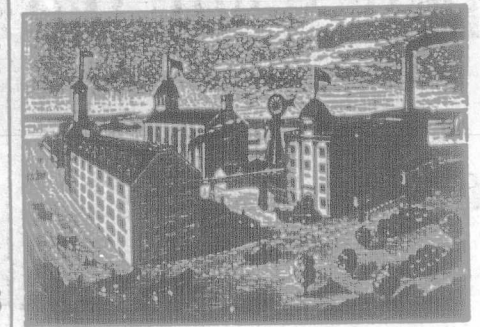
Corner 10th Street and Pacific Ave., BRANDON.  
(Immediately opposite C. P. R. Station.)  
Meals at all hours. All kinds of canned meats kept in stock for the convenience of the travelling public. Call in and get what you want. 32-1-y-m



TO AVOID BEING OVERTAKEN GO TO  
**BROCK & CO.'S PHOTO. STUDIO,**  
BRANDON,  
and have your PICTURES well taken. 31-1-y-m

**W. H. HOOPER,**  
Auctioneer, Real Estate and Commission Agent  
Cor. Rosser Ave. & 12th St., Brandon.  
Buys and sells Real Estate. Liberal advances made on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs. Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as to values in Real Estate. Animals taken for sale and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates. 36-1-y-m

## EDWARD L. DREWRY, Proprietor REDWOOD AND EMPIRE BREWERIES



WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

Fine Ales, :::  
**Premium Lager,**  
::: **Extra Porter.**  
37-1-y-m

## FARMERS' AGENCY.

ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

Beef, Pork & Poultry Grain Sold in Car Lots. SPECIALTIES.

I transact all kinds of business for farmers, such as buying Groceries and Dry Goods, and attending to private business entrusted to me. In fact, act as agent Correspondence solicited.  
REFERENCES:  
R. P. ROBLIN, ESQ. **JAMES PENROSE,**  
DUNCAN McARTHUR, Mgr., Commercial Bank, Cor. Market Square &  
HON. D. H. McMILLAN, William Street,  
MUNROE, WEST & MATHERS, Solicitors, Winnipeg.  
35-1-y-m

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



**WANDERER CYCLES**  
the wheels for Canadians. Light, Strong, unbreakable. Unexcelled for easy-running qualities. Manufactured by the Wanderer Cycle Company, for Catalogue. 22 and 24 Lombard St., Toronto. 328-f-om

# H.S. WESBROOK AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



COMMISSIONS EXECUTED - CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED  
**H.S. WESBROOK, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

38-1-y-m

## The BUCKLE PRINTING CO.

Stock Catalogues, Horse Bills, Sale Bills, Envelopes, Letterheads, Billheads, Business Cards  
AND EVERY OTHER LINE OF PRINTING.  
COUNTRY ORDERS BY RETURN MAIL. 40-y-m 146 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. (Directly Opposite Market.) P.O. Box 927.

## ONE DOLLAR WILL DO IT!

For the above amount you can get THE WINNIPEG WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year. A splendid portrait is given free to every subscriber. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the largest newspaper published in the Canadian Northwest; has all the news of the week; specially selected family reading and interesting serials. It is the champion of the people's interests; the popular paper with all classes. Address—  
**THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.**  
14-y-m

## WM. BELL

ESTABLISHED 1879.  
MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. (CORNER GRAHAM.)  
**DRY GOODS**

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings always on hand. A full and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.  
39-y-m **WILLIAM BELL, 288 MAIN ST.**

## Royal Crown Soap!

**LADIES,**

By using this soap you use the purest, longest-wearing, therefore cheapest soap made. And, by sending to the Royal Soap Co., Winnipeg, 25 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, with your name and address, you will receive by mail a beautiful picture

33-1-y-m **FREE.**

## LOOK SEE GIBSON

At this Place in Future and what GIBSON has to say about BUYING AND SELLING

**A. GIBSON,**  
456 Alexander St., Winnipeg, Man  
41-y-m

**Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure  
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhages from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**