

Seed Catalogues for 1892.

Below we give the names of a number of reliable seedsmen of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, who have favored us by sending copies of their catalogues for the coming season. Those of our readers who are wishful to obtain reliable seeds or novelties in the line of field or garden seeds would do well to send for a copy of each. All contain much useful and interesting information.

Steele Bros. Co., Toronto, issue a very handsome and richly exhaustive catalogue. The firm have been in the front ranks among the houses sending out the best class of seeds. New varieties of all the spring grains and other field seeds are included, while for a full list of garden seeds, as well as bulbs and plants, the catalogue embraces everything new.

John S. Pearce's, London, Ontario, embraces field, vegetable and garden seeds, dairy supplies, and a number of very promising new varieties of spring grain, roots, corn, vegetables, etc., together with a full list of flower seeds and bulbs, forming a catalogue worth the attention of those interested. This house has for many years enjoyed the confidence of the public for keeping abreast of the times. All the newest lines of dairy supplies are kept on hand.

Another handsome catalogue is Rennie's Illustrated Guide, sent out by this well-known Toronto house, which has for many years enjoyed a reputation for choice selections of field and garden seeds. Particular attention is paid to field roots.

W. Ewing & Co., Montreal.—This season's catalogue, sent out by this long established firm, is replete with all the standard varieties of spring grain, field seeds, together with grass seeds, also much in the line of choice flower seeds, bulbs, etc.

John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton.—This firm claim that this season's catalogue is the forty-first issued by their firm. They have for many years possessed the confidence of a long list of customers. Strict attention has always been paid to the quality of the seeds sent out by them.

D. M. Ferry & Co.'s, Windsor, Ont., big descriptive annual contains a full list of vegetable seeds of first order.

Smith & Vanduzer are among our most reliable Canadian firms in the line of nursery stock. This year's lists of trees, vines and plants are very full, as also are their stock of small fruits, rose bushes, etc.

From the United States we have received catalogues from John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. J., and Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville, Pa.

Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., entitles this season's catalogue, "How we made the old farm pay." Small fruits and vegetables in great variety are brought out in its pages.

T. J. C. Vaughan, Chicago, gives a very choice selection of vegetable seeds, together with a great variety in flower seeds and bulbs. Special attention is drawn to the excellent line of roses offered.

S. T. Lovett & Co., Little Silver, N. J.—This catalogue details several novelties in small fruits. Strawberries and blackberries receive special attention, as well as nut-bearing trees. All are catalogued in great profusion, as well as bulbs, flower seeds and ornamental shrubs.

Of the catalogues received from English seedsmen:—Carter's, of London, field seeds, grains, grasses and roots; Webb's, of Wordsley, in the same line; Sharp, of Bardley and Reading; and Hurst, of Houndsditch, are all very good, and are well known by reputation to many agriculturists in Canada.

Errata.

A subscriber at Charing Cross calls our attention to a mistake which occurred on page two in the article entitled, "Dairying, Present and Future." The printers made us say, "If the farmers can get 10 cts. per hundred pounds for the milk, etc." This clause should have read, "If the farmers can get \$1.00 for 100 lbs. of milk, etc." Better results than this can and should be obtained, but this depends not only on the cows but on the care and feed they receive.

Again in the February number Campbell's White Chaff wheat is called Velvet Chaff under the cut on page 47.

Death of Mr. Thomas Brown.

A cable received on Friday, the 12th February, announced the death, the previous evening, of Mr. Thomas Brown, farmer, Petite Cote, Montreal. He had been ailing for some time, and had gone on a visit to Scotland, thinking the change would be beneficial, and was residing with his aunt, Mrs. Aitken, Acre Cottage, Broughton (his native place), when he died. The late Mr. Brown was one of the leading farmers and stock breeders of the Province of Quebec. His herd of imported and home-bred Ayrshire cattle is not only a large one, but is considered by competent judges to be one of the best in the Dominion, if not in America. He was very successful in the show ring with Clydesdale horses, of which he had a large stud, both imported and home-bred. The late Mr. Brown came to this country about twenty-five years ago, and for the last twelve years rented a farm in Petite Cote, near Montreal, on which he was very successful, and made a specialty of growing potatoes and supplying milk to the city. He was a thorough, all-round farmer, proud of his calling, a prize-winner at the leading ploughing matches, and though a hard-working man still found time every fall to have a few days' hunting, and never missed being in the first flight at the finish. He was a straightforward, unselfish gentleman, and this, combined with a quick intelligence, made him a leader among his fellow farmers. His death leaves a blank, not only in Hochelaga county, but in the Dominion, which will not be readily filled.

New Varieties.

In our last issue we promised our readers that in this number we would give some particulars concerning new varieties of seed grain written of by us or our correspondents. If our subscribers will closely read the letters received by us from leading farmers residing in various parts of Ontario and Quebec, they will gain much useful information. Beginning with spring wheats, the Colorado is new in some sections, but it is well known in others. This is one of the few varieties that seems to excel over a very large territory. From growers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we hear of its hardiness and productiveness. In Ontario, except in a few sections, it is by far the most productive and reliable spring wheat, though there may be varieties which may outyield it in certain years, which will not nearly equal it when a period of five years is considered.

A newer introduction, Campbell's White Chaff, introduced by the Steele Bros. Co., of Toronto, is a beautiful wheat spoken of by several of our correspondents. It does not seem so suitable for general cultivation as the Colorado, but in sections where the soil suits it, it will doubtless prove a valuable sort. Like the black oat, it is more liable to rust than some others. It doubtless is not a safe variety to sow in places where wheat is subject to rust; but where rust seldom or never appears, it promises to be valuable. A heavy dressing of salt would render this variety more reliable in some sections. Campbell's Triumph is not as desirable in any respect. We do not recommend it.

Among the English barleys, Carter's Prize Prolific has been the most productive and desirable up to date. But the best two-rowed barley in cultivation is the Duckbill, a variety which has long existed in Canada. It was originally imported from Scotland, but was brought prominently to the notice of the farmers by the efforts of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Like the Colorado wheat, it does well over a very large territory; where barley growing is profitable, it will doubtless outyield any other sort except Canadian Thorpe. It, however, requires good cultivation. Unlike the English varieties, it does not lodge or break down. The

straw is as stiff and strong as fall wheat, the head standing erect. The grain is large, plump and heavy. Some parties fear it may not malt as well as the English barleys. This is a mistake; it is as good in every particular as Carter's Prize Prolific, and better in most points. The straw of the latter, like most English sorts, is too soft, breaking down and lodging badly. It, therefore, is expensive to harvest, more apt to be discolored and liable to have the heads cut off in quantities by the binder, as is the case with the common six-rowed.

The latest introduction is the Canadian Thorpe, introduced by Mr. John S. Pearce, of London. This is an improvement on, and a selection from, the Duckbill. It has been carefully tested in many places in the Northwest, as well as in Ontario. From evidence obtained, we believe it the best barley now in Ontario. It is hardy and productive, of good quality and very suitable for malting. We have had several samples tested, and we find 95 per cent. of the grains germinate and produce strong, healthy plants. Like the Duckbill, it should not be sown too thickly. From 1½ to 1¾ bushels per acre, according to the land, will give the best results, on good land; it tillers very profusely. We have seen from 12 to 20 fine heads grown from one stool. When growing it closely resembles the Duckbill, but is purer and superior to any Duckbill the writer has yet seen.

There will be a great deal of Duckbill sown this spring. Many unscrupulous persons will sell much inferior two-rowed barley as Duckbill. Be careful where you get your seed. We saw several fields last year, the seed of which was bought as Duckbill, that was some other sort. At the Guelph Experimental Farm they had none of this variety. Though they had procured some seed said to be Duckbill, yet it was not at all like this variety; the officials had simply been imposed upon. Last spring Mr. H. H. Spencer, of Brooklin, bought enough Duckbill seed to sow a field. When it came into head it was found to be an inferior variety and badly mixed. The seed was supplied him by a person who poses as a grower of seed grain. The truth is a great deal of the seed sold as Duckbill last spring was much mixed with an inferior English sort. There are, however, many honest men in the seed grain trade who grow and sell the proper article. These men usually either advertise themselves or sell to the seedsmen.

In oats, the Gothland is being introduced by Messrs. Steele Bros. & Co. This is a strong growing white of Swedish origin. The introducers in their catalogue give a full description of it. It is a promising new oat, which we believe will be found valuable. Last year the same firm introduced the Cave oat, one of the most valuable in cultivation; when growing it closely resembles the Tartarian. The heads grow in the same form, the straw is of excellent quality, the grains are white and long and are covered with a very thin hull. They are less liable to rust than the black varieties, though not as free from it in some soils as the Australians. They did exceedingly well wherever grown last season, yielding perhaps a larger average crop than any other variety; are suited to high, dry, loamy soils. They were produced from a cross between the hardy White Canadian oat and the Black Tartarian. Though white in color, heads will frequently be found which contain dun-colored and sometimes dark-brown grains. This trait caused Steele Bros. & Co. to withdraw them this year, thinking them impure. The Abyssinia oat, which Mr. John S. Pearce is introducing this year, closely resembles the last named. Both are abundant yielders of both straw and grain. Though a white oat, it will also occasionally produce a berry more or less colored. This is also a cross-bred between the white and black sorts. The Rosedale, introduced last year by the above seedsmen, when growing could not be told from either of the last named varieties. The straw is perhaps a little stiffer and brighter; the grain is always white. Etampes and Joannes (French oats) are being introduced by Wm. Rennie, Toronto, or at least the latter are, though in reality we can see little difference between the two sorts. They are a black oat, yielding an abundance of grain, but the straw is very short and fine. Many growers will object to them on this account.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The above organization, composed of the students, ex-students and professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, met at the O. A. C., Guelph, January 28th and 29th. After the usual routine of business, it was decided to keep a register by the College Review. This will contain the name and address of every ex-student of the college, and as an address is changed and notice is given the address will be changed in the register. The record always being kept at the O. A. C., there will be no difficulty in future in one ex-student getting the address of another, unless he fails to give notice of change. Elmer Lick, Oshawa, President of the union, gave an address. Amongst many other important points brought out, the suggestion that individual experiments should be reported more than they had been was a good one. A test carefully reported or a result noticed may often prove of great value if given to the public. Co-operative experiments are valuable, but individual experiments are not to be despised.

S. T. Brown, Whitby, next gave a paper on dairying from a financial standpoint. Mr. Brown appeared to think that it would pay to give dairying greater attention. If properly conducted, very good profits would result from attention to this branch of the farm.

Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, followed with a paper on "Profits of Winter Dairying." Mr. Yuill had found butter-making far more profitable in winter than in summer; it could be produced in greater perfection at that season of the year. By feeding ensilage, cows coming in during fall or early winter would give a good flow, and as they went to grass the flow would be maintained for a longer time than by any other method. By Mr. Yuill's management he had, after providing butter for a large household, been able to sell \$56 worth of butter from each cow per annum. In the discussion which followed, joined in by Prof. Dean and others, the only objection which appeared to be made to dairying was the amount of Sunday work it involves. The question was asked if a milking machine was a success. President Mills stated he had been told that there was a machine now used in Scotland which, after a long and careful test, had proved an entire success. They had written about it. The cost of the machine would be about £1 per cow. The entire herd could be milked in about five minutes.

A discussion followed upon the power of a cow to increase the richness of her milk as well as the quantity. Some good authorities appeared to differ in opinion, and it was suggested that it might be advisable for experimental stations to test this matter. The majority thought there was a limit beyond which, no matter what the cow was fed, the quality of milk would not better; if that point was not reached, the quality would improve.

John McMillen, M. P., followed upon "Fattening Steers." Gentleness in handling was strongly emphasized. If, when first purchased, they were inclined to be cross they should be curried and brushed. By such kind treatment they would soon become gentle. The same attendant should be with them right through. He advised direct exportation. Better care could be taken of the animals by going over with them and seeing they received every possible attention. The food that would make a grade gain 3 lbs. would only increase the weight of the average scrub 2 lbs. Animals should not be more than two years old to get the best results.

R. F. Holtermann gave the results of apicultural experiments. Fourteen had tested comb foundation in sections, varying in thickness 6 ft. to 10 ft. to 12 ft. The foundation had been imported, not because Canadian was inferior, but the weight per pound was often not as even as that imported. The conditions had therefore been the best obtainable. The results had gone to show that the base of the foundation was not drawn out much, and by the use of anything but the lightest an undue amount of wax was left in the comb, making it unpleasant to the consumer. In every instance the heaviest comb foundation gave the heaviest comb, and with the 10 ft. and 12 ft., in every instance but

two, the 12 ft. per lb was the lightest. In the two exceptions there was no perceptible difference. Jas. Mills, M. A., Pres. O. A. C., followed with an address upon "Farming as an Occupation." Mr. Mills showed how farming was the most independent of occupations; he was about the only man who could express his opinion about political, social, religious and other questions, without it influencing his business. Such did not influence the growth or sale of his crops. Farmers did not make money very quickly—to do that, risk had to be run—but in farming, the risk was less and the average success greater. They were the wealthiest class. The reason why it did not appear so was because the wealth was more evenly distributed. He thought farmers could, without injury to themselves, display a little more pride; the only reason why they were not compelled to do so in personal appearance was on account of their independence. In cities there were social distinctions, and every circle was hedged in by certain distinctions. The occupation of farming did not debar a man from access to the very highest social position in the land. He advised the beautifying, if only by trees, of the home surroundings. He advised farmers who could not get to high schools or colleges to get about to educate themselves. No farmer had a right to either treat or use tobacco until he had spent at least \$10 in agricultural papers, literature and books for the home.

H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head, followed upon "Stock Breeding." Purity of blood to transmit traits was emphasized. All work should be thorough; care observed in mating and feeding of stock. The subject was very well received.

Elmer Lick followed with the report of Horticultural Committee. The experiment had been in the direction of testing different varieties of potatoes. Thirteen had conducted the experiment. Rural No. II. had been a partial failure, owing to poor seed. Owing to dry weather, two had failed to experiment with success—one had failed through rot. The order as to quantity per acre was as follows:—Empire State, Crown Jewel, Puritan, Thorburn, etc.

J. A. B. Sleightholm, Humber, in an able paper upon "Hog Raising," took that animal through its various stages—from birth to the slaughter house. He considered water given separately from the food essential. Pork could be produced for five cents per pound. By producing a good article and putting it on the market at the right time 7½ cents could be secured. What to select in breeding received considerable attention without a unanimous decision being arrived at. Mr. Sleightholm suggested a very high grade of Berkshire, crossed by a pure Yorkshire.

A. G. Gilbert, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, certainly surprised many by showing, to take statistics, the poultry business stood second only to barley in the amount of money it brought into the country. The address was an able one and was received with the strictest attention. In reply to a question, Mr. Gilbert said:—"Farmers should try and have hens lay when eggs were expensive—not when they were cheapest."

C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., followed by giving the results of experiments in agriculture. He had a great many carefully prepared tables, showing results. The following plots were under experimentation:—

With fertilizers.....	70 plots
Lucerne and corn.....	196 "
Roots.....	350 "
Spring grain.....	1026 "
Winter grain.....	1000 "
	2642 "

Prof. Burnett, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, after a brief address, read a paper by Prof. Wheeler, "Some Notes on the Origin and Improvement of a Few Cultivated Plants." In a very able address, he pointed out the great advantages which might result from hybridization, and created a desire amongst the members of the Union to go in for this kind of work. He thought this kind of work and the selection of seeds would do more than so much attention to the breeding of animals. Pres. Mills and Prof. Pantou moved, in fitting terms, a resolution thanking the professor for the very able method of dealing with the subject. Hon. John Dryden said very much could be done by the selection of

seed. He noticed the farmers who were ahead in best kinds of seed were those who went about the fields before reaping, cutting out the best heads of grain and taking extra care of them. Instead of taking the best out of the crop after threshing they did it before reaping. The best out of this latter was taken for seed.

The Minister of Agriculture followed with an address upon "The Future of Sheep Industry in Canada." He stated no matter what the fashion was, food and clothing would always be necessary. The producer should, when a certain line was dull, not go out of it, but endeavor to produce a better article; there was always room on top. The demand for an inferior article was becoming less and less, and it was becoming more of a necessity to produce what was good. The increase in the number of sheep in Canada had not been as great as that of other animals. The climate of Canada was particularly well adapted for sheep husbandry. In the United States Canadian mutton had a very high reputation, and experiments had gone to show that a market was open in Britain for Canadian lambs. The danger from dogs was preventing many farmers from keeping sheep.

A resolution was passed condemning sheep-killing dogs.

The discussion upon sheep husbandry showed a keen interest in this branch of the farm.

A communication was read from John J. MacKenzie, who is testing the vitality of the foul blood germ for the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. He has kindly consented to investigate this question, and upon the completion of the test will report to the Union. This is a very important question, and the results will be of world-wide interest.

Peas and Pea Growing.

Mr. Louis J. Coryell, whose article on pea growing appears in this issue, is one of the pioneers of the pea industry in the province of Ontario. He commenced growing fancy peas for the Canadian and American seedsmen about 20 years ago. At first he grew them on his own farm, but, as his trade increased, he engaged farmers to grow them for him. He eventually built a large elevator on the main line of the G. T. R. at Oshawa, that he might better conduct his business. Here he now receives all the peas grown for him. A large number of women are engaged throughout the season hand-picking the various sorts. He inspects all the fields while they are growing. He not only has his own experience as a guide, but being an observing man he learns much from the experience of others. The following is a list of sorts he has had sown during the last two years, showing the average yield per acre for the years 1890-91, also giving average length of the straw:—

VARIETY.	Average Length of Straw.	Yield per acre
First and best.....	18 inches	1800 1891
American Wonder.....	12 "	1346 1534
Premium Gems.....	18 "	234 10
Advancers.....	18 "	1043 16
Champion of England.....	14 "	12 19
Blue Peters.....	18 "	1734 21
Little Gems.....	18 "	9 18
Hosford Market Garden.....	20 "	846 11
Coryell's Protection.....	20 "	954 16
Pride of the Market.....	12 "	546 1334
Stratagems.....	15 "	446 20
Yorkshire Hero.....	25 "	9 22
Black-eye Marrowfat.....	25 "	8 12
Telephones.....	25 "	746 1334
Mummies.....	20 "	734 16
Invicta.....	20 "	1034 15
Tom Thumb.....	12 "	8
Prince Albert.....	20 "	12
White Marrowfats.....	20 "	1134 2034

The above yields do not show what each sort is capable of producing, but rather what they do produce when grown under adverse circumstances. The entire acreage, which covered a large area, was grown under contract, the seed being supplied to the growers, each grower being bound to return all the crop to Mr. Coryell. Under this system the worst, rather than the best, yields are obtained. A comparative idea of the productiveness of the various kinds is shown, however. On suitable land, well-cultivated, a grower should produce from any of the above sorts double as much as the average shown in the table.

Testimony From Farmers.

The following letters cover a very wide range of country, and will give our readers a complete knowledge of the varieties of grain grown in Canada. Many of the letters received had to be greatly abridged and some left out altogether, yet a very full list remains, which will repay careful perusal:—

LAMBTON—EAST RIDING.

Mr. Heber Rawlings, of Ravenswood, has tested several of the English kinds of barley, but finds Carter's Prize Prolific the best. In 1890 he tested seven different varieties of oats. He prefers the Banner. Last year he grew twenty acres of this variety, which yielded seventy bushels per acre. He reports that some of his neighbors have threshed eighty bushels per acre of this variety. Last spring he sowed eight pounds of Golden Giant Side Oats and harvested eleven bushels therefrom. He intends testing these another year. Among the corns he reports that he had last year twenty-five acres of Golden Giant, which yielded seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre in the ear. Among potatoes he speaks highly of Rural Blush and Beauty of Hebron, but he considers a new seedling which he has produced, known as Heber Rawlings' Seedling, the best potato he has ever cultivated. He reports it very productive and of fine quality. With him the Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel and Short White Carrots excel all other sorts.

LAMBTON—WEST RIDING.

D. Alexander, Bridgen, reports spring wheat but little grown. Two-rowed barley does fairly well, and is usually a sure crop. The Banner Oat, which has been tested for three years, has proved the best and leads all other varieties. Among the peas the Multiplier is the favorite. Of mangels he prefers the Globe varieties, as being more easily harvested on heavy clay. The Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron potato are still the favorites. Among the corn, after trying Compton's Early, Smut Nose and several other varieties, he has concluded that the White Canadian is to be preferred, both as to quality of grain and yield per acre.

BRUCE—EAST RIDING.

Mr. James Tolton reports Colorado Spring Wheat the favorite variety in this section. He tested Campbell's White Chaff in 1891, and found that it did well, but not any better than Colorado. Barley—Chiefly six-rowed grown, but two-rowed is said to yield well. The Mensury outyielded the common six-rowed, but is only fit for feeding, not being suitable for malting purposes. Oats—The Banner is the leading variety and best grower. The Golden Vine Pea is the favorite here. The Mummy has been sown to a limited extent; they have done well, but he thinks they should be grown on good land to produce the best results. Turnips—Of turnips he prefers the Westbury, Sutton's Champion and East Lothian. Carrots—He prefers the White Half-Long.

HURON—SOUTH RIDING.

Reported by A. P. Kitchen, Brucefield, Ont.—Among the spring wheats the Colorado has proven itself head and shoulders above all its competitors in this locality for three seasons. It is a bearded variety with a long open head. It is a good yielder, taking one field with another, yielding nearly thirty bushels per acre on an average. The straw, however, has a tendency to be soft and weak. In order to be successful with spring wheat, it must be sown as early as possible on land in good heart; root ground is best, or clover sod plowed in the fall. The best results will be obtained by drilling in the seed. Oats—At the head of the list I place the Rosedale. It is a strong growing side oat, the straw being all that could be desired, and moreover, it is a splendid yielder, seventy bushels per acre being quite common. It has a long kernel, consequently the horses chew them better than the Egyptian. The Black Tartarian did remarkably well this season, but in an unfavorable season it is very liable to rust. The Egyptian is a reliable oat to sow, although not a heavy yielder. The quality of both straw and grain is excellent, although the grain requires to be ground before feeding. Cats are very often sown on sod which should by all means

be plowed in the fall, and in the spring give it good surface cultivation until a good, mellow seed-bed is obtained. A spring-toothed cultivator or a disc harrow is excellent for this purpose. Sow with a drill, and roll after sowing. Very little barley was sown around here last year, owing to the heavy tariff discriminating against this cereal. The old six-rowed variety is still the standard, and requires no description. Barley, although not an exhaustive crop, requires to be sown on rich soil. Root ground can be depended on to give good barley, and in our experience it is not wise to plow in the fall, but just simply gang-plow in the spring (not too deep), work down nice and mellow, and drill in the seed. This crop requires to be sown as early as possible to obtain good results, and along with spring wheat should be attended to first in the spring. Among peas the Mummy has done the best with us. The straw is somewhat coarse, although the sheep will eat it as well as any. It is a splendid yielder, although it has a tendency to be wormy, owing to the exposed position of the pods. Unlike any other pea, the pods of this variety are all in a cluster on the end of the stalk, making it an excellent variety to sow among oats, which is a highly commendable practice. Peas are usually sown on sod, as they make an excellent preparation for fall wheat. For this crop the sod is better plowed in the spring, although there will not be much difference in the yield between spring and fall plowing, yet if you plow a piece of your sod in the fall and leave the rest till spring, you will find that you can plow your sod in the spring and it will work up nice and mellow, and you will have your peas sown two or three days before the fall plowed piece will be dry enough to put a team on. Peas should in all cases be drilled in, as it is next to impossible to cover the seed in any other way unless you gang-plow it in, which will do tolerable well, but the drill is preferable.

MIDDLESEX—SOUTH RIDING.

Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, reports the Colorado the best spring wheat. Prefers the common six-rowed barley. With him the Mummy and Centennial Peas have both done well. He grows Black Tartar and White Cluster Oats; the latter yielded eighty bushels per acre, which weighed 45 lbs. per bushel. In Mangels he prefers Yellow Tankard and Red Globe. Among the potatoes he finds the White Elephant the most profitable. Mr. R. Gibson writes:—

Of spring wheats, Campbell's White Chaff and Colorado were sown side by side in same field, the White Chaff on root ground, fall plowed, and cultivated in the spring, the Colorado on corn stubble, plowed in spring. The Colorado has outyielded the other, and is also a better sample. I don't consider this, however, a fair test, as these crops suffered so much from the drouth, having only one rain from time of sowing until cut, and the corn stubble being deeper worked in spring (to cover the stubble), retained the moisture better. Of small plots, the Rio Grande is most promising. Of Oats—I grew Black Tartar, Early Blossom and Banner. The Tartar yielded best, but the Banner are very good, weighing 44 lbs. per bushel from the machine. I also tried some of the French varieties from Guelph, but they were received too late to give them a fair test; but my opinion formed from this one year's test is not favorable, the straw being very fine, and is too late in ripening. I can, however, speak most highly of one new variety, and if it only proves satisfactory another season it will undoubtedly prove of great value. I refer to Early Gothland. I don't know anything of the history of this oat, the seed for trial being sent to me by the Steele Bros. Co. Peas—I grew Centennial and Golden Vine; the former were the better. Of the new sorts I got a bag from the Government Experimental Farm, Ottawa, of a new variety that I think they obtained in B. C. I believe it has been named Fixture's Favorite. I feel sure it will prove a great acquisition. Of Turnips—I grew a great variety, having seed from Messrs. Bruce, Rennie, Steele, Pearce. I could see but little difference, although I think the Westbury, the old standby, beat all the selected sorts. Rennie's Prize was, perhaps, the next best, trial, I shall discard it. Of the newer varieties, Messrs. Pearce supplied me the following sorts, but owing to the dry season they did not have a fair trial, being sown June 17th; had no rain for weeks, hence this year's test is of little value.—Sutton's, Crimson King I place first. It is very handsome, and of good quality. Next Lord Derby, and then carded all for Steele's Short White, and I can most highly recommend this carrot to those of your readers who have not tried it. It has come to stay. Of Mangels—I had seed from all the

seedsmen named before. I could see but little difference, except that of the Golden Tankard. Some were much purer than others. This is a splendid variety, but does not grow quite heavy enough crops. The quality, however, makes up for it. The New Intermediate grows large enough, it is now nearly as long as the Long Reds and Yellows. I don't think the shape as good as the Old Intermediate, and unless my next crop more nearly approaches the shape, I shall discard it for the Globe. Potatoes—I grew the following varieties, placed in order of merit:—Early—Early Ohio, Rosy Morn, Puritan, Early Sunrise. Late—Rural New Yorker, Monroe Co. Seedling, Empire State, Hampton Beauty, Brownell's Winner and Lee's Favorite; also three seedlings from Ottawa—May Queen and Harbinger. These, owing to the season, had not such a good chance; but I think the latter will be quite an addition to the already long list. Corn—Twelve years ago I commenced selecting corn, and I now think I have a variety that cannot be excelled for this locality. Originally, the Early Compton, finding the 12-rowed too thick at butt, and hard to husk, 8-rowed sorts were selected. These were planted in alternate rows with Longfellow, the seed being selected from the original stock. Four years ago the Angel of Midnight was again selected for a cross, and planted similarly, the result was an early ripening corn and a great yielder. The pedigreed Rural Flint, although producing an enormous quantity of very long, broad leaves, is too late ripening to be of use in this locality. I fully ripened Mastodon and Capital, two southern varieties, with stalks 14 to 16 feet long, and the ears 6 to 7 feet high on stalks, while the Rural was only glazed. The Excelsior is a small 8-rowed corn, fully ten days earlier than anything tested. I have no doubt but that this corn would ripen in many parts of Manitoba. It is also be useful in Northern and Eastern Ontario. This variety is worthy of trial in parts where this crop is uncertain.

MIDDLESEX—EAST RIDING.

Reported by H. H. Harding, Thorndale:—Spring Wheat is looked upon as a very uncertain crop in this section, only the following varieties in limited quantities being sown, Colorado, White Russian and Wild Goose. Of these the first named has given best results as a milling variety; the Wild Goose gives largest returns but makes inferior flour. In barley the two-rowed is fast taking the place of other varieties, Carter's Prize Prolific grown from imported seed giving the best results, but is two to three pounds per bushel lighter than the seed sown; the greater portion of it is used for feeding purposes. The Egyptian Mummy is decidedly the leading variety of peas in this section, although the best sample I have seen this season were the Centennial; the Crown is sown mostly on new land as it has the shortest straw. Oats being the largest sown spring crop here, more can be said about them. In speaking of the kinds more generally sown, the White Bonanza is probably the earliest oat in cultivation and combines general good qualities, weight 40 to 45 lbs. per bushel, but being a very plump oat they are better feed when crushed; the American Banner and Black Tartarian are giving good returns, but they are ten days to two weeks later than the Bonanza, weight 34 to 38 lbs. per bushel; the Egyptian and Welcome are very little sown now owing to their hard thick hull, and the Amsterdam owing to its lateness. In speaking of new oats just being introduced this season for the first time in large quantities, which I have tested the past season, I can recommend the following varieties as well worthy of a trial by every farmer: The Early White Gothland, being introduced by Steele Bros., Toronto—these oats have a thick clustered head on strong straw of good length, and ripen early; weight about 43 lbs. per bushel. The American Beauty and White Tartarian, being introduced by John S. Pearce & Co., London—the American Beauty is a very fine white oat, has a sprangled head on straw of average length; weight about 38 lbs. per bushel; medium early. These oats have probably as thin a hull as any other variety. The White Tartarian is also a promising oat, but owing to a severe storm knocking mine down before they were ripe, caused them to be lighter in weight than they would have been under favorable circumstances. The White Champion or Mesopotamia are also very fine oats, with large sprangled heads on straw of good length; this is one of the earliest varieties in cultivation, and although they weigh about 45 lbs. per bushel they have a comparatively thin hull. Any person preferring to sow black oats should try the Black Etampes, a French variety which has a fine appearance; out of 92 varieties grown at the Model Farm, Guelph this variety was one of the best. Also of the 92 samples tested the nine leading varieties were from foreign countries; this being the case, surely we as Canadian farmers, with a soil and climate such as we have, will not be satisfied with second place in this particular, but will strive to improve our condition until we will equal it not excel any other country in the quality of grain, which also will mean improvement in all other branches of farming. In concluding this part of my paper I must say, Mr. Editor, I think farmers would gain more practical knowledge at a very small cost if they tested more new varieties of grain each year, and did not rely wholly on the reports from the departments of agriculture and seedmen's catalogues, as experience teaches us that the kind of grain most suited to one section will not do in another.

A few lines on the mode of cultivation. The first thing necessary is a thorough plowing in the fall six to eight inches deep, followed by spring cultivation deeper enough for a seedbed and thoroughly pulverized avoiding spring plowing as much as possible, because in favorable seasons it

encourages too rank a growth of straw of a soft nature and very liable to lodge, thereby losing a great deal both in waste and extra labor in harvesting it. I think drilling is far ahead of broadcast sowing, as the grain is buried an even depth, and will germinate more evenly and a day or two sooner than broadcast sowing; thereby considerable seed can be saved. Rolling immediately after sowing not only makes a smoother surface, but also holds the moisture better.

PERTH—SOUTH RIDING.

R. Delbridge reports Colorado Spring wheat the favorite, yield and sample good. Little attention is paid to barley. Oats—The Banner has given the best satisfaction; some farmers report yields of 70 bushels per acre. Carrots—Not many grown, the Short Whites are the favorites. Mangels—He prefers the Yellow Intermediate. Potatoes—The White Elephant is the favorite.

WATERLOO—SOUTH RIDING.

Reported by John Pringle:—The favorite grains here are: Barley—the common six-rowed. Peas—Golden Vine. Oats—Probestier, the Banner and White Egyptian have done well; he prefers the Banner. Turnips—Westbur, Swedes. Reported by Thos. B. Smith:—

Spring Wheat—I prefer Walker's Reliable; it ripens early and is not liable to rust. Oats—I have sown the Black Tartarian for thirty years; last year my crops yielded 80 bushels per acre.

OXFORD—NORTH RIDING.

Reported by William Goodyer:—Spring Wheat is very little sown. Barley—The two-rowed varieties yielded best last season. Oats—The leading varieties are American, Banner, Egyptian, Australian and Dutch Wonder; the last named is too weak in the straw to give the best results. Peas—The favorites are Crown, Golden Vine and Centennial; the latter gave us the best returns. The Mummy did well in some places. Turnips—Skirving's Improved, Bangholm and Hall's Westbury are very good; the last two are the most productive. On strong soil Skirving's grows too much to neck. In carrots White Belgians are the favorites. Mangels—Yellow Globe and Long Red do well. Potatoes—We make a speciality of growing potatoes. Last year we grew the following kinds: Hampden Beauty, Early Six Weeks, White Elephant, Chicago Market, Queen of the Valley, Pollock and Late Rose. The kinds we recommend are Hampden Beauty and White Elephant. Early Six Weeks are good potatoes, but not as early as claimed by the originators. The Late Rose is a good potato, but not as heavy a yielder as other varieties. Queen of the Valley promises well.

Reported by H. Bollert:—Spring Wheat—White Russian led last year, produced 35 bushels per acre, and in some instances 40; Manitoba came next, with a yield of about 30 bushels per acre. Campbell's White Chaff was tried, but proved a failure, as it rusted badly alongside the Manitoba, which was not rusted. Barley—The English two-rowed has yielded about the same as the Common six-rowed, but apparently requires a richer soil. White Oats—Cluster is the favorite, and excels any other variety. Probestier is too weak in the straw, and not a good yielder. Among black oats Mane is the favorite, but in some instances it rusts and smuts badly. Black Etampes, a sort recently introduced by the Experimental Farm, Guelph, is a heavy yielder, but is too short in the straw. In peas, Mummy probably yields the best. Turnips—The Bronze Top is considered an improvement over other kinds. Mangels—The Mammoth Long Red is the favorite. Potatoes—The Early Ohio leads, with the White Elephant a good second. I am much pleased with the Rural New Yorker No. 2, though it is not as heavy a yielder as the first two mentioned, but should receive attention from farmers. I will try several new varieties next Spring, and will report results. Corn—I prefer Compton's Early; Smut Nose is highly recommended. The Yellow Dent and Horse Tooth is the best for silage purposes, but does not mature early enough to make the best silage.

OXFORD—SOUTH RIDING.

Reported by Geo. Rice:—Spring wheat is little grown, but did well last season. Barley—The common six-rowed is favored by buyers. Mensury and other foreign varieties are not suitable for malting purposes, and should not be grown except for feed. Much attention has been paid to the two-rowed varieties introduced by the Government. I have tested the Prize Prolific, which has not done well with me; a neighbor had much better results, securing a yield of 40 bushels per acre; sample good, weighing 53 lbs. a bushel. The Duckbill has been introduced here, and promises to excel all other two-rowed varieties. A neighbor sowed ten acres, and obtained six hundred bushels therefrom. Another small acreage did equally as well. In appearance I never saw as fine a crop of barley; the straw was long and stiff; although the crop was very heavy, none of it lodged. In this respect it is a great improvement over all other kinds. I do not know how it is for malting, but for feeding purposes it is unequalled. The land on which the crop was grown is strong and heavy, not usually considered good for barley; but it would appear that the Duckbill variety is peculiarly suited to such land. White Oats—The Banner is apparently the favorite; Prize Prolific promises well, but produces too much straw on rich low lands. I think it more suitable for the higher and lighter soil. Black Oats—Tartarian and Mane are in equal favor. Peas—Marrowfat grows well. Centennials have been tried, but produced too much straw to please most people. Corn receives much attention, prin-

cipally on account of the silo. Mammoth Southern Sweet takes the lead for tons per acre. Thoroughbred Flint stools well, but is not as tall. Stowell's Evergreen Sweet is good, so also Canadian Yellow. I believe the intermediate varieties best suited to this section. The larger varieties in some years have not matured sufficiently. We have superior silage this year, which I consider is because the corn matured well.

BRANT—NORTH RIDING.

Reported by R. Stevenson:—Spring wheat is very little grown. Rio Grande, Lost Nation and Wild Goose are the principal sorts. Barley receives more attention; the six-rowed is chiefly sown. The past season considerable two-rowed was sown, and yielded very well. Mine was a fine sample, weighing 54 lbs. to the bushel; yield, 38 bushels to the acre. Oats—The Black Tartarian are the favorites, though they are a little more liable to rust on heavy soils than the white kinds. In white varieties I consider the White Russian about the best. The Welcome lodges badly, and is disliked by millers on account of its thick husk. Peas—Golden Vine is the favorite; the Mummy has been tried, and is well liked where grown. Corn—Compton's Early and eight-rowed Yellow Flint are the favorites. Turnips—I consider Hall's Westbury and Marquis of Lorne the best varieties. Carrots—The Large White Vosges for shallow soil, and White Belgium for deep soils. Mangels—I prefer the Mammoth Long Red for a long variety. The New Giant Yellow Intermediate has proved in most cases an excellent variety of the intermediate type, being a good cropper and of very fine quality, with nice roots, and is a splendid keeper. Potatoes—For early, the Beauty of Hebron and Early Vermont. Late kind's, White Elephant and White Star are the favorites.

Horace Chisholm states:—Carter's Improved Barley has far outyielded the six-rowed sorts. A large amount of this kind will be sowed next spring. Oats—The Banner and Welcome have done well. Peas—The Centennial is the favorite. The Mummy has not done so well with me.

Reported by A. Telfer & Sons:—

The six-rowed barley has given the best results with them. They consider the American Banner the best oat. In peas, the Mummy and Small White are the favorites. Potatoes—The Chicago Market and White Elephant are the best liked.

BRANT—SOUTH RIDING.

Reported by D. G. Hanmer:—Spring wheat is little grown. Barley does well, and is largely sown, although the McKinley Hill reduced the acreage last season. We have given the English two-rowed variety two years' trial. The results have been very satisfactory. With thorough cultivation I think the Canadian farmer will find this a profitable crop. Oats—Probestier was tested and did well. White Russian and Banner taking the lead. Peas—Multipliers are the leading varieties. Roots do well with us, yielding from 80 to 1,000 bushels per acre. A new variety called Elephant or Mammoth Swede has recently been introduced, and has proved to be an acquisition; it is a very heavy yielder. We will hereafter give it the preference.

WELLINGTON—SOUTH RIDING.

Reported by Wm. Whitelaw:—Spring Wheat—Colorado is the favorite, yielding and weighing well, and is comparatively free from rust. Oats—I prefer the Banner. Potatoes—The White Elephant is a favorite, a large cropper, of good quality and not subject to rot.

WENTWORTH—NORTH RIDING.

Reported by James McCormick:—Spring Wheat—Very little grown. Barley—The six-rowed is the most common; it did not yield well last year. Oats—The Early Swedish Yellow did best with us last season, and yielded about 60 bushels per acre. Another variety, the Black Champion, is highly spoken of, though more given to rust than white varieties. Peas—The common White Pea does best with us. Potatoes—With us the White Elephant is the best yielder, though recently it has rotted more or less. Corn—We find the common eight-rowed as good as any. Turnips—The Elephant is the heaviest cropper. Mangels—I prefer the Yellow Intermediate.

YORK COUNTY—WEST RIDING.

Reported by Robert Marsh:—Spring Wheat—The Wild Goose is the most reliable variety grown in this section; it makes an average yield of about twenty-five bushels per acre. Peas—Prince Albert is the favorite, producing plenty of straw, and from thirty to forty bushels of peas per acre. Oats—New Zealand, the Manitoba White and Banner are considered about equal. Barley—Two-rowed, the Duckbill variety is the favorite, although Carter's Prize Prolific has done very well. Turnips—Rennie's Purple-top is preferred. Carrots—Steele Bros. Vosges is far ahead of all others. Mangels—The Mammoth Long Red is the best. Potatoes—Beauty of Hebron, Queen of the Valley, White Elephant and Early Sunrise are all of equal value. The Early Sunrise is the best early potato, but is inclined to rot.

YORK—EAST RIDING.

Reported by John Miller, Markham:—Spring Wheat—Little grown. Colorado is the best and has done well since its introduction. During the last three years it has yielded from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre. Campbell's White Chaff has been introduced in small quantities, and has done exceedingly well. A plot which I examined

resembled winter wheat; it was ready to cut the first week in August. Two-rowed Barley—I have tested Carter's Prize Prolific; the last two seasons it did very well, yielding better than the common sort, but the straw is soft and lodges before it is ready to cut. Several of my neighbors have grown the Duckbill; it produces an abundance of straw and does not lodge. When growing it resembles a heavy crop of wheat more than barley; the grain is brighter in color than the Chevalier, and weighed 55½ lbs., tested at the elevator, where buyers were paying 56 cents per 48 lbs. for barley weighing 54 lbs. per bushel. The Duckbill has averaged 50 bushels by measure per acre in this vicinity last year; some growers claim more. This variety would pay to grow for feed better than anything else, providing we could not obtain a market for it. Oats have been my favorite crop for some years. I claim the honor of introducing the Banner oat to the farmers of this country, and think it has upheld its good name and good qualities since first introduced. I heard of no oat in this vicinity equalling it last season. It is early, stiff in the straw and is preferred by millers. I have grown the Golden Giant Side oat for three years; I started with one pound which I sowed thin, and obtained seven and a half bushels therefrom; this I sowed on three acres, and obtained 183 bushels, which I considered a good yield for the season of 1890. They grow a long stiff straw, fully a foot longer than the Banner; the kernel is long, covered with a soft, thin hull; I would recommend them for light soils, they will produce more straw than any other sort I know, and yield well. I have tested Carter's Prize Cluster oats; the grain is plump and heavy, but the yield is light and the straw soft. I have tried the Mummy peas for three seasons, they have done well with me; last year they yielded 45 bushels per acre; they should not be sown thick. I sowed less than two bushels per acre last season; the first year I sowed three, and only threshed 30 bushels per acre.

ONTARIO—SOUTH RIDING.

Reported by Alex. Jeffrey:—White Cluster Oats did well. Also the English two-rowed barley. My crop averaged sixty bushels per acre; its principal fault is its soft straw, which lodges badly. Black-eye Marrowfat Peas did well on heavy land. Mummy did not do so well. Potatoes—The Beauty of Hebron did well. Mangels—Yellow Tankard is my favorite.

Reported by Arthur Johnston:—Barley—The two-rowed barley did best in this section last season. I consider the Black Tartarian Oat the best of any when it does not rust; last season they were immense. The Banner also does well, and is not as liable to rust. The Mummy peas did well last season. Mangels—I prefer the Long Reds.

ONTARIO—WEST RIDING.

Reported by William Thompson:—Spring wheat is more largely grown in this section than any other grain. The varieties which gave the best returns are Bulgarian, Colorado and White Russian. The Colorado has probably done the best. There will be a great deal of it sown this season. Barley—There is not enough grown in this section to enable one to express an opinion. Peas are grown in large quantities. The Golden Vine and Prussian Blues are the favorites. The Prince Albert, Daniel O'Rourke and Mummy are sown by some. Oats—With many growers the New Zealand is the favorite; but I prefer Black Tartarian. With me it does the best, and consequently I sow no other. Turnips—Bangholm's Improved are in greatest favor, though many others are grown. Potatoes—The Beauty of Hebron is in greatest demand. They seem to be the best, and to bring the best price.

ONTARIO—NORTH RIDING.

Reported by Joseph Ward, Marsh Hill:—Oats—I have grown Egyptian Oats for some years. Last year I sowed a bag of Tartarian which yielded fully 100 bushels. The Banner Oats did the best last season, averaging eighty bushels per acre. English barley, grown from imported seed, did very well last season; so also did the Mummy Peas. Spring Wheat—Goose Wheat does best with us; is not subject to rust or weevil.

PETERBORO—WEST RIDING.

Reported by Mr. Davison:—Spring Wheat—Colorado has done best of late years; White Russian has apparently run out. Ladoga has been fairly tested, but has not done well. Campbell's White Chaff, lately introduced, has done well, and promises to be valuable. McCurling has not been extensively tested, but has done well with some. Oats—White Egyptian has done very well; it is a clean, heavy grain, but not a large yielder, although I consider it the best oat I have ever seen for general cultivation. The Banner I consider valuable; it gives a large yield of well-filled grain; the straw is plentiful. Welcome and Triumph have a good name wherever grown, but are not widely cultivated. Black Tartarian is a prolific yielder, but the quality is not good; the hull is too thick and the kernel light; the straw grows longer but weak, and is liable to rust. Barley—The common six-rowed variety is largely grown, but where the two-rowed has been tried it has out-yielded the former. Black barley has been considerably sown for feed; it yields well. Its extra weight is its principal point of excellence. Peas are not largely grown in this neighborhood; Prince Albert is the leading variety. It is a heavy yielder, both of straw and grain. The Mummy has not proved profitable. Turnips—Considerable attention is now given to this crop. After several

years' experience, I prefer Sutton's Champion. Mangels—The Long Red is chiefly grown. The Yellow Globe does very well on alluvial soil, but not so well as the former on dry lands. Carrots—The Vosges are the best. Potatoes—The Beauty of Hebron is the favorite, representing two-thirds of the crop in this vicinity. The White Elephant is a large yielder, but does not ripen as early as the above, nor is it as good a cooker until mid-winter. White Star is a fine cooker, but not a large yielder. It is almost free from rot. Queen of the Valley is a large yielder and a good cooker, but very subject to rot. The Late Rose also is of excellent quality, and a good yielder. Corn—Very little grown. For soiling purposes the Southern Sweet is the favorite.

Reported by W. J. Lucas:—

Spring Wheat—Colorado is the favorite spring wheat in this section; other varieties have failed. I sowed some Campbell's White Chaff last season, and it did very well, but I am afraid it will be liable to rust in an ordinary year. I think it is the same wheat we had some years ago, called the Deference, which was very subject to rust. Peas—The Black-eye Marrowfat are the best paying varieties in this section, though many other sorts are largely sown. Barley—The two-rowed varieties have out-yielded the old six-rowed. I had ten acres, which yielded about 45 bushels per acre, and weighed 54 lbs. per bushel. If well cleaned it would have weighed 56 lbs.

Reported by Nichol Dawson:—

Spring Wheat—Colorado has been largely grown in this vicinity the last two years, and has done well. Last year a few farmers tried Campbell's White Chaff; they reported it as having done extra well. Barley—Six-rowed is the principal crop; those who have tested the two-rowed report that it has out-yielded the former. Oats—The Middleton oat has been cultivated for some time. Last season the Prolific was tested in some sections, and is said to have done better than the older sorts, producing a larger yield and better straw. The Welcome and similar oats have been tried, and have not been a success. Peas—Many varieties of peas are grown; the Black-eye Marrowfat is the favorite. Prince Albert also did well. Turnips—The Champion and Kirkling's are the favorites. Carrots—The Vosges is the favorite. Mangels—The Long Red is principally grown. Potatoes—The Beauty of Hebron has been largely grown, but of late years has not produced well. The White Star does well, and the White Egyptian extra well.

PETERBORO—EAST RIDING.

Reported by J. Smithson Graystock:—

Spring Wheat—The past season has proved to be very favorable for spring wheat, nearly all varieties giving more than an average yield. The kind that has given the best general satisfaction in this locality is the Colorado; it is a strong grower, having large bearded heads, very compact; the berry is rather short, but very plump and of an amber color; it generally tests more than the White Russian to the bushel, and the straw is longer and coarser. The White Russian is also grown to a considerable extent; it seems to do better on high, sharp land than the Colorado; it is a bald, white chaff wheat, the heads are not so compact as the Colorado, the berry is small, but plump, and of a light amber color; the straw is of a medium length and stiff, with a very slight tendency to rust. Wild Goose or Arnecta has given excellent results this year. It does well on low land; it has a long stiff straw with a large bearded head; the berry is very hard and flinty. Campbell's White Chaff—A few farmers have grown this variety this year, only in small, and in most cases very favorably situated plots. It has, however, given splendid returns; but it has not been sufficiently tested to conclusively prove its qualities. It is a bald wheat, with a very compact, heavy head; is a strong grower; straw is of medium length, and very stiff. The berry of medium size, very plump and white; it greatly resembles the Surprise fall wheat, both in the berry and head. It matures earlier than the Colorado, and it is pronounced by all who have grown it to be a very promising variety. Other varieties, such as the Rio Grande, Ladoga and Scotch Fyfe, have been grown, but only to a small extent compared with the above mentioned, and with less satisfactory results. Barley—Although the barley crop in this part has yielded well, yet the acreage has decreased, some of the old standard varieties not being cultivated at all. The varieties that have given best satisfaction generally are the Canadian six-rowed and Carter's Prize Prolific (two-rowed). Carter's Prize Prolific has given good satisfaction this year. Most samples grown here could, by good dressing, be made to weigh 56 pounds to the bushel. It is later than the six-rowed in ripening, and has a weaker straw. These seem to be its weak points. In point of yield it beats the six-rowed. Peas—The acreage given to peas has greatly increased during the last four or five years, and the new varieties coming out keep increasing with the acreage. A great many varieties, principally the wrinkled sorts, such as Telephone, Telegraph, Strataem, Yorkshire Hero, Prince of Wales, etc., are grown under contract with the dealers, so that they can scarcely be classed with the smooth varieties, which are grown to a far greater extent for the general market. Of these varieties the Prince Albert seems to be the favorite. The pea is larger than the Golden Vine. It grows straw from two to four feet in length. The Black-eyed and White-eyed Marrowfat are also leading varieties; grow plenty of straw, and seem to yield well on what might be called wheat land. The Mummy pea is now extensively grown, and it is only a question of time when it will be as largely grown as the Prince Albert. It grows very coarse straw, and bears all its pods on the top of the stalk. It is a very fine white pea, slightly

wrinkled, and much more uniform and larger than the Golden Vine. The old standard variety, the Golden Vine, has not been grown to any extent, the other newer varieties supplanting it altogether. Oats—The varieties that have given the best satisfaction are the Black Tartarian, White Russian, Egyptian and the American Banner. The Black Tartarian is a side oat; the straw is of good length and stands up well; the grain is long and heavy. It is not as vigorous a grower as the other varieties named, and it has a tendency to rust. The White Russian is also a side oat; the grain is long and rather light; it grows an abundance of clear stiff straw; yields well, although weighing light. The Egyptian is a white oat; very plump and heavy; straw of medium length, and generally very bright; it stands up well; it will shell if let stand after it is ripe. The American Banner is a new white oat that has given excellent satisfaction this past season. The straw is bright and stiff, and the grain is long, plump and even. This is a very promising variety.

NORTHUMBERLAND—EAST RIDING.

Reported by Alex. Hume:—

Barley—Mensury gave the largest yield. Carter's Prize Prolific I consider next best. Oats—The Tartar, Banner and White Cluster all did well last season. Peas—Prussian Blues and Common White gave me the best returns; the Mummy did well when sown on rich land. Potatoes—The Burbank Seedling and St. Patrick gave us the best satisfaction.

Reported by John E. Stone:—

Spring Wheat—Colorado has given the best returns in this section. It is free from rust and productive. Oats—I prefer the White Canadian Oats to any others. This variety has out-yielded the Cave or any other sort I have tried.

Reported by Wm. Stewart:—

Spring wheat has not been a success for some years until last year, when it was a fair crop; comparatively little is sown. The most successful varieties are White Russian and Colorado. Barley—The old six-rowed variety does not seem to do as well as formerly. Mensury is preferred by most growers, as it gives better returns; straw stiff, and stands well. Carter's Prize Prolific is rapidly coming into favor; it is more productive, and weighs heavier than the before-mentioned variety. There are a number of varieties grown here, the principal of which are Cluster, Banner and Black Tartarian. Peas—The Golden Vine and Mummy gave the best results. We have sown the last named variety for four years, and it has done exceedingly well.

RENFREW—SOUTH RIDING.

Reported by John Airth:—

Spring Wheat—I have found the White Fyfe and Red Fyfe to do best; both sorts require good soil and good cultivation. White Russian does better than either when the cultivation is poor. Peas—The Early White is a great favorite. Oats—Yellow Side and Californian are the best. The latter ripens about eight days earlier than the former; is a good yielder, and weighs 40 lbs. to the bushel; but shells easily; should be cut on the green side. Buckwheat—The Silver Chaff variety is superior. Mangels—The Norbitan Giant is the favorite. Carrots—I consider White Belgium the best grown.

Reported by Donald Campbell:—

Spring Wheat—White Fyfe is the favorite here; several other sorts have been introduced, but have not done well. The last to come was Campbell's White Chaff. I sowed two bushels of it and threshed forty. It did very fairly with me, but others who sowed it did not like it. Barley is not much sown. I have sown Carter's Prize Prolific for two years, and it has done fairly. Oats—Yellow Side is mostly grown. Peas—The small white variety are chiefly sown, and are the best. Turnips, carrots and mangels are little sown.

Reported by Jas. Martin:—

In spring wheat the White Fyfe is most largely grown here, and to take it all round, is about the most profitable, as it is liked so well by the millers that the highest price is paid for it. Not so much of the Red Fyfe (or Scotch) grown. The old Club is grown a little and does very well some years, but not so sure as the Fyfe. The wheat I grew last year I got for Rio Grande. It is a bearded wheat with a long, stiff straw, and a long open head. It averaged 29 or 30 bushels to the acre. The White Fyfe may have done nearly, if not quite, as well, and is worth more, as it is a harder wheat, as well as half a bushel of Campbell's White Chaff. It got frozen in June and was plowed down. Very little barley is grown in this part. What I had last year was Carter's Prolific. Oats—Banner, I think, is the favorite kind. In peas, the Small White (or June Pea, as some call them) are largely grown and do well. A few have tried the Mummy peas and like them well. I don't think they grow as much straw as the small kind, and do better on heavy land than the small ones. In turnips, what I have grown for a number of years are Steele Bros.' Selected seed, which is put up in pound and half-pound packages. I have grown large crops of them. They are of nice shape, with small necks. In carrots, Steele Bros.' Improved Short White are liked best here. The first year I had them, although they were good. I thought the long white ones we had before would grow a heavier crop. The next year I sowed part of each in same field. The short ones were so much the heaviest crop that I have sowed them ever since. Not many mangels are grown; the Mammoth Long Red I like best. In potatoes, a number of buyers for shipping away like them best. Beauty of Hebron, I think, grows a larger crop of a good quality. A good many still grow part of their

crop of Chilies. They do well on heavy land, and are not liable to rot. Part of our crop this year was Burbank's Seedlings. They were a heavier crop than the Rose or Chilies. I had three new kinds got from a seed house in York State. Munro Seedling did the best. In corn little is grown except for feeding green to cattle. For that I like the Mammoth Southern Sweet best. I plant it about the 18th or 20th of May. Where we grow it the land is gravelly. If planted a little later on heavy land it would be too late a kind for this part.

WOLFE ISLAND.

Reported by Richard Moore:—

Spring Wheat—We consider the Red Fern or Golden Globe, as it is called, the best; we have tried other sorts, but invariably gone back to this. Barley—Six-rowed is largely sown, but last year some of Carter's Prize Prolific was tried, and far out-yielded the above. Doubtless, considerably more of it will be sown this year. Oats—The American Banner is far ahead of any other sort sown here. Peas—The Prince Albert is the favorite; yields more straw and grain than other varieties, and seems especially suited to our heavy clay soil. Carrots—The Half-Long White or Vosges are much the best for all purposes. The Beauty of Hebron is best for all purposes. The Rural Blush and White Elephant yield well, but do not sell as readily in our markets. The Smut Nose Corn is the best sown in this section. Among the newer varieties of grain recently introduced the Colorado spring wheat promises exceedingly well.

GLENGARY.

Reported by James H. Esden:—

Spring Wheat—White Fyfe succeeds the best. Manitoba Red Fyfe has done fairly well the last two seasons. Barley—The English two-rowed has done very well, but the Duckbill variety, which was sown some years ago, seems quite as good, if not better. The black variety yields well, but is not as reliable as the other sorts. Oats—Early Angus will yield, one year with another, as well as any in cultivation. White Egyptian oats do well if the season be dry. The Banner, in many instances, have not done as well as they were expected to. Peas—The Golden Vine is our best pea for market, but the Prussian Blue is a heavier yielder, though it is not liked so well in the market. Many speak very highly of the Daniel O'Rourke. Buckwheat—The Silver Hulled variety is doing well, and produces a larger yield of flour than the other sorts.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Reported by Robert Ness and Robert Robertson,

Howick:—

With regard to Spring wheat, we find the old Black Sea has done best here; by securing a change of seed from a different soil it does well. Barley—In heavy soil the two-rowed yields as much as the four-rowed, and is always heavier and stands up better. Oats—Several kinds are grown, but we prefer the Old Canadian, being thinner in the hull than the imported sorts. Peas—The earliest varieties do best. Turnips are not much grown. Carrots—Medium White do well. Mangels—The Yellow Globe. Potatoes are not very extensively grown. The Early Rose seems to be the favorite. Corn is only grown for ensilage. White Flint, Red Cob and Yellow Dent seems to be the choice. We would strongly recommend sowing barley and oats together for the best return, and even a few peas added; that mixture will give more weight of grain per acre than anything we have tried.

HUNTINGTON, QUEBEC.

Reported by Daniel Brims, Athelstan:—

Spring Wheat—Seed imported from Manitoba and Red Fyfe have given very good results the last two years; the old Black Sea has done well in some sections, though it is about run out. The Banner Oats have been introduced, and are giving early here as we would like. The Bonanza, a recent introduction, ripens several days earlier, and is preferred on this account. Barley sown is principally the six-rowed. I sowed 112 lbs. of Carter's Prize Prolific, and threshed 48 bushels of good quality. Peas—Principally the small white are grown here; they do well. A few Mummy Peas are sown, and have also done well. Mangels—The favorites are the Long Red varieties. Carrots—The short white carrot is best liked.

Reported by W. F. Stephens, Trout River, P. Q.:—

Spring Wheat—Black Sea—A few of our farmers still cling to this old standard variety, which gave such prolific crops on our virgin soil in bygone days. To our heavy clays it seems well adapted yet, but most of us want a stiffer straw in these days of reapers and binders. Fyfe—I think I am safe in saying that this is the leading variety here at present. Seven-tenths of the acreage sown in this vicinity is of some of the Fyfe varieties, and has given good returns for the past season, yielding from 25 to 35 bushels per acre; its good quality, as well as its adaptation to almost any soil, makes it a general favorite. McCarling's Red Bearded and White Russian have each been good yielders, but are somewhat softer than Fyfe. Red Amber and Scotch Bearded are fairly good varieties. A sample of Ladoga wheat was sown by me of the Black Sea, but in many respects reminds me of the Black Sea, but is earlier in maturing. Barley—Nearly all the Standard two and six-rowed varieties have been grown with more or less success. Here this grain is chiefly used for feeding purposes; more attention is given to quantity than quality. In the six-rowed varieties the Mensury has given good satisfaction, ripening very early; is a very good cropper, straw stiff; it is well adapted to light soils.

Stock.**Graham Bros.' Clydesdales and Hackneys.**

For years the above firm have steadily increased their business until to-day they have probably the largest selection of imported Clydesdale stallions on this continent. To the casual visitor the fact at once becomes patent that a wonderful uniformity of type and quality is possessed by the whole, and while a number can boast of combined breeding and individual merit that would entitle them to a place at the head of the highest bred stud in the land, all are of that desirable type that cannot but give the best results when used as sires of draught horses.

gether with some capital specimens bred in Canada.

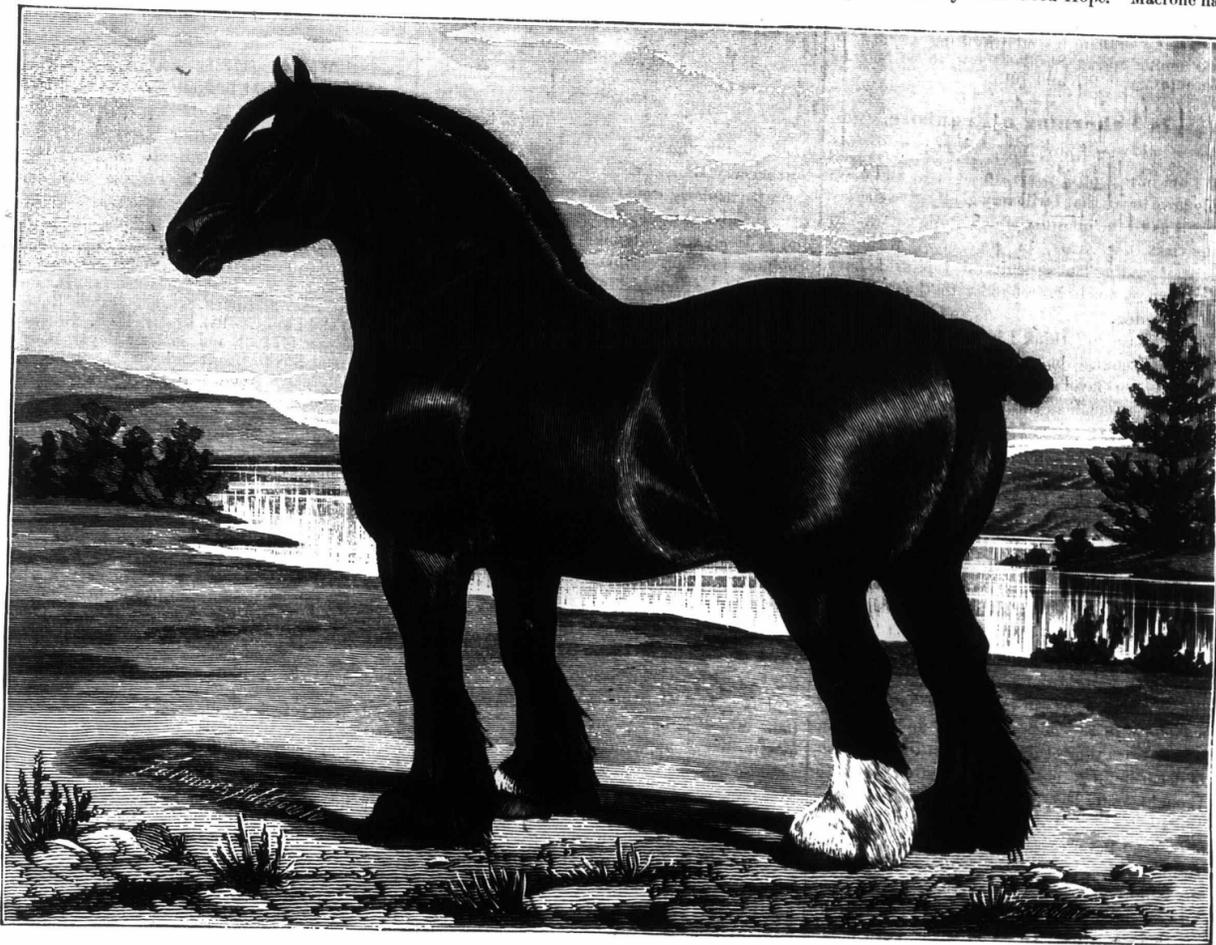
Our illustration represents one of the latest arrivals, which is one not yet seen in any show ring either in Scotland or Canada—the five-year-old horse Queen's Own, sired by the noted Prince of Wales (673), his dam, Buckley Kate, herself a noted breeder, having produced a lot of good ones by Darnley, amongst which was that grand sweepstakes mare Polly Craig, imported by Messrs. Charlton, Duncrief, with which most Clydesdale men are familiar. Queen's Own is a beautiful brown horse, closely resembling his sire, Prince of Wales, in appearance and type. He is a large massively built fellow, neatly and smoothly turned above, has the very best of feet, strong, clean bone, his whole make-up denoting great strength. This breeding, together with his grand individuality, at once stamps him as a most desirable horse where a

by Macgregor. In form Craigronald is low-set and blocky, with nicely turned barrel, capital loin, and heavy, strong quarters. He has any amount of bone of the best quality.

Dunmail is a so rising three. His sire, Callendar, a noted breeding horse, was got by the Prince of Wales horse Duke of Hamilton. Dunmail is a most promising young horse. He was a prize winner in Wigtonshire before his importation.

Symmetry, the phenomenal yearling at the shows of 1891, is in capital form. His owners consider him the best yearling they have imported, which is claiming much when we remember such horses as McQueen, McClaskie, etc. However, he shows grand development, and his legs and feet and well set pasterns can hardly be surpassed.

Macrone was sired by Macgregor, his dam being by the Darnley horse Good Hope. Macrone has



THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, QUEEN'S OWN, THE PROPERTY OF GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Although our readers are cognizant of the fact that many high priced horses have been sold from this stud during the last year, there are still a number of famous horses that have been successfully shown, such as the three-year-old horses—Arbitrator, Crosby Chief, Crosby Gallant, Fashion A, etc., while in a year older equally well known are Lord Harcourt, Othello and Douglass. All the above belong to a class that are at once popular alike for their high breeding and show qualities, but space will not allow us to individualize.

In five-year-olds, Craigisla, the sire of the prize-winning colts Craigronald and Tinto, which prove how successful he has already been in the stud. Craigisla was sired by the Prince of Wales' horse Prince George, his dam being a celebrated prize-winning mare owned by Mr. Lawrence Drew. A number of choicely bred imported mares and fillies are also on hand, to-

stud of mares sired by Darnley or his sons exists. Year by year the Prince of Wales and Darnley cross has become more popular, until it is now considered the acme of Clydesdale breeding, if we may judge by prices. Cedric, the noted Prince of Wales' horse at the head of the stud of Col. Holloway, is a grand sire. It is often said of him that in quality of feet and legs he leaves nothing to be desired, but while Queen's Own is quite his equal in this respect he far outstrips him in his top. In the essential qualifications for a draught horse he is superb; his grandly placed shoulders, strong back and well set legs form a combination hard to beat; his neck and head are splendidly set on; his carriage is most attractive.

Craigronald, now rising three, was much admired at last fall shows. His breeding is in the most fashionable lines—his sire is Craigisla (as above), his dam being a celebrated breeding mare

been successfully shown since being imported, always standing second to Symmetry, just mentioned.

In response to the increasing demand for Hackneys, the firm have imported the past season four of this popular breed. Those that are wishful to improve or enter into the lists of light horse breeding should be able to choose from among the lot more than one suited to their tastes. Among these is Neptune 2nd (2608); sire Norfolk Gentleman (492), who was got by Great Gun (3326). Neptune 2nd is a remarkably handsome dark chestnut horse, rising five, of true Hackney type; he has beautiful quality both below and above; his feet and legs are of the best material, as well as form. He won second at Toronto, shortly after landing, in a ring of 10 entries, and first at London in a particularly good class, since which he has improved both in form and action.

Seagull (2261), also four years old, in appearance is much like the above. He is very fashionably bred; sired by Danegelt; he by the celebrated prize winner Denmark, who sired several winners at the late New York Show, while Matchless of Londesboro, which won 1st in his class, is also by Danegelt, therefore half brother to Seagull.

Dundremnan (2959) is another chestnut, a three-year-old. He is sired by Dorrington 2nd. Another son of the above-mentioned Denmark, Lavender (3076), a bay rising three, is a promising colt, with most attractive action. He is sired by Donald Grant (1473); he by the great Lord Derby 2nd (417).

Connet, a mare rising three, is by Dorrington 2nd, her dam being Cigarette (210).

In addition to the above are a lot of beautiful Welsh ponies, that attract the admiration of all visitors. Many of our readers will have an opportunity of inspecting a number of these horses, as Messrs. Graham intend exhibiting twenty at the coming Spring Stallion Show to be held in Toronto March 9th and 10th.

Is Dehorning a Requisite.

BY W. C. EDWARDS, ROCKLAND.

I am in receipt of yours of 21st inst., and in reply have to say that I will very gladly give you my views as to the question of dehorning cattle. In the last few years, in connection with my general reading on agricultural topics, I have come across much in reference to the question of dehorning.

In no case do I think I have ever heard of it being condemned, but otherwise I think it has always been favorably spoken of. But I will confess that much as I have read about its advocacy, at the same time I am only a very recent convert to the desirability of dehorning steers that are to be fed for beef. And I do say most unhesitatingly that I am a convert to the desirability of doing so, not only as a matter of profit, but as a matter of kindness to the animals themselves. And I will proceed to tell you why I am so convinced, and the occurrence which brings about such conviction. With the view of economy in feeding steers, and at the same time saving manure in the most approved method, I planned and erected a building with these special objects in view. The building was completed in December last, but up to within a very short time of its completion the question of dehorning had not entered my head. Such a thought would have been most repulsive to me, and I will say that, much as I had read in favor of it, yet I never expected to practise dehorning. However, shortly after the final completion of the building, I one day had the steers driven into it, and stood for some length of time watching their actions. The conclusion I then arrived at was that the experiment would prove an utter failure unless the steers were dehorned; and then for the first time the question of dehorning entered my mind, and knowing that a few steers were to be dehorned at the Government Farm, Ottawa, for experimental purposes, I wrote Professor Saunders on the subject, and I also went to Montreal and had a long consultation with several of the large cattle shippers there on the subject, all of whom spoke most approvingly of it. At the same time they said that, although they knew that it was largely practised in Scotland and England, yet they had no knowledge of its being done in this country, that is, in Canada, for, of course, we are all well aware that it is largely done in the Western States. However, after a great deal of consideration I made up my mind that, repulsive as

the idea was to me, we would be compelled to try the experiment. So finally, I sent a man to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to borrow their dehorning tools, and at the same time get all the information he could as to the process.

Now, I did not see one of the steers dehorned myself. I was at home and could have seen it done, but the idea was so repulsive to me that I purposely avoided it; but I have questioned the man who performed the operation very closely, and from all he has told me, and from the results that are following the operation, my conclusions are as follows:—That it is more humane to cut the horns off a lot of steers and allow them to feed in their natural way, loose, than it is to tie up an animal on a hard floor and keep it so confined in a narrow stall for six months or more without any freedom or relaxation. Next, in my opinion, it is by no means so severe an operation as castration. The natural condition to keep an animal is loose. In this cold climate cattle must be housed in winter time in comparatively narrow limits, and the most natural and humane way is to let them run loose. Bumptious steers particularly would tear each other to pieces with their horns if allowed their natural freedom; and it is my candid opinion that it is a positive kindness to deprive them of these dangerous weapons. No doubt horns are provided for self-protection to the animal in his wild state, but when he becomes a domesticated animal, if he will use this intended article of self-protection to maltreat and destroy his neighbor, then humanity demands that he shall be deprived of those dangerous weapons.

Now, as to the profitableness of dehorning feeding steers:—They are more cheaply fed, so far as labor is concerned; the manure from them is saved in the best possible way, and our opinion is that they will make a greater gain for the feed given. We believe that the progress our steers are making will prove this to be the case. We may say that the number of steers we dehorned is thirty-four. The operation was performed about the middle of December. Generally they recovered from the effects of the operation very rapidly. Two of them only showed any symptoms of real sickness, but even they were soon over it, and all are doing remarkable well. Their ages are two and three years. Had we castrated this number of steers at the same time of the year, we think the chance of the loss of several of them would have been very good indeed. But society would not rise in indignation against the barbarous practice of castration because society has become accustomed to it, and society will have to become accustomed to dehorning, and when the steer feeders of Ontario get into the way of it and feed loose in buildings such as we have arranged here for the purpose, it will be millions of dollars annually in the pockets of our farmers in the saving of manure and the economy of feed and labor. And my wish is that this great advance shall in no way be retarded at the instance of any well-intending but misguided and uninformed cranks.

A cellar-hole for a house 18x20, and 6 ft. deep, was lately excavated by a man, a boy, two horses, a scraper and spade for \$9.75. A similar job done by hand labor cost over \$20. Which leads a "County Gentleman" correspondent to question if in moving soft earth Italian "sand shovellers" are cheap at even \$1 a day. He reckons that "a Yankee with a good team and a quick boy can do more effective work than a whole gang of ignorant foreigners."

Auction Sale.

DISPERSION OF THE SHERIFF-HUTTON HERD, OWNED BY WM. LINTON, AURORA, ONT.

The foundation of the Sheriff Hutton herd was laid as far back as 1835, by the late Wm. Linton, when two heifers, Sowerby and Gertrude, were purchased from Mr. Richard Booth at Warlaby. The first bull used on them was Marcus (2262), the sire of Mantalina, and his son, Prince Albert (4791), followed him. Liberator (7149), bred by Sir C. R. Tempest, a son of the prize bull Dan O'Connell, left some remarkably good stock, as also did his son, Ingram (9236), out of Mr. Booth's Gertrude. General Fairfax (11519) was bought from Mr. Cruickshank, of Sittyton. Bates (12451), bred by Col. Duncombe, and Col. Townley's Third Duke of Athol (12734) were also used. Mr. Cruickshank's Magnus Troil (14880), a son of the Baron, was used. Earl of Windsor (17788), bred by Mr. Carr, of Stackhouse, brought in again the Booth blood, and was followed by that splendid sire, Mountain Chief (20383), from Warlaby, who left some very fine cows in the herd. British Hope (21324), from Lady Pigot's, was also used, and Mr. John B. Booth's Sergeant-Major (29957) and Paul Potter (38854), with the well-known prize bulls Lord Irwin (29123) and Sir Arthur Ingram (32490), were used. Next came Arthur Victor (39380), and Lord Irwin 2nd (49924) also bred at Sheriff-Hutton. Then came Ruben (46977) and Paul (53393), by Mr. R. S. Bruce's Star Scepter (47150), and latterly Royal Booth (3817), and Royal Booth 2nd (3818), from Mr. Chas. Morgan's herd, of New Warlaby, New Jersey, U. S., have been used. The principle has been to breed the heifers when young, resting them after their first calf. In this way the herd has been kept both healthy and prolific, and the magnificent animals that have been so successfully exhibited since 1868 prove the judgment of the breeder and the skill of the feeder. The herd was first shown as far back as 1847, when Star (8698) won at the Royal, at Northampton, and in 1848, Hudson (9228) stood first at the Royal Show at York, and was sold to Mr. Cruickshank for use in the Sittyton herd.

The second period of showing began in 1868, and in the ten years that followed animals from this herd had won 167 first prizes at the leading shows in Great Britain, such as the Royal Show of England, and Highland of Scotland, Bath and West of England, etc., etc., eighty-one second prizes, ten thirds and thirty-four fourths, thirty-one silver cups, ten of them valued at £105 each, nine special prizes, four pieces of silver plate and nine gold medals. This does not include any of the animals exhibited by other parties, but bred by Mr. Linton.

Since 1879 the get of Mr. Linton's bulls have been even more successful than his own. Mr. Wm. Handley, the purchaser of Sir Arthur Ingram (32490), bred five royal prize winners by him in two years, and Mr. Robt. Thompson, of Inglewood, with the get of Beau Benedict, bred at Sheriff-Hutton, took five first prizes at the Royal Show of England out of a possible eight offered. Animals from this stock have gone on steadily gaining in public favour, until they now top the market. A roan heifer, Windsor's Beauty, from one of Mr. Linton's families, and bred by Mr. Robt. Thompson, Penrith, Cumberland, sold at his sale, September, 1890, for \$1,500, and another cow, ten years old, and her sucking calf, realized over \$700, and a third cow, ten years old, with a heifer calf, sold for \$650 at the same sale.

The present owner of the herd has not, with one or two exceptions, attempted to exhibit animals, but has been building on a good and substantial foundation animals that he can with all confidence recommend to the Canadian public. The dispersion of such an old and soundly bred herd affords a grand opportunity to lay the foundation of a superior stock.

The sale will take place March 24th. See advertisement.

The German Hanoverian or Oldenburg Coach Horse.

With the above (to Canadians) comparatively new breed of horses, the name of Oltmanns Bros., of Watseka, Ill., has been closely identified, and to them we believe America owes their first introduction. One of the *ADVOCATE* staff had the pleasure of paying the firm a visit last November at their headquarters, at Watseka, which is situated some eighty miles south from Chicago. Everything pointed to a well-ordered establishment, and notwithstanding the numerous sales already made the firm at that time had some fifty head of stallions for sale. A brief history of the breed, as well as of the business of the firm, we give below, as sent us by the Messrs. Oltmanns, and given in their own words:

Our patrons, and the public generally, will be interested in a brief statement of the facts relating to the breed of horses imported and bred by our firm for many years. We claim to be the pioneers in the business of importing German Coach Horses in the United States, and we have taken the grand sweepstake premium at many State fairs for several consecutive years before other firms that now claim to be rivals ever engaged in the business. But neither our horses nor our business need any booming, for they speak for themselves.

Our horses are mainly imported from Eastfriesland and Oldenburg, the two comprising the northwestern corner of Germany. In this region the raising of horses has long received the most intelligent and careful attention from the wide-awake and thrifty farmers. These countries were generally blessed with wise and generous rulers, who, if they were not philanthropists, were always attentive to their own interests, and were willing to promote the prosperity of their subjects. But, above all, the whole population, since the dawn of history, have been lovers of horses, often equalling the Arab in attachment to their steeds and brood mares.

The Roman historian tells us of the Batavian cavalry as being the flower of the Roman army. Batavia proper did not include the country of the Friesians, but the limited knowledge of the Romans and the want of intercourse with the people dwelling on the shores of the German Ocean may well lead us to believe that these large bodies of cavalry did not come alone from the swamps and marshes of Holland, but were simply named Batavian because they came to the Romans at the Batavian frontiers.

The incursions into, and the final subjugation of England, though generally credited to the Angles and Saxons, undoubtedly was accomplished by the warriors drawn from the shores nearest to the invaded country. And here again we meet with traces of the great attachment to the noble horse. Hengist (stallion) Horsa are named of the leaders of this host that finally established Teuton supremacy in England, and introduced the blood of which the Anglo-Saxon of to-day is so justly proud. Whenever and wherever we hear of them, they are noted for their noble companion, the horse.

Well-authenticated history tells us of the careful breeding of horses in these regions, and since war has ceased to be the occupation of the powerful nobles and princes, many of them have made noble records for themselves in improving the originally good stock, and bringing it to a degree formerly unknown.

The first German Coach horses were imported by us in 1885. At the present time there are a good many firms in this country who are handling the German Coach horses, but we are considered the principal importers, confining ourselves strictly to this class and breed of horses, dealing only in the best class of German Coach horses registered in the stud book of Germany, and before purchased by us are guaranteed to be sure foal getters. The German Coach horse is a first-class coacher, but at the same time he is fitted for agricultural purposes, and being a distinct breed is certain to transmit his good qualities to its offspring. Since the sixteenth century

the German Coach horse has been recognized as a first-class and useful coacher. Especially under the reign of Anton Guenther (1603-1667) the breeding of this class of horses was flourishing in a high degree, and stood first in Germany. That this breed was highly appreciated is proven by the circumstance that these horses were given and considerably used in those times for princely presents.

The German Coach horse is fifteen hands two inches to sixteen hands three inches high. The colors are bay, brown and black; some few have a white spot in the forehead and white feet. They trot very regularly and with much action; are very stylish and handsome, and have short backs and good quarters; weigh from 1,350 to 1,600 pounds. Their early maturity is well-known, being fit for work at two years and for breeding at three years old. In fertility and great hardiness they are not to be surpassed in drawing loads. A couple of good strong horses can convey 10,000 pounds on paved roads.

Gnapheus, who was Mayor of the city of Norden in 1558, says that the city of Aurich had seven annual fairs, to which the Westphalians, Friesians and Belgians came in great numbers to buy war horses (stallions) and cattle for breeding purposes, both being found there only in the greatest perfection. Count Emo III., of Eastfriesland, sent to King James of England (a founder of a more national system of horse breeding in that country), four Friesian stallions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Late Importation of John Millar & Sons, "Thistle Ha," Brougham, Ont.

Of late years the importation of Shorthorn cattle has been the exception rather than the rule. The difficulty of getting them from the Shorthorn districts in Great Britain, together with the irksome, though necessary, quarantine restrictions after landing in Canada, have combined to deter many from continuing this important work. Cruickshank or Sittyton Shorthorns, as most of our readers are aware, have acquired more than a continental reputation. When the Sittyton herd was sold two years ago, for exportation to South America, a large number of the choicest matrons of the herd, together with several of the best breeding bulls, were purchased to add to the already famous herd of Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. From the 1891 crop of calves from these cows the above gentlemen made a selection, ten of which are bulls and three heifers. These have lately arrived home from the quarantine station at Halifax. Every one of them is sired by bulls bred at Sittyton, while their dams belong to the most esteemed Cruickshank tribes, which are represented as follows: Four Lavanders, three Secrets, and one each of the Crocus, Clipper, Barwith Bud, Silvia, Lovely and Duke of Gloucester tribes. The bulls are chiefly of the most approved colors. We should be much disappointed if each of the entire lot does not turn out exceptionally well. In date of birth the bulls range from March 27th to June 3rd of last year, and are of the unmistakable type of the Aberdeenshire Shorthorns, having straight top and under lines, good depth of rib, with nice touch, and giving every evidence of being capable of carrying a good weight of flesh. These calves were necessarily weaned early to be placed on shipboard; however they all have stood their voyage right well. Breeders requiring bulls to head their herds had better not linger, for they are not likely to be long wanting buyers. In regard to the cattle bred at Thistle Ha, we were much impressed with the grand, fleshy two-year-old and yearling daughters of Vice-Consul. It is difficult to conceive anything more even as a lot. They are all large and well developed, and belong to such good, standard families as the Strathallan and Astarte, while a number are from imported cows of the best Sittyton and Kinnellar tribes. Here are also a number of young bulls of the right stamp, although the sales of such come quick and fast, as there is at present an increased demand for No. 1 bulls.

The large flock of imported Shropshire sheep are doing well.

Maplecliff Stock Farm

Is situated in County of Lanark, about one mile from the limits of the city of Ottawa. The proprietors are Messrs. R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., who have for a number of years been breeding Ayrshires, and now have a small but choice herd. Robbie Dick, 5363 (Canada Ayrshire Herd record, Vol. 3) is at the head of the herd; he was bred by Mr. Thos. Brown, Petite Cote, and is three years old, nicely marked, has a good mellow skin, is low set, a little undersized, but is proving himself a good sire.

Sunbeam, bred by Mr. Thos. Guy, of Oshawa, Ont., is a good type of an Ayrshire; she has been a successful prize winner at many of the leading shows. She is a red and white of good size, and a heavy milker, her milk rich in butter fat; her average for six months after calving last season was 22 quarts per day. She now has a fine bull calf at her foot, sired by Robbie Dick, that promises to make a good one.

Susie Jane is a large cow, and is also an excellent milker. In the stables is the young bull, Sultan 2nd, from this cow; he is about one year old, sired by Jack of Shade Park. This is a strong calf, promising to make a large and good animal; he was a prize winner last season at Ottawa in a ring of fifteen.

Queen of Meadows, a red and white three-year-old, bred by Mr. Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, is a large fine looking cow.

Messrs. Reid & Co. have for sale three young bulls, Sultan 2nd and two others. This firm are also breeders of bronze turkeys, which have been prize winners wherever shown. Amongst these is a tom weighing over 40 lbs.

The South Dumfries and Paris District Breeders' Association.

This, we believe, is to be the initial Breeders' Association in Canada, formed with a view of assisting horse breeding, started somewhat after the manner of the Scotch and English district system, with the object of obtaining the best stallions suitable for the locality. The membership fee is fixed at the nominal sum of 50c., for which sum the members are entitled to all the privileges of the Association. Last season the best results were obtained, two capital horses having been selected, viz., Crosby Chief, an imported Clydesdale stallion owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, and Wild Harry, an imported Yorkshire Coach Stallion owned by Hisy & Son, Creemore, Ont. Both of these had been prize winners, the latter having won sweepstakes in his class at the Toronto Industrial and the Toronto Spring Stallion Show previous to his being chosen. In proof of the satisfactory results the Association intend selecting three stallions the coming season, including a Clydesdale, Coach and Thoroughbred. The advantages of organizing, both to the members as well as the owners of stallions, is readily understood—to the members because they obtain the use of stallions of the best breeding and merit at the same rates that they would have to pay for any horse that chanced to stand in the locality. The horse has to be brought within reach of each member at least once a week, and for a period of three months.

The advantage to the stallion owner is that a sufficient number of mares is guaranteed to make the arrangement pay. If district breeding associations with this object were formed all over the country it would give a wonderful impetus to the breeding interests generally. A more systematic manner of mating the mares with suitable stallions would be the result. Now often through the want of a proper horse not being within reach, and often through ignorance the best mares are lost on account of not breeding them in the proper line.

—"And you know this Deacon Elkins to be a thoroughly reliable man in every respect?" "Indeed, I do," said honest Nathan Robbins. "He is the very soul of honor; couldn't do a mean thing. I'd trust him with all I have." "Well, I'm glad to hear this, for I'm just going to buy a horse of him." "A horse?" "Yes—a horse." "Then I don't know anything about him."

Studs, Flocks and Herds.**WOODLANDS CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.**

The proprietors of this stud are Messrs. Sorby Bros., of Guelph, their stock farm being conveniently situated four miles from the city, while Gourock, a flag station on the W., G & B. branch of the G. T. R., adjoining the barns gives convenient access to the farm.

The stud here consists of thirty-five head, of which a goodly number are mares and fillies of great merit, bred in the most popular lines. The fact that several winners have been bred in this stud when shown in company with imported animals attest the high producing qualities of the original stock imported. Among the mares that are particularly attractive is Evening Star, which, in 1889, the year she was imported, won first at London Provincial and Toronto Industrial shows. She was then carrying the filly Venus, a very handsome brown mare by Queen's Own, spoken of elsewhere in this issue, and now in the stud of Messrs. Graham, of Claremont.

Another filly from Evening Star, by Boydson Boy, is also a right good one. We were particularly impressed with five fillies rising two, one of which is Venus just mentioned; young Lilly, imported last season and took first prize at Toronto, sire McCammon; another by the McGregor horse Henry Irving, also recently imported; and two others by Bold Boy, forming a quintette that would grace any stud, or get to the front in any show. In stallions recently imported, Grandeur adds one more to the list of Clydesdale stallions with which Canada is so well favored. He is a horse that deserves more than a passing notice, sired by that great horse Darnley, who as well as his sons has done so much to improve the Clydesdale breed. Grandeur's dam is by Farmer (286), celebrated alike in show ring and breeding stud. In color Grandeur is a rich dark bay; his legs and feet both in form and material leave nothing to be desired. In size he ranks amongst the largest, while in back, quarters and rib, together with stylish finish in head and neck, he is of a type that is most popular amongst Clydesdale breeders.

Another new comer is Culzean, rising three-year-old. He is a lofty, attractive colt that should develop into a show yard winner. He was sired by Lord Erskine, his dam Jewel by Prince of Wales, therefore is full brother to the well known horse Lord Ailsa.

A number of others, such as McNab's Heir, by the McGregor horse McNab; Lord Flashwood, by the Highland Society winner Flashwood; Prince of Ayr, bred in the stud, sired by Boydson Boy, and winner at the Industrial Show at Toronto last fall. He is a stylish horse of great quality. Besides these there are a number of others mentioned in the last report of this stud. The past season Messrs. Sorby imported two Hackneys. The stallion Mid Norfolk Swell (2595), by Young Redout (2787), has improved in form since he won third at the last Toronto Industrial Show. The mare Mabel, by The Gun (344), is very pretty; she has an exceedingly promising foal at her foot. Taken as a whole, the stallions are of a class that are wanted. A visit to this breeding farm is likely to finish with a purchase by those seeking anything in this line.

TOP GALLANT STOCK FARM,

the proprietor of which is Mr. T. W. Evans, Yelverton P. O., who has yearly brought out some of the best specimens of Clydesdales. The beautiful horse Royal Salute deserves premier position in mentioning this stud; he is of splendid breeding, sired by the world-renowned Darnley, while his dam is by that successful breeding horse Lord Lyon. Royal Salute has thickened out immensely since last seen in the show ring, he is in point of excellence among the best stallions of the breed imported into this country, while as a sire both his colts that have been imported as well as those sired here in Canada are exceedingly fine. A horse of this stamp is sure to be of untold benefit to this breeding industry. An importer who is courageous enough to bring out such high priced horses deserves the patronage and good wishes of his countrymen.

Glenlee Chief, by McGregor, now rising three, is a tight built, attractive horse of the right stamp, he has the best of legs and feet, and moves in the most improved style, and, doubtless, will soon find a purchaser.

Island King, another rising four, is by the Top Gallant horse Cumbræ, his dam being the prize-winning mare Victoria, by What Care I, thus his breeding runs in the most popular line. Island King is a most promising young horse, he is of large scale and lofty, with abundance of bone, and should turn out a most desirable investment.

To supply the demand for horses of a lighter sort, Mr. Evans has lately purchased in Illinois the trotting bred horse Starlight, which for beauty of form and size is an exceedingly good one. He is a whole colored bay with black points, standing fully 16½ hands; he has flat, clean bone, capital feet, and at once strikes the eye as a horse of exceptionally fine appearance. He also is bred in the most popular line, sired by Starlight Hambletonian, a son of Hambletonian 10; first dam by Lexington, second dam by Green Mountain Morgan. This horse is a striking contrast to a host of useless weeds that have been brought into this country under the name of standard-bred horses, too many of which are propagating unsoundness and puny offspring, which is sure to have a bad effect hereafter.

Chatty Letter from the States.

There are a good many cattle being fed for April markets. Practical feeders say that "fall feeding" to maturity does not pay the beef raiser at present prices for cattle and corn. He thinks that if ripe beeves realize less than 6 cents per lb. gross weight, it pays best to take fair fleshed "feeders" and give them corn for a month or two, and sell for what they will bring.

Some fancy 1,500 lb. cattle sold at \$5.25 lately. The top price a year ago was \$5.40.

One day recently dressed beef men paid \$3.25 @ 4.45 for 1,050 @ 1,450 lb. steers, including rough 1,245-lb. steers at \$3.00 @ 3.75; good 1,188-lb. steers at \$4.10; choice 1,314 @ 1,350-lb. steers at \$4.35 @ 4.45; shippers and exporters paid 3.50 for 1,706-lb. bulls, and \$4.10 @ 5 for 1,278 @ 1,533 lb. steers, with 1,618-lb steers at 4.70. Native cow sold principally at \$2.30 @ 2.75, and bulls largely at \$2.75 @ 3. Texas cows and steers mixed sold at \$2 @ 2.60, and Texas steers at \$3.10 @ 3.60.

J. C. Kenworthy, of Nelson & Sons, Jersey City, was among the visitors. He was en route to Truman's place at Bushnell, Ill. Mr. J. H. Truman, he says, is now making a trip through Wyoming, Montana and Washington taking notes on the horse business. Mr. Kenworthy has an idea there will be plenty of good fat cattle ready to come forward within a month or two. Very few good ones are going into the Jersey City market.

Mr. Truman, in connection with Nelson and Sons, of Liverpool, has already exported two shipments of well-bred Montana horses, and he thinks quite a business can be developed.

The British markets for American cattle have lately been on the mend, best States steers making 12 cents, sinking the offal, at London.

The live cattle exporters are making a little money, as cattle here are cheap now.

Horses are selling very low unless of fine quality, and the trouble is there are very few of that kind coming. In every state there is a deluge of common and inferior horses.

Hogs lately have been hogs, or, to spread, selling at \$4.50 @ 5.05, or \$1.25 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago.

Sheep are selling readily this spring at \$5.00 @ 5.40 for "fed" westerns, averaging 110 @ 130 lbs., and \$5.50 @ 6.60 for lambs.

Mr. F. A. Folger's Stock Farm.

Within a five minutes' walk of Kingston Junction, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, the above farm is most favorably situated, both for visitors from a distance as well as for convenient transit of any animals that require shipping by rail. Standard-bred trotting horses and Holstein cattle are both extensively bred, the aim from the outset being to procure the best in both lines of breeding. Holstein cattle were first introduced some six years ago, when the best families and individuals were selected with a view of forming a herd second to none in the Dominion. The three families that produced the best results are Jamaica, Lutske and Aiggies. As an example of the sort of individuals introduced, such cows are imported:— Ismaline, whose dam has a milk record of 85 lbs. per day, and a butter record of 17½ lbs. per week. Ismaline herself gave 74 lbs. per day as a three-year-old. Another good one is Nixie L. (imp.), always a winner wherever shown, winning two first prizes at Toronto Industrial and first at the Provincial at Kingston. She has since become celebrated all over the province. Her record is 84 lbs. of milk; butter record, 18 lbs. in seven days. The last addition to the herd by purchase is Ethelkas Prince, No. 13637, bred by the estate of the late John Mitchell, Meadowbrook, New York. He was sired by Jamaica's Prince 3143, whose dam Jamaica's three-year-old milk record was 112 lbs. 2 oz. per day, and 12,830 lbs. in five months and nineteen days. The dam of Ethelkas Prince had a three-year-old record of 101 lbs. per day. Thus it will be seen how exceedingly strong in producing lines this bull is bred, and he therefore can scarcely fail to produce great results in still further improving the herd, the calves sired by him already showing great promise. A number of the older cows now in the herd were originally imported from North Holland. These have been carefully bred to bulls of the best possible breeding, in order to produce cattle that would be equal of those brought from their native land, with the result that two-year-old heifers are producing upwards of 50 lbs. of milk per day; three-year-olds have records of 70 lbs. per day, while matured cows yield over 80 lbs. per day. These figures give pretty conclusive evidence of the success attained. In point of numbers, probably this is one of the largest herds of the breed in Ontario, including all ages of both sexes, upwards of 80 head of cattle being in the stables at the time of our visit. In horses equal care has been exercised in selecting from the best performing families. Mr. Folger in both lines of breeding evidently pins his faith to the offspring of great producing dams. Such is the handsome young stallion Palm-Leaf 7634, who has size and an attractive way of going to back up his excellent breeding, his sire being Pan-coast, also the sire of Patron, 2.14½, while his dam Augusta is also the dam of Chanter, 2.20½, and Shallcross, 2.21½, the dam of Augusta being Dolly Mills, who is also the dam of Orange Girl, 2.20, and Ajax, Artimas, Sir Walkill and Walkill Chief, all sires of speed from 2.18 to 2.30. Another good one is Dr. Carver 7369, whose two-year-old race record is 2.40, he also having won the Woodbine three-year-old stakes and medal at Toronto, August 20th, 1888. He is a son of New York Dictator 5200, dam Kitty Morgan, who is also the dam of Nancy Talbot, whose four-year-old record is 2.29. Among the brood mares is Augusta, the dam of Palm-Leaf; she is now in her 22nd year, having recently landed from Kentucky; is now in foal to Jaybird, sire of Allerton, 2.09½. Another capital good one is the handsome bay mare, own sister to Dr. Carver, also recently arrived. She is a large mare of grand proportions, and is in foal to Eaglebird, the sire of the phenomenal Monbars, 2.16½. Eaglebird is, as most of our readers are aware, a son of Jaybird. The number of medals won by representatives of this stud and herd are tangible evidence of the high prominence they have attained.

Our Scottish Letter.

HUGH WATSON AND WILLIAM MCCOMBIE.

A CHAPTER IN CATTLE-BREEDING HISTORY.

Perhaps cattle breeders in Canada have a greater liking for the Shorthorn than his great rival the Aberdeen Angus, but whatever their predilections the careers of great breeders in whatever department must be of general interest to breeders of all classes of stock.

Two figures fill our view when we survey the early history and modern success of Polled cattle of the northeast of Scotland—those of Hugh Watson, of Keillor, in the County of Forfar, and William McCombie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire. The former has been called the Colling, and the latter the Booth of the famous black.

There was an hereditary love of cattle breeding in the Watson family. Records show that as early as 1735 the grandfather of Hugh Watson had a herd of cattle of proverbial excellence. He was himself born at the farm of Bannatyne, Newtyle, in 1789, and he died in 1865. He became tenant of Keillor, in the parish of Meikle, about 1808, and founded his herd with six cows and a bull which he got from his father, to which he added ten of the best figures and the best bull he could find in Trinity Muir Market, Brechin. The bull he has purchased was Tartan Jock, the first of a line of Jocks that now confuse the pedigree investigator, but which in their lifetime were the means of carrying the fame of the Angus Daddies into England and Ireland, and from them sprung some of the most celebrated families of the modern Aberdeen Angus cattle. Mr. Watson is pronounced by Mr. McCombie to have been the first great improver of the polled breed. No one will deny him that distinction, and no herd in the country can be named that is not indebted to Keillor blood. He was a great stickler for black colors, and bred out all other shades as far as it was possible for one man to do so. His motto was "breed from the best" irrespective of their affinity or blood, and he acted on the in-and-in breeding principle, building up different families marked by varying characteristics. By means of the principle of selection from amongst the members of his herd, adopted by the early Southdown improvers, he was soon in possession of better cattle than any other of the Angus breeders. He was a heavy breeder, and by a method of his own which he adopted and practiced with great success, he was able to have one cow suckle five calves in one season. As early as 1829 he exhibited successfully at Smithfield, and the ox he then showed gave, when killed, results which showed him to be but little short of the Durham ox as a cattle-feeding prodigy. One of his heifers at four and a-half years old was so much thought of that at the request of the H. & A. Society she was shown at Smithfield as an illustration of the capabilities of Scotch cattle. She was sold for £50, and shown round the country after the manner of the Durham ox. Her bone was almost as fine as that of a Roe Deer, and her brisket when she was killed was scarcely eight inches from the ground. Her inside fat weighed equal to one-fourth of her gross dead weight. His cow, Old Grannie White, stands first in the herd book, was calved in 1824, and died 1st July, 1859. She was dam of twenty-five calves. She gave up breeding in her twenty-ninth year, and ceased to nurse in the previous year. It is clear from this that the Angus Daddies were a singularly healthy race with fine constitutions. These items serve to convey to the mind some idea of the improvement effected by Hugh Watson in the Polled cattle of Forfarshire in the short period of a little over twenty

years, but it is not likely that the breed would have risen to the pitch of popularity which it afterwards attained had it not been for an event which at first threatened its extinction.

About 1827 Shorthorn cattle were first introduced into the north-eastern counties, and experiments made in crossing them and the Polled cattle, giving results which far surpassed anything before dreamed of in cattle breeding; a craze for crossing set in which threatened the extinction of the breed which made the cross possible. It was at this stage that the man appeared on the scene who turned the tide of battle, rescued the Daddies from the fate which seemed to be imminent, and in the end of the day carried the war so far into the enemy's camp that now it seems to be not improbable that the term cosmopolitan will pass from the Shorthorn to the Polled.

William McCombie was born at Tillyfour, in the parish of Alfred, in 1805, and died in the spring of 1880. He began cattle dealing with his father before he was twenty years of age, and in 1829 became tenant of Tillyfour. In the following year he gave up dealing and embarked on his career as a breeder. His herd lasted exactly half a century. It was dispersed in 1880, consequent on his death. He bought Queen Mother, his most celebrated matron cow, at Ardovie when a yearling for £12 10s., and at Paris in 1878 he gained with a group of females, descended from this cow and all bred by himself, two £100 prizes—one for the best group of cattle bred by an exhibitor outside of France, and the other for the best group of beef producing cattle bred by exhibitor, open to the world. Between these two dates and events he was privileged to do for the breed what it has fallen to the lot of few men to accomplish.

The early polled cattle of Aberdeenshire were noted for their symmetry, but they were regarded as undersized for work oxen. Their aptitude to lay on flesh was, however, a well-known characteristic, and they were also famed for their hardy constitution and fine moulded heads. They were thick, low-set, compact and fine in the bone. This form has been preserved all through their period of improvement, and the modern Polled is a development on a larger scale of the old Buchan Humes. The type of the breed is cylindrical, and not square like the Shorthorn, and wherever the latter form appears there is a suspicion of a Shorthorn cross. As butchers' beasts they are hardly to be surpassed. They die well and cut up admirably. The cross between a Shorthorn bull and a Polled cow makes, perhaps, the best beef animal in existence. The unimproved Doddy, however, possessed one qualification which has been somewhat neglected in the improved. The cow was a deep milker, and of course there are still families and individuals which excel at the pail, but, as a whole, this characteristic of other beef breeds is not lacking in the Polled—that as dairy cattle their value has not increased with their improvement in capacity to lay on flesh.

These, then, are briefly some of the features of the breed. How have they been developed? There are these foundations of Polled blood:—The Ardovie cow, Black Meg 766, the bull Panmure 51, and the Keillor Jocks, already referred to. Black Meg was a wonderful specimen, she bred calves until nearly twenty years of age, and was also a deep milker. Her daughter was Queen of Ardovie 29, and McCombie's Queen Mother 348 was a daughter of Queen of Ardovie 29. Panmure 51 was bought, when eighteen months old, at a sale of Lord Panmure's stock by Mr. Fullerton, of Ardovie, for £17 17s., and to this gentleman Mr. McCombie acknowledged himself to be under great obligations, as it was from him he got the stock that did him most good.

Mr. McCombie's object in devoting himself to cattle breeding, as declared by himself, was to improve the Aberdeen or Angus Polled breed with respect to size, symmetry, fineness of bone, strength of constitution and disposition to accumulate fat. In order to do this he spared no expense in obtaining the finest animals from the purest stocks, and in breeding he acted on the principle of breeding in-and-in until he had fixed the type, then introducing a fresh crop to strengthen the blood, and afterwards reverting

to the blood first used in fixing the type. His expressed view is that in-and-in breeding may be followed for a time until the type be developed; but to continue for a length of time to breed in-and-in is not only against my experience, but, I believe, against nature. How he fixed the type is illustrated by the breeding of his earlier strains. The bull Monarch 44, used by him in the 40's was calved in 1843, and was got by Panmure 51, out of Julia 671, by Panmure 51. He was thus the produce of a bull and his own daughter. Monarch was mated with Queen Mother 348, and she too was got by Panmure 51. Two heifers, Lola Montes and Bloomer, were bred in this way. Queen Mother was again mated with the first Polled Victor 46; he was a son of Monarch, and his dam, Jean Ann 206, was a full sister to Queen Mother. The result was a heifer named Windsor 202, one of the most handsome as well as most successful breeding animals in the herd. It was at this stage that the principle of departing from in-and-in breeding was put into practice. In 1848 the bull Angus 45, from Keillor, and without known relation to the Panmure strain, was bought for £36. He was mated with the inbred Lola Montes, Bloomer and Windsor, and from each of them there was produce. The fruit of the union with Lola Montes was Charlotte 203, one of the best cows ever bred at Tillyfour, and a first-prize winner at the H. & A. S., and also at the first Paris exhibition in 1856. She was a cow with a grand constitution, evidenced by the fact that she triumphantly emerged from conflict with all the malignant diseases that prove so fatal to cattle. Bloomer produced twins, a bull and a cow, and the latter, the Belle 205, is an illustration of a Free Martin breeding. In 1854 Mr. McCombie seems to have had enough of the out crop, as he then purchased the bull Hanton 228, which had been first at the H. & A. S. at Berwick in that year. In his veins there was again a dash of Panmure blood. He was crossed on the Panmure Angus cows, the best produce being three heifers out of Charlotte. One of these, Pride of Aberdeen 581, was an undersized calf and not much thought of when young. She, however, is one of the record cows of the Polled breed, and produced grand heifer calves, but never was much of a milker. Whether from a feeling that he was in danger of losing his type, or from some other cause, it is significant that after Hanton Mr. McCombie used in succession several bulls of close in breeding. Hanton was bred in 1855 and 1857 to the cow Windsor 202, one in which the Angus cross was not present, and the produce were the two bulls Windsor 221 and Rob Roy Macgregor 267. The former was sold, but Mr. McCombie afterwards introduced some of his produce into the herd; the latter became stud bull at Tillyfour. After him he used Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, whose dam was Maid of Orleans 580, a daughter of Hanton and Bloomer, and so also an inbred cow without Angus blood. In 1861 he secured Don Fernando 514, a son of the Windsor bull which he sold, and after him he got President 4th 368, of Panmure and Ardovie breeding, and then Bright 454, a son of his own Black Prince of Tillyfour already referred to.

These items show that there was not much out crossing after the one case of Angus, but that Mr. McCombie seems to have concluded that he could not have too much of the original Panmure blood. Of course during the currency of the twenty years that had elapsed since Monarch and Queen Mother had first been mated, there had been opportunity for blending the crosses within the herd itself, which contained many other families besides the one now referred to. It is, however, not without significance that almost all the Tillyfour prize animals were of the Queen tribe, and the Paris group of 1878 was, I think, wholly so.

Mr. McCombie held his first public sale in 1850, and the last Tillyfour sale took place in 1880, after his death. In all not less than 350 breeding animals were publicly sold at these sales, for upwards of £14,000. At the first sale such prices as 35 gs., 29 gs. and 30 gs. were the highest. At the dispersion sale the highest figure was 270 gs. given for the cow Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, and the average was £48 1s. 6d.

SCOTLAND YET.

How Shall We Improve Our Horses?

BY A. WILSON.

It may not be out of place for me, in this age of progression and great competition, to pass a few remarks on one of the most important branches of agriculture. Every one is aware of the very dull market there is for the large majority of horses that are bred in this country, and it is almost impossible for anyone to conjecture what will be the results if a still further continuance of the present methods are carried on in raising nondescript animals. No doubt the States was the great dumping ground for a large portion of the low bred horses raised here. Two obstacles have come in the way which have completely shut that market against this class. First of all, the Western States are raising such a quantity of horses, which are being shipped into the large cities and sold by auction at prices that would stagger the most of the farmers here. Good-looking working horses, all in fine condition, weighing from ten hundred to sixteen hundred pounds, are selling daily at prices from \$50 to \$100 each. The next obstacle was the McKinley bill, which many consider the greatest awakener we have ever had in this country. In many ways trade has been changing while we have been asleep. In this age of easy and quick travelling many have gone to Europe, and are now adopting the styles and fashions of European countries. Fast trotters were formerly wanted, but now stylish horses with high knee action are most in demand. Horses of this class are at present being imported from Great Britain, where fabulous prices are being paid for them. To meet the demand which is at our very door and elsewhere, highly bred sires must be used, such as the English Coach, the Hackney and the Thoroughbred; the qualities of each I will here treat separately. The

ENGLISH COACH HORSE

is one of the most impressive sires. They have been bred for two points (style and color) for centuries. The results are wonderful when highly bred stallions of this type are mated with light legged driving mares from the first cross. I have seen the very best results if the offspring of this cross are again bred to coach stallions. The result will be most satisfactory. Light legged horses are much easier bred than draught horses, because in the former it is type, quality and action, while in the latter it is size and weight. It can be seen how much easier it is to breed for type, quality and action in the one, than size and weight in the other with the same mares. It will also be seen how careful everyone should be in mating their mares to gain the best results, and keep to one line and breeding.

THE HACKNEY.

In the general acceptance of the word, is a horse superior to all others for riding or driving purposes. The continental countries of Europe place great confidence in this breed. The French Government agent, when writing to the royal commission on horse breeding in Great Britain in 1973, says that he placed the greatest reliance on the English Hackney, for they had been the source of the great improvement in the horses that have been produced in France. I don't suppose there is a breed of horses in the world possessed of the same ambition, action and courage. History tells us they have been held in the very highest esteem for centuries. Lawrence writes of horses having been sold of this stamp, four hundred years ago, at prices from £70 to £80. The Hackney, although not bred for color like the Coach horse, has been bred for type, strength and action—they show that fine, wedgy confirmation which is so essential in horses for riding and driving in four-in-hands and lighter vehicles, such as the mail phaeton, T cart, victoria and dog cart. They go with that fine elastic step which make them so suitable for driving in crowded parks, and for this purpose are much sought after. It matters not whether they are driven four miles or fourteen miles an hour they always keep up that beautiful showy action, and it can be seen from time to time, in matches that have taken place in England, the wonderful speed, strength and

endurance they possess for carrying heavy weight and trotting long distances. There are many instances of them having trotted 17 to 20 miles within the hour, carrying 15 stones, and it is on record where one trotted 24 miles in one hour. Almost every sporting gentleman in England keeps hacks of this stamp for riding to cover while their hunters have been sent on hours before them to the place of meet, and in many instances I have seen them carry their masters across country in fine style when their hunters failed to get there in time. In mating highly bred stallions of this breed to nice wedgy roadster mares it is wonderful how they blend together and produce a horse of very fine confirmation—in fact horses bred in this way from the very best Hackney sires are superior to most of the stallions that are being imported. It seems strange that the farmers in this country will persist in supporting overgrown stallions, both of the Hackney and Coach horse breeds, in preference to the highly finished horse of a less size. It must be understood there are culls in every breed of animals, it does not matter of what breed they are, and if sires of a low standard are imported they should not be patronized, and very soon a better class will come, and those who wish to import the best will be encouraged to do so. How many times have we seen stallions of a very high class driven out of this country by the want of support. I could name numbers of them which have gone to the States and made a great name. If they had received the support they merited they would have been here yet, and been a great boon to the country at large.

THE THOROUGHBRED

is of the highest breeding of any of the horse kind, and individually is the most impressive sire. They have never been bred for type, but for speed at the gallop the same as the roadster here for speed at the trot, and it can be seen in districts here where thoroughbreds have been travelling of different confirmations, how they impress their gets with their own particular form. Anyone who has witnessed large classes of them brought out at some of the leading shows will notice this. Although some are great race horses themselves and getters of race horses, that is no criterion when crossed with common mares. Now a thoroughbred, to be a successful sire to cross with common mares, should be of good size and of a thick, wedgy shape, with thick, deep quarters, short back, well sprung ribs, shoulders well laid back, and all who know what it is to ride on horse back know the difference between straight shoulders and sloping shoulders. A horse with the former moves the body every time he steps and shakes his rider, and is not safe to ride, but the one with the sloping shoulders moves with a fine elastic step and is a pleasure to ride, and invariably has a certain amount of knee action. If this were only studied a very little and put into practice, what a fine class of hunters of great value could be raised here. Stallions of this breed can be mated to a rougher class of mares than would be suited for either the Coach horse or the Hackney, and with the rougher class of mares the grading process of a higher standard would become much quicker and more profitable.

THE DRAUGHT HORSES

are of many breeds, the Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Percherons, Belgians and Danish. Of all the breeds the Clydesdales and the Shires are the most in favor, and probably the Clydesdale come first, although in some parts of the States the Shires are coming to the front, and in many instances I hear more of them because of their solid color, it being not so characteristic in the Shire as in the Clydesdale to have so much white markings. But whatever breed is used it should always be the aim of everyone raising draught horses to get as much size and weight as possible on short legs, with good feet and pasterns, which is most essential in draught horses for city work. There is one very important matter I would like to mention here which may be wholly unknown to many, but is attracting the attention of many horsemen to this country, that is, the climating of the different horses shipped into Great Britain. The Canadian horse stands first on the list—they will go into

their work almost the day they land. The German and French horses take one year. Horses from the U. S. A. six months. It will be seen from this what a valuable country this is for raising stock, if good use were made of it. There are large railway firms and others in Great Britain who would buy Canadian draught horses in preference to any other if they could get them suitable. There were Canadian horses shipped into France last summer, and the few that were suitable have given the greatest of satisfaction. The great fault of our horses is the want of type and quality. In a country like this everyone who is breeding stock should earnestly endeavor to raise the very best and make them attractive to buyers. In the meantime it is purely accidental if a marketable horse is raised by the present methods. Many will say, how can we procure such stallions to breed from? My answer is, do as the South Dumfries and Paris districts have done, where the system has been one of the greatest successes. Form associations such as they have done, with a set of rules governing the society. There is no fear but success will attend all such efforts.

Sheep a Profitable Stock for the Canadian Farmer.

BY JAMES RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL.

A great many of the farmers of Ontario have given up raising sheep, and claim it does not pay to raise them, but take an average farm of 100 acres of good land and it will carry a flock of twenty ewes under good management, and the profits will run from \$100 to \$200 per year from wool and mutton. Ten acres of clover and peas will with a few roots be all that is required for their winter feed, and there is a gain in growing these crops, as peas and clover enrich the soil and relieve the necessity of growing so much barley at the present low price, (with no prospect of improvement for coming years, it being a crop which tends to impoverish the soil and makes a very small return in manure). There are many different opinions as to what kind of sheep are most profitable to raise. This I believe should be regulated by the quality of the soil. The Cotswolds some years ago were awarded the medal at Toronto Industrial against all breeds for the best pair of fat sheep for exportation, which was won by ewes weighing 345 pounds each. Again recently at the London Provincial show the Cotswolds were awarded first prize against all others, although it seems to me a mistake—the competition of one breed against another. The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association could make a change in this particular satisfactory to all interested. The real value of Cotswolds is in crossing on other breeds or on grade flocks. Mr. Russell, Swanwick, Manager of the Agricultural College Farm at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, showed me a flock of sheep, two of every kind in Great Britain, which he had collected together that he might compare their feeding qualities. He remarked at the time that a great many of their Cotswold rams were used in England to cross on Down ewes, to improve their feeding quality, and no doubt the mutton sells for Down mutton on the English markets. The gain in using Cotswold rams in Canada is to get size for shipping purposes, as we all know it is the weight that brings the profit. I can only give my own experience in breeding Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds and Shropshires. A few years ago I fed in one pen two pairs of first prize Cotswold ewes at the English Royal, and one pair of Shropshire ewes, first prize winners at the H. S. Show in Scotland; raised pure-bred lambs from them all, and find the Cotswold will produce the heaviest lambs, and in shearings again I find the Cotswold will shear about three pounds to two of the Shrops. Canada has only been a resting place for the Cotswolds on their way to the west, even as far as Colorado. The wool dealers injured the reputation of the Cotswolds, as they fancied every coarse fleece was a Cotswold when not one in five hundred was from pure blooded Cotswold sheep. The demand for Cotswolds in the west at present cannot be supplied. This goes far to show no other breed will replace them.

Hereford Cattle.

[A paper read by F. A. Fleming before the Dominion Hereford Association.]

Mr. Wm. Marshall, an eminent agriculturist and writer on rural affairs, in his Rural Economy of Gloucester, in 1788, more than 100 years ago, gives the following description of Herefords:—

"The Herefordshire breed of cattle, taking it all in all, may without risk, I believe, be deemed the first breed of cattle in this Island. In general appearance the Herefordshire cattle resemble very much those of Sussex, except in their superior size. The frame is altogether athletic, with limbs in most cases sufficiently clean for the purposes of travelling. The form of many of them as beasts of draught is nearly complete. Besides their superiority as beasts of draught and their being eligible as dairy stock, the females at least *fat kindly at an early age*, the strongest proof of their excellency as fattening cattle."

In another section of the book Mr. Marshall gives a description of the qualities of the Herefordshire ox intended for grazing in that country:—

"The general appearance is full of health and vigor. The countenance pleasant, cheerful, open, the forehead broad, the eye full and lively, the horns bright, tapering and spreading, the head small, the chop clean, the neck long and tapering, the chest deep, the bosom broad and projecting forward, the chin full, the loin broad, the hips standing wide and level with the spine, the quarters long and wide (at the reach), the rump even with the general level of the back, not drooping or standing high and sharp above the quarters, the tail slender, the barrel round and roomy, the carcass throughout being deep and well spread, the thigh clean and regularly tapering, the legs upright and short, the bone below the knee and hoof small, the feet of middle size, the cod and twist round and full, the flank large, the flesh everywhere mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chin, shoulders and the ribs, the hide mellow and middle thickness, the coat neatly haired, bright and silky, its color a middle red, with a bald face, the last being characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed." This, then, is the picture of a typical Hereford as the breed existed about 100 years ago.

Another authority, Mr. I. H. Campbell, Charlton, Kent, a contributor to the "Annals of Agriculture" in 1790, in a paper treating on breeds of cattle and sheep, and speaking of a certain ox of "the true Herefordshire breed" that had been exhibited, says: "That the opinion of many who viewed this animal alive was that they never saw so much beef under a hide of the size, and upon so small a proportion of bone." He also stated that he knew from experience and through trials of various breeds of none that would become *fat on less food*, few that would not require more food, and that most sorts would require much more than the true Hereford race.

The earliest definite record of Herefords that may be considered reliable in regard to prizes is found in the Smithfield Club reports. The Society was formed in 1799. At the first meeting Mr. Westear took the first prize with a Hereford ox. This ox was seven years old, eight feet eleven inches long, six feet seven inches high, ten feet four inches girth, and sold for 100 guineas.

At the same show Mr. John Ellman, another Hereford breeder, took the prize of the best ox fattened with grass and hay only in the shortest time from the yoke.

From the formation of the Society in 1799 to 1851 all breeds were shown in competition, with the following results as to oxen and steers:

Herefords	won 185 prizes
Shorthorns	" 82 "
Devons	" 44 "
Scotch	" 43 "
Sussex	" 9 "
Longhorns	" 4 "
Cross-breds	" 8 "

The Herefords winning within five as many as all the other breeds. It has been the aim of Hereford breeders to breed with a view of pro-

ducing the best steer. The result as above shows they have been reasonably successful.

A pure-bred steer won the sweepstakes of \$500 for best carcass of any breed at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1892.

A GREAT DAY FOR HEREFORDS AND SOUTH-DOWNS.

The lottery of the show yard is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the dressed carcass competition at the fat stock show. The judging on foot at the exhibition just closed was reasonably satisfactory, but when it came to the carcasses last Friday the lightning rod reputation of the dressed beef class was well sustained. Just where the judicial spark will strike in this department of the show is a thing the knowing ones have long since ceased trying to foretell. Now and then it is attracted to the most satisfactory body of beef, but on the whole no section of the show has been the scene of so much bad work. Mr. J. H. Bunn, of Peoria, officiated upon this occasion.

Beginning with the three-year-old carcasses, four in number, Mr. Wm. S. Van Natta's Hereford, Bendigo, was awarded the prize.

In two-year-olds the carcass of the champion grade of the show, Mr. Elmendorf's Charley, was chosen.

Yearlings, as usual, presented the most inviting appearance of the lot. Mr. Bunn was taken with the excellent carcass of Mr. Earl's Hereford, Sultan, and named it for the prize, although that of Makin Bros.' Spot was in every way its equal. Indeed some thought the latter quite entitled to the ribbon. However, there was no such room for caustic criticism here as in the two-year-olds. There was not a bad carcass in the yearling class, but Mr. Earl's was probably the richest.

To Mr. Stautz, a Bloomington, Ill., butcher, was assigned the task of picking a grand sweepstakes carcass from the three winners, viz., Bendigo, Charley and Sultan, all Herefords. The three-year-old was too big and the yearling too little, we suppose, and so the lucky Elmendorf (two-year-old) crept in between.

The ribbon for carcass showing greatest percentage of edible meat fell to the very meaty entry of Tom Pouting, the fourth victory of the day for the "white faces".

HEREFORDS ON THE RANCH.

The recent arrival at Liverpool of 500 head of ranch stock from the ranch owned by Hon. Senator Cochran has excited considerable interest in British live stock circles, owing to the high finish and quality of the cattle. In 1881 this ranch was stocked by the purchase of a large draft of well-bred grade Shorthorn females, and on these were used choice Hereford bulls of high breeding, some of them being sired by the famous Hereford bull Lord Wilton. The Canadian Gazette, commenting on the draft, says: "The shipment just landed shows conclusively the enormous benefit which has been conferred on the territories by the introduction of such valuable bulls. The steers now arrive are of exceptionally fine quality. Indeed it is admitted by American and other importers that the quality has never been equalled by the cattle from any of the other ranches in the United States or Canada. This opinion is borne out by the fact of their being immediately snapped up at the highest market prices. The venture must have proved a profitable one; and we are informed that next year, and each succeeding year, the quality will improve further. A prominent dealer remarked to Mr. Cruett, of Messrs. Pritchard, Moor & Cruett, the cattle salesmen, that when these cattle left the range they must have been equal to the best Scots." This is a practical instance of the importance that is attached to quality in export cattle. If beeves of such a character made up the greatest portion of our export cattle the beef industry, with all its annexments, would prove more profitable as well as progressive. It is unwise, it is folly, to seek to foster and build up an industry of any nature with Great Britain without making quality the first object to be obtained. Their markets demand it, and they willingly pay for it. This incident also forcibly endorses the merits that friends have claimed for the "white faces" as rustlers on the range.

The Farm.

Experiments with Grasses at Ottawa.

BY JAMES FLETCHER, BOTANIST TO DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

There are, I judge, few subjects connected with agriculture at the present time which are of more importance to farmers, but particularly to dairymen, than a critical knowledge of the many varieties of grasses with which they feed their stock. The celebrity certain districts have gained for the excellence of their dairy products, is, to a large measure, due to the grasses which grow there. Grasses of some kind, suitable as food for cattle, and enabled by nature to withstand the climatic conditions where they grow, are to be found in every habitable portion of the globe. There are said to be over 6,000 different species of grasses known to botanists, and we have more than 300 distinct kinds growing wild in Canada. There is no doubt that the grasses form by far the most valuable part of the vegetable creation, and they vary in size from the low tufted fescues which grow on the summits of high mountains to the gigantic bamboo which raises its lofty stems over 100 feet in the air. Their importance, too, will be seen when it is remembered that all the grains, as Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, millet and sugar cane, and many others are all true grasses. The kinds of which I wish to write now, however, are the various fodder grasses which have been found either suitable or unsuitable at Ottawa for cultivation as hay or pasture. The experiments from which these notes are drawn have now been carried on for four seasons, and the grasses tested include most of the highly esteemed English varieties, as well as many promising native species. Each kind is grown separately, and notes are taken of the time of sowing, flowering, cutting and aftermath, the weight of hay per acre, the chemical value as food for stock, and whether eaten with relish, also whether they are able to stand the colds of winter. About 150 different varieties have been grown, and from what has so far been seen, it is clear that many of the varieties, of which the seeds are included in the permanent pasture mixtures sold by seedsmen, are quite unsuited for profitable cultivation in this climate. It must not be forgotten, that in a country presenting such a large area and diversity of climate as Canada, many plants which do not succeed in Ottawa may thrive in other districts.

EUROPEAN GRASSES.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*, L.).—No grass is better known or more highly prized by farmers than this. On the whole, it is, perhaps, the most profitable hay grass which can be grown. Its great advantages are: It makes a vigorous growth, produces many stems, is heavy, easily cured, and stands handling and pressing without waste. It is well known to every one, and therefore meets a ready sale. The seed is freely produced, easily saved and cleaned from weed-seeds, and is easily handled by the farmer, who can also always obtain it easily. There are, however, some defects which must not be overlooked. It starts late in the spring, and is not at its best when clover is ready to be cut. When cut too early the bulbs at the base of the stems

are injured, so that only a weakly growth is produced afterwards. These bulbs, too, make it particularly susceptible to injury by mice or insects. It is unsuitable as a pasture grass. Horses, sheep and pigs crop it too close if allowed access to the pastures, and the aftermath is small. If fed too close or cut too late in the autumn, it is apt to be winter-killed. All of these points go to show that timothy is not a perfect grass, and it would be well for farmers throughout the country to supplement their pastures and meadows with some of the other grasses, which up to the present have been much neglected.

Fescues.—Of the British grasses which have been tested here, undoubtedly the most valuable are Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*, Huds.) and its variety the Taller Fescue (*F. elatior*, L.) (Fig. 1).—The first is the smaller of the two,



FIG. 1.

with finer leaves. Both of these grasses produce a heavy crop of hay—2½ to 3½ tons to the acre—the leaves and stems of which remain green even until the seeds are ripe. They also provide excellent pasturage in early spring and late autumn. The Taller Fescue is not quite so hardy as the Meadow Fescue, and does not produce quite such fine hay, but it gives more pasture. Both should be included in all pasture mixtures. The Taller Fescue prefers a rather moist soil. Of the smaller fescues, Sheep's Fescue and Hard Fescue are much recommended; but except upon stony or sandy pastures, where little will grow, the amount of fodder is too small to make them worth growing. The Hard Fescue is the better of the two.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*, L.).—This grass in England is called Cock's-foot, where it is largely grown and highly esteemed. At Ottawa it has not succeeded very well; but in many parts of Canada it is grown very satisfactorily. It is claimed for it in the United States that if cut when in bloom (which is the time that all hay grasses should be cut) it makes hay of the best quality. It is also a little earlier than Timothy, which makes it very suitable for growing with Red Clover. It is extremely early in spring and grows very rapidly after cutting. Cattle seem to relish it, and it is for this reason valuable in a pasture mixture, where a chief object is to give a variety of feed by mixing grasses which come to their highest state of perfection at different seasons of the year. It does best in a deep, rich, moist soil, where it will produce a heavy crop both of hay and pasture.

Rye Grasses (*Lolium perenne*, L. L. and *italicum*, A. Braun).—The Rye grasses probably

form the bulk of nearly all the pasture grass mixtures purchased by farmers. The seed is produced very freely, and is very cheap and easily obtained. It germinates freely, makes a rapid growth, and during the first season presents a grand appearance which delights the heart of the purchaser. It is, however, too short lived in most parts of Ontario and Quebec to be introduced into permanent pasture mixtures. Where only a single crop is required before ploughing in, these grasses may be used with some of the free growing annuals. The Rye grasses have now been tried at Ottawa for four years, and the results have proved unsatisfactory.

Sweet Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.—This is a grass of small value, its sweet odour being its chief recommendation. In Europe it is very early, but at Ottawa it has always suffered considerably from the winter, and has not recovered until after many other varieties had made a heavy growth.

The native Indian Hay (*Hierochloa borealis*, R. & S.).—I consider superior to it for all the purposes for which it is grown, in earliness, sweetness and quantity of feed. See Fig. 5.

Austrian Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*) (Fig. 2).—Of all the grasses not in general cultivation



FIG. 2.

which we have tried, this is by far the most promising. The seed was imported from Germany. The young plants make a vigorous growth and soon become established. This grass is conspicuous for its free leafy growth and tall stems which bear an abundance of seed. It flowers in the last week of June, and produces nearly four tons of hay to the acre. The hay is rather coarse but is liked by cattle. It is a very hardy grass, springs up early in the season, and produces a heavy aftermath of succulent leafy shoots. This variety has also been called "Awnless Brome Grass," "Smooth Brome" and "Hungarian Fodder Plant."

NATIVE GRASSES.

Of several kinds of native grasses which have been cultivated, there are some worthy of special mention, and the suggestion is made that it will be more advantageous for farmers to learn which of the grasses growing wild in their own localities are of value, and then collect the seed and cultivate it, than to buy the seeds of European grasses not so well suited to the Canadian climate. The qualities which render a grass valuable are the following, which vary much in the different species:—(1) Palatability, by which they are rendered attractive; (2) nutritive value and digestibility, to which they owe their importance as food, and (3) size and prolificness, by which they repay the trouble of cultivating them.



FIG. 3.

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*, With) (Fig. 3).—This valuable grass is well-known to Canadian farmers, although they are too prone to buy it from the seedsmen rather than getting children to collect it fresh from their own meadows and roadsides, which would be a better plan. This grass grows wild throughout Canada, and for low land is one of the most useful hay and pasture grasses we have. It will give, in rich, low land, 2½ to 3 tons of excellent hay to the acre.

Western Brome Grass (*Bromus Pampelianus*, Scrib.) (Fig. 4).—This is a promising grass, closely resembling the Austrian Brome Grass. It grows three feet in height, and is ready for cutting by



FIG. 4.

the third week in June. It will produce 3½ tons of hay to the acre. The aftermath is not so heavy as the Austrian Brome Grass.

Blue Joint (*Deschampsia Canadensis*).—This is a very leafy grass, suitable for all low land. It grows naturally in ditches and marshes. It makes good hay and increases rapidly. Cattle eat it readily, both green and as hay.

Indian Hay—Holy Grass (*Hierochloa borealis*, R. and G.) (Fig. 5).—This is the grass woven into baskets and mats by the Indians. It is one of the earliest grasses we have, flowering by the middle



FIG. 5.

of May. It is very sweet-scented, and when cut or fed off keeps continuously producing young leaves. The leaves grow to two feet in length if left uncut. It is of little value of itself, but a small quantity in hay imparts a very sweet odour to the other grasses. When once established, however, it is very persistent, and in land which is used for alternate cropping will be found difficult to eradicate.

Wild Timothy (*Muehlenbergia glomerata*, Trin.) (Fig 6).—This resembles timothy somewhat in the general appearance of the head, but is not



FIG. 6.

at all like it in other respects. It has a branched stem, and is a heavy cropper, and produces nice, fine hay, highly relished by cattle and horses. It is later than timothy, not flowering until the middle of August. Satin Grass (*Muehlenbergia Mexicana*, Trin.), which belongs to the same family, is a softer grass, and flowers rather earlier. It also makes a heavy crop of good hay.

Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.) (Fig. 7).—This is the wild form of the old fashioned Ribbon Grass of the gardens. It is a luxuriant low-land grass, which gives a very heavy crop of green, leafy stems, which, by 1st June, are three feet high. If cut then, it will produce another large crop by 1st August. It grows wild in all parts of Canada. The seed, which resembles common canary seed, is not very freely produced, but in suitable soil the plants increase rapidly from their roots; but it is not a difficult species to eradicate like some other grasses with this habit.

June Grass — Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*, L.) (Fig. 8).—This grass is, as a rule, not so highly valued by farmers as it deserves. This is largely due to the fact that its chief value is in its leaves, which, although freely produced from early spring to late fall, are not recognized always as belonging to the weak flowering stems which

appear in June. There are also various forms, some much better, agriculturally, than others. On the whole, however, this is undoubtedly the most valuable pasture grass in the country. All stock relish it. It produces more continuously if kept fed off than any grass I



FIG. 8.

know, and the chemical analysis shows it to be a specially rich food.

Canadian Blue Grass (*Poa compressa*, L.) (Fig. 9).—This grass is also known as "Wire



FIG. 9.

Grass." It is a rather small species, somewhat resembling June Grass, but easily distinguished by its flat stems. It is very hardy, and although it grows best in heavy rather damp soil, it withstands drought almost better than any other of our high class grasses, and thus is useful for rocky pastures. It flowers about 1st July, but the stems remain green for a long time, and it makes good hay even when the seeds are ripe. The hay, although short, is very heavy and rich. When fed green to cattle they will pick it out in preference to all other grasses.

The Pea and its Cultivation.

BY L. J. CORYELL.

There are many theories set forth regarding the cultivation of peas, so much so that it becomes a question whether theory or practice shall rule: 1st. In my opinion theory is just as necessary as practice.

2nd. That without theory practice avaleth very little as far as profits are concerned.

There are many varieties of peas grown, which require different kinds of treatment in cultivation. Take the common field pea, which is generally planted for feeding purpose. They will produce on lands that have been sown to other grains the year previous a better crop than when sown on fresh sod land, as they are likely to grow too much to straw and only a few pods on each vine. The result is a greater amount of labour for a smaller crop of peas, as it requires more labour to harvest and more storage room and more threshing for a less amount of peas. Hence I would say, sow your small peas on old cultivated lands. The question now naturally arises, what variety would you plant for profit? Where the straw is not valuable I would say plant the Mummy pea for a crop; they are easily harvested, as the seed is all on top of the vine, and are easily threshed. But for the export market trade, the Marrowfat is the favorite; it requires stronger land than the field peas, doing well on an old sod or on land that has been seeded down for two or more years.

But many times a farmer will plant peas on land that produced peas the year previous—that I would object to as a rule; there will not be as good a crop as is obtained from sod lands. Another idea is set forth by some farmers, that they can

Weeds.

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



FIG. 9.

Capsella Bursa-pastoria (Shepherd's-purse.)

This is one of the most common weeds we have, but it is never considered difficult to overcome. It grows on all soils and in all climes. It is ready to occupy any neglected spot, but as soon as cultivation begins this annual leaves the ground to plants of more economic value.

Lepidium Virginicum (Pepperwort.)

This annual is not quite so common as the preceding one. It is also an occupant of neglected spots. The plant is about a foot high, presenting a tree-like appearance, with its main stem about nine inches in length branching much at the top. When mature it bears innumerable, small, round pods, each with a slight notch at the top. These small pods, not larger than a shot, are on stalks about one-fifth of an inch in length, and arranged very thickly upon the branches. The tree-like form of the plant and its numerous pods serve to identify it without much difficulty.

Thlaspi arvense (Penny-cross) Fig. 10.

is a more serious weed than those already referred to in the same order. It is very common about the Red River, Manitoba, where it is called French weed, and in some cases has quite overrun the fields. Plants of this species have been received at the college from several places



FIG. 10.

in Ontario. It has likely reached our province in seed wheat from Manitoba. The following description will be of service in identifying it:— Pods circular, flat with broad wings, and a deep notch at the top; leaves oblong, arrow-shaped at the base, toothed and smooth; flowers white and very small; plants about a foot high. It derives its name, penny-cross, from the size and shape of its seed vessels, which resemble to some extent the old silver penny. It is an annual, and, no doubt, can be overcome by thorough cultivation.

Sinapis arvensis (Charlock or Mustard.) Fig. 11.

This is one of the worst weeds found on the farm, and is, therefore, entitled to considerable notice in this description. Unfortunately, many farmers do not consider this weed serious until it has got a good start in the fields. They imagine that the fanning mill can separate it from the grain, and, consequently, it is not to be viewed with alarm. Such forget that the plant is robbing the other plants of their food, and also taking up room which should be occupied by a more profitable crop. By such indifference it will not be long before the field will produce more mustard than other plants. This plant is an annual and produces an enor-



FIG. 11.

mous number of seeds, which can resist adverse conditions that would destroy the vitality of most seeds. They have been known to grow after being buried for a period of fifty years. Two things should be remembered in dealing with this pest:

1. Allow no plants to mature and ripen seeds.
2. Cultivate so as to make what seeds are in the ground grow and destroy the young plants as soon as they appear, because at this stage they are very tender.

Remedies: 1. Immediately after the crop is taken off, harrow so as to encourage the growth of seeds near the surface. A week or two after harrow again, this will destroy many if not all the young plants. Next, use the cultivator, this will bring more seeds to the surface. These will germinate and a new crop of young plants appear. If the season will permit, gang plough to kill these, and bring new seed up, and afterwards plough in the fall; if any young plants appear after this, the frost will kill them.

Harrow in the spring to start a new crop, if any of the seed near the surface failed to germinate in the late fall; follow with the cultivator in a few days and after a time use the gang plough. Suspend operations for a while, then cultivate and sow buckwheat to be ploughed under when about in flower; harrow well and roll, cultivate after a time at intervals, until it is time to sow fall wheat, if this fails to get rid of all, pull the plants before seeding, and follow with a crop hoed thoroughly.

2. Some vary this by harvesting the buckwheat and harrowing, etc., much as described in the first part of the preceding method. The next season manure well and grow a green crop, which must be thoroughly hoed and followed by fall wheat.

3. Summerfallow for one season, and then grow a hoed crop.

4. Follow a system of rotation in which spring crops are not frequent, and keep weeding out the mustard as soon as its well-known yellow blossoms appear. In all cases sow clean seed. It is claimed that the seed of the wild mustard is injurious to cattle.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Farm Labor Question.

Last year, about this time, we were enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. Alfred B. Owen, agent for Dr. Barnardo's Home, Toronto, to furnish our readers with a detailed account of the working of the Institution generally, and we now supplement it from the same source with some of the statistics for 1891.

Between the months of April and November there were received from England 411 boys in four parties (respectively 169, 94, 105 and 40), which, with the exception of 50 from the first party, who were destined for Manitoba, have been placed with farmers in Ontario. These boys are placed out for various periods, according to age—the younger ones till they reach the age of 18; the older for one year or more, the supervision of the home authorities not ceasing until they are considered able to look after their own affairs. It may be interesting to our friends to know that before a boy can be sent to an applicant for one it is necessary that a certificate from a minister or magistrate be sent to the agent, stating that such applicant is a fit and proper person to be entrusted with a boy; also that at the end of a month's trial, if he gives satisfaction, an agreement is entered into, by the terms of which the boy receives what is considered a fair wage for a certain period, determinable according to age. Each boy is seen annually at least by one of a staff of travelling visitors, who enquires carefully and reports as to his appearance, character, treatment, and progress generally, not omitting his attention to religious duties. Boys are also required to write to the home at least twice each year (and as much oftener as they wish), which letters are carefully answered, and in addition a letter of Christmas wishes, accompanied with some little souvenir, is always sent from the home to each to show that their old friends have not forgotten them. The result of this careful supervision shows in the fact that the majority are giving satisfaction. Out of the large number of lads (some 2,530) there have been, during 1891, but two deaths, which speaks itself for their physical health, and there have been but three sent to hospital, all the result of accidents, while out of the total number less than three per cent. have proved themselves failures. The great majority are in communication with the home. The remainder have, on reaching majority, been gradually lost sight of from change of residence or other causes after having been for a considerable time in the country.

The total number of inmates in the London (England) Homes has now reached 4,300, who are receiving maintenance and education. These go through a careful course of industrial training while there, and there is no difficulty in selecting the comparatively small number brought to this country healthy, intelligent and moral; and as to education it is found that they are well advanced and quite equal in the several branches to those belonging to this province.

We may add that on reaching a certain age, and on having fulfilled the terms of the agreement made for them, each lad wishing to do so is assisted by Dr. Barnardo (with the lad's own savings as a basis) in becoming a farmer on land of his own in the Northwest; and it is satisfactory to know that those who have hitherto taken advantage of this scheme are doing well.

During the coming season a still larger number will probably be brought out, and as the demand invariably exceeds the supply, farmers desiring such help should apply as early as possible to prevent disappointment.

A Letter from P. E. I.

The cultivation of the soil on scientific principles gains ground slowly in any country where land is cheap. This has certainly been abundantly illustrated over the greater part of the North American continent. We have to go to Europe, where land has been farmed in small holdings, to ascertain how the same soil can be cultivated for ages and support large populations without any apparent exhaustion of the elements of fertility. The soil is the farmer's capital, his inheritance which has descended to him from his predecessors, and which he must leave to posterity. The amount of capital which he possesses does not always depend on the number of acres he holds, but rather on the amount of fertility on each acre. To make a good living by using this capital without lessening it should be the aim of every tiller of the soil. This is the great principle that underlies all successful farming.

The merchant deposits his capital in a bank, where he may draw on it as required in his business, but if he keeps on drawing and makes no deposits he will soon find his capital gone—the bank will no longer honor his checks. Now, this is the way the average farmer does with his capital; he deposits it in a portion of the earth's surface, perhaps to the extent of 100 acres; he then farms it for a living, and if intelligently cultivated it would give him and those who come after him a good living; but with the usage it generally gets, it is exhausted in a lifetime—capital all gone, outraged nature refuses to make any further discounts. Nothing left for the heirs but to go west and destroy some other portion of the earth's fair surface. This drawing from capital on the farm by using up all the plant food in the soil cannot be too severely condemned. It may increase present receipts, but will surely tend to poverty and calamity in the near future. Besides, we owe it to posterity, to those for whose existence we are responsible, that we leave them as their heritage a soil that is capable of giving them opportunity of fighting successfully the battle of life. How to cultivate the soil and draw from it a generous supply for all our wants, and still leave it as productive as it originally was, is the great question for agriculturists to study. If the next two or three generations rob the soil of as much fertility and lower the production per acre as much as the last two or three have done over the greater part of North America, what is to become of the agriculturist of the future? Yes, and what is to become of the consumer, with this greatly lessened food supply? But I do not anticipate starvation, or that the predictions of Malthus, will ever be fulfilled. The world moves, and the farmer is beginning to move along briskly. The farmer of to-day has great helps in his business that were denied to his ancestors. The great number of good agricultural publications that are circulated extensively, and the great efforts governments are making in their behalf to induce them to farm more in accord with the teachings of science, is going to improve the agriculturist of the future, and is improving the agriculturist of the present. What has been done in countries like England or Holland, where the soil has been cultivated for centuries and has improved rather than deteriorated, can be done in this Dominion if we only go the right way about it.

Poorly farmed countries will depopulate. We need not expect our young men to stay on a farm that is falling off in production year after year. They will seek the virgin soils of the west, as the young New Englander has done, rather than endure the prospects of fighting for a living on the already exhausted homestead. What we want in these eastern provinces is more stock and dairy farming. In many cases smaller holdings better cultivated—fifty acres with a practical knowledge of the principles that underlie thorough cultivation of the soil—is a better inheritance for a young farmer than five hundred acres without that knowledge. Thorough cultivation, thorough manuring and thorough cleanliness are the watchwords of progress in our great national industry—agriculture.

Garden and Orchard.

Top Grafting Fruit Trees.

BY G. C. CASTON.

There are many fruit trees in the orchards throughout this province that are unprofitable on account of being of the wrong variety, some being affected by the fungus scab, others not being good market varieties, poor shippers, etc. Such trees, where the trunks are healthy and sound, can easily be transformed into varieties that are valuable by top grafting. This is a simple process, easily learned, and not, as many suppose, a mysterious and difficult art.

Great frauds have been perpetrated upon the farmers throughout this country in this very line, mostly by sharpers from the other side, who go about with plate books full of fine painted fruit, and sometimes with fine specimens done up in glass jars. They are smooth-tongued, seductive fellows, and they try to make their hearers believe that they can transform an ordinary orchard into a veritable gold mine if they are given a chance. The farmer decides to let them put in a few, but by giving them an inch they take a yard, and the first thing he knows they have his trees stuck full of grafts at 10 cents each, and have run up a bill that opens his eyes. I have known several cases where these gentry have put 100 grafts into a single tree, and collected \$10 for the same, and the next year not only the grafts but the whole tree was dead. In cases where any of their grafts lived to bear fruit, they were found, instead of the fine fruit promised, to be only crabs or Ben Davis or some other inferior sort. Now every farmer and farmer's son should learn to do their own grafting, and have nothing to do with these sharpers.

The first thing to do is to secure scions of the kinds wanted; these may be cut in early spring, but should be cut when there is no frost in the wood, and before any growth has started. The terminal shoots, or in other words the last year's growth, is the part required. I always prefer to get them off a young, healthy, vigorous bearing tree. They should be packed in earth or sawdust till needed.

Any fine warm day in the early part of May will be a good time to do the grafting. The tools required are a pruning saw, a sharp knife, and a grafting chisel. The latter can be made by any blacksmith; it is made with a chisel or splitter at one end for splitting the limb, and a narrow wedge at the other for holding the cleft open while inserting the scion, as shown at Fig. 1.



FIG. 1.

A slip of last year's wood about 12 inches long will make three or four good scions. The scions are cut just long enough to include two or three buds, never more than three, and bevelled equally on each side at the lower end as shown in Fig. 2. The bevel cut should begin just a little above the lower bud on both sides as shown in the cut, and should be about an inch or inch and a quarter from shoulder to point. This should be done with a very sharp knife so as to make a clean smooth cut, and make no abrasion of the bark. It will be seen that the edge with the bud on is to be the outside edge when the scion is placed in position, and this outer edge should be a trifle thicker than the inner one, in order to ensure firm contact between scion and stock, for it is at this point where the union takes place. In placing the scion, after cutting off the limb with a sharp saw, place the chisel across the centre and strike it lightly with a mallet or hammer, being careful not to split the limb any farther down than is necessary to admit the scion; then turn the chisel, drive in the narrow wedge end just enough to hold the cleft open while you place the scion in position, hold the scion in position with one hand, and withdraw the wedge with the other. The cleft will close on the scion and hold it firmly in its place. It is the cambium or inside layer of the bark in stock and scion that unite, and not the outer bark as some suppose, therefore the most particular thing in grafting is to get the inside layer of bark in the stock and scion to come exactly



together. If this is properly done, it is sure to grow. Fig. 3 shows the scion placed in position. For small limbs, say from $\frac{1}{2}$ to an inch in diameter, one scion is sufficient, but for larger ones it is well to put in two, one in each side; this will ensure a quicker healing over of the limb if both grow, and if it is seen that they are going to crowd, one of them may be cut out afterward. The end of the limb should be carefully covered with wax, thumbing it well around the scion and down the sides as far as the split extends, and put a little on the top end of the scion, the object being to keep the sap in and the air out. The wax is made by melting together tallow, beeswax and rosin, in the proportion of say $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tallow to 1 lb. of beeswax and 2 lbs. rosin, melt them slowly together, not allowing it to boil, and when melted stir well and pour into a pail of water as much as can be worked nicely at once in your hands, grease your hands and pull it and work it till it is nearly white, and it is ready for use.

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In top grafting a tree the whole top must never be removed at one operation, or it will be pretty sure to kill the tree. Not more than one-third should be removed at once, then by the time second grafting is done the first grafts will have made sufficient growth to take up a good share of the sap, and thus a balance is kept up, and the top is renewed without injury to the tree. This plan of top grafting will be found to work as well on plums as on apples, and there is no better stock than the common wild red plums; they may be planted along the fences where they will be out of the way—they sucker freely on cultivated ground—and when the limbs are large enough they may be grafted with the large and finer kinds, and the results will be surprising both in size and quality of the fruit. The grafting should always be done while the tree is young and vigorous; it is not very successful when the tree becomes old and black-hearted. There is scarcely an orchard in the country that could not be much improved by top grafting, and for the colder sections of Ontario I am satisfied from my own experience that this is the true way to ensure success in raising of tree fruits.

Nursery Stock.

Almost everyone is interested in the planting of fruit trees, shrubs and roses. Many would plant more largely could they secure really first-class goods without any "humbug." If planters were more careful from whom they buy this class of goods, there would be less complaint at not getting value for the money spent. Parties purchasing nursery stock of any kind should satisfy themselves, before purchasing, that the firm soliciting their orders is reliable. As the sale of nursery stock must necessarily be carried on through travelling salesmen, there is more room for dishonesty than in many other lines of trade. This, we are sorry to say, has been taken advantage of, and many planters have to mourn the loss of their money spent in this way, and the worst part of it is the loss of time in the growth of the stock and the great disappointment experienced.

The nursery business requires many years of experience to bring it to perfection. It is a business that cannot be picked up by novices in a year or two. One of the pioneers in this business is Thomas W. Bowman, proprietor of the "Rochester Star Nurseries," of Rochester, N.Y., and Peterborough, Ont. This gentleman has spent 30 years in active work in this line of trade, and has perfected his system of growing and packing so that mistakes seldom occur. He is now in a position to give his customers full value for their money. Persons desirous of securing the best value in this line should give him a trial order, which is sure to lead to a lengthy and pleasant business relation. This firm employ only good reliable men to act as salesmen, and they always have room for one more good "energetic worker." See their advertisement in another column. Write for terms to salesmen, or, if you do not wish to act as a salesman, send them a trial order, addressed to Thomas W. Bowman, Peterborough, Ont. It will have their most careful and personal attention.

How to Grow Plums for Profit.

HOW TO PLANT—HOW TO CULTIVATE—BEST FERTILIZERS—HOW TO PICK, PACK AND MARKET IN THE BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER.

BY G. W. CLINE.

(Continued from Page 19.)

Some people dig holes almost like a post hole, and plant their trees as near like setting a fence post as possible. Others dig a large enough hole and take entirely too much trouble by filling in a lot of stones for the tree to stand on, or placing a large flat stone in under the tree, to prevent the tree from sending a tap root down, thinking possibly that they know better than the tree does where its roots should go in search of food. Others place a quantity of manure for the trees to stand on. Now, I do not believe in any of this tomfoolery in planting any kind of trees, either fruit, shrub or shade, as I have planted thousands as directed below and scarcely lost any trees by so doing. For orchard planting, after having the ground well ploughed, which is much better if ploughed in the fall for heavy clays than in the spring, work up and pulverize thoroughly, lay out the rows (but have the ground as near level as possible) where you wish them, take two horses and the plough and open out two furrows, and then take out the bottom or mole furrow as deep as you can possibly; then plant in the furrow no deeper than the tree stood before digging from nursery row. It will require but very little to make the hole compared with digging, and two or three men will plant several hundred per day if ground is in good order, first filling in the most choice surface soil, of course taking care to keep roots well straightened out and fine soil worked in among them, but always see that roots never get dry if you want success in planting. When well filled up and all the orchard planted take the horses and plough again, or rather one horse is better with a short singletree (with the end wrapped with cloth or leather to keep from skinning the trees), plough up to the trees, filling up the furrows made for planting; then plough or cultivate up all the ground between the trees, and keep well cultivated, the more the better the first year after planting. Corn, potatoes or roots can be planted without injuring the growth of the trees, or they can be cultivated without any crop, but never should a grain crop be grown in a young or old plum orchard if success is expected. Plums require the best of care and cultivation if on old heavy soils, and an annual fertilizing to keep up the constant drain from heavy crops, as the plum in general loads itself so heavily, more especially every other year, as to almost exhaust itself if not severely thinned, when the crop by reason of being thinned is not so exhaustive from not being so many pits, but the extra size makes up the quantity, and the price from the extra size of the thinned crop more than makes up for the time and trouble of thinning, as also to give a better crop the succeeding year. It is very easy to see if the soil of a plum orchard needs manuring or fertilizing by the growth of the trees. I would not manure a tree that was already making a large growth. "Always leave well enough alone" is very good advice in this case, but in case the trees were not growing much and were unhealthy looking, a dressing of four hundred pounds per acre of some good commercial fertilizer should be applied yearly, or, perhaps if growth was not quite to suit, a

light dressing of barnyard manure might be used. I am using manures in this way, and have as fine and healthy an orchard and as well loaded every year as can be found in the country, and has been for years past. The black knot at one time was very bad with me; although cut out twice a year and burned, it seemed to increase, until at one time I thought the orchard was doomed. But I had not been before this using any fertilizer; I was induced to try a fruit tree fertilizer, so-called, and have been using it ever since. The trees are almost free from the black knot at present, and I believe it was the fertilizer that did it.

The picking and packing of plums is another matter that wants considerably more attention paid to it. When you come to notice the fruit as sent into our markets, large quantities of plums are picked so green as to be almost unfit for food. Plums should be picked just at the right time, which can be easily known by a little observance, and the trees should be picked over to get the best results from a week to ten days, and only the ripest specimens picked, as the plums are very much finer and the price much better. This is the way all my plum crops are picked. But many city people think a plum is a plum, and buy the poor green plums (cholera innocent, I should call it) because they are cheap. Plums should be picked at the ripening period, and packed in 10 or 20-lb. baskets, covered with lino, red or blue as to color of plums. Ripe plums of first quality packed in this way will always bring the top prices, and it is the top price that makes the biggest pocket-book; and no package for plums should hold more than 10 to 20 lbs., the 10-lb. basket for the choicest plums of the best varieties, and let every basket be just as good or better in the bottom than on top, and there need be no fear of the result being satisfactory.

Marketing is a very important part after having your plums nicely packed. The large grower has perhaps a little advantage over the small grower by having a larger quantity to sell, and the buyer or commission man always wants to keep on the right side of the large shippers; still a few post cards sent to the dealers or commission men for prices will always pay, before shipping fruit, for the small shipper, and the large shipper should always receive from one commission man in each city where he ships fruit a message by wire each day, giving him the prices and tone of the market. Some may say the cost is too great, but the cost is nothing compared with what you might lose by sending your fruit into a glutted market by not knowing prices, and shipping on the blind as it were. Always keep as well posted on all the markets as possible if you want to make money in shipping fruit, and where you find a good reliable man to sell to or ship to on commission stick to him, and he will generally do well for you.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

Spraying fruit has received an advertisement that will result in making known its merits far and wide. The New York City Board of Health recently condemned grapes on the market that showed signs of poison on the stems, and had tons of them destroyed. The hasty action of the Board caused a grape panic. An investigation showed that the grapes had been sprayed with a solution of the Bordeaux Mixture, and that traces of sulphate of copper remained on the stems. The matter was referred to the Department of Agriculture, which has for several years been recommending the spraying of grapes with this mixture, as a preventive against fungus diseases. The department officially replied that over a ton of grapes, sprayed eight times with the mixture, would be required to furnish a single poisonous dose. After consumers understand it, they will not hesitate to purchase perfect fruit because of the means used to make it so, as long as they are harmless.

Spraying fruit trees, plants and vines for the prevention of the ravages of insects and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment, but a necessity, in order to get large crops of perfect fruit. For full information on this subject address William Stahl, Quincy, Ill., who will give full particulars concerning spraying and spraying outfits.

Our Flower Garden.

A WALK AND TALK WITH OUR FRIENDS AMONG THE FLOWERS.

BY J. W. HUNTER.

In all parts of the civilized world the happiness and refinement of the people may be measured by the flowers they cultivate. They teach industry, patience, faith and hope. We gaze upon the beautiful plants and brilliant flowers with a delicious commingling of admiration and love. The farm is not the place for stolid drudgery and unthinking toil, but a field for study, thought, research and culture; a place where not only money but an honorable name may be earned. When this is understood by our farmers, the children will love the occupation of their fathers, and flowers will adorn every country home.

Fathers, allow your wives and children a few dollars and a little of your time, and you will find that you and your family will be the better and happier for it. We will endeavor from time to time to describe, with instructions for their culture, everything worthy of cultivation in such a way that any person following out those instructions may succeed.

CULTIVATION OF PLANTS IN THE HOUSE.

In the selection of a window for plants, if possible, have it facing either the south or east, to allow of it getting as much sun as possible. Have the shelves one above the other, equal distances apart, or on a wooden or wire stand, arranging the plants thereon; the soft wooded or tender plants on the top, for as heat ascends it will naturally be the warmer, and the hard wooded varieties nearer the floor.

If possible, do not have your plants in the same room as the stove, for by avoiding that you will be better able to give them an even temperature, and the soil in the pots will not get dry so soon. Anyone using coal will have very little trouble in keeping up a moderate heat.

Watering.—As soon as you notice the soil begin to get dry water with rain water, heating to about the same temperature as the room; always water from the top of the pot, never allowing any to stand in the saucer, as it sours the earth and kills the plant.

Air.—Give air as freely as possible, ventilating from the top of the window. Spray the foliage regularly, using one of Goldman's or Scollay's sprinklers, which avoids moving the plants from the window.

Fertilizer.—When necessary, use some fertilizer, such as the "Lily Brand" Ammonia fertilizer, which is specially made to promote the growth and increase the quantity of flowers on house plants.

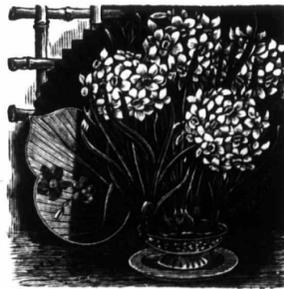
A FEW GOOD HOUSE PLANTS.

Hoya Carnosa or Wax Plant is one of the best house plants in cultivation. Give it strong soil, plenty of heat, and there is no plant that will equal it for blooming.

Calla Lily or Lily of the Nile.—Needs plenty of water, rich soil, good drainage, with plenty of room, and they are sure to do well. If you would be sure of success, use the Calla Lily pot.

Geraniums must not be over watered. Give them an abundance of sun, good soil, a moderate temperature, and keep the leaves clean. Always grow plants for winter blooming from cuttings; never depend upon old plants.

The Chinese Sacred or Oriental Lily.—(A variety of Polyanthus Narcissus.)—The "Shui Sin Far," or Water Fairy Flower, Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods, etc., as it is called by the



Celestials, is a variety of Narcissus, bearing in lavish profusion chaste flowers of silvery white, with golden yellow cups; they are of exquisite beauty and entrancing perfume. It is grown by the Chinese, according to their ancient custom, to herald the advent of their new year, and as a symbol of good luck. The bulbs are grown by a method known only to themselves, whereby they attain great size and vitality, ensuring luxuriant growth and immense spikes of flowers; in fact, the incredibly short time required to bring the bulbs into bloom (four to six weeks after planting) is one of the wonders of nature. "You can almost see them grow," succeeding everywhere and with everybody. They do well in pots of earth, but are more novel and beautiful grown in shallow bowls of water, with enough fancy pebbles to prevent them from toppling over when in bloom. *Culture*.—As the plant is partially aquatic in its nature, plenty of water is necessary. If it be grown in soil, it should be light and sandy. After the bulbs have been planted they should be kept in a closet or in a cool, dark place for a few days, to induce a growth of roots before the tops start; afterwards, they should be placed in a sunny window.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum.—One of the best of plants for window culture, and a great improvement on the *Cyclamen Persicum* of bygone days. Easily propagated from seed or bulbs, bearing a wealth of dark green foliage, above which stands, beautifully poised, great white flowers with just a slight tinge of color.

Primula or Chinese Primrose is one of the most desirable of plants for winter blooming, and of the easiest culture, the main facts to be borne in mind being the necessity of mel low soil for the fibrous roots, a moderate amount of water for the same, and none for the foliage. Easily kept through the summer by being placed in any partially shaded situation out of doors, and given just enough water to keep them alive.

Plum Growing.

I was much interested in the perusal of Mr. Cline's excellent article on "How to Grow Plums for Profit" in your last number. The views of practical fruit growers, when backed up by years of experience, should receive the thoughtful attention of all members of your great army of readers. Mr. Cline was no doubt speaking for the Niagara district in particular, and the milder portions of Ontario in general, when he stated that such varieties as De Soto, Marrianna, Forest Garden, Weaver, etc., were not hardier than the large fruited sorts. In this locality there are barely half a dozen of the list Mr. Cline recommends that are sufficiently hardy to live on from year to year, much less mature crops of fruit. Of those which have come through the past winters with least injury are Glass Seedling, Reim Claude, Yellow Egg, Richland, Newman, Pond's Seedling and Lombard. These belong to the *Prunus Domestica* class, while De Soto, Forest Garden, Wolf, Wyant, and many others, are varieties of our American species, either *Prunus Americana* or *P. Chicasa*. Wherever varieties of *Prunus Domestica* succeed they should be planted in preference to any other, with the exception of, perhaps, De Soto, a few trees of which will make a desirable addition to any collection; but where these finer plums are shut out by climatic barriers, then we must accept the alternative and plant the best selections of our American species. The trees are hardy, bear early and freely, giving us fruit not to be compared with Bradshaws and Gages for dessert use, but very much appreciated when canned. In the matter of curculio proof plums, I heartily agree with Mr. Cline, and as far as I have been able to observe, they chiefly and solely exist in the minds of originators or proprietors of new varieties.

JOHN CRAIG,
Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

[Our readers, as well as ourselves, thank Mr. Craig for this letter. We invite each of our subscribers to send us criticisms on articles or editorials which appear in our columns. By this means only can a first-class live paper be published. Read our columns attentively. If you have anything useful to tell, let us hear from you.]

Farmers' Societies.

The Patrons of Industry and Combines.

BY UNCLE TOBIAS.

Mr. Chas. Braithwaite, of Portage la Prairie, in the December number of FARMER'S ADVOCATE has taken me to task for my uncalled-for remarks upon the organization called the Patrons of Industry. Now, nothing was further from my thoughts and intentions than to throw any discredit upon the organization, or to do it any injury. My motive was purely and simply this: To put the Patrons on their guard, and not allow themselves to be carried away like so many children by the wonderful and unreasonable stories and promises made by the organizers of these societies. I would say to all members and would-be future members, also, of this or any other society, "go slow." Think for yourselves. Don't take all these organizers tell you as gospel. "Boil it down." Yes; and it will bear boiling down one-half, or even three parts into one, and then be a good thing. "Rome was not built in a day." Neither can the Patrons of Industry do everything in a month, or year, or even five years. What business or concern of any repute, or even professional man, has come to the front and stayed there in less than five or even ten years' time. This is your great danger. You are going too fast, and doing and undertaking too much for the age and experience of your organization.

Another point lost sight of. Your members or patrons must be educated and prepared for these radical changes. But how many are so educated or prepared to turn over and jump out of buying and trading on credit to paying cash for everything they want? I venture, not one in ten. How are these members going to pay cash when they are already in debt to the country storekeeper? Look at the hundreds, yes, thousands of farmers who are gulled and fooled into buying all sorts of things they don't want; and still worse, of buying what they really do want from pedlars and tramps and rascals of all descriptions that are scouring the country and persuading and tempting the farmers into buying goods and all sorts of things that are worthless, and dear at half the money. These poor deluded farmers pay for such rubbish, when the very same goods, I care not what it is, can be bought in their nearest town or city for less money from respectable, reliable dealers and merchants, whose goods are worth the money asked for them, and should they by any accident or mistake prove otherwise, can be returned. Why farmers buy such goods, is what astonishes me; and why don't the organizers of the Patrons of Industry start a crusade against these worthless fellows instead of against the quiet, inoffensive, honest country trader and storekeeper. Now, there would be "common sense and consistency" in this, would there not? Let the heads and leaders of the Patrons of Industry take up this, and they will have the hearty support of every class of the community. Let them educate their members on this idea. Again, I say, "go slow." Don't undertake too much. Get your members into line and touch on some other points before dictating to the merchant what his profits shall be. Get them to read and thinking more for themselves. How many members take a good agricultural paper? Teach them to read and study out both sides of the question. Don't for one moment think that all who don't think or do just as you do or would, are all wrong, either on political or any other question. No man ever made a greater mistake, and no man who reads and thinks on only one side of any question can form a fair or honest opinion.

But Mr. Braithwaite has entirely misunderstood my remarks and mistaken my meaning, when he says that I am not consistent with re-

gard to combines. I did not say one word against farmers combining, but rather against their mode of procedure. By all means let them combine. But by all means let their combinations be consistent and fair, and on good business principles. If this is done they will succeed. But be careful and moderate, and don't brag and shout and trumpet your work and intentions all over the country, and in everybody's ear. Do the other combines do that? No, sir. They know enough to keep their business to themselves until they are ready to act or take some decided step. Not so with the Patrons. Their business, their intentions, their future plans, and all and everything, are paraded before the public, and, as it were, for the especial benefit of these other combines they (the Patrons) are opposing. This is just what they want, and they are all this time laughing in their sleeve at the ignorance and cupidity of the farmers. And just here I want to impress it upon all the leaders of this Patron movement, that before you can be ultimately successful you will have to educate at least a portion of your members in good business methods, and calm, quiet, cool judgment and actions. Until this is done the other fellows have the advantage, and they will use it, too,—mark that! Why, if the members of your Society had one-quarter the business ability and knowledge that your opponents have, you could fight them without any trouble; yes, and bring them to time. Here is another point for the leaders of Patrons to take hold of and profit by, and use to the advantage and for the benefit of your members, viz., Business methods of doing business. Get them up out of the ruts and mire of a slipshod, guess-work, kind of "go-as-you-please" way of doing their business. Teach your members how to save money and make money by being good, shrewd, honorable business men. I for one do think that this would pay every member of the Patrons of Industry much better, and in the end be more lasting and satisfactory than by trying to dictate to any business man what his profit shall be. How many Patrons know each how his business stands, and whether he is going behind or making money? How many Patrons keep even an ordinary cash-book? How many Patrons can tell me how much it costs them to live? How many can tell me how much money they handle or turn over in a year? How many Patrons can tell me how much per annum their cows or sheep or stock of any kind brings them in? How many Patrons know or can tell me how much it costs to keep each cow or sheep or horse or anything else on their farm? Here is where all ye organizers of the Patrons of Industry should begin. Do the other fellows who organize combines run their business in this way? No, sir; they do not. If they did, I would have no trouble in telling just how long they would last and when they would burst.

Another point and I am done for this time. I have heard good, calm, cool-headed business men and friends of the farmer say, "Don't waste your time and energy in trying to do something that is far-fetched and very uncertain, but go to work and start out with the determination to meet these questions" by "lessening the cost and increasing the production." Now, if the Patrons would engrave this upon their foreheads, or into the heads of every member, and live up to this principle, they would soon be out of the mire and ruts. Let every Patron get up and start out with the determination that he is going to increase his yield of grain per acre twenty-five per cent.; his yield per cow, in butter or cheese, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars per head. Let the leaders and organizers of the Patrons send and get a copy of the report of the Bureau of Industries and figure out for the benefit and instruction of themselves and their audience the enormous amount this extra yield per acre, or per cow, would bring, and it will astonish both them and their audience. Yes; and this increase will benefit them far more than the paltry reduction they will get on the cost of goods by asking the country storekeeper to sell them at twelve per cent. over cost. This is the kind of doctrine the organizers should talk and preach. They will then have the hearty support of all reasonable and sensible men in all lines of business and pursuits of life.

Family Circle.

A Song for Mothers.

O weary mothers, mixing dough,
Don't you wish that food would grow?
Your lips would smile, I know, to see
A cookie bush, or a pancake tree.

PILLOW-SHAMS.

BY M. R. HOUSEKEEPER.

I am a quiet, patient, easy-tempered man; and I am willing to endure almost any discomfort or provocation rather than have a fuss in the family. I want these facts distinctly understood, for they are facts, as any one who knows me will admit.

Becky says my patience is only another name for indolence; that I will put up with almost anything rather than have any trouble about it. It may be so; I am ten years older than Becky, and she has energy enough for half-a-dozen, so I feel as if any display of that virtue on my part would be superfluous.

I gave Becky her own way when I courted her, and she took it after we were married. She did exactly as she pleased while the girls—our three daughters—were little, and she did the same, as far as they would let her, after they were grown up. They are married and gone now, and we celebrated our silver wedding, Becky and I, two years ago last spring, upon the same day that our youngest girl was married. We have settled down, now, for a quiet, comfortable old age, or, at least, I have; I don't feel so sure about Becky.

We live in a snug little house of our own, on an income which, if small, is sufficient for our wants, for mine are few, and Becky is a wonderful manager. There are a great many points that Becky and I don't agree upon, and as she is such a remarkably energetic person we could never have lived happily together if I had not long ago hit upon a happy compromise. A proper self-respect forbids me to sacrifice my opinion to hers; as a matter of principle I have always been firm in asserting that my way was the right way; I insist upon thinking as I please, but I let Becky do as she pleases, and thus we are both contented.

The arrangement is, perhaps, a fairer one than, at a casual glance, it might seem to be. The fact is, in the realm of practical, troublesome, every-day matters, which Becky understands as well as I do, I very much prefer that she should monopolize the management and responsibility—things that I detest and she enjoys; so she takes all the trouble and does all the work, and I sustain a proper marital authority by criticising it after it is done; and upon any point upon which, in the beginning, I have advanced an opinion adverse to Becky's I sustain that adverse opinion in any event, upon principle, as I said.

I don't think Becky always has the best of the bargain, for she is so constituted that she cannot altogether enjoy even her own way, unless she can make everybody admit that her way is the best. Becky likes to argue, too; I do not; but Becky knows very well that to silence me is not to convince me, and it is a curious fact that she will expend more words and more arguments upon me, who makes no attempt whatever to refute her, than she would upon either Rose or Emma, our oldest girls, who are exactly like their mother in their love for the last word.

Lena, our youngest, who is five years younger than Emma, is a thorough shoemaker, her mother says, and I think myself she is more like me than our other children are; she is quiet and indolent, but she is the only one who ever got the upper hand of Becky. So long as Lena was at home Becky's will was not always law, and as Lena and I generally thought about alike on most subjects, I did use to enjoy a difference of opinion between Lena and her mother, because Lena invariably came off conqueror. But Lena is married and rules in her own home now, and Becky does as she pleases in ours. I feared that the reader would hardly appreciate the little family episode I am about to relate, without this preamble.

The little analysis I have given of Mrs. Shoemaker's character was necessary, I thought, to make my story credible. Among many little keepsakes and testimonials of affection which were presented to Becky, last Christmas, were two which afforded her special satisfaction. The first was a pair of remarkable pillow-shams, presented by a sister of mine who lives in Boston, and whom we know to be wealthy and aesthetic.

I am not going to try to describe those pillow-shams; there were ruffles and tucks, and I know not what beside, of a decorative nature, crowned by an embroidered hieroglyphic which my wife said was a monogram of "L. R. S."—Lemuel and Rebecca Shoemaker. I was rather ashamed of myself, as she said I ought to be, when I found that by no effort, either of mind or imagination, could I discover any resemblance to those letters in the so-called mon-

ogram. I felt better, afterward, when I found that none of Becky's friends to whom the articles were shown, profuse though they might be in admiring adjectives, were any wiser concerning the hieroglyphic than I was, until Becky enlightened them.

Pillow-shams are one of the points upon which Becky and I do not agree; she thinks them tasteful and elegant; I consider them foolish, useless encumbrances. As usual, I keep my opinion, and Becky her shams. Our spare-room bed had long been decorated with a pair made by Lena before her marriage, which her mother had hitherto thought too fine for ordinary use. This pair were now to be used upon our own bed, and the spare-room was to be honored with those from Boston; but, when the change came to be made, it was found that the shams did not fit the pillows.

Our pillows were oblong, the shams were square; our pillows were big, soft, luxurious, fitted by years of comfortable, familiar use to the heads that slept upon them; Becky shook, pounded and bumped them vainly, morning after morning, to bring them to the proper pincushion-like consistency necessary to display properly that monogram and its accessories, but it was not in the soft, comfortable nature of those good old family friends to assume the required shape, and Becky was unhappy.

The other present to which I have alluded, which Becky received that Christmas, was a ten dollar bill from a kind old uncle of hers, who had paid us a brief visit in December, and, upon leaving, gave Becky this gift "to buy herself a Christmas box." It was not often that Becky had ten dollars over and above our necessary income and unreckoned on it before it came, and, consequently, it was some time before she could settle upon the manner in which it could be most satisfactorily expended. At last, one evening as we sat upon either side of our domestic hearth, she with her stocking-basket, and I with my magazine, she suddenly exclaimed:

"I know now what I am going to do with uncle Jeff's ten dollars! I will get a new pair of pillows to fit those shams."

"What will you do with your old ones?" said I. "I'll use them to fix up the other pillows; we haven't a pair in the house that will stand up as they ought to do on the bolster; they are all flabby, and need renovating. I can get one new pair, large and handsome, and have feathers enough to fix up all the others. Wouldn't you?" she added, seeing that I was about to resume my reading without making any comments upon her plan.

"The pillows suit me very well as they are," said I, "but please yourself."

Next day she went down town and bought her feathers and ticking. When the bundles were delivered, I said: "Why didn't you have your pillows made and filled at the upholsterer's? You don't know what a troublesome task you will have if you undertake to fill them yourself." "I should have had to pay fifty cents extra, and a penny saved is just as good as a penny earned," she replied, in a tone which always silences me effectually; then she continued, "besides, I wanted to change the other pillows, so I should have to have the muss around anyhow. I don't mind the work."

"Where will you do it?" I asked; "it is too cold to go out of doors, and if you fill pillows in the house you will have down on your carpets, and everywhere else, for a month." "I guess I'll take up the spare-room carpet and do it there; I want to make some changes there when I put the new shams in, and if I clean the room now I sha'n't have it to do in the spring."

And if you'll believe me, that energetic creature did, in the dead of winter, tear to pieces her neat, comfortable spare-room, for no earthly reason but to make a pair of pillows she did not need, upon which to display those shams!

(Of course the carpet, as it was taken up, had to be beaten before it was put down. Becky paid a half-dollar to have that done, for she couldn't do it by herself, and I positively declined going out of doors, with snow on the ground, to lend a hand in the operation. It will, I trust, be considered a proof of the forbearance of which I have boasted, when I state that I never once suggested to Becky that the money thus spent would have been much more satisfactorily earned by the upholsterer.)

Becky soon stitched up her ticking into a shape modelled upon that of the new shams, and after having devoted one day to emptying her spare-room of all its movable contents, devoted another hour over her self-imposed task, emerging when household duties called her forth, like a sitting hen from her nest, fluffy and feathery, the down that flew from her as she moved around settling everywhere and upon everything, a stubborn, impalpable annoyance that she did not succeed in getting rid of for a week afterwards.

But Becky had her way. By supper-time, in high spirits she brought forth to display before my unappreciative eyes a pair of huge, square, unyielding cushions that, combined, would have made quite a comfortable bed for a single person, and, in addition to these, our own old-fashioned, familiar pillows, now plump and firm as their aristocratic congeners. And I had feathery enough left to fill up the pillows on the girls' bed, too," she cried triumphantly. "Don't you call that a pretty good day's work, Lemuel?"

"I certainly should if I had it to do," I replied. "But don't you think it pays, now, really?" she persisted. "Every pillow we have is as good as new, and I can fix up all the beds so much better than I ever could before; I do think there is nothing looks neater than a handsomely dressed bed, and if your pillows are soft you just can't make a bed look nice."

"Very well, my dear," said I, "if you are satisfied I ought to be."

And I was—until I went to bed. My head had no sooner touched the pillow than I knew that comfort had vanished; too high, too hard, too big every way.

I had not been Becky's husband for over a quarter of a century without becoming as well acquainted with her ideas of comfort in a pillow as I was with my own, and I was satisfied that the new arrangement suited her as little as it did me; but, poor soul! she had had such a hard day's work, and had taken such solid comfort in the result of it, that I had not the heart to confirm by a word the misgivings which I knew she must be beginning to feel.

I did my best to endure the discomfort she had brought upon me, without complaining, but finding that it was impossible to get to sleep in what was almost a sitting posture, I at last tossed the pillow to the foot of the bed, saying, apologetically:

"It is rather higher than I like." "Yes, they are a little too high, now," Becky conceded, "but they will soon wear down." By dint of doubling up my end of the bolster I succeeded in raising my head to its accustomed attitude, and I got through the night without serious inconvenience. Betty, like the heroine that she is, slept on her pillow, and did her best to effect the desired "wearing down."

The next night the same incidents were repeated, but this time my forbearance endured less well the trial that was put upon it, and as I tossed the useless pillow to the floor, I asked, a little testily, "Are none of the other pillows softer than these?"

"No, they are all alike," said Becky, meekly. "I tried again at doubling up the bolster, but the result upon the preceding night had not been such as to make me very hopeful at present, and finally, after an hour or so of restless discomfort, I arose, groped my way down stairs in the dark, and soon returned bearing with me an old chintz-covered lounge cushion that, in spite of the duck feathers that filled it, had teen worn down in the course of a generation of hard service to a soft, comfortable, shapeless mass."

"If you just would have a little patience," was Becky's remark, as she saw me disposing myself comfortably to sleep upon this, "it would be all right in a few nights; the stiffness would get worn out of the new pillows, and we should get used to sleeping with our heads high."

"Well, when you wear yours soft, you can wear mine down, too," said I; "meanwhile, I shall use the lounge cushion." The next evening, when we retired, I took my pillow with me, and so I did every succeeding night, except when I forgot it, and had to come down in the dark to get it; and upon those occasions I am afraid I was cross to Becky.

At other times I was magnanimously silent; the lounge pillow was very comfortable, and, as I had become thoroughly convinced that, in the matter of pillows, at least, "handsome is that handsome does," I really had not much to complain of. But my lounge pillow was a great eyesore to Becky, whose morning remark was, as she carried it down stairs, "Gracious, Lemuel, I do wish you wouldn't use that horrid old chintz cushion!"

Meanwhile, night after night she resolutely propped herself up upon her own pillow, though the prophesied "wearing down" was still imperceptible to either sight or feeling.

At last there came a night when Becky went to bed with a headache. She had lain upon the lounge with my pillow under her head all the evening, and when we retired I took it up with me, as usual. "Take the lounge pillow, Becky; I can get along very well without it," said I, compassionately. "Indeed I won't," was her answer.

No further suggestions occurring to me, I was obliged to let her bear her own burdens, though I could not myself sleep while I knew from her restlessness the pain and discomfort she was enduring. About a half an hour after we had gone to bed, Becky's pillow alighted upon the floor with emphasis, and a very emphatic expression issued from her long-enduring lips.

Repeating the experiment I had made before her she tried for some time, by doubling the bolster, to obtain the comfort she desired, and—as I also had done—she found the experiment a failure. At last she rose from her bed and, taking the lamp with her, left the room. I heard her going up the cold stairs into the still colder attic.

A little later she returned, the object of her journey in her hand; a little flabby, discolored, half-yard-square pillow, that had lain unused for long, long years in the cradle it was made for. It was soft and comfortable, and without a case as it was, poor fastidious Becky placed it beneath her aching head, and at last fell placidly to sleep.

The next day, when I came to dinner, I found her making pillow cases to fit the lounge pillow and the cradle pillow. "If we have to sleep on old pillows they shall be white and clean ones, anyhow," she said with emphasis.

"Why don't you alter the bed pillows—take a few of the feathers out again?" I suggested; and without a smile!

"Do you think I'll take a carpet up again this winter to fuss with feathers?" she replied, sternly. "Then why don't you buy a pair of small pillows that will be handy and comfortable?"

And Becky replied again, "Do you think I'm going to spend any more money on pillows, when I have three pair now that I can't use?"

So the case stands. Night after night I carry up my lounge-pillow, and Becky draws forth from some secret hiding-place her cradle-pillow; and we repose upon those which, aiming not at style, are content to fulfill the purpose for which pillows were constructed.

ON BABIES.

BY J. K. JEROME.

Oh yes, I do—I know a lot about 'em. I was one myself once—though not long, not so long as my clothes. They were very long, I recollect, and babies have such yards of unnecessary clothing? It is not a riddle. I really want to know. I never could understand it. Is it that the parents are ashamed of the size of the child, and wish to make believe that it is longer than it actually is? I asked a nurse once why it was. She said:

"Lor', sir, they always have long clothes, bless their little hearts."

And when I explained that her answer, although doing credit to her feelings, hardly disposed of my difficulty, she replied:

"Lor', sir, you wouldn't have 'em in short clothes, poor little dears?" And she said it in a tone that seemed to imply I had suggested some unmanly outrage.

Since then, I have felt shy at making inquiries on the subject, and the reason—if reason there be—is still a mystery to me. But, indeed, putting them in any clothes at all seems absurd to my mind. Goodness knows, there is enough of dressing and undressing to be gone through in life, without beginning it before we need; and one would think that people who live in bed might, at all events, be spared the torture. Why wake the poor little wretches up in the morning, to take one lot of clothes off, fix another lot on, and put them to bed again; and then, at night, haul them out once more, merely to change everything back? And when all is done, what difference is there, I should like to know, between a baby's night-shirt and the thing it wears in the day-time?

A man—an unmarried man, that is—is never seen to such disadvantage as when undergoing the ordeal of "seeing baby."

The bell is rung, and somebody sent to tell nurse to bring baby down. This is a signal for all the females present to commence talking "baby," during which time, you are left to your own sad thoughts, and the speculations upon the practicability of suddenly recollecting an important engagement, and the likelihood of your being believed if you do. Just when you have concocted an absurdly implausible tale about a man outside, the door opens, and a tall, severe-looking woman enters, carrying what at first sight appears to be a particularly skinny bolster, with the feathers all at one end. Instinct, however, tells you that this is the baby, and you rise with a miserable attempt at being eager. When the first gush of feminine enthusiasm with which the object in question is received has died out, and the number of ladies talking at once has been reduced to the ordinary four or five, the circle of fluttering petticoats divides, and room is made for you to step forward. This you do, and feeling unutterably miserable, you stand solemnly staring at the child. There is dead silence, and you know that every one is waiting for you to speak. You try to think of something to say, but find, to your horror, that your reasoning faculties have left you. It is a moment of despair, and your evil genius, seizing the opportunity, suggests to you some of the most idiotic remarks that it is possible for a human being to perpetrate. Glancing round with an imbecile smile, you sniggeringly observe that "It hasn't got much hair, has it?" Nobody answers you for a minute, but at last the stately nurse says with much gravity: "It is not customary for children five weeks old to have long hair." Another silence follows this, and you feel you are being given a second chance, which you avail yourself of by inquiring if it can walk yet, or what they feed it on.

By this time, you have got to be regarded as not quite right in your head, and pity is the only thing felt for you. The nurse, however, is determined that you shall go through your task to the end. In the tones of a high priestess, directing some religious mystery, she says, holding the bundle towards you, "Take her in your arms, sir." You are too crushed to offer any resistance, and so meekly accept the burden. "Put your arm more down her middle, sir," says the high priestess, and then all step back and watch you intently as though you were going to do a trick with it.

What to do you know no more than you did what to say. It is certain something must be done, however, and the only thing that occurs to you is to leave the unhappy infant up and down to the accompaniment of "oopsee-daisy," or some remark of equal intelligence. "I wouldn't jig her, sir, if I were you," says the nurse; "a very little upsets her." You promptly decide not to jig her, and sincerely hope that you have not gone too far already.

At this point, the child itself, who has hitherto been regarding you with an expression of mingled horror and disgust, puts an end to the nonsense by beginning to yell at the top of its voice, at which the priestess rushes forward and snatches it from you with, "There, there, there! What did ums do to ums?" "How very extraordinary!" you say pleasantly. "Whatever made it go off like that?" "Oh, why you must have done something to her!" says the mother indignantly; "the child wouldn't scream like that for nothing." It is evident they think you have been running pins into it.

The brat is calmed at last, and would no doubt remain quiet enough, only some mischievous somebody points you out again with "Who's this, baby?" and the intelligent child, recognizing you, howls louder than ever.

Whereupon, some fat old lady remarks that "It's strange how children take a dislike to any one."

"Oh, they know," replies another mysteriously. "It's a wonderful thing," adds a third; and then everybody looks sideways at you, convinced you are a scoundrel of the blackest dye; and they glory in the beautiful idea that your true character, unguessed by your fellowmen, has been discovered by the untaught instinct of a little child.

Babies, though, with all their crimes and errors, are not without their use—not without use, surely, when they fill an empty heart; not without use, when, at their call, sunbeams of love break through care-clouded faces; not without use when their little fingers press wrinkles into smiles.

Odd little people! They are the unconscious comedians of the world's great stage. They supply the humor in life's all too heavy drama. Each one, a small but determined opposition to the order of things in general, is for ever doing the wrong thing, at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and in the wrong way. The nurse-girl, who sent Jenny to see what Tommy and Totty were doing, and "tell 'em they mustn't," knew infantile nature. Give an average baby a fair chance, and if doesn't do something it oughtn't to, a doctor should be called in at once.

They have a genius of doing the most ridiculous things, and they do them in a grave, stolid manner that is irresistible. The business-like air with which two of them will join hands and proceed due east at a break-neck toddle, while an excitable big sister is roaring for them to follow her in a westerly direction, is most amusing—except, perhaps, for the big sister. They walk round a soldier, staring at his legs with the greatest curiosity, and poke him to see if he is real. They stoutly maintain, against all argument, and much to the discomfort of the victim, that the bashful young man at the end of the bus is "daddy." A crowded street corner suggests itself to their minds as a favorable spot for the discussion of family affairs at a shrill treble. When in the middle of crossing the road, they are seized with a sudden impulse to dance, and the doorstep of a busy shop is the place they always select for sitting down and taking off their shoes.

When at home, they find the biggest walking-stick in the house, or an umbrella—open preferred—of much assistance in getting upstairs. They discover that they love Mary Ann at the precise moment when that faithful domestic is blackleading the stove, and nothing will relieve their feelings but to embrace her then and there. With regard to food, their favorite dishes are coke and cat's meat. Their nurse pussy upside down, and they show their affection for the dog by pulling his tail.

They are a deal of trouble, and they make a place untidy, and they cost a lot of money to keep; but still you would not have the house without them. It would not be home without their noisy tongues and their mischief-making hands. Would not the rooms seem silent without their pattering feet, and might not you stray apart if no prattling voices called you together?

It should be so, and yet I have sometimes thought the tiny hand seemed as a wedge, dividing. It is a bearish task to quarrel with that purest of all human affections—that perfecting touch to a woman's life—a mother's love. It is a holy love, that we coarser fibered men can hardly understand, and I would not be deemed to lack reverence for it when I say that surely it need not swallow up all other affection. The baby need not take your whole heart, like the rich man who walled up the desert well. Is there not another thirsty traveller standing by?

Do not, in your desire to be a good mother, forget to be a good wife. No need for all the thought and care to be only for one. Do not, whenever poor Edwin wants you to come out, answer indignantly, "What, and leave baby!" Do not spend all your evenings upstairs, and do not confine your conversation exclusively to whooping-cough and measles. My dear little woman, the child is not going to die every time it sneezes, the house is not bound to get burnt down, and the nurse run away with a soldier, every time you go outside the front door; nor the cat sure to come and sit on the precious child's chest the moment you leave the bedside. You worry yourself a good deal too much about that solitary chick, and you worry everybody else too. Try and think of your other duties, and your pretty face will not always be puckered into wrinkles, and there will be cheerfulness in the parlor as well as in the nursery. Think of your big baby a little. Dance him about a bit; call him pretty names; laugh at him now and then. It is only the first baby that takes up the whole of a woman's time. Five or six do not require nearly so much attention as one. But before then the mischief has been done. A house where there seems to be no room for him, and a wife too busy to think of him, have lost their hold on that so unreasonable husband of yours, and he has learnt to look elsewhere for comfort and companionship.

But there, there! I shall get myself the character of a baby hater, if I talk any more in this strain. And Heaven knows I am not one. Who could be, to look into the little innocent faces clustered in timid helplessness round those great gates that open down into the world?

The world! The small round world! what a vast, mysterious place it must seem to baby eyes! What a trackless continent the back garden appears! What marvellous explorations they make in the cellar under the stairs! With what awe they gaze down the long street, wondering, like us bigger babies, when we gaze up at the stars, where it all ends!

And down that longest street of all—that long, dim street of life that stretches out before them—what grave, old-fashioned looks they seem to cast! What pitiful, frightened looks sometimes!

Poor little feet, just commencing the stony journey! We, old travellers, far down the road, can only pause to wave a hand to you. You come out of the dark mist, and we, looking back, see you, so tiny in the distance, standing on the brow of the hill, your arms stretched out toward us. God speed you! We would stay and take your little hands in ours, but the murmur of the great sea is in our ears, and we may not linger. We must hasten down, for the shadowy ships are waiting to spread their sable sails.

Minnie May's Dep't.

Toiling Hands.

The hands of brothers and sisters dear
Lend comfort on our pilgrimage way.
Their cheerful aid, and caressing touch,
Oft drive our sorrow and care away.
And father's hands unselfishly toil,
To fight the hungry wolf from the door,
They bless indeed, with their ministries—
Then, pray, could we ever ask for more?

Ah, more is given! see mother's hands,
So taperless, horny, rough, and thin!
They tell with eloquence, more than words,
Of the heart's unchanging love within.
O blessed hands! can we fully know
How much for dear ones they've moiled and won,
Till folded for aye, across her breast,
Their toiling ended, their lifework done?
FANNIE L. FANCHER

MY DEAR NIECES—

Sympathy is needed far more than it is given as we go through this life. Take for instance, a mother's case. When your children run to you for sympathy with all their small worries, give it freely and ungrudgingly, lay down your book or work and show the child that you feel with it, or for it, as the case may be. When your little girl comes running to you, her earnest face full of the importance of the moment, just give what she needs, no matter what the importance of your own occupation may be. How can you withhold it? Do not say oh! run away and play, mother is busy. What a disappointed look comes over the former happy face. That rebuke will be long remembered, and the little one will feel she has been cheated of her rights. Your school boy has got into trouble, perhaps with one of his classmates, and tells mother all about it, counting upon her sympathy. Do not send him away disappointed, encourage him to tell you all, and make him feel you can enter into all his feelings. Believe me, my dear nieces, the memory of that sympathy given when asked and needed has helped your boy over a rough place, and will come back to him as one of those memories that never fade.

When an aged parent or friend pours out his grievance, perhaps only an outcome of pettishness peculiar to advanced age, just tell him you are sorry for him, and the relief to his poor fretted heart will be immense. Far better than to say "you are imagining everything; you have nothing to complain about."

A kind neighbor may have met with losses or disappointments. Go to him and tell him of your sympathy. Do not let diffidence hold you back, for the nature of his loss may be such as to make him seem to avoid you; your ready sympathy will help him feel that the world is not all against him. You know my dear nieces there are certain sorrows—heart sorrows—for which the best sympathy is silence or a pressure of the hand. Words can do nothing to lessen such a grief, and are idle and useless. Then where you can give your sympathy, it will relieve the heart of many an overburdened mortal, and you will have a kindly satisfaction in feeling that you have done what you could to bear another's burden.

If we had the power to choose and could regulate at pleasure our condition in life how many

would endeavor to obtain one that should be exempt from all manner of trouble and affliction. But it is a question whether we should be really happy if nothing ever disturbed our repose and well-being. Should we really be happy if we were in this world to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity? I cannot think we should. Constant prosperity would soon become insipid and disgust would convert our felicity into absolute misery. On the contrary, the evils we sometimes experience enhance the value of our blessings, as colors are relieved by the contrast of shades. If there were no winter should we be so sensibly affected by the pleasures of spring? Without illness could we justly appreciate the value of health, or the sweets of repose without toil and labor? And could we know to their fullest extent the peace and consolation of a good conscience if we had never experienced the trials of temptation or the pangs of remorse. The greater obstacles there are in the way of our happiness the greater is our joy when we have surmounted them.

MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May regrets that the subject for the prize essay, "On How to Spend Sunday," brought such a poor response from our readers, none of the essays coming up to the standard for publication. A prize of \$2.00 is offered for the best essay on "What is Economy." All communications to be in our office by the 15th of April.

MINNIE MAY.

Answers to Inquiries.

What is the meaning of the popular slang phrases, "to eat crow;" "to talk crow?"—JENNIE BROWN.

"To eat crow" is the same as to eat humble-pie—that is to have to retract or to be put to shame. "To talk crow" is the opposite of "to talk turkey," and means to talk to another's disadvantage. Its origin comes from a story of a white man who went to hunt with an Indian on condition that the game should be divided between them. There was a brace of wild turkeys and one of crows, and the white man counted "there's a crow for you and a turkey for me, and another crow for you," and to which the Indian remonstrated "you talk all turkey for you and all crow for me."

Have had an old ring bequeathed to me from a friend. It has Mispah engraved on it; what is its meaning?—J. D.

The word may be found in the Bible, and its meaning is "the Lord dwell between thee and me, when we are absent one from the other."

Can you tell me what will cure chilblains?—J. S.

Try raw onions sliced and bound upon the sore spots, or tincture of iodine applied with a feather; oil of peppermint well rubbed in is also said to give relief.

Will it do to divide hydrangea bulbs? Ought the young bulbs to be always taken off amaryllis and calla bulbs?—NETTIE.

If the roots of the hydrangea support two or more roots attached to each, there is no reason why it may not be done, and the propagation of the plant be thus effected. When repotting bulbs any bulblets may be removed.

My skin is very greasy; could you tell me what would take away the greasy appearance, and what is the cause?—MARY K.

If your skin is greasy take care of your digestion; careful diet will do much towards removing the greasy appearance. Bathing the face in hot water every night will do wonders for the complexion. Never use cosmetics; a little borax or ammonia put in the water in which you wash your face will tend to make it look less greasy.

Wedding Anniversaries.

Wedding anniversaries, whether they be tin, crystal, china, silver or golden, may properly take the form of receptions. They may be elaborate, or simple, according to the choice of the givers. Our mothers would lift their hands in amazement if they were to see the tables prepared for large companies in these days, for two reasons, the beautiful and delicate appointments of the service, and the few kinds of edibles. Possibly there may be danger of too much expense in the former, while there cannot be too careful attention paid to its details. Use the best china, the most brightly polished silver and glass, and the finest table linen you have. Be content with your own, if not so fine. Have the few kinds of food the best of their kinds, the decorations simple but effective; a loose bunch of flowers of a simple variety, as carnation pinks, being preferred to a bouquet.

The more careful your preparation before the evening, the more certain your success on the evening. If your invitations have received the proper response, you will know the number of guests for which to prepare.

In regard to invitations, if one does not wish the expense or formality of engraved ones they may be written upon small note paper once folded, and enclosed in two envelopes, something after this form:—

1882. 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown request the pleasure of your company at the Tenth Anniversary of their marriage, Tuesday evening, March sixth, at eight o'clock, at their residence, 1200 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis.

It is considered good taste to place the words, "No Presents," at the foot of the invitation.

As to dress, the original wedding garments, or any costume suitable for an evening company may be worn. In entertaining, forget yourself and have but the one object, to make your guests at home. The host and hostess, being the honored ones, can do little in this respect, and it is well to ask several friends to have this in mind for them. A prominent place should be taken by them, assisted by friends, if desired, to receive the congratulations of guests.

It is thought by many to be better taste, for a tin, china, or crystal wedding to be a reception, without a programme of exercises. Even silver and golden weddings are more generally receptions for congratulations than evenings with literary programmes, the reminiscences being between guests with each other, and with host and hostess, rather than in formal speeches.

Music, readings either original or selected, may be given at informal intervals during the evening.

To my mind a second ceremony, even at a golden wedding, is a mockery, and it is certainly wholly out of taste for anything short of a golden wedding.

In receiving guests at the door and directing to guest rooms, a boy of ten or twelve in the hall below, and two girls of the same age above, are good assistants. The children of the house, or children of friends, usually think it a pleasure to render such services. A waiting maid in the ladies' room is a help, but not a necessity, especially in small villages and towns, where such maids are not usually provided. If pins, button-hooks for gloves and shoes, brushes, combs and hand-mirrors are provided, the guests can do without a maid.

If the dining-room is a large one, there may be a long table in the centre, with small tables sufficiently removed for waiters to serve from that table, the menu being placed upon it, taking care not to overload the table, as additional supplies should be ready in the pantry. The small tables, seating two, four, or even six guests, should be supplied with the requisite number of spoons and forks needed, as well as the napkins, also with a creamer and sugar-bowl.

At each end of the long table may be seated a relative, or intimate friend of the hostess to serve the tea, coffee or chocolate.

Sandwiches, salads, cheese sticks, olives, cakes, ice cream, and salted almonds, or salted peanuts as a substitute, are sufficient; and a less variety would be perfectly proper. Bonbons may take the place of cakes and ice creams.

If the dining-room is not large enough to have several tables, the long table, with chairs placed against the wall, will suffice, and the guests be served from the table, plates and napkins first being provided. As it is not expected that the guests be served simultaneously, it is a good way to have two friends who will quietly suggest when guests are to enter the dining-room and in what order. A ribbon may be placed across the door to signify that the tables are filled, and dropped when there is room for others.

Our Library Table.

THE HEALTH JOURNAL,

published at Ottawa, is a useful and necessary publication, and particularly when, as at present, public attention is called to a better condition of sanitary precautions, as the spread of contagious diseases is on the increase.

THE HOUSEWIFE.

An old favorite with every housekeeper, and quite up to the mark in the January number. Published at New York; 50 cents per year.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

The January number of this excellent magazine is a small library in itself. Published at Springfield, Mass., for \$2.40 per year.

TABLE TALK,

a bright little magazine published in Philadelphia, is one of the most perfect of publications, and indispensable to those wishing to become perfect housekeepers.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

From first to last a magazine especially adapted for home reading and improvement. Published in Philadelphia for \$1 per year.

THE HOME MAKER

for January is all that it claims to be. New York; \$2.40 per year.

THE COSMOPOLITAN

is, as usual, beautifully illustrated, and contains the usual amount of useful reading matter. New York; \$3 per year.

THE DELINEATOR,

published in Toronto, embraces everything required in the line of fashions, fancy work, crocheting, knitting, lace-making, etc., and must be a boon to wearied mothers, as it tells exactly how to dress their children.

Recipes.

APPLE PUDDING.

Make a nice biscuit crust; roll thin and line a mould; fill with sliced apples and a few slices of lemon, or whatever flavor is preferred. Cover the top and steam three hours. Serve with sweet sauce.

PUFFS.

Beat to a cream one quarter pound of sugar with the same quantity of butter; add four ounces of bread crumbs, a tablespoon of flour, four well beaten eggs, and a little vanilla or lemon extract; mix well and add one half cup of milk and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Steam in cups two hours. Serve with cream.

COOKED HATS.

Roll out some nice light pastry as thin as possible; cut into squares and put a teaspoon of jam in the centre of each; wet the edges and double across, making the shape of a three-cocked hat; ornament the edges with a stamp, and brush over with white of egg. The squares should be about three inches across.

Tree-Houses in New Guinea.

Among the islands of the world New Guinea is second in size to Australia, being mountainous, with a coast line composed of steep cliffs, broken by rivers, some of which are of considerable size. Through those streams important explorations have been made, confirming the fact that New Guinea is rich in fruit and plant life of various kinds; that the soil is fertile, and the scenery magnificent. The inhabitants display great hostility and mistrust of strangers, caused by the ill-treatment of traders and the slave hunting raids to which they are subjected. The mountain tribes are despised by their coast neighbors, as being rougher and more destitute than themselves, which feeling is repaid by the mountaineers with interest. When any one tribe gets too strong the others combine to destroy it. They are very superstitious, any sudden death being put down to witchcraft by an enemy, as they believe no death is the result of natural causes. Cannibalism is generally practiced among the natives. Mr. Basil Thomson describes the villages of several tribes as being usually built on piles above the shallow water between the coral reefs and the shore, between a quarter and half a mile distant from the land. The style of building is the same as that of the lake dwellers of old, once so common all through Europe. The house interiors are littered with nets, pots and the utensils of daily life. They are much crowded, and the frail structures rock in the strong wind. Those native villages which stand upon land usually have a number of tree-houses (as shown in illustration) — houses built on the tops of the highest trees—as a means of refuge in case of an attack upon the inhabitants. There are scarcely a score of white people in New Guinea, and these are mostly traders and pearl fishers.

A house in a tree-top is certainly an unusual place of habitation, except for birds; but a stranger fact comes to us from Sonoma county, California, U. S. A., where there is a railroad on tree-tops. Between the Clipper Mills and Stuart Point, in the upper part of the county, the road crosses a deep ravine. The trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills, and the timbers and ties are laid on the stumps. In the centre of the ravine mentioned two large red wood trees, standing side by side, form a substantial support. These have been cut off seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek. It is quite safe, and is one of the wonders of the Golden State.

A Boy's Composition.

ANTS

There is many kind of Ants My ant Mary Jane is one of these kind. She is gently good natured and when she comes to see My Mother she brings me five cents worth of penuts and tel's me Why James how you've growed but when I go and see her and dont only just wawk on the Carpit without Cleening my boots she is orly mad.

Ants like to give you advice and scold at you like everything but their Hart is in the Wright Plaice and once I found a Ants nest in the woods I poked it with a stick and a million ants run out after me and Crawled up Inside my Pants and Bit me like Sixty. Ants nests are good Things not to Poke with a stick Ants are very Industry-ous in Steeling Shugar. I forgot to say that my Ant Martha lives in Main she has a boy of Just about my Aige and He can s'tand on his Hed Five minits and how Do you suppose he can Do it.

I Do not think of Anything more about An's at present.

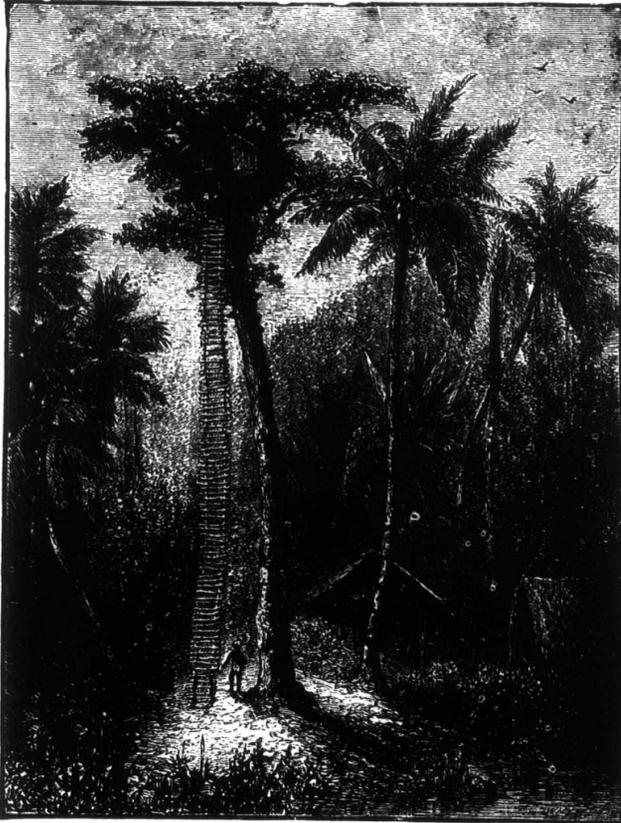
Mending Men's and Boys' Clothes.

When Jack's coat begins to be shabby it can be wonderfully freshened—if taken in time—with new braid and buttons, by neatly mending the lining, and by being sponged with ammonia and water. If the collar is much soiled, lay it out flat and take a nail brush, a basin of warm water and a cake of castile soap, and thoroughly clean it. When partially dry, press in shape, first laying a piece of thin cotton cloth over it. If the whole coat, after it has been sponged with ammonia and water, is carefully pressed with a cloth laid over it, it will look quite new, especially if the frayed lining at the wrists and the upper arm has been renewed with a nice piece of farmer's satin or dark silesia.

Going from coat to vests, if the old buttons are ripped from vests and they are cleaned and pressed, and the braid renewed, the pockets looked after and the lining neatly patched,

round patch on the elbow is never advisable; if the seams are ripped, a piece nicely fitted and pressed will be scarcely noticeable. At the first signs of wear, a piece of the goods should be placed under the threadbare spot, and it should be neatly darned with stout twist; nowhere does the traditional "stitch in time save nine" more than in this prompt darning of thin places.

All this may read as very close economy to the "next of kin" to Midas and Fortunatus. But with many people, if there is to be any best in their attire, there must always be a second best to save it; and these refurbished garments are really a great economy. Again, if, by using a little time, patience and ingenuity, a saving may be made which enables the person practicing it to buy a coveted book, picture, or anything, in fact, to add to the comfort or beauty and enjoyment of the home, then it has not been exercised in vain; and the means which serve such an end must not be scorned.



A TREE-HOUSE IN NEW GUINEA.

they, too, take a new lease of life, and are good enough for the townsman to wear in the store or office, or for the countryman to wear to town. Pantaloon may have the frayed edges neatly overhanded, the buttons replaced, thin portions carefully and invisibly darned to a piece placed under to strengthen, then be pressed into shape, and look fairly well for awhile. After that, the prudent mother will cut them over for Johnny's school pants, with the blessed certainty that there will be plenty of patches. If, when the knees of Johnny's short pantaloon are mended, they are ripped up the sides, and the piece set in is nicely pressed at its join with the upper part, and then stitched and hemmed as before, the repairing will hardly show. Sometimes the lad comes in with the appearance of having been riding on a buzz-saw, and, certainly, he has been known to slide down a rough hemlock board—and then there are various damages to repair. The seam should be ripped, the patch set in as neatly as possible—taking care that the twill or check matches exactly—and be carefully pressed. When it comes to sleeves, a

woman, could she unburden her heart to such a friend, would see her way out of many a perplexity, and, instead of having to take refuge within herself, and in consequence become taciturn and reserved, would still see a sunny side to life and feel that the world is not such a very hard place to live in after all.

It is easier to complete a round of pleasure than to make things square afterwards. If you desire success, you should make perseverance your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

A wide-awake boy bought five cents' worth of potatoes and raised enough at 50 cents a bushel to bring him \$1.50, and he only got a small lot of seed for his money. He cut it in one-eye pieces, and after making the ground rich cultivated it carefully, keeping the crop free from weeds and beetles. Another boy showed his business faculty by carefully raising garden truck on a small lot he was given the use of. He sold his produce a little at a time for a neat sum. These boys are thinkers. No danger that they will be poor farmers.

Useful Hints.

Use a curry-comb to scale fish.

Use borax to remove finger marks from paint.

Boil clothes-pins once a month to make them durable.

Bathe the back of the neck with hot water for nervous headaches.

If troubled with red eyelids, give them a hot bath before going to bed.

Never bite the threads off while sewing; it wears the enamel off the edges of the front teeth.

It is said women seldom hit the nail on the head. They are more apt to hit the nail on their finger.

House plants should be watered with tepid water, and once every week the leaves be showered to wash off the dust.

Dignity is a good thing; but if you are in the rear of a big crowd and wish to see the procession, don't stand on it. Get on a barrel.

Do you know what it is to have a friend? Not one of those sentimental school-girl friends, who come to talk over new clothes and new beaux, and will get offended and "not speak." There is no friendship in such an intimacy. Every woman should have such a friend as she could go to or send for when she wants sympathy, advice or congenial companionship, and in trouble or sorrow feel that she can turn to her and trust her. Many a

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

To you who have seen the tide Charles Kingsley's words in "The Sands O'Dee," readily come to mind:—

"The creeping tide came up along the sand,
And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round and round the sand
As far as eye could see."

This ebb and flow of the tide has ever been spoken of by true lovers of nature, and by the poets. The tide as it flows and ebbs ever has an interest, and it is little wonder that it has been so often used. What more apt than to describe the death of a brave, rugged old seaman as of his life going out *with the tide*. Many of our writers of poetry have touched on this, but it has remained for our Poet Laureate to put to it, after so many years of poetic composition, his accumulated forces. In song and story it comes to us, and just let me say here, my children, as you are all together at home round the family table, why not read some of these beauties aloud? Mother will be glad to hear; elder sister I am sure can tell a story or give a quotation to add interest, and brother Will, I know, can give you the *reason* for many things you do not understand. Did you ever think what a pity it is to talk around the fire-light, or when the lamps are lit, of all our worries, and cares and annoyances? Older people sometimes forget this, but you, my young folk, remember how many of these worries arise from those at home trying to make your way smooth, and joyous and bright. In return you can bring in with you when you come a flood of sunlight and something pleasant to think about. Bring a merry face, a contented spirit, a willing heart and ready hands to help with you.

One of the ways is by having nice reading, having noble thoughts to think, noble acts done, and let guile, and evil speaking, and hate be put away. How happy you all are now! Where and how will your home find you in twenty years? Like the bird's nest in the plum tree by the window, you may all have flown. Where will father and mother be then? Who, as you go in at the old gate, and up the path and on the verandah will meet you there, who sit with you at that table on which you are now leaning? Who can tell? We cannot see the future, but we can "so live" that we may go through life strong in the protection of an "unflinching trust" that all is well.

One way to make the happy evenings of your childhood happier is beautifully given in an advise to Connie by Francis Ridley Havergal, telling how a brother may be won:—

Read to him, Connie, read as you sit,
Cosy and warm in the great arm chair,
Let your hand press lovingly, lightly there,
Let the gentle touch of your sunny hair
Over his cheek like a soft breeze flit.

Read to him, Connie, read while you may:
For the years will pass and he must go
Out in the cold world's treacherous flow.
Danger and trial and evil to know,
He may drift in the cark, far, far away!

Read to him, Connie! For it may be
That your Sunday book, like a silver bar
Of steady light from a guiding star,
May gleam in memory, clear and far,
Across the waves of a wintry sea.

Another extract from the same writer is for those who have the gift of song. She says:—

Rise up! for He hath called you
To a mission of your own.

Sing to the little children
And they will listen well,
Sing grand and holy music,
For they can feel its spell.

Sing at the cottage bedside:
They have no music there,
And the voice of praise is silent
After the voice of prayer.

Sing that your song may silence
The folly and the jest,
And the idle word be banished
As an unwelcome guest.

Sing to the tired and anxious
It is yours to fling a ray,
Passing indeed, but cheering,
Across the rugged way.

There are many other ways, but if you take these to heart you will hear of the others again from

UNCLE TOM.

Manners for Boys.

Poor fellows! How they get hectored and scolded and snubbed, and how continual is the rubbing and polishing and drilling, which every member of the family feels at liberty to administer.

No wonder their opposition is aroused and they begin to feel that every man's hand is against them, when after all if they were only, in a quiet way, informed of what was expected of them, and their manliness appealed to, they would readily enough fall into line.

So thought "Aunt M.," as she pointed out the following rules for a little twelve year-old nephew, who was the "light of her eyes," if not always the joy of her heart, for though a good-natured, amiable boy in the main, he would offend against the "proprieties" frequently.

First come manners for the street.
Hat lifted in saying "good-by" or "How do you do."

Hat lifted when offering a seat in a car or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with.
Always precede a lady up stairs, and ask her if you may precede her in passing through a crowd or public place.

Hat off the moment you enter a street door and when you step into a private hall or office.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

In the parlor stand till every lady in the room is seated, also older people.

Rise if a lady comes in after you are seated and stand till she takes a seat.

Look people straight in the face when speaking or being spoken to.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

In the dining-room take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with a knife, fork or spoon.

Do not take your napkin in a bunch in your hand.

Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish the course when they do.

Rise when ladies leave the room and stand till they are out.

If all go out together, gentlemen stand by the door till ladies pass.

Special rules for the mouth are that all noise in eating and smacking of the lips should be avoided.

Cover the mouth with hand or napkin when obliged to remove anything from it.

Use your handkerchief unobtrusively always.

Do not look toward a bedroom door when passing. Always knock at the door of private rooms.

These rules are imperative. There are many other little points which add to the grace of a gentleman, but to break any of these is almost unpardonable.

STORY FOR BOYS.

"Up Lake Sturgeon from Bobcaygeon to Lindsay."

BY A. P. ROSS, NELSON, ONT.

It was about 7 o'clock a.m. when we were aroused from our dreams by a not over gentle hand shaking us and a well-known voice informing us that "if we wanted to go to Lindsay we had better look alive," or, in other words, "hustle." The boat was billed to leave at 7.30, and as she was always on time our minds instantly reverted to breakfast. Hurrying into our clothes we scrambled down stairs where we found our host sitting at the table busily wrestling with a mutton chop. No time had we to talk, for all our energies were turned to the alarming task of devouring our breakfast and walking to the boat in exactly 15 minutes. Devoutly praying that the boat would be late we dived into our breakfast intending to make up for lost time; but, alas! our hopes were doomed to be shattered. Scarcely had the second mouthful passed into our "capacious maws" when the deep-mouthed whistle of the steamer boomed out in the still morning air, carrying warning to all would-be passengers that in five minutes more she would leave for Lindsay. There was no help for it, so leaving our breakfast with many a sigh (our feelings were made worse when we saw that the dog would get it) we started for the boat. About five minutes more saw us ploughing our way to Lindsay.

The morning was a magnificent one; sky and water were rivaling each other in calmness, while the sun, looking red and cheerful from his night's nap, shone brightly over all. Not a breath of air stirred the water, it seemed as if the wind had too much respect for such a scene to ruffle it. Everything was still, and even the "puff" of the exhaust pipe seemed fainter than usual. On we went past long lines of logs boomed in along the shore patiently waiting, as it were, the summons of "dilly, dilly, come and be sawed." Five miles up the lake we passed "Jackson's Island," uninhabited save for an old hermit of that name, who regularly paddles to Bobcaygeon in his "little bark canoe," only in this case it is safe to say that the canoe is not bark. A further run of five or six miles brought us to Sturgeon Point, one of the most popular summer resorts in Ontario. The hotel is built in a thick, shady grove which runs clear to the lake shore. Another short run of a mile brought us to the mouth of the Scugog River. Upon both sides extended nothing but forest; at least, that which had been forest, but which now was nothing but gaunt and bare stumps. This was caused by Lake Sturgeon being damned at the lower end, causing the water to rise several feet and submerge the woods around, which in time died. The Scugog River is a narrow channel dredged out of this wilderness. Here and there solemn looking cranes standing "all forlorn" on floating logs lent a rather comical touch to the picture. About this time the whistle sounded and we hurried out to catch a glimpse of our destination. A few more puffs and then steam was shut off, and impelled forward by the momentum the boat glided into Lindsay wharf. Ropes were made fast, the gang-plank shoved out, and in a few moments we stood once more on "terra firma." Here we were assaulted by two cabmen, who greeted us with such terrific shouts of "Benson House or railway station," etc., that we looked about us in horror, and seeing an opening we took to our heels and were soon in a quiet street "where the cabman cometh not."

Some Rare Exceptions.

There was a woman all alone
Within a gloomy house

Who in the watches of the night
Beheld an awful mouse.
And then the woman, fair but frail,
In wildest terror fled?
Ah, no! She caught it by the tail
And soon the mouse was dead.

A fellow loved a maiden once
And she became his bride,
And pretty soon his wife's mamma
Came with them to reside,
And then they fought like cats and dogs,
And never could agree?
Oh, no! They live together yet
In peace and harmony.

Once on a time a thoughtless boy
Who sought to have some fun
Heedlessly at a playmate aimed
A rusty, broken gun.
And one fair youth was killed and one
Was fearfully alarmed?
Ah, no! It wasn't loaded, so
That neither one was harmed.

A girl who'd taken lessons
At a cooking school or two
Her heart unto her suitor gave,
As women often do.
He ate some cake she made and then
He died, poor hapless man?
Ah, no! He says his wife can bake
"As good as mother can."

A youth who loved his sweetheart
As he loved his very life
Fell on his knees and begged of her
To be his darling wife.
Ha, ha! And then she told him
That she would his sister be?
Ah, no! They soon were married
And are living happily.

Dining With Victoria.

Dining with the Queen is considered a great social honor, although a rather dull affair as far as enjoyment goes.

Full court dress must be worn by the ladies. The gentlemen either wear their court dress or the Windsor uniform, which is really an ordinary dress coat, faced and cuffed with red silk, and adorned with gilt buttons instead of the ordinary black ones.

A writer in an English paper says:

"The guests assemble beforehand in a waiting-room—at Balmoral this is called the anteroom, but at Windsor the grand corridor is used for this purpose. They range themselves in two rows, the ladies on one side and the gentlemen on the other, and the persons of highest rank are placed furthest from the door at which the Queen will enter.

"About nine o'clock the Queen appears, and when she has received the salutations of her guests, she passes down between the two rows to the door of the state dining room, and goes straight in to dinner.

"The guests join in couples and follow her. During dinner there is very little talking. The guests converse among themselves, for it is not according to etiquette to speak loud. From time to time the Queen speaks to some one of her guests; but as it is not proper to disagree with her there is, naturally, not very much done in the way of conversation between her majesty and her subjects.

"Dinner usually lasts for an hour or so, after which the whole party adjourns to the drawing room. Here the Queen makes a few remarks to each guest in turn, which the latter replies to suitably, and without the smallest trace of originality.

"This ended, the Queen returns to her private apartments, and the dinner party is ended. It must be added, however, that dull as these entertainments are, there is not a single person who would seriously wish never to be present at one, for an invitation to dine at one of the royal palaces with the Queen, is the highest social honor that can be conferred on a subject."

Timid Bridegrooms.

Clergymen assert that, in most cases, brides are more self-possessed during the marriage ceremony than the bridegrooms. The Philadelphia Call tells of the following instances where this assertion is verified:—

I was once "best man" to a stalwart, middle-aged bridegroom, noted for his courage and feats of daring, and when the time came for us to go down stairs to meet the bride and her attendants, he nearly had a fit, and he looked like a walking corpse all through the ceremony.

I had to keep saying, "Brace up, old boy," and "Come, come, you've got to go down," to get him started, and at the door he was idiotic enough to clutch at me and say,—

"Say, Fred, how would it do to have Mary and the preacher slip in here and have it all over with before we go down at all? I can't go through it before all that crowd"

"Idiot," I said, pointedly enough to leave no doubt as to my meaning, "Mary won't come in here, and you will go down this instant."

He got through, at last, without doing or saying anything ridiculous, in which respect he was luckier than another stalwart bridegroom of my acquaintance, who was so dazed and overcome that he held out one of his own fingers for the ring when the minister said, "With this ring I thee wed."

Another bridegroom I knew lost his head to such a degree that when it came time for him to say, "I, Horace, take thee, Annie, to be my lawful wedded wife" he said, in an unnaturally loud tone, "I Annie, take thee, Horace, to be my lawful wedded wife"; and when the time came for him to introduce his bride to some of his friends who had not yet seen her, he did it by saying, awkwardly, "Ah, er—Miss Carter, this is my wife, Miss Barton," calling her by her maiden name.

Few men say "my wife" easily and naturally the first time they use the words in public.

A funny case was that of a bridegroom who stared blankly at the minister until asked if he took "this woman to be his lawful wedded wife," when he started and said, in the blandest manner,—

"Beg pardon, were you speaking to me?"

How to Kill a Cat.

In most large cities all that is necessary is to send word to the "Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and shortly after an employee arrives, puts a drop of some powerful medicine on the cat's tongue, and all is over; but as this is not possible in all places, we are glad to quote from the English Mechanic the following paragraph:—

The most merciful way of destroying cats is to chloroform them.

Draw a sock—knitted one preferred, as being elastic—over pussy's head so that the toe of the sock is brought to her nose, or nearly so; then pour about half a teaspoon of chloroform on the sock close to her nose.

Almost as soon as she has become frightened by the unusual smell of chloroform, she quietly goes off to sleep; a little more chloroform is added, perhaps twice, and pussy never wakes again.

The indiscriminate laying down of poison for cats, or anything else that may come along, cannot be too strongly denounced. If the cats are not "in hand" that are required to be poisoned, they may be caught in wire traps, like huge rat cage traps, and chloroformed by spray from a small spray producer, without removal from the cage, until asleep or dead.

Acrost the Top o' the Bars.

Ruthie an' me, we wuz neighbors,
An' hed ben fer yars an' yars;
Atween us a ole Virginny fence
With a handy pair o' bars.
An' Ruth an' me from childhood
Hed got in a sort o' a way
O' comin' each to our side the fence,
Jest at the end o' the day,
Fer ter keep up a neighborly feelin',
An' gossip a little, perhaps,
Prophec'in' 'bout the weather,
An' talkin' about the crops,
A-lingerin' along in the twilight
(We'd done it fer yars an' yars),
Exchangin' of neighborly intrust
Acrost the top o' the bars.

We begun it when I wuz a shaver
An' Ruth wuz a mite o' a girl,
With eyes big ez blue chiny sassers
An' hair allers tryin' ter curl
In spite o' their efforts ter smooth it
An' braid it up spick an' span
(Fer Ruthie's folks they wuz Quakers—
B'lieved i' lairness wuz part o' God's plan).
An' Ruthie an' me we wuz playmates,
An' tho' we'd git spunky an' riled,
We allers cooled down a-towards evenin'
An' met at the fence, calm an' mild,
Ter sorter review the events o' the day
An' chat about this an' 'bout that;
To relate how the hecs hed stole out their nests,
An' the hired man hed drowned the cat.
A-lingerin' along in the twilight
(We'd done it fer yars an' yars),
Exchangin' of neighborly intrust
Acrost the top o' the bars.

An' some how er other, the older
'At Ruthie an' me peared ter get
The more store we sot by that ole fence.
An' the curesist part of it yit
Wuz thet when we both wuz raley growed up,
Ruthie, fair, blue-eyed, with gold locks,
An' me a great feller with whiskers,
A-standin' six feet in my socks,
We kept comin' jest ez we allers hed done,
An' we allers found plenty to say
When me met fer a chat by the ole rail fence,
Jest at the end o' the day.
An' onct, when the full moon wuz shinin',
An' Ruthie looked uncommon fair—
I think 'twuz the spell o' the moonlight—
But I lost my head then an' there,
An' I wondered how in creation
I hed never thort of it afore—
Thet Ruth wuz the one livin' woman
'At I could love an' adore,
An' some way my lips they found Ruthie's
As we lingered under the stars,
Exchangin' of neighborly intrust
Acrost the top o' the bars.

ELIZABETH A. VERE.

Moderation in Work.

Take pity on yourself, dear mother, and do not work too hard. You owe more to your dear ones than well cooked meals, and rooms that are kept spotlessly clean at the expense of your health and patience. Rest more, for hard work and overtaxed nerves make a naturally loving, patient woman, cross and irritable; the little ones do not understand this, and the husband wonders why wife loses her temper so much sooner than she did in former days.

Let the children give you more help. If it is out of the question to hire a good girl, leave back rooms for Edith to sweep when she comes home from school. The exercise will be good for her, and the experience as well. In taking up the household work gradually, she will become familiar with the different details, and lighten your labor very much. Either in a city or country home it is well to require some assistance at her hands; if in the city, it will prevent her spending too much time on the streets, and if it be in the country, these little duties will prevent lonesomeness.

Take the children into your confidence, tell them that you are tired, and would appreciate their help very much. Gently request them instead of commanding, and unless they are unusually thoughtless and unconcerned they will be loving, considerate companions, as well as dutiful children. "ALICE."

"What did the minister preach about?" asked mamma of her little boy who had attended church. "He preached about two hours," said the small hopeful.

Brine—"I don't see how you manage to get along with that wife of yours?" Henpeque—"I don't manage. She does."

"Does your daughter speak the languages?" "Not to any extent. She can say 'yes' in four of 'em in case any foreign nobleman asks her to marry."

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE. I'm a word with sixteen letters. I see with seven I's. Now just drop down your fetters, You can't take me by surprise. Now if my name you haven't decided, I tell you my family's undivided. I. IRVINE DEVITT.

2-RIDDLE. What is that which is often in the ADVOCATE, which you never have, and yet often give? JOSIE B. WATT.

3- 1. To possess. 2. A line. 3. Sing e. 4. Baroness. 5. Strange. 6. Pleasing. 7. Not on. 8. Now within. 9. A liquor. A. R. BORROWMAN.

4-ENIGMA. In butter, but not in bread. In hand, but not in head. In can't, but not in won't. In will, but not in don't. In slide, but not in slip. In boat, but not in ship. In hop, but not in skip. In mist, but not in snow. My whole is somebody you all know. EDDIE R. DOW.

5-RIDDLE. Of seven letters am I composed; If you the first two take You'll find a male; but add the next A female they will make. Now, unto them just join the fourth, A male again you'll see. The last three add, and you will find A female there will be. ADA ARMAND.

6-CHARADE. Three in one am I, fifty add to me, But 'twill make you "lone" and sad, For only four 'twill be. If twice fifty you should add, Thinking to increase, Only four I still shall be Perching on the trees. Ten times fifty add to me, My puzzle will be "done," Only four you'll find me still, One + three in one. ADA ARMAND.

7-CHARADE. While hovering round the brink of time My mind it chanced to wander; I sat me down, and I tried to think, My thoughts they did meander.

To once upon a time, when I, with A ray and TOTAL lady, A stroll did take for friendship sake Under the maples snady.

These strolls quite frequent soon became, I felt happy like a dove; At last, dear friends, I realized That with her I was in love.

Her name to you I dare not tell; Her age was one and twenty, I took her out to parties gay, Of fun we had a plenty.

At last the fleecy snow came down, We went out for a sleigh ride; Before we had gone a mile, alas! I asked her to be my bride.

Said she, "I'm young, and so are you, To think of such things now; But two years hence I'll jump the fence, And then I'll be your frow."

To PRIME this girl was my heart's delight; It was a daily pleasure, To think LAST day she would be mine, My dear, my only treasure.

Two years have come and gone, alas! She can be mine, No! Never! She played me false. She's married now, And I'll be single, ever. FAIR BROTHER.

Answers to February Puzzles.

- 1-TAKE 2-Dispossession. AUNT 3-FARMER'S ADVOCATE. KNOT 4-Sever, Ever. ELLA 6-Gold may be bought too dear.

T A M A R I N M A R E N A R E A D S E I N D U C E N A S C E N T E N

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to Feb. Puzzles.

Ella Keays, Charlie S. Edwards, Wm. McDowell, Esther L. Davey, Almer Borrowman, Addison Snider, Oliver Snider, Ernest A. Hurdman, Ida Oldfield, Josie B. Watt, Elsie Moore, Willie Moorhead, Anna Gordon.

PLANTS, BUSHES AND VINES.

Below will be found a few choice premiums which will be sent to parties for securing us new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:-

THE NEW STRAWBERRY ADVOCATE.

This new strawberry has been tested for five years and has thus far proved to be very hardy, a good strong grower, with healthy foliage and very productive flowers, perfect fruit, of large size, bright red, colors on all sides at once, and of good quality. Perhaps no other new sort that has been sent out for years will combine as many good points as the

"ADVOCATE."

Many new strawberries are sent out every year. Many of them are seldom heard of after a short life of but a few years at most. Too often the originator of a new sort has grown but few of the standard kinds, and is, therefore, not in a position to judge of the merits of his own seedlings, hence the cause of so many worthless varieties being placed on the market. The ADVOCATE is a new berry that has been fully tested in a plantation containing 115 of the leading kinds, and contains so many good points, that it is well worth giving an extended trial. If it does as well in the future as it has done in the past five years, it will hold a place at the head of the list as being a berry best suited to the farmer's wants for family use, especially when but one variety is grown. These plants have not been offered for sale by any nursery firm, and will not be offered for sale in the regular way until next season. The price will then be one dollar per dozen.

WE WILL SEND

12 PLANTS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Or 25 plants of any of the four following sorts:-

BUBACH.

Blossoms Pistillate.

Plant vigorous, healthy and very productive; fruit of the largest size, bright red, good quality. The best large strawberry thus far fully tested.

Crescent Seedling.

Blossoms Pistillate.

Plant vigorous and most productive of any strawberry grown; fruit bright red, medium to large in size. Ripens early.

WILSON.

Blossoms Perfect.

An old standard sort well known to give good satisfaction in most all localities.

DAISY.

Blossoms Perfect.

Plant vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit of good size, very bright red; good quality. Well worthy a place in any garden.

The above will all be sent from Mr. W. W. Hilborn, of Leamington, Ont., who is well known to our readers.

We will send any one of the following collections of Vines, Shrubs or Bushes, carefully packed, for a list of these new subscribers, accompanied with \$3. The regular price for each collection is \$1.50. This list will be put up by Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, who is well and favorably known to our readers.

- 1-1 Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy), 1 Spirea Van Houttei and 1 Deutzia, 1 Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora).

- 2-1 Purple-leaved Beech, 1 Norway Maple.

- 3-1 Golden Arbor Vita, 1 Arbor Vita Pyramidalis.

- 4-1 Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 1 Imperial Cut-leaved Alder.

- 5-Raspberries-12 Cuthberts, 6 Shaffers, 6 Hilborns, 6 Golden Queens.

- 6-All of above mailing size (under two feet). Young, thrifty plants, with nice roots.

- 7-1 Purple-leaved Beech, 1 Golden Arbor Vita.

- 8-1 Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, 1 Norway Maple, 1 Mountain Ash.

- 9-All of above mailing size.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Horse Fork and Sling-J. W. Provan, Oshawa, Ont. Pitching Machine and Sheaf Lifter-M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll, Ont. Cotswolds and Berkshires-J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

Land-640 Acres near Griswold, Man., on C. P. R. Dyers and Cleaners-D. Parker & Co., Toronto. Bird Bread, &c.-Bart. Cottam, London. White Leghorns-George Lee, Highgate, Ont. Clydesdales and Stock Farm-Thos. Good, Richmond, Ont.

Seed Oats-Robt. Rose, Glenmorris, Ont. Top Buggies, Carts, &c.-H. A. Stringer, London. Gold Discovered-Edy Bros., Photographers, London, Ont.

Seeds-Jno. S. Pearce & Co., London. Dispersion Sale-Scotch Shorthorns-Jno. Ackroyd, Highfield, Ont. Jerseys, Cotswolds and Berkshires-J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

Harness-Stanley Mills, Hamilton. Berkshires-E. E. Martin, Paris Station, Ont. Dorset Horn Sheep-Jno. Tazewell, Port Credit. Jerseys-William Johnson, Montreal, Que. Clydesdales, Ayrshires, &c.-Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec.

Clydesdales-Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Coach Stallion-Wm. Row, Avon, Ont. Boys for farm help-Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Toronto. Standard Bred Stallion-Cornwell & Cooke, Norwich, Ont.

Berkshires-W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont. Imp. Cruikshank Bull-Alex. Norrie, Rockland, Ont. Disc Harrows-Cossett & Bro., Brockville, Ont. Ayrshires-Jas. Drummond & Sons, Petite Cote, Quebec.

Hoosier Steel Frame Grain Drill-Noxon Bros., Ingersoll. Seeds-John Pike, Woodstock, Ont. Seeds-Geo. Keith, Toronto.

Ayrshires-D. Drummond, Petite Cote, P. Q. Dispersion Sale of Herefords and Jerseys M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. Improved Yorkshires-G. S. Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

Auction Sale-Valuable Horses-Benning & Barsalov, Montreal, Que. Seed Corn for Sale-A. B. Halfour, Burlington, Ont. Trees and Plants-J. T. Lovett & Co., Little Silver, N. J.

Stallion for Sale-Geo. E. Tuckett, Hamilton. Seed Oats; also Shorthorns for Sale-Jno. Miller, Markham, Ont. Cotswolds-Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, Ont. Jersey Cattle, Welsh blood Ponies-Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby.

Two-Furrow J. G. C. Riding Plow-Cockshutt Plow Co., Bradford. Settlers' Trains with Colonist Sleeper attached-G. T. R.

Farm Stock-Jas. I. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. Testimonials-W. A. Freeman, Hamilton. Seed Potatoes, Chinese Sugar Cane and Millet Seed-J. H. Houser, Canboro, Ont. Corn and Root Cultivator-Thom's Implement Works, Watford, Ont.

Dispersion Sale-Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont. Clydesdales-A. & J. Bell, Athelstan, P. Q. Improved Washer and Challenge Ringer-J. H. Conner, Ottawa.

Holstein Cattle-F. A. Folger, Kingston. Drader's Patent Spade Harrow-The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., London. Spring Planting-Geo. S. Leslie & Son, Toronto. Durham Cattle-Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Imp. Hackneys and Clydesdales-Robt. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont.

Wagons, Trucks and Democrats-Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock. Clydesdales and Ayrshires-Wm. Ewing, Montreal. The O'd London Mutual-D. C. Macdonald, Mgr., London.

Cream Separator Exchange-Dominion Dairy Supply Co., Quebec. Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c.-Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. Farm for Sale-E. Kenrich, Ancaster, Ont. Manitoba Farm Lands-A. G. Bannerman, Winnipeg.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

We will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 15th, at Auction, about 25 head of Registered Holstein Cattle. They have been selected, with great care, from the richest herd in the United States, combining the Aargies, Netherlands, and Clothbills families. This sale is worthy of attention. The farm is about three miles east of Burlington Station. Conveyances will leave depot at one o'clock p.m. for the farm. Send for Catalogues.

FERNWOOD STOCK PLACE, 315-316 O.M. BURLINGTON, ONT.

-- GRAND DISPERSION SALE --

-- OF --

HILLHURST HEREFORDS & JERSEYS

-- ON --

Thursday, April 14th, 1892, at 1 o'clock.

Seeing the advisability of handling but one breed of cattle on the same farm, and to make room for an increasing stud of Hackneys and flock of Shropshires, the undersigned has decided to offer, without reserve, at auction, as above, his entire herds of 22 Hereford and 25 Jersey cattle, which have been bred for the past twelve years from his own importations, and have taken the highest prizes at the leading exhibitions. The choicest prize-winning families have been retained from the first, and will now be closed out at public sale, affording an unequalled opportunity to found new herds, or to strengthen existing ones. Catalogues 15th March. Apply to

M. H. COCHRANE,
315-a-OM HILLHURST STATION, P. O.

DISPERSION SALE OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6th, 1892.

Owing to the death of my only son, and my advanced age, I am about retiring from business, and will sell by auction my entire herd of high-class Shorthorns, about thirty-five head, including several imported Scotch-bred cows and their produce by imported bulls. Also the grand imported Kinellar bull Reporter (56494) = 642, and a number of fine young bulls and heifers of his get. There are a number of show animals in the lot, and all are in fine condition and health. The Sale will be held at my farm, four miles from Malton Station, G. T. R., commencing at 1 o'clock. Catalogues mailed on application. Terms, 7 months' time on approved notes.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton, Ont.
JOHN ACKROW, Highfield P.O., Ont.
315-a-O

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.



THE DISPERSION SALE OF THE FAMOUS

SHERIFF HERD

The Property of WM. LINTON, Aurora, Ont., Will be Held at ONE O'CLOCK, MARCH 24th, 1892.

At the Farm, in the town of AURORA, thirty miles north of TORONTO, and one mile from Aurora Station, on the Northern Division of the G. T. R. All Trains will be met on day of Sale. The animals to be offered comprise Males and Females of the various ages.
See review on page 88 in this issue.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

CLYDE HORSES

ESTATE OF THE LATE THOS. BROWN, PETITE COTE, NEAR MONTREAL.

The Prize Herd of Ayrshire Cattle and Clyde Horses, belonging to above Estate, will be SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE 19th AND 20th APRIL, 1892.

The herd of Ayrshires is considered by competent judges to be the best in the country, and contains a great many prize-winners in Scotland. At the last exhibition at Montreal this herd carried off the diplomas for the best male animals, the best female, and the best herd, besides numerous prizes in all the different classes, and at this exhibition there was the largest exhibit of the Ayrshire breed ever shown in Canada, or perhaps America. The calves consist of seven males and fifteen females, and all have been prize-winners at exhibitions, both in Scotland and Canada. Full particulars will be found in next issue. A complete catalogue of the stock is now in the printers' hands, and will be mailed on application.

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JERSEY COWS,

Heffers and Calves; registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock, whose pedigrees are written in butter.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

The gold medal flock; established in 1854. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported Rams in use. Young stock for sale.

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Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in farrow and young stock for sale at all times. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction, and pay freight to all points in Ontario, & make best rates to more distant points. Come and see, or write.

J. G. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

Choice Farm, Stock and Implements FOR SALE.

On account of ill health, the following property is for sale:—160 acres of choice land, situated within 2 miles of WELLWYN and 16 miles from Moosomin, Man.; 50 acres under cultivation, 30 of which has never been cropped; good hewed log house, 5 rooms; good garden; 100 feet of stabling; implement shed, 35 feet long; large granary, 22x33 feet; good well, 50 feet deep, never less than 20 feet of water; 5 mares supposed to be in foal; also 2 fillies—1 coming 2, the other 1 year old, and two horse colts, 1 cow in calf, 1 heifer in calf, 1 yearling heifer; also a good registered Clydesdale Stallion, coming four years of age.

This is an exceptional opportunity for anyone in Ontario to make a good investment.

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"WESTWELL HOUSE," 314-b-O

REG. CLYDE STALLIONS FOR SALE!
I will sell either, or both, of my Stallions—Prince Royal (646), or Wait-for-Me—both pure-bred and registered, and a grand three-year-old filly in foal, prices very low. Write or call—**JAS. H. ESDON,** CURRIE HILL, ONT., Bainsville, on G.T.R. 314-b-OM

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ELGIN STOCK FARM



We have a large number of choice imported and Canadian-bred CLYDESDALES for sale. Also breeders of Durham and Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire and Chester White pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep. All stock will be sold to meet the times.

Address—
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Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, 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.



CLYDESDALES.

The largest and most select collection of Clydesdales in the Dominion will be sold at a sacrifice. Also the celebrated Shamrock Avenue stock and grain farm, consisting of 550 acres. Continued ill-health is forcing me out of the business. For further particulars address

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--- FOR SALE, CHEAP, ---

The fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions

Buffalo Bill and Tom Norrie,

Also the Imported English Blood Stallion

BON-DERRA.

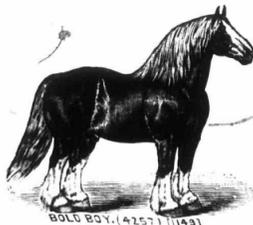
Buffalo Bill, No. 6558, Vol. XI, page 591, sire McCampon, No. 3818, is a dappled brown, rising 5 yrs. old. Tom Norrie, No. 7354, Vol. XI, page 790, sire Young Lord Keir, No. 3320, is a bright bay, rising 5 years old. Bon-Derra is a rich chestnut, rising 6 years old, stands nearly 16 hands high, and weighs about 1,225 lbs. Will guarantee them sure foal getters, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars and price, apply to

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BEATTIE & TORRANCE, Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale.

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MR. FRANK RUSSELL, Mount Forest, Ont., offers for sale at low figures and on easy terms choice stallions of the above breeds; also pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs, at \$15.00 per pair. 310-y

FOR SALE, HAMBLETONIAN TROTTER STALLION.



W. E. Gladstone, No. 6613
Standard and registered in W. A. I. R.; 16 hands high; weight, 1,225 pounds; seal-brown horse; foaled 1882; sired by Chicago Volunteer, No. 2611, the sire of Country Girl 2.24 1/4. May H. 2.26 1/4, Edwin G. 2.23, Ella E. 2.25, Barney A. 2.27 1/4, and Woodstock Belle 2.29 1/4; dam, Brown Kate, by John E. Rysdyk, the sire of Big Fannie 2.26 1/4; g. d. by Davis' Black Hawk Morgan; g. g. d. Polly Meux, by imported Meux. This is one of the most fashionably bred young horses in the country, and has shown a mile close to 2.50 without training, and has proved himself an A1 stock horse and sure foal getter, and will be sold below his value, as the owner has no time to devote to the horse business. For further particulars, address G. S. GILLESPIE, Campbellford, Ont. Box 295. 314-b-OM

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NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS
306-1-OM Canadian Horses.

VALUABLE HORSES AT AUCTION.
RED BANK STOCK FARM, MONTREAL, CAN.
The whole stud, consisting of stallions, mares, colts and fillies, standard and thoroughbred.
SALE 15TH APRIL, 1892.
Catalogues mailed on application.
BENNING & BARSALON, 315-b-OM Auctioneers.

ADRIANO 4899.
Black Stallion, Foaled 1886;
By Confederate Chief 423; record, 2.51; sire of William Arthur, 2.19 1/4, and three others better than 2.30.
1st Dam Adriel, by ADMINISTRATOR 357.
Record, 2.29 1/4; sire of six in 2.30 or better, and of the dams of four in 2.30 or better.
2nd Dam Fantina, by ALCALDE 103.
Sire of three in 2.30 or better, and of the dams of two better than 2.30.
3rd Dam by STAR DENMARK. 4th Dam Lella, by DOWNING'S VERMONT. Dam of Enigma 2.26.
5th Dam Betty, by HUNT'S COMMODORE. 6th Dam, the CASTLEMAN MARE. A fast trotting mare of unknown blood.

NOTE.—Adriano is a grand horse, 16 1/2 hands high, and built in proportion. He is jet black, and a fine looker and actor; has never been handled for speed, but is beautifully gaited, and can show close to a forty gait. His grand breeding and size, combined with a perfect disposition, makes him one of the most desirable stallions in the country. Address—GEO. E. TUCKETT, Hamilton. 315-a-OM.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.
Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. T. M. WHITESIDE, Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 304-y-OM

FOR SALE A Prize-Winning Coach Stallion,
rising three, bright bay, 16 hands high, weighs 1,250 pounds, sire imported Santa Claus 490, first dam a great prize-winner by Lapidist.
315-a-OM WM. ROW, Avon, Ont.

- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES. -
J. G. WARDLOWE, Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS
Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (1247), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. A. M. VANSOLE, Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.
Young dogs for sale from the imported sires Turk II, first prize Toronto, and Moonstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize-winning bitches money could buy in England. A. BURLAND, Sec. Ont. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont. 307-y-OM

5 SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE
CHIEFTAIN, 7 years, imported; 2nd prize at Royal Show '87; ACTIVE, 4 years, imported; 1st prize at Buffalo Show '88; CHARLIE, 3 years, imported; 1st prize at Toronto Show '90. Also a two-year-old and a yearling, both from imported sires and dams. All these horses are registered, and are sound and right in every way. We will sell any or all of them for far less than their value, as we are overstocked and have no use for so many stallions. This is a rare chance to get a good registered Shire at your own price. Address—
MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, 309-g-OM Welland P.O. and Station, Ont.

Standard - Bred Stallions AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.
Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1136, sire of Egthorne 2.12 1/4; Temple Bar 2.17 1/4, and forty-three others in thirty list. Other standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.
315-y-OM CORNWELL & COOKE, Proprietors.

Standard-Bred Trotters and A. J. C. C. Jerseys for Sale.
Produce of such sires as Gen. Stanton (2545), 5 in 30 list this year; Almont Wilkes (1242), 2.20, trial 2.16; and Superior, sire of Canadian Girl. Brood Mares, daughters of Gen. Stanton, Almont Wilkes, Clear Grit, Brown Douglass and Winfield Scott, including dam and three full sisters of Fides Stanton 2.28 1/4, last half in 1.12. Jerseys principally of St. Lambert strain, all young stock, sired by sweepstakes bull Toronto 1890.—J. CARPENTER, Ingledale, Winona, Ont. 307-y-OM

BULLS FOR SALE!
A fine lot of Shorthorn bulls fit for service. Bred from imported stock.
S. B. GORWILL, 314-b-OM BALLYMOTE, Ont.

FANCY SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE!
Milking Quality a Specialty.
A number of EXTRA YOUNG BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, for Sale at Reasonable prices.
PETER TOLES & SON, MT. BRYDGES, - ONT. 314-1-OM



FOR SALE,
Fourteen young Shorthorn bulls, good ones. Also cows and heifers.
J. & W. B. WATT, Salem P. O., Ontario. 314-c-OM

FOR SALE!
Four Shorthorn Bulls and 8 Heifers, 30 Leicester and Southdown Ewes, and a number of Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs. Good animals of good blood. Send for catalogue.
311-y-OM E. JEFFS & SON, Bondhead, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.
I have for sale several fine young bulls and heifers—red and rich roan, low set, thick and stylish, and grandly bred, and at reasonable prices. Dams are either imported or daughters of imported cows.
D. ALEXANDER 308 OM BRIGDEN, Ont.



SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

I have fourteen particularly good young bulls for sale; among them are some fine show animals. Also a few good females. All are good in color and ringing. Prices to suit the times. Write for particulars.
JAMES HUNTER, 314-c-OM Alma, Ont.

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls
And the Imported Cruickshank Bull
ABERDEEN HERO.
Their sire. Also some nice
Young Heifers
From one year old up.
Prices to suit the times.
310-y-OM SHORE BROS., White Oak.



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.
I have three nice young Bulls and a lot of good Heifers; also some choice yearling ewes.
W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O., ONT. Burlington Station. 305-y-OM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Some grand bulls and heifers, the 9th of Roan Prince (imp.) A number of Yorkshire fall pigs for sale, also Berkshires of same age from imported stock. A few choice early litters to select from, sired by imported boars, and out of show sows. None but select stock shipped. Box 290.
305-y-OM H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.



SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS, Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes, FOR SALE,

in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices.
We want 500 recorded rams for ranches.
Correspondence solicited.
John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y



SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES
The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher =377=, and Mina Chief =360=. The females consist of Mina and Strathallan families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.
C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P. O., Hideron Stn., Ont
JAMES QUIRIE, Delawon, Ont. 303-y-OM

IMPORTED CRUICKSHANK BULL FOR SALE!

Solid red in color; three years old; first prize winner at such as the Ottawa and Montreal exhibitions in September, 1891. Apply to

ALEX. NORRIE,
PINE GROVE STOCK FARM,
ROCKLAND, ONT.
315-a-OM

OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM

Shorthorns & Berkshires

My herd of Shorthorns are from select milking strains. Young animals at right prices. A few fine yearling bulls now ready. For particulars and pedigrees of stock address

DAVID HAY,
308-y-OM ARKONA, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

We have decided not to hold a public sale of Shorthorns this spring, but will sell our

YOUNG BULLS AND A FEW CHOICE HEIFERS at the lowest possible prices. They are a grand lot of young things.

Sired by our Cruickshank Stock Bull Conqueror = 8227 =.

Will make show animals, and are from good milking dams. Come and see our stock.

JAMES S. SMITH,
315-a-OM Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

Mr. John Ackrow & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P. O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young bulls and heifers of the richest breeding for sale at reasonable figures. Our cattle are the smooth, short-legged, beefy kind. Imported Scotch bull Reporter heads the herd. Station and Telegraph, MALTON, ONT. 307-y-OM

**SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS A CHOICE LOT FOR SALE.**

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont.
312-f-OM

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 309-y-OM

BOW PARK HERD

—OF—
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

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

ADDRESS—
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
303-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

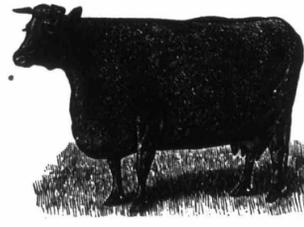
Shorthorns & Improved Large Yorkshires.

WM. COWAN, V. S.,
Clochmhar Farm, GALT, ONT.,

Offers for sale, at reasonable figures, Registered Shorthorns, bulls and heifers of the very best milking strains, and Improved Large Yorkshires of all ages. Herd is headed by imported boar "Lincoln Lad," and contains choice sows, both imported and home-bred. 313-y-OM

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE. New Catalogues for 1892 will be ready by April 1st. Send for one; they are mailed free.

My motto: "No business, no harm."
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Clarendon Station on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 311-y-OM

DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE. Five bulls from five to eighteen months old, good colors, good pedigrees, prices reasonable. Apply to **H. GOLDING or WM. HOGG,** 314-c-OM Thamesford.

DAWES & CO., LACHINE,

P. O.

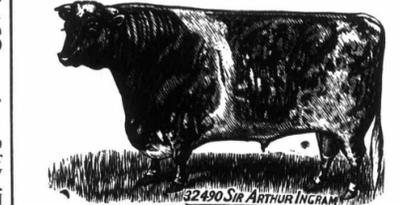
—Importers and Breeders of—

THOROUGHbred & SHIRE HORSES

HEREFORD,
POLLED ANGUS
and **JERSEY**
CATTLE

BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.
The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303-y-OM

1835—ESTABLISHED—1835

**SHERIFF-HUTTON -- HERD.**

Three yearling Bulls for sale from imported sire and dam. Good, strong animals. Prices to suit the times. **WM. LINTON,** 310-y-OM AURORA, ONT.

HEREFORD-- CATTLE

—AND—
Chester White Hogs.

The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right.

JOS. CAIRNS, CAMLACHIE, ONT.
14 miles from Sarabia. 313-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Several very choice bulls now fit for service. Heifers in calf by our Colanthus Abbekerk, and remarkable fine bull and heifer calves. All will be sold at greatly reduced prices if taken soon before the dissolution of partnership is made. Come and see our stock and get prices. 306-y-OM **H. & W. F. BOLLERT,** Cassel, P. O., Ont.

**THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,
(24 miles west of Toronto).



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 304-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

My stock is selected from the leading herds. My principle is "Live, and let Live." Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations.

W. McCLURE,
Mint Creek Farm, NORVAL, ONT.
On main line G. T. R. 310-v-OM

FOR SALE.

The entire Oakdale Herd of Registered Holstein Cattle. Although considerable sales have been made lately the herd now numbers 55 head, including bulls, imported cows, heifers and calves. This is undoubtedly the finest lot of Holstein cattle in the Dominion. We have no pen and ink records for our cows, but we invite farmers and others wanting to buy Holstein cattle to go to the farm, spend a day there and test and weigh for themselves the milk produced. The herdsmen will gladly afford them every facility for so doing.

The bulls in use up to this season were the great prize-winning animals Presto and Adanac. Presto was the only bull ever brought to Canada that was a first prize-winner at the great Alkmar Fair in the Netherlands and was a great prize-winner in Canada. Adanac, whether judged by Canadian judges or an American expert, always took first. He was never beaten, and was so perfect as a show bull that Mr. Stevens, the expert, said he would score a full hundred points. This is a dispersion sale and all animals not disposed of by first of March will be sold by auction, as the farm will be sold or rented by first of April next. Catalogues will be issued in a few days, for which, address John Leys, 18 Court street Toronto.

This herd at the large exhibitions of '87, '88 and '89 won more diplomas, more gold and silver medals and more money prizes than was ever won by any herd of any breed of cattle at same number of exhibitions in the Dominion. At the Industrial in 1889, when F. C. Stevens of Attica, an American expert, was judge, this herd literally swept the show ring, taking first for aged bull, sweepstakes for best bull of any age; first for yearling bull; first, second and third for cows and first herd prize for bull and four females.

This was enough glory, and the herd was not exhibited in 1890 and 1891. 315-a-OM

BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM

Ancaster, Ontario.

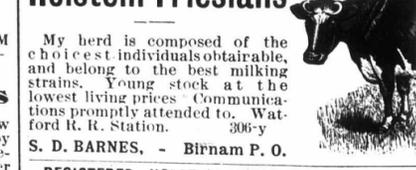
R. S. STEVENSON,
Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Holsteins recorded in advanced registry. Yorkshires bred from imported stock. Young stock for sale at all times. 307-y-OM

Holstein-Friesians

My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station. 306-y

S. D. BARNES, - Birnam P. O.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND HEIFERS.
John Pringle, Maple Lawn Farm, Ayr, Ont., offers for sale a few well-bred bulls and heifers of the above breed at reasonable figures. My bull, Ira's King, was bred by Dudley Miller, and my cows are all of choice breeding. 309-y-OM

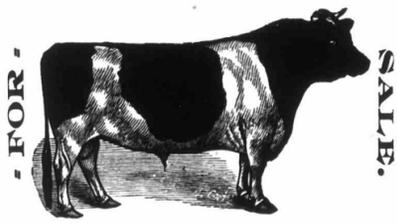


RIDEAU STOCK FARM.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE I have some choice **HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES**

that I will sell at low down prices if taken during the month of March. I wish to reduce the number of my calves as I require milk for my milk routes. These calves are good individuals and have records behind them. Write me for prices.

F. A. FOLGER,
Rideau Stock Farm, (315-y-OM) Kingston, Ont.



A choice lot of thorough-bred Holsteins. We have on hand a large number of choice bull and heifer calves which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. They can be seen at Wyton, which is on the St. Mary's Branch of the Grand Trunk R. R. Before buying, give us a call. For further information apply to **W. B. SCATCHERD, Secretary,** 312-y-OM Wyton, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AGAIN IN FRONT.

At Toronto show we showed eight head, and we brought away 4 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds and 3rd on the herd. Stock for sale.

J. C. McIVEN & Son,
307-y-OM Lansdown Farm, WINONA, ONT.,
13 miles east of Hamilton on the G. W. Div. G.T.R.

Holstein-Friesians
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.
J. W. JOHNSON,
313-y-OM SYLVAN P. O.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.
Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg or G. T. R.; New Dundee, P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 317-y-OM
A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

This herd has taken all the first prizes wherever shown in Quebec and Ontario since 1887 to 1891. From imported stock. Young stock for sale at liberal prices.

JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS,
315-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANGY FOWL.

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 36, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

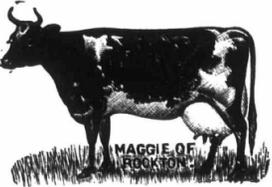
W. M. & J. C. SMITH,
310-y-OM Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.

MAPLECLIFF STOCK FARM
Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

We make a specialty of these grand dairy cattle, our stock consisting of very heavy milkers, and have some fine young stock for sale; also high grades. One mile from Ottawa.
R. REID & CO.,
311-y-OM Hintonburg, Ont.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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



JAS. McCORMICK & SON,
311-y-OM Rockton, Ont.

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

THOMAS GUY,
314-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

TWO PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS! FOR SALE.

314-1f-OM M. BALLANTYNE, St. Marys P. O.

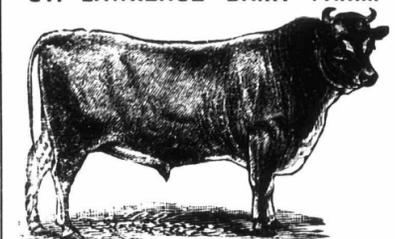
SUNNY BRAES FARM

Hillhurst, P. Q.
ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS.

The prize-winning herd of the Eastern Townships, headed by Kene of St. Lambert (23843), winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes wherever shown. I make a specialty of pure St. Lambert blood, and breed none but the best. Choice young stock for sale. Terms, prices and pedigrees on application.

Mrs. C. H. Crossen,
Sunny Braes Farm, 310-y-OM HILLHURST, P. Q.

ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY FARM.



My herd consists of choice animals. I breed for the best performers. Have now five bulls for sale of St. Lambert's blood. Quality and prices to suit the times. Address, **ELGIN ROW, Brockville, Ont.** 310-y-OM

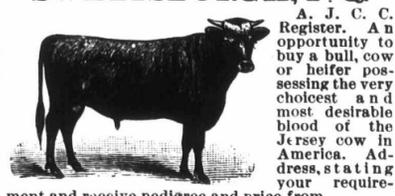
GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!
WM. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 309-y-OM

JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.

Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (1057), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21260), a son of Canada John Bull.
Stroop headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2154.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.
A. C. BURGESS, Arklan Farm,
312-y-OM Carleton Place, Ont.

BELMONT JERSEY HERD!



WILLIAM JOHNSON, Prop.
P. O. Drawer, 2029,
315-a-OM MONTREAL.

BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE
Canada's **Sir George,** (Canada's John Bull, Allie of St. Lambert, 2694 Pure St. Lambert. lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily.)
Massena's Son (Hugo Chief of St. Ames, Pure St. Lambert. Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,000 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 902 lbs 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days.)
Signal of Belvedere (Sir Signal. Miss Satanelle (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.)

Believed to be the three greatest living bulls. Silver cup at the Kellogg Combination Sale; Silver Tea Set (Farmer's Advocate) for milk test; over 20 medals, gold, silver and bronze; over 300 prizes in money, also numerous diplomas, commendations and special prizes.

Special Offering Now.
3 Sons of Canada's Sir George, (pure St. Lambert).
2 Sons of Massena's Son, from tested cows.
Registered and express paid to any reasonable distance. - **MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Canada.** 313-y-OM

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS.

The Pioneer Herd of these famous American hogs has its headquarters in Essex County, Ont. Address, **PETER LAMARSH,** 310-y-OM WREATHY, ONT.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

70 DORSET EWE & RAM LAMBS FOR SALE

The rams produce great results in crossing with other breeds, and are used extensively in Australia with the Merino. For particulars and price, apply

THOMAS W. HECTOR,
"The Cottage," Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.
315-c-OM

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.

ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Heller bull Otoko 1219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

Greenhouse Short-horns & Shropshires.
I offer for sale at very reasonable prices a very choice lot of imported 2-shear ewes, imp. rams and ewe lambs; also several home-bred lambs and one grand 2-shear ram. Plymouth Rock & White Leghorn Cockerels cheap and good. Write or come and see me.
W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT., G. T. R. Station, Guelph; C. P. R., Corwhin. 310-j-OM

MAPLE SHADE
-NOTED FOR-
SHROPSHIRES
-AND-
Shorthorns.

Now ready for inspection—a choice lot of strong, fleshy young bulls, sired by the imp. Cruickshank bull Sussex (56625). Call or write for prices. Address
JOHN DRYDEN,
314-y-OM BROOKLIN, ONT.

LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT

MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS
offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages, from their well-known flock, which has taken over 2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence promptly attended to. 307-y-OM



Cotswold Sheep!

Wm. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge P. O., Ont., Importer and Breeder. Flock established 13 years. Imp. rams only used. Stock for sale reasonable. Visitors welcome and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-OM.

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWNS.

Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 308-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE!

Having sold all my ram lambs, I can offer for sale my large flock of imported Ewes, most of which are safe in lamb. Purchasers requiring real good sheep, not fattened for show purposes, will find flock as represented. My flock represents sheep from six different English breeders. Come and see me. Visitors welcomed.



W. S. HAWKSHAW,
GLANWORTH, P. O.
(7 miles south of London.) 315-tf-OM

SHROPSHIRE



We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

THONGER & BLAKE BROS.,
Wolf's Head Farm, NESSCLIFF, Salop, Eng.,
309-y-OM and GALESBURG, Mich., U. S. A.



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

DAVID BUTTAR,

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland
Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred. Pedigree and prices on application. 294-v-OM

SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.

This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep at sale.



F. BACH & SON,
Onbury, Shropshire,
289-v ENGLAND.



SHROPSHIRE.

Imported Ram Lambs, Shearling Rams, Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ewe Lambs imported or bred from imported sire and dam.

W. E. WRIGHT,
307-y-OM Glanworth.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Q. C.,
Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland
Division G. T. R., importer and breeder of
DORSET HORN SHEEP.
314-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Lougherew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood. Eavens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale first Wednesday in September.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

Apply to **J. DIXON,**
Lougherew, Oldcastle,
307-y-OM Co. Meath, Ireland.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

T. W. HECTOR, IMPORTER AND BREEDER.
The oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin to T. W. HECTOR. The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont. Stations, Springfield and Cookville on the C. P. R. Port Credit on G. T. R. 314-y-OM



ST. VINCENT 131

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.

These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.

THOMAS CHICK,
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England.
295-zv-OM

DORSET HORN SHEEP!

CULVERWELL BROS., Durlough Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record. For price, etc., in Canada and U. S. A., apply to— 315-y-OM
JOHN TAZEWELL, Port Credit, Ont., G. T. R.

A Choice Lot of SHEARLING EWES,

Two-shear Ewes and a few Three-shears, bred to Sheldon's Pride and Prince Royal (imp), and a choice lot of Ewe Lambs of our own breeding; also a few **YOUNG BOARS.**



PRICES LOW.
COME AND SEE THEM.

WM. MEDCRAFT & SON,
Sparta P. O., Ont.,
309-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.

LINCOLN -- SHEEP

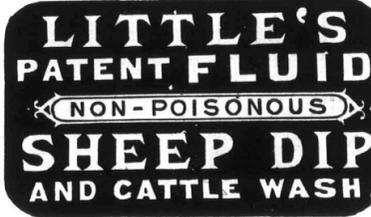


I always have for inspection and sale a large flock of pure Lincoln Longwool Sheep, including many prize-winners, having taken eighty prizes the last two years at the Royal and other shows, for both rams and ewes, also the first for the best collection of Lincoln fleeces of wool at the Royal Windsor show last year, which proves the character of this flock, which is most famous for their great size and 120 years' good breeding. Also breeder of

WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS

Address—
HENRY DUDDING,
Rlby Grove, Gt. Grimsby,
307-y-OM Lincolnshire, Eng.

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.



For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.
BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.
DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM

FOR SALE COTSWOLDS --AND-- BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,
EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.
Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 310-y-OM

FOR SALE.

A GRANDLY BRED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE -- BOAR

fit for service; and have 6 and 8 weeks old pairs, not akin; all bred direct from imported stock. All registered and prices right. Also Golden Giant Oats—For \$21 will send 2½ bushels, bags free; in 10 bushel lots 70c per bushel; and the Peerless White Bonanza Oats, seven to eight days earlier than Banner Oats, in 10 or 20 bushel lots, 40c per bushel, bags free. Both these kinds are perfectly pure, and grown on clean clay loam soil.

W. C. SHEARER,
315-a-0 Bright P. O., Oxford Co., Ont.

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshire Pigs and Beg. Cotswolds of the choicest strains. A few good Boars, three and four months old, for sale, out of choice sows, and by Imp. Royal Standard and Prince Albion. I am now booking orders for Spring litters; nothing but choice stock shipped, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, or if convenient come and see my stock.—C. P. R. Station, Claremont, Ont. 304-y-OM

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE!
Young Boars and Sows from two to eight months old. Also booking orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **E. E. MARTIN, Nithside Farm, Paris Station, Canning P. O., Ont.** 309-y-OM

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

A few young sows from imported stock, due to farrow in April, also boars and young pigs. 314-c-OM Apply to **G. BALLACHEY, Brantford.**



W. G. EDWARDS & CO.
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 & 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.

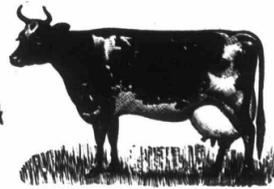
Laurentian Stock
AND
Dairy Farm.

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. 304-y-OM



BLAIR BROS.,
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IMPORTERS OF

Cleveland Bay, German Coach, English Shire and Clydesdale Horses.
NEW IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.

The animals now on hand are of exceedingly fine proportions, are of very choice breeding, are showy and stylish, and have the best of action. We have now the best lot of horses we ever owned. We offer **First-class Animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices.** Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogue on application. Stables in town. 314-c-OM

FOR SALE!
GOLDDUST HORSES

NOTED FOR THEIR
Size, Style, Speed and Finish.

SPEEDY STALLIONS, FILLIES AND GELDINGS
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

Zilcaadi Golddust colts have won five times as many premiums at the Kentucky fairs than all other horses against which they showed. Write for prices.

314-c-OM **L. L. DORSEY, MIDDLETOWN, JEFFERSON CO., KENTUCKY, U.S.**

AT HEAD OF STUD
ZILCAADI GOLDDUST 4400

(THE BEST SON OF GOLDDUST 150).
Sire of Whirlwind; record, 2.24.
Sire of Fannie Golddust; record, 2.25 1/4.
Sire of Estelle; record, 2.26.
Sire of Hendrick; record, 2.27 1/4.
Sire of Cleveland; record, 2.29 1/4.
Also sire of dam of Rosalind Wilkes; record, 2.14 1/2.

— AND —
HENDRICKS,
The great show stallion, winner of over 40 premiums in Kentucky fair rings.

JERSEYS : AND : WELSH : PONIES.

A number of sons and daughters of Nell's John Bull, A.J.C.C. 21921, at prices to suit the times. All reg. or eligible to registry, in A. J. C. C. This herd is the home of such cows as Allie of St. L., 26 lbs. 12 oz. butter in one week; Miss Stoke Pogis, 21 lbs. 5 oz.; Kit, 22 lbs. 11 oz.; Polley of St. L., 19 lbs. 7 oz.; Vic of St. L., 18 lbs. 5 1/2 oz.; and Nettie of Grimsby, 16 lbs. 7 oz. Nell's John Bull, the sire of this young stock, is sired by the famous prize-winner Canada's John Bull. He is also a grandson of Ida of St. L., the largest milking Jersey in the world—67 lbs. milk one day, 455 1/4 lbs. in one week and 1,888 lbs. in one month. Her sister, Allie of St. L., gave 62 1/2 lbs. milk one day and 425 1/2 lbs. in one week. Those wishing dairy animals can find both butter and milk in this breeding. Nell's John Bull is also individually good. He won at Toronto Fair in 1890 first in his class and sweepstakes silver medal as best bull any age. At Hamilton, same year, he won diploma as best bull any age, and Diploma as best bull with four of his get; won at London first in his class and headed silver medal herd. We also have sixty head of Welsh Blood Ponies, all ages. These ponies are superior to any other breed for ladies or children. They are very handsome, free drivers and very gentle, and have taken first prize wherever shown. Prospective buyers would do well to inspect our herd and learn prices. Visitors will be met at station upon giving one day's notice.

315-c-OM **GEORGE SMITH & SON, GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.**

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, OF GREENWOOD, ONT

MAKES A SPECIAL OFFERING THIS MONTH OF
EIGHT EXCELLENT YOUNG DURHAM BULLS

Fit for Service, and an equal number of

YEARLING -:- HEIFERS

All fit for exhibition the coming fall, besides young Cows and Heifers of other ages. Prices moderate. Terms liberal. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station C. P. R., or Pickering Station G. T. R. Write or wire me when and where to meet you. 315-a-OM



Improved Large White Yorkshires, Pedigreed.

We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to
Wm. Goodger & Son,
306-y-OM WOODSTOCK, ONT.



R. H. HARDING,
Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ontario,
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

— AND —
DORSET HORNED SHEEP.
Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. 310-y-OM



IMPROVED YORKSHIRES!

The Pioneer Herd of America.
Orders : Booked : for : Spring : Pigs.
Bred from the best strains of imported stock.

Apply—**G. S. CHAPMAN,**
"THE GRANGE FARM,"
305-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

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.** 308-y-OM

MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, IMP. YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. Herd of Yorkshires headed by Favorite (Imp.) and Royal Duke, both prize winners; also registered Berkshires of Snell's stock. Pairs supplied not akin, and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Address, 310-y-OM **J. G. MAIR, HOWICK, P. Q.**

IMPROVED -:- LARGE -:- YORKSHIRES!

One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since founded. Choice stock for sale. **J. A. FIELD & SON, Castle Hill Farm, ALCASTER, ONT.** 305-y-OM

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.



Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.
301-y-OM

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MESSES. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P. O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 303-y-OM

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

Sixty head of the best strains and quality. Write for prices.
SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 302-y-OM



Pedigreed -:- Improved -:- Large -:- Yorkshires.

Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby & Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires, and is prepared to book orders for young stock.

ADDRESS—**C. S. CHAPMAN, The Grange Farm,**
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H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,

Importers & Breeders of
OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Size and quality combined. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize both at Montreal and Toronto fairs, 1891. Sixty choice spring pigs for sale. 310-y-OM



E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM - - ONT.,
Importer and Breeder of
Ohio Improved Chester White Swine



I make this one breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. 305-y

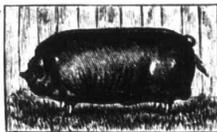
TAMWORTHS

AND
Improved Large Yorkshires.

Our stock is all imported from the very best herds in England, and every pig traces to the English Herd Book. We offer for sale at lowest figures Boars and Sows of the above breeds and of all ages. Write for prices, or give us a call and see our stock. Over forty head on hand.

JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,
Ingersoll, Ont. 308-y-OM

Registered Poland-Chinas - Canadian Black Bess Herd. Stock strictly of the Corwin, King, Butler and Black Bess blood. Choice stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Imported Nominee at head of herd, assisted by Imported Boars Condit, Luck and Moorish King. Farm two miles south of G. T. R., C. P. R. and E. & H. R. stations. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited. Reduced rates on shipment by express. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 314-y-OM



PURE-BRED REGISTERED VICTORIA HOGS. Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. Charles Brown, Drumquin P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES - Two grand boars fit for service, also a few sows. Cheap. A. D. ROBERTS, Walmer Lodge, Ancaster, Ont. 303-y-OM

Notices.

Farmers or others wanting to sell, purchase or exchange any kind of farm lands might find it to their advantage to put themselves in communication with Mr. A. A. Campbell, London, Ont.

Robert Parker & Co., dyers and cleaners, Toronto, Ont., have some three hundred agencies spread over the Dominion of Canada. We are told they do good work, and can be relied upon to give satisfaction. Their charges will be found most reasonable.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE DAKOTAS is the title of the latest illustrated pamphlet issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y regarding those growing States, whose wonderful crops the past season have attracted the attention of the whole country. It is full of facts of special interest for all not satisfied with their present location. Send to A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, No. 4 Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont., for a copy free of expense.

Mr. Bart. Cottam makes a specialty of bird bread, which he styles "The Wonder of the Age," and from reports makes brilliant plumage, eradicates disease, improves the vocal organs, thus increasing song. The manufacturer says: "Luring sickness, moulting or incubation, no fancier who prizes his birds should be without it, for it is an excellent preparation to give tone and vigor to the whole system. It is also very easily tried." If you send thirty cents he will forward to you six cakes, post-paid, you can judge them for yourself. You can also get bird seed of the purest, cleanest and well mixed, in large or small quantities from him. Bird fanciers, grocers and seedsmen would do well to put themselves in communication with Mr. Cottam, who will be glad to give quotations and answer inquiries. Address Bart. Cottam, London, Ont.

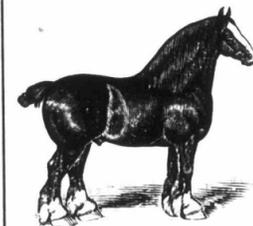
Mr. W. D. Scott, Travelling Emigration Agent for the Manitoba Government, is at present in Ontario working up emigration to Manitoba. He believes the number of those going to Manitoba this season will more than double that of last. In order that every facility might be offered those desiring to emigrate to Manitoba, arrangements have been made for excursions every Tuesday, beginning the 15th of March and all through April. The Manitoba Government is also employing a man who has had experience in farming in the Province of Manitoba, to accompany each excursion in order to give reliable information and trustworthy advice to intending settlers. An office has been opened up in Moncton, N. B., under the charge of Mr. Hugh McKellar, from whom information regarding the Prairie Province can be obtained.

GLENHYRST.
50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.
JAMES MAXWELL, Supt.
Shropshire Sheep.
Shetland Ponies.
Apples-(in quantity)-Plums.
Registered Stock, all ages, for sale. Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.
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OAKWOOD FARM,
100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.
GEORGE WALTER, Supt.
Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo. Capacity 250 tons.
Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aag-gie family). Advance Register. Chester White Pigs.

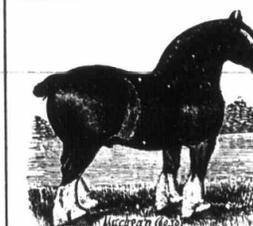
CEDARS FARM.
175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.
ROBERT WALKER, Supt.
Oxford-down Sheep.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Medium Yorkshire Pigs.
Medium Yorkshires under one management.
BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares,
Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.



My last importation consists of a large number of Stallions and Mares from one to four years old, and the gets of such noted sires as Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), Top Gallant (1850), Prince Gallant (6176), Knight of Lothian (4489), etc. Also a few choice thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle.

A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.
T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT.
Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto. 313-c-OM



— IMPORTED AND REGISTERED —
CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS AND MARES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES.** Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

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Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

THE GERMAN COACHERS
= = = VICTORIOUS! = = =

29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, 1890,



by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by
OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, Watseka, Ill.

Fourth importation arrived Aug. 2, last.
Fifty Stallions for Sale.
Every animal fully guaranteed. For particulars address as above.
Watsseka is eighty miles south of Chicago and one hundred miles east of Peoria. 312-c-OM

IMPORTED . HACKNEYS . AND . CLYDESDALES!



OF THE MOST POPULAR STRAINS OF BREEDING,
TOGETHER WITH THE HIGHEST
PRIZE-WINNING INDIVIDUALS!
IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

Stallions by the Most Noted Sires for Sale.

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MESSRS. JAS. GARDHOUSE & SONS.,
ROSEDALE FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.
Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught Colts and Fillies, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also, **Shorthorns and Leicesters** of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegraph, MALTON on G. T. R. 313-y-OM

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I can sell you an imported Clydesdale Stallion for less money than any other dealer. I handle none but sound, first-class stock, and sell at a small profit. I number among my customers such well-known horsemen as Enright Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and Dundas, Ont. Also a few choice Shetland Ponies.
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER,
TOTTENHAM, ONT. 313-y-OM

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Granulated Bone for Poultry, and Nitratized Bone Meal for Flowers.
I down them all on quality and prices. Write for samples and price list to
315- JACKSON JOHNSON, Warkworth, Ont.



FARM OF 200 ACRES FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable farms in the Province of Ontario; admirably adapted either for stock-raising, dairying, or general agricultural purposes. Buildings, etc., first-class. Living stream runs the whole length of the property. For particulars apply to

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CUT THIS OUT! — FARM FOR SALE!
A good 160-acre farm for sale. Good buildings; plenty of fruit and water; one mile from a good market where there are two railroads and a cheese factory. Address — **B. E. BANKS, Wixom, Michigan.** 314-b-0

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS FOR 8 cts.
Upon receipt of 8c. in stamps I will mail 10 different Pkgs. (my selection) of my choice Northern Grown Farm SEEDS
I am the largest grower of Farm Seeds in America—I make this my specialty. Cultivate 5,000 Acres. Wonderful Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potato & Grass Seeds. No more hard times if you plant them. Send 5c. for fine Seed Catalog with four colored plates, or Catalog and 10 Pkgs. Farm Seeds, 13c.
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THE SOWER HAS NO SECOND CHANCE.
Good sense says make the most of the first.
FERRY'S SEEDS
have made and kept Ferry's Seed Business the largest in the world—Merit Tells.
Ferry's Seed Annual for 1892 tells the whole Seed story—Sent free for the asking. Don't sow Seeds till you get it.
D.M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

TREES! Now in stock, a fine line of all kinds of nursery stock, including Roses, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Best possible grade, and true to name. Salesmen wanted at once. Write for terms, quick.—**THOS. W. BOWMAN, Peterborough, Ont.** "The Rochester Star Nurseries." 314-y-0M

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CHOICE SEED POTATOES.
EARLY PURITAS—Early, Dry, Mealy and Productive.
SUMMIT—Medium Early. Best Quality, Very Productive.
PRICES—Peck, 40c.; Bushel, \$1.00, F. O. B.
No charge for packages. Cash with order. Stock limited. Order early.
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SEED CORN. Golden Monarch, a fine variety, yielding the past season over 150 bushels to the acre; also **EXCELSIOR WHITE BEANS**, specimens of which have been raised with ordinary cultivation bearing from fifty to sixty pods.

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A. B. BALFOUR, BURLINGTON, ONT. 315-a-0

Fruit Trees OF ALL KINDS, Grape Vines, NORWAY SPRUCE

—AND—
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, ETC.

We guarantee stock as represented and trees to name. It will pay you to get our prices. Buy direct and save agents' fees. Price list on application. Address **SMITH & VANDUZER, Winona, Ont.** 314-c-0

AGENTS WANTED!
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GEO. LESLIE & SON, 1164 Queen St. East, TORONTO. 313-c-0

SPRING PLANTING.



PRICES AWAY DOWN,
Special Discounts on Large Orders.
GEO. LESLIE & SON. 315-c-0

Seed Potatoes, Chinese Sugar Cane & Millet Seed.
Late Ohio and Burbank Seedling Potatoes, one lb. by mail, 15 cents; six lbs. by express for 50 cents; per peck, \$1 Chinese sugar cane seed, 10c. per packet. Every farmer should try a packet of millet seed for birds, 10c. a lb., or six lbs. for 50c. by express. Canadian stamps taken.—**J. H. HOUSER, Canboro, Ont.** 315-a-0

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142 McGill St., Montreal.
Seed: Merchants.
Garden and Farm Seeds
of every description. Our Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.
Choice Lower Canadian Grown Timothy a Specialty.
Send for sample and compare with western grown.
Tares, Clovers, Grasses, and Seed; Grain.
Corn for Ensilage of Best Varieties. 314-b-0M

SEED OATS
I have for sale Golden Giant Side Oats. Price for 10 bushels or more, 80 cents per bush; less quantities, \$1 per bush.

GOOD: BAGS: FREE.
Banner Oats, 50 Cents per Bushel. Bags, 20 Cents Each.

I have some fine Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for Sale.
JOHN MILLER, Markham, Ont. 315-a-0M

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STRAWBERRY AND OTHER SMALL: FRUIT: PLANTS.
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The above coupon is to call attention to my SEEDS, which are first-class, true to name and fresh. Send your name and address and catalogue will be forwarded free.
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KEITH'S ANNUAL SEED - - - CATALOGUE
Keith's Scottish Champion Purple and Green Top Swedes are now Established Varieties Throughout Canada.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL!
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NOTICES.

In this issue will be found an advt. of Drader's Patent Spade Harrow, manufactured by The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co. We have tested this implement and can recommend it.

THE OLD LONDON MUTUAL.—The London Mutual Insurance Company claims to be the leading farmers' Insurance Company in the world. It is the only Fire Mutual specially chartered by the Dominion Government, and has the largest deposit of any mutual in Canada. We understand this company has kept itself clear from all others. Judging from its financial standing as given January 1st, 1892, the company is good and sound, and one well worthy of the confidence of the farming community, and will no doubt (in the future as in the past) receive very liberal patronage.

STOCK GOSSIP.

The Winnipeg exhibition is to be held July 25th to 30th inclusive.

Mr. Thos. Good, Richmond, Ont., offers for sale his entire stud of Clydesdales, and his fine farm of 550 acres. See his advertisement.

We are informed that the sale of Holstein cattle advertised by the Fernwood Stock Place, Burlington, in our last issue is postponed until Tuesday, 15th inst. See advt. in this issue.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Ont., has sold the following Berkshires:—One sow to John Little, Ratho, Ont.; one boar each to S. Hinman, Dundonald; James Edgar, Gorrie; and F. S. Malcolm, Innerkip. To Geo. Helm, Musselburg, Ont., a Jersey cow.

With this month's issue commences an advertisement of the exceedingly choice stud of standard stallions standing at Otter Park, Norwich, Ont. Proprietors, Messrs. Cornwall and Cooke. Write them for their annual announcement, or still better, pay them a visit and inspect the stock.

Just as our forms were closing we received word from Mr. Wm. Ewing, executor of the estate of the late Mr. Thos. Brown, of Petite Côte, P. Q., that the whole of his magnificent herd of Ayrshire cattle and stud of Clydesdale horses will be sold by public auction on April 19th and 20th.

Mr. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, Ont., reports having sold during the past year over 100 imported Shropshire ewes, rams, besides lambs and sheep of his own breeding. He writes that he is more determined than ever to handle nothing but the best. He now has about 100 head that as a flock are better than he ever has had before.

Robert Morgan, Kerwood, writes:—My flock of Cotswolds, forty in number, are wintering well. I went the round of the fairs last fall and succeeded fairly well, securing thirty-six 1st and twenty-nine 2nd prizes, three diplomas and one sweep-stake prize. The following is a list of my recent sales:—1 yearling ram to Wm. Brook, Walled Lake, Michigan; 1 yearling ram to A. E. Sandbeach, Mich.; 2 ram lambs to Hugh Crawford & Son, Canboro, Ont.; 1 ram lamb to Stephen & Murray, Keyser, Ont.; 1 ram lamb to Wm. Walker & Son, Ont.; 1 ram lamb to Ephraim Jones, Kertch, Ont.; 1 ram lamb to John Sullivan, Kerwood, Ont.; 1 ram lamb to Geo. Westgate, Watford, Ont.; 1 to G. S. Hull, Kerwood, Ont.; 1 yearling ram to T. S. Hughes, Metcalfe, Ont.; 1 aged ram to A. T. Harding, Corsica, Ohio. I have yet on hand a few choice ram and ewe lambs for sale.

The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., writes:—I enclose a copy of auction sale advertisement, which please insert in March and April issues. (See advertisement.) The Herefords to be offered are mostly by Cassio and his sons, and include four Vanities, the family which has produced more prize-winners than any other; three rarities and two descendants of Jessie 3rd, by Lord Wilton; also a very promising yearling bull, Jerrold 45717, by Viceroy 40793; dam Jesconda 2nd 20311, dam of Otto Wilton, 1st prize bull calf at Toronto, London and Sherbrooke, 1890. The Jerseys include descendants of Frolic of Hillhurst, 21682, imported in 1880, which made nearly 17 lbs. of butter in seven days on grass; Gouville Beauty 3rd 57490, winner of diploma for best female of any age at the Dominion Dairy Show, Sherbrooke, 1891, and the grand bull Sir Hector 24444, winner of diploma at same show for best Jersey bull of any age, and silver medal for best bull of all the milking breeds. Sir Hector's sire, Angela's Joy, was out of Queen of Darkness, the only cow that ever beat the great Coomassie on the Island of Jersey. Catalogues will be ready March 15th. The sale will be held April 14th.

Messrs. Dundas & Grand informs us that they have sold the following Clydesdales since their last report:—The two imported colts Barrister and Laird of Renfrew, to J. H. Head, Rapid City, Man.; Belted King to J. McDermot, Almonte, Ont. Belted King is by Belted Knight. The exceedingly good Top Gallant colt Cyclone to Staples & Co., Victoria Road, Victoria Co.; Ostrogoth to W. J. Greer, Alameda, N. W. T. Ostrogoth was sired by the Duke of Hamilton horse Almondale, first dam Lenlithgow Maggie, by Banker. Royal Lyon, sired by Royal Bank, first dam by Royal Lyon, was a thick, good colt; he was sold to Mr. Lewis Abbott, Trenton, P. O. Hatton Fancy, an exceptionally well-bred mare by Sir Hildrbrand, first dam by Darnley, second dam Hatton Bella. The dam of Lord Eskine went to Mr. McGerrigle, Ormestown, P. Q. Hatton's Fancy won third at Toronto in 1889. Lowland Jeannie, sire General Wolfe, first dam by Old Times, won five firsts at last season's shows in the hands of her purchaser Mr. George Mitchell, Newtonville, who also purchased Scottish Pearl, by General Arthur, the horse now at the head of their stud. They still have a number of imported mares in foal to General Arthur.



TREES and PLANTS that thrive in Northern climates, as well as for Southern. Why not buy direct at half the price usually paid to Tree agents?

Lovett's Guide to Horticulture is issued, of course, with the object of selling goods, but we also bear in mind that the public will not be satisfied to have us blow our own horn unless we take pains to repay them for their trouble in listening.

Hence we have issued this book, which is the most elaborate and complete ever published by any Nursery Establishment in the world. It is finely illustrated and tells all about planting, pruning and care. Reliable information fills it from cover to cover. No person interested in the garden and orchard should be without this handsome book. Write for it at once. It's Free, or with colored plates ten cents.

Distast Shipments a Specialty.

J. T. LOVETT CO., Little Silver, N. J.



That Settles it! What? Why

We offer \$7 worth of trees for \$3.50, as follows: 3 new Wilder Early Pear Trees, earliest and best quality. Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good," say Ellwanger & Barry. 1 new Idaho Pear Tree, 2 Diamond new white Grape Vines, 2 Moyer new early red Grape Vines, 2 Gladstone new everbearing red Raspberry, 2 choice, hardy Cherry Trees, 2 Niagara Plum Trees, 2 Meech's Quince Trees, 1 Hazelnut Tree, 1 Black Walnut Tree, 2 Industry Gooseberry bushes, 10 cuttings of Fay's New Prolific Currant, 2 choice hardy Apple Trees, 3 choice Rose Bushes, 1 hardy flowering Hydrangea, 1 red Dogwood and 1 flowering Dogwood, with "GREEN'S MONTHLY FRUIT GROWER," one year (price 50c.); and "GREEN'S NEW FRUIT BOOK," (price 25c.)

All For \$3.50,

if order is sent before April 1st regular price \$7. All will be well rooted, well packed and creditable to the sender. Package goes by express, you to pay express charges on receipt of package.

References:—R. C. DUN & CO., and FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Send for free catalogue and sample copy of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER."

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
Rochester, N. Y.

Only authorized nursery supply company for N. Y. State Farmers' Alliance. 314-a-0

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Bird Bread

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

PATENTED 1891.

SAY! do you know that in every 10c. packet of Cottam's choice imported, re-cleaned and well-mixed Bird Seed, a 5c. Cake of Bird Bread, Bird Invigorator, or

SONG RESTORER is positively given away? No bird should be without this excellent preparation, especially during sickness, moulting or incubation, as it improves the vocal organs, increases song,

MAKES BRILLIANT PLUMAGE, eradicates disease, promotes the healthy operation of the gizzard, strengthens and sharpens the beak, gives tone and vigor to the whole system, and is strongly recommended for

BIRDS TROUBLED WITH MITES.

DON'T forget that one pound of Cottam's choice imported Bird Seed and a 5c. Cake of Bird Bread can be got for 10c., or Bird Bread without Seed at 5c. per cake, through druggists, grocers and seedsmen. If you really desire healthy birds, with choice song, and brilliant plumage, use

"COTTAM'S BIRD SEED," which has been awarded first prizes and diplomas, and is the result of many years' study of and experience with birds. Send 30 cents in stamps and we will send you post-paid six cakes of Patent Bird Bread.

BART. COTTAM,
MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE,
London, Canada.

315-a-0M

FARMS FOR SALE

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of farm lands, put yourself in the way of doing business by calling on

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Land Office 137 Dundas street, London, Ont.
315-y-0

FRED. D. COOPER,
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

A large number of choice improved farms for sale on easy terms in the fertile districts of Brandon, Souris and Pipestone. All information, advice and assistance cheerfully given to intending settlers.
308-y-0M

DAIRYMEN!

Take the direct road. Why go a long distance around when you can, by applying to the undersigned, immediately get catalogues, prices, etc., of the world-famed

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS?

I can supply you with Hand-power Separators with a capacity of from 25 to 600 lbs. of milk per hour, and Steam-tower Machines with capacity of from 1,200 to 3,600 lbs. per hour.

Wholesale Agent for the Dominion.
FRANK WILSON,
313-f-0M 33 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

D. CAMPBELL & CO.,

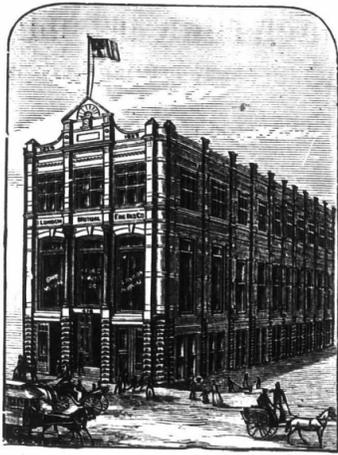
REAL ESTATE
And Financial Agents,
415 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

A large number of choice farms for sale on easy terms. City Lots and House Properties at great bargains.
309-y-0M

FOR SALE.

Seed Oats, clean and pure. For 3 bush. and over White Cave and Golden Giant Side, 70c. per bush.; Early Gothland, 75c.; American Banner, 60c. and Carter's Impr. Two-rowed Barley, 60c.; bags free.
ROBERT ROSE, Glenmorris, Ont.
315-a

1859—ESSENTIALLY FARMERS—1892
THE 34th YEAR!



The pioneer of cheap, safe and honest insurance for our farmers in Canada. The "OLD LONDON MUTUAL", established by the Farmers of the County of Middlesex in the first place, to give themselves protection in opposition to the old line stock companies, and afterwards by extending their operations to other sections of the Province, gave such satisfaction that it is now the leading Farmers' Insurance Company in the World, doing business on the purely mutual system, that is, on the principle "that the many who escape pay the losses of the few who suffer," and only insuring one class of property. The financial standing of the Company on 1st January, 1892, was as follows:—

Assets 1st January, 1892, - - - - -	\$375,002.75
Liabilities, unadjusted losses (all since paid), - - - - -	7,801.47
Re Insurance Fund, - - - - -	270,253.44
Deposited with the Government in County Debentures and Loan Stocks, - - - - -	59,947.00

OFFICIALS:

Capt. Thomas E. Robson, President; Daniel Black, J. P., Vice-President; James Grant, Treasurer of London Township, Treasurer; J. B. Vining, Accountant; L. Lelch, General Agent and Inspector; Cameron Macdonald, Assistant Secretary; D. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

OUR PATRONS WILL NOTE

- 1.—That this Company has not now nor ever had any connection with any other company whatever, but pursues its business on its well-earned merits.
 - 2.—Only non hazardous property is insured, so that it is not obliged to take large premium notes from its members as other Mutuals do, who insure property specially hazardous, and in consequence take heavy notes, which go to swell up an apparently large capital.
 - 3.—The conditions of Insurance are most liberal; no mere technical advantage has ever been taken of a member; it extends the full benefit of its Policies to losses of property and animals in the fields, on the road or elsewhere in custody of the owner or his servants from loss by lightning.
- Permits the use of steam threshing engines on liberal terms.

SPECIAL NOTICE—DOMINION CHARTER.

Members will note that this Company is the only fire Mutual specially chartered by the Dominion Government, and has the largest deposit of any Mutual in Canada, notwithstanding it confines its business to non-hazardous property. By reason of its special charter it does not come within the Ontario Insurance Act, which discriminates against the premium note members in favor of the cash system insurers. All our members are placed on the same footing, and in this respect the "London Mutual" is placed far ahead of any other Mutual. Our Agents cannot but impress this upon all intending insurers.

FARMERS! Patronize the good old stable company that has done such good service amongst you for so many years, and that has distributed nearly three millions of dollars to assist you when assistance was required, and do not be led away with new fads that promise things they cannot perform—mere imitators, excepting in strength and ability. Apply to any of our Agents, or address the home office.

467 Richmond Street,
LONDON, ONT.

Graduated Prices. Pure Spring Water.

LELAND HOUSE,

W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., PROPRIETORS.
The popular hotel of the Northwest. Corner City Hall Square, Main and Albert Sts.
City Hall Square, Winnipeg, Man.
Extensive repairs are being made. 315-y-OM

THE TRAVELING DAIRY use and recommend Butter-Makers to use Carver's Butter Moulds and Prints, and Davies' Parchment Butter Paper. Send for Circulars and Samples.
WE ARE OPEN TO BUY FRESH BUTTER, NEW LAID EGGS AND DRESSED POULTRY.
Farmers will find it an advantage to deal direct with us. Correspondence invited.
W. M. DAVIES & CO.,
24 Queen St. West, Toronto, 312-e-OM

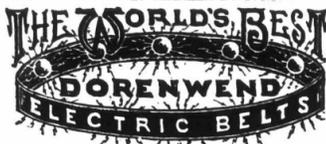
TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE : ASSURANCE : COMPANY

Offers the most desirable policies farmers can possibly secure. Speaking of its ordinary life policy, a prominent agent of one of the largest and best of the American companies truthfully said: "It is the safest and fairest policy I have ever seen."
Every farmer who can possibly get it, should protect his home by having one of these policies for such an amount as will save his family from embarrassment, in case of his premature death.

HON. C. W. ROSS, H. SUTHERLAND,
President. Manager.

FARMERS -- IN -- ONTARIO
Wishing to settle in Manitoba or the Northwest should write us before purchasing improved farms or wild lands in any part of the province. Cheap farms on easy terms of payment. Write to

WAUGH & OSBORNE,
Or to 496 Main St., WINNIPEG.
JOHN STARK & CO.,
307-y-OM 26 Toronto St., TORONTO



CURES all nervous and chronic troubles—Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver and Kidney troubles, Female complaints, Varicocle, Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, etc. Sure cures and no drugs. Can be used with any truss, and helps to cure ruptures permanently. Book and all particulars free by mentioning ADVOCATE.
DORENWEND E. B. & A. CO.,
312-y-OM 103 Yonge-St., Toronto.

SECOND PROVINCIAL Spring Stallion Show, DRILL SHED, TORONTO,

March 9 and 10, 1892,

Under the management of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Canada.

Prizes will be given to Thoroughbred, Carriage and Coach, Standard Roadsters, Suffolk Punch, Clydesdale and Shire Horses. Horses to be stabled in the city and brought to Drill Shed as required, of which notice will be given by advertisements and catalogues. Seats will be provided.

Admission each day, Adults, 25c.; Children under twelve, 10c.

Prize Lists are ready, and can be procured from

R. VANCE, Pres., HENRY WADE, Sec.,
Ida. 314-b-OM Toronto.

INCUBATORS & BROODERS!
Brooders only \$5. Best and Latest Invention on raising Poultry. Address GEO. S. SINGER, Cardington, O. 314-b-O

STOCK GOSSIP.

Messrs. Shore Bros., White Oak, report sales of Shropshires to have been unusually brisk to date. They now advertise a lot of superior young bulls, sired by the imp. Crickshank bull Aberdeen Hero, and from such cows as Sittytton, Brawite Buds and Duchess of Glosters, also from Minas of Kinellar and other standard sots.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., makes the following announcement in his advertisement in this issue:—My catalogues of Shorthorns for 1892 will be ready for delivery by the first of April, and they will be mailed free to any person asking for them. I still have some of my 1891 catalogues, which will be sent if wanted until April.

We call attention to the auction sale of Mr. John Ackrow's fine herd of Scotch-bred and Scotch-topped Shorthorns on Wednesday, April 8th. Mr. J. C. Snell writes us that this is an exceptionally good herd of cattle, including a number of show animals good enough to go into first-class herds. Among these is the magnificent imported Kinellar bull, Reporter (5640), and several imported Kinellar cows and their produce. All are of the short-legged, deep-bodied, thick-fleshed sort now in demand. Owing to the death of Mr. Ackrow's only son, and his own advanced age he is giving up business, and will sell all his stock without reserve.

Smith Bros., Churchville, write as follows:—Our sales during January have been the best we have ever made so early in the year, and the inquiries far exceed anything we have ever had. E. Pennabecker, of Hespeler, got Eldorado King, one of the most promising young bulls in Canada. His sire's half-sister, Belle of Orchardside 2nd, gave 54½ lbs. of milk in one day, 1,27½ lbs. in 30 days, and 5,088½ lbs. in 5 months. She took sweepstakes diploma as a three-year-old at the Provincial Exhibition, London, in 1889, also 1st prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. He is rich in the Siepkje blood. Siepkje 4th (2-year-old) gave 13½ lbs. butter in a week. Siepkje 3rd (5-year-old) gave 16 lbs. in a week. His dam is the imported cow Jacoba Stapel, whose dam gave 83 lbs. of milk in a day and 17 lbs. 12 ozs. of butter in a week; so that he has richness on both sides. America's Grandson goes to J. A. Thompson, of Norwood. His sire is America's Champion, whose dam, America, gave 904 lbs. of milk in ten days, and 21 lbs. 10 ozs. of butter in a week. The dam of the young bull, Modest Girl, gave as a 2-year-old 41 lbs. of milk in one day and 1,126½ lbs. in 30 days. She comes from the famous Wayne stock. Alcona 2nd went to M. Chipman, Sparrow Lake. She came from advanced registry stock, and should make a first-class but or cow. Hedda 2nd's King and Valley Princess' Mink Mercedes go to D. Marwood, Treherne, Man. The dam of Hedda 2nd's King is one of the richest milkers in Canada. She is now giving over five gallons of milk a day. Valley Princess' Mink Mercedes comes from our Mink's Mercedes Baron, whose six half-sisters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 16 lbs. 5 ozs. of but or in a week. We have some 80 head left of excellent breeding that we are offering for sale.

Mr. Alex. Hume, Bunbrae, writes:—According to promise I give you a report of our herd for the past season. The August number of the ADVOCATE contained an account up to the 31st of July, inclusive, having commenced the season's operation April 16th with eight cows, and gradually increasing the number of cows to June 9th, when the full number of twenty-two cows' milk was sent to the factory, and up to the 31st July, inclusive, the date mentioned, had sent 69,074 pounds of milk, but owing to the unprecedented dry weather in this section was impossible to hold them to their credit, and we have also made 877 pounds of butter before and after factory season. The gross earnings of the entire herd, including calves sold at low prices, a small allowance for whey and skim milk, etc., averaged \$64 per cow, including two and three-year-old heifers, and two families supplied with milk besides. Six of the herd gave for the season 46,000 lbs. of milk, and are due to calve six weeks earlier than last season, which time will, no doubt, increase the yield for the whole year between 1,200 and 1,500 lbs. of milk apiece. At the two district and one township fairs we exhibited we succeeded in capturing first, second and third prizes for grade milk cow at each fair, and the bronze medal given by the Agriculture & Arts Association of Toronto for the best herd of five dairy cows, open to any breed, at the one district fair, and was barred from competing at the other district fair for the silver medal given by the same donors for herd of five dairy cows, as it was thought that the Association did not intend the same herd to capture both of their medals. Our Ayrshire bull Nicholby has only been beaten once, although he had beaten the same bull three times before and once after he took second place. We have made the following valuable additions to our Ayrshire herd:—The heifer, Nell of Parkhill, from the well-known breeders, Jas. Drummond & Son, of Pettu Cote, and winner of first prize at Toronto, Ottawa and other places last year as a calf, first and third at Montreal the present year, besides other local prizes as a yearling. Also the heifer calf, Annie Lyle, from K. Robertson, of Howick, from his diploma cow and bull. Our herd of Yorkshires is doing well, and have seven sows due to farrow in the spring, and several other young sows and boars now ready to mate. We have added to our Yorkshire herd the bear General Gordon 2nd, purchased from J. E. Brethour, and we are prepared to furnish good pigs with pedigrees right, at low prices.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY!

Settlers' Train with Colonist Sleeper Attached

WILL RUN TO ALL POINTS IN THE

CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Leaving Toronto 9 p. m. every Friday
in March and April via North Bay.

NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.

One-Way Personally Conducted Excursions

to all points on the

PACIFIC COAST

VIA THE

Great St. Clair Tunnel Route and Chicago,

leaving Toronto every

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

These parties are carried in Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, for which a small amount, in addition to regular passenger fares, is charged for sleeping and other accommodations. Second-class tickets accepted in such cars.

For further particulars apply to any of the Company's Agents. 315-c-0

GOLD DISCOVERED

See sample EDY BROS.' window, 214 Dundas St., London. Why get poor work when gold medal work can be had at Edy Bros., Photographers? This firm has been to the front for the last fourteen years, taking first prizes against all competitors. At the last Western Fair they received the GOLD MEDAL. Call and see their work at 214 Dundas St., London. EDY BROTHERS, Photographers. P.S.—Crayon Portraits and English Water Colors a specialty. 315-a-0

Free! ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS and MAPS relative to **Virginia,**

The Coming Great Agricultural, Wool Growing and Iron Producing District of the United States will be sent FREE on application to TRAFFIC DEPT. N. & W. R. R., Roanoke, Va. 314-b-0

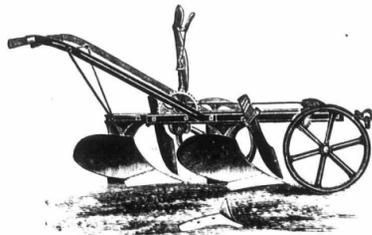
CREAM x SEPARATOR x EXCHANGE

Write for Our 28-Page Separator Catalogue.

The DOMINIOM DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

105 Mountain Hill, QUEBEC. 314-y-0

THE BEST THING YET IN PLOWS.



Our Big 5 is a Two-Furrow Plow, made of fluted steel frame and steel axles. The mouldboards are the best American cast steel, making it the best cleaning, easiest running, and most durable plow in Canada. We guarantee the frame to stand three horses, and any farm boy can handle it. Price, only \$20. Liberal discount for cash.

Be Sure and See It Before Buying.

WM. DICK, Manufacturer. Aldion P. O. 314-c-0

S. S. KIMBALL,

577 Craig St., Montreal. P. O. Box, 945.

—MANUFACTURER OF—



CHAMPION

Stump & Stone Extractor

OVER 4,000 IN USE IN THE DOMINION.



CHAMPION Fire & Burglar-Proof Safes!

We make all sizes, but our small Safes for farmers are taking the lead, as they are just as well made as Safes that cost ten times as much. Remember, delays are dangerous. Send for catalogue. Buy a Safe and rest secure from fire and burglars.

This paper is using two of my large safes in their main offices. We also manufacture vault doors of every description, cash and parcel carriers and cash registers for stores. A good agent wanted in every town. Send for circulars, and I will help you make money.

Agents in the Northwest: STEWART & HOARE, Winnipeg, Man.; E. G. PRIOR & CO., Victoria, B. C.; IVAN BUSHONG, Vancouver, B. C.; JOSEPH M. BROWN, Nanaimo, B. C. 314-c-0M



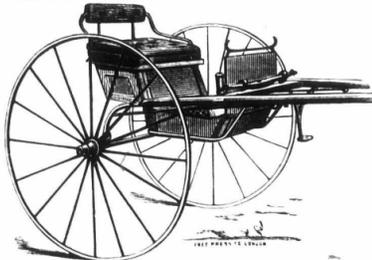
Clean White Clothes

can easily be obtained by using

CONNOR'S Improved Washer & Challenge Wringer

Highest honors awarded everywhere. Satisfaction or no sale. Agents wanted.

J. H. CONNOR, 315-y-0M OTTAWA.



SPECIALTIES: Top Buggies, Carts and Phaetons. Prices away down. Write for particulars. 141 and 143 King Street, London. 315-a-0M

H. A. STRINGER, Manufacturer.

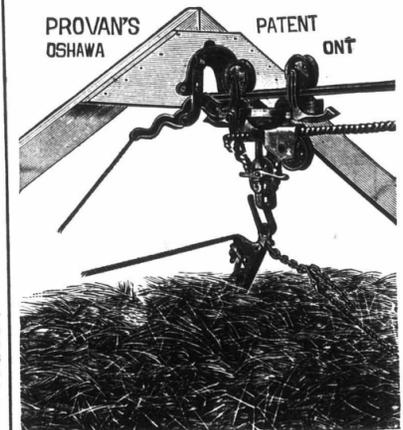
MEN WANTED TO SELL FOR THE FONT-HILL nurseries of Canada, which have been increased to 700 acres; stock choice and complete in all lines; newest specialties; hardy Russian fruits, etc. Liberal pay weekly; can start men to work at once; first-class outfit free. Write without delay for particulars to Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. 309-f-0M

PROVAN'S

(Improved Malleable and Steel)

HORSE FORK and SLING

IS THE BEST MADE



SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE

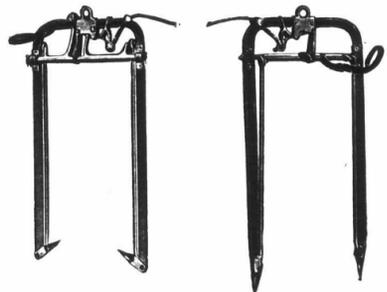
Many farmers who had other kinds have taken them down and bought mine after seeing it work.

My Machine Handles Sheaves as well as Hay and Peas—It is the Simplest and Best Stacker Manufactured.

It has been in successful competition with the best in the market during the past seven seasons. Its superiority to all others places it beyond doubt, as it is positively the only Double-Acting and Self-Reversing Machine on the Continent that has the following advantages:—A loaded fork or sling can pass the stop block. The pulleys can be instantly lowered or elevated to their position. This avoids all climbing or untying of the whiffletrees. The track as a strengthening brace, never warps, and is stronger and better adapted for unloading at the gable, as well as the centre, than any other. It is easily moved from one barn to another. The track used for this car is the best for the following reasons:—It is round; the car runs easily, and is not affected by a side pull. Any boy can change it with ease. Pulleys can be instantly raised or lowered at pleasure.

GUARANTEE.

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



SENDING TO FARMERS ON TRIAL.

It has been for years a part of our business to send our machine on trial to fair-minded responsible farmers living at remote distances, such machine to be put up by them and used until their harvesting be half done, when they are required to decide whether they will keep the apparatus or return it; if the latter, we will pay return freight charges.

J. W. PROVAN, OSHAWA, - ONT.,

Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance. 315-b-eot-0

**MANITOBA
FARM
LANDS!**

**A. J. BANNERMAN,
REAL ESTATE & FINANCIAL BROKER**
435 Main St., WINNIPEG.

Improved and unimproved farm lands in the best parts of Manitoba for sale or to rent on easy terms. Loans negotiated on bonds and mortgages, rents collected, estates managed, taxes and insurance paid, etc. Correspondence solicited. 314-y OM

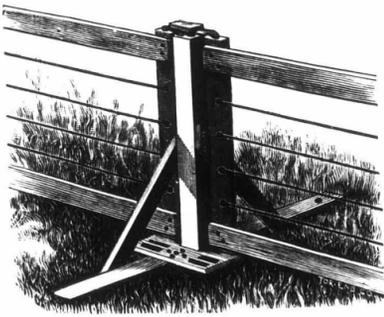
**WINNIPEG
CITY
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SPRAYING OUTFITS PERFECTION

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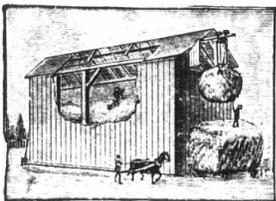
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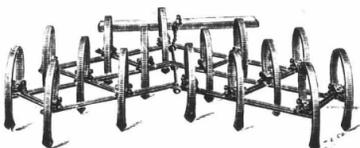
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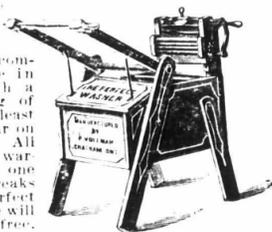
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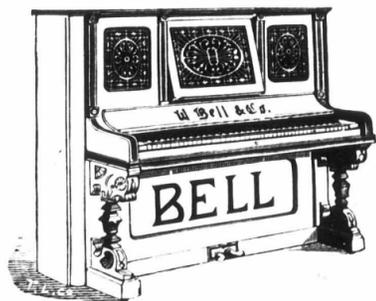
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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

In a recently received letter from Messrs. Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby, Ont., breeder of Jersey cattle, they inform us that they are striving to breed cattle that are producers, both at the pail and churn, and thoroughly believe in a business cow, which has resulted in most satisfactory results in a recent test of seven of the herd. These cows gave from 16 lbs. 2-3/4 oz. to 25 lbs. 2 oz., of butter in 7 days, and averaged 20 lbs. 11 oz. for the lot which is certainly a grand showing. The daughters of Nell's John Bull 21921, are proving that he is a wonderful sire. Full particulars in next issue.

In a letter received from Messrs. James Smith & Son, Maple Lodge, they write as follows:—"Having disposed of a portion of other farm stock we have decided to withdraw our Shorthorns from public sale this spring. Instead of a public sale we are putting the price away down at private treaty. We have a grand lot of young bulls and a few choice heifers to part with—either sired by, or in calf to, Conqueror = 8227 =. We have recently sold to Messrs. Steele & Glasgow, Fingal, Ont., an excellent young bull, Don Vampa 7th, and sired by Conqueror = 8227 =, dam by Duke of Colours = 6837 =."

Mr. James Tolton, Walkerton, reports some of the prizes won at the leading fairs by the Spring-bank flock of Oxford-downs owned by him. His first entrance at the leading fairs was in 1888, at the Provincial held at Kingston, winning amongst others the silver medal for the best Canadian-bred flock of Oxfords; the same year showing at Toronto and Hamilton, winning at both these places a fair share of the prizes offered. He showed also in 1889 at the leading fall fairs, getting a fair share of prizes. In 1890 the flock was exhibited at Detroit, winning 1st on sh.-arling ram, 1st and 2nd on ram lambs, 1st on shearing ewes, 1st and 2nd on ewe lambs, 1st on flock, and sweepstakes on best ewe. At Toronto the same year they won the 1st on shearing ram, 1st and 2nd on ram lambs, 1st and 3rd on shearing ewes, 2nd and 3rd on ewe lambs, and 1st on pen, showed also in London the same year with the same success.

THE WOODSIDE CLYDES.—This well-known stud of horses is situated about forty miles southwest of Montreal, near Howick Station, G. F. R. For the last thirteen years Robert Ness has been engaged in importing and breeding the Clydesdales. At the time of our visit 31 numbers of fifteen head—eight stallions and seven mares—all imported but two yearling fillies; also two fine specimens of the carriage stallion. One, a French Coacher, imported last season, has been shown, and carried first honors at the following shows:—Huntingdon, Montreal and Ottawa, also diploma for best of any age. He is rising four years old; a dark bay, black points; stands 17 hands; full wide chest, short back, clean cut neck, and fine intelligent head and eye. His movement will suit the most fastidious. He also has great strength of bone. The other, a Yorkshire Coacher, rising four years old; bay, and black points; 16.2 hands high; weighs 1,400 lbs.; nice head, fine short back and good high withers, and is a grand mover. Imported in 1891. Used last season, and proved a sure getter. Took 1st and diploma for best of any age at Sherbrooke; also 1st at Montreal and 2nd at Ottawa. Clydesdales—The first led out was James Arthur (5888), described in a former issue of the *ADVOCATE*. He is now six years old, looking as fresh as a two-year-old, and is proving an extra breeder; also Pat Clink (5279), sire Knight of Snowdon (2212). The last named horse is looking remarkably well, with the best of legs and fine quality of hair. Prince of Eastfield (6183), a son of Prince of Wales 673, at three years old was one of the best at the Glasgow Spring Show, and secured the £100 premium of Dairy and West Kilbride district. Imported last year; took 1st at Huntingdon, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Ottawa; looking also well. He has a beautiful head and neck, wide chest and round body, with extra strong bone, nice hair and good feet. Barocco (7461), sire Macpherson (6825), gr. sire Macgregor (1487), a thick, low set; fine color and good mover; grand quality of bone and a nice silky fringe of hair; three years old, being the 1st premium three year-old of last season. He will yet be heard of at the shows. Life-guard, two year-old, Vol. XIV., sire Young Duke of Hamilton 4122; dam Lily of the Valley (3223), by Prince Charlie 629, the champion of last season; a low set, wide colt; strong bone; nice quality of hair; grand pasterns, and a capital mover. No doubt more will be heard of him. Gallant Model (7726), sire Top Gallant (1850), rising four years old; a horse of good quality; fine round body; grand fluty bones, perhaps not so heavy as some of the others, but full of ambition. Machemie (7009), sire Macgregor (1487), own brother to Energy, medalist at Toronto last season, being one year younger than Machemie. The mares are all in good working condition, being used for teaming. They are of the low set blocky type. We noticed one particularly fine three-year-old, Roseleaf, sire Macheth (3817), gr. sire Macgregor (1487), heavy in foal to Barocco; a very nice two-year-old, Lady of Banff, sire Knight of Banff (5117); dam Mall 8146; sire Champion (2010); a nice well-matched driving team, by R. Bonner; a lot of Shetlands, looking well, and a select herd of Ayrshires, 16 head in all, in good condition. In fact, no department of the farm is neglected. Those desiring to see good stock will be well repaid to visit Woodside, which is well sheltered in a nice grove of trees. A new barn has been built for the stallions, 85x44, 18 feet side wall, all well finished, and a floor running the entire length of the building, making a fine place to show stock.

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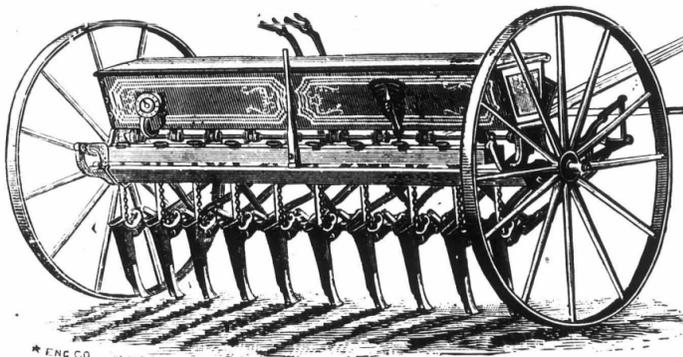
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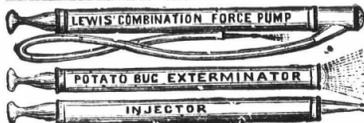
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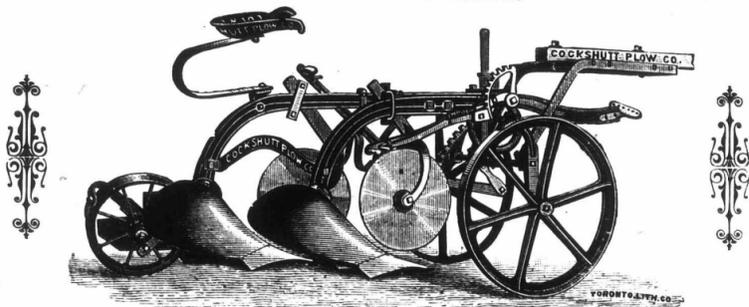
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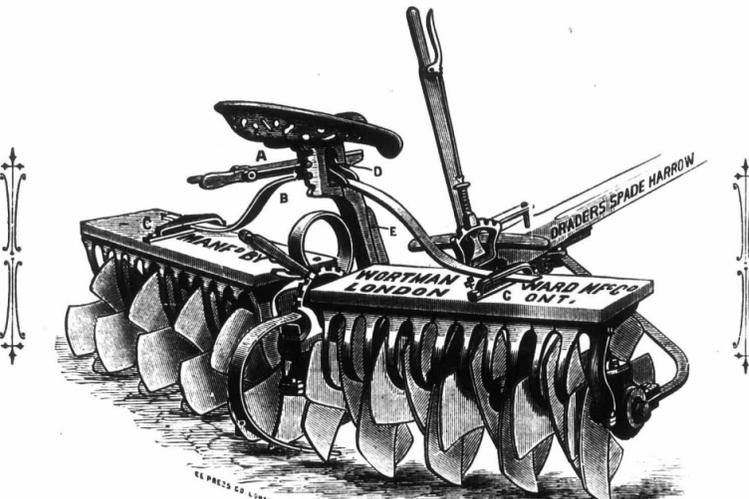
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315-b

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Wm. Thompson has a very fine flock of Cotswolds, all in good shape, among them being some ewes—1st prize winners, Toronto Industrial. He has some nice lamb rams for disposal.

Mr. H. C. Farnum, of Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich., sends us his catalogue for 1892, containing the pedigrees of twenty-six Percheron stallions now on hand, together with over thirty mares, also included in the catalogue; also a number of French Coach stallions, the whole forming a fine selection for intended purchasers.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., is out with an advertisement of Jerseys, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Mr. Snell has a choice herd of Jerseys, rich in breeding, beautiful colors, and from deep-milking and butter-making families. The flock of Cotswolds at Edmonton is equal to the best in America. Mr. Snell's sales last year extended from Maine to the Pacific Coast. The Berkshires of this herd have a continental reputation, and are up to the highest standard.

Oltmanns Bros., Watseka, Ill., write as follows:—"We kindly ask you to put under your stock notes that we have sold the horse Kajland to Mr. Charley Johnston, of Burr Oak, Michigan, who is one of our old customers, having bought the horse Caesar of us last year. We have sold two other horses to a company in Watertown, Wis., which are the great horse Councillor and the horse Cirksona. Our horses are all doing well now, and our business is brightening up and promises to be a good year."

Mr. R. Delbridge, Winchelsea, Ont., under recent date, writes:—"There appears to be quite a demand for young Berkshire boars of late. I sold three last week three days following. One to J. H. Sieffert, North Bruce. This is two boars and one sow in farrow he has purchased from me inside of a year; also one boar to William Middleton, Granby, and one boar to Geo. Gills, Russeldale. I have no more boars at present for sale, but still have a few choice young sows, from seven to eight months old, and I am expecting a choice lot of young pigs for spring trade from my prize-winning stock."

A. and G. Rice, of Currie's Crossing, recently shipped by express to A. D. Bessner, near Ottawa, the fine Holstein bull Pietertje Pricce, nine months old, weighing nearly 600 lbs. This was one of the youngsters exhibited at the Fair last fall by Messrs. Rice, and was so much admired, as well as a successful prize-winner. He is a descendant of the world's famous record breaker Pietertje 2nd, milk record 30,318 lbs. in one year. Messrs. Rice also report the sale, a short time ago, of Combination Pietertje, an inbred son of the great Pietertje strain. The purchaser in this case was Mr. T. C. Yarrington, Springfield.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, in writing this office says:—"The feeling in Shorthorn circles is much more cheerful than at any time during the past four years. Confidence in the breed and in the trade were never firmer among the best informed breeders than at the present time. It must be confessed, however, that it is still difficult, if not impossible, to get good prices; but the cattle are wanted and eagerly sought after. Bulls are still greatly required for from all parts of the Dominion, not only by owners of herds, but by people who never before owned a Shorthorn, as well as by old Shorthorn men who were so foolish as to let themselves be carried away for a time by booms of the other breeds."

GOLDDUST TROTTER HORSES, OWNED BY MR. L. L. DORSEY, MIDDLETOWN, KENTUCKY, U. S.

Last month we called attention to the advertisement of Gold-dust Morgan horses, owned by Mr. L. L. Dorsey, Middletown, Ky., U. S., which appears again this month. At the head of this stud Mr. Dorsey has the well-known and grandly bred stallion Zileadi Golddust 4400 (four-year-old) 2.25; by Golddust 150, dam Rosalind by imp. Scythian, second dam Sallie Russell (grandam of Maude S., 2.08 3/4, Nutwood, 2.08 3/4, etc.), by Boston. Zileadi Golddust is the best son of Golddust that founded a family of trotters and harness horses unexcelled for their speed, style, finish and docility. He is the sire of five in the 2.30 list, and also sired the dam of Rosaline Wilkes, record 2.14 3/4, and Zillet that can trot close to 2.20. All of his colts are naturally speedy, very few of them, with handling, that cannot speed a 2.40 gait. They have the best disposition, high style, great substance, and range in height from 15 3/4 to 16 hands, and in color are generally chestnut and bays. They are much larger and finer finished than the Vermont Morgans, and, therefore, more suitable for our country. Hendrick, another of Mr. Dorsey's stallions, is a chestnut, 16 hands, and weighs 1,200 pounds. He has trotted a trial mile in 2.30 3/4, but has been used principally in the stud and show ring, which prevented him being fully trained, or he would have taken a record better than 2.30. He has been shown at the principal Kentucky fairs, and won over forty first premiums. Perhaps the scarcest article in the horse market to-day is the high styled, highly finished gentleman's roadster, and we know of nothing that will come nearer filling the demand than the Golddusts. Mr. Dorsey sold over nine thousand dollars (\$9,000) worth of horses from his farm the second week in February, and now offers for sale over thirty head of young stallions and fillies, several of them fast trotters and more promising for speed than any he ever owned. He will take pleasure in showing his stock to visitors, and in vites inspection and correspondence, and will give full description and prices. Address him as above.

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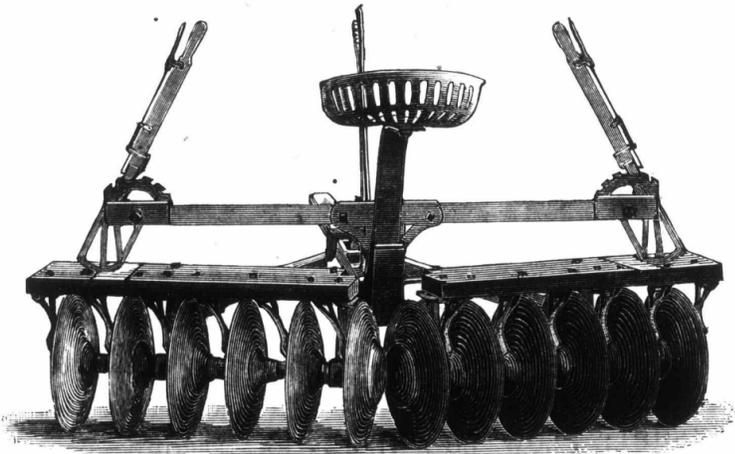
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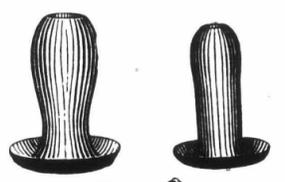
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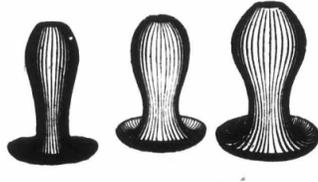
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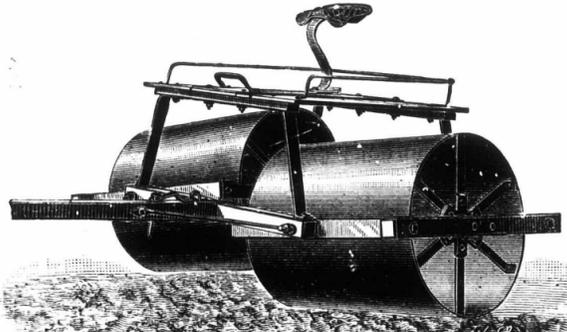
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