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J.G. Rathford, VS a pl 98

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



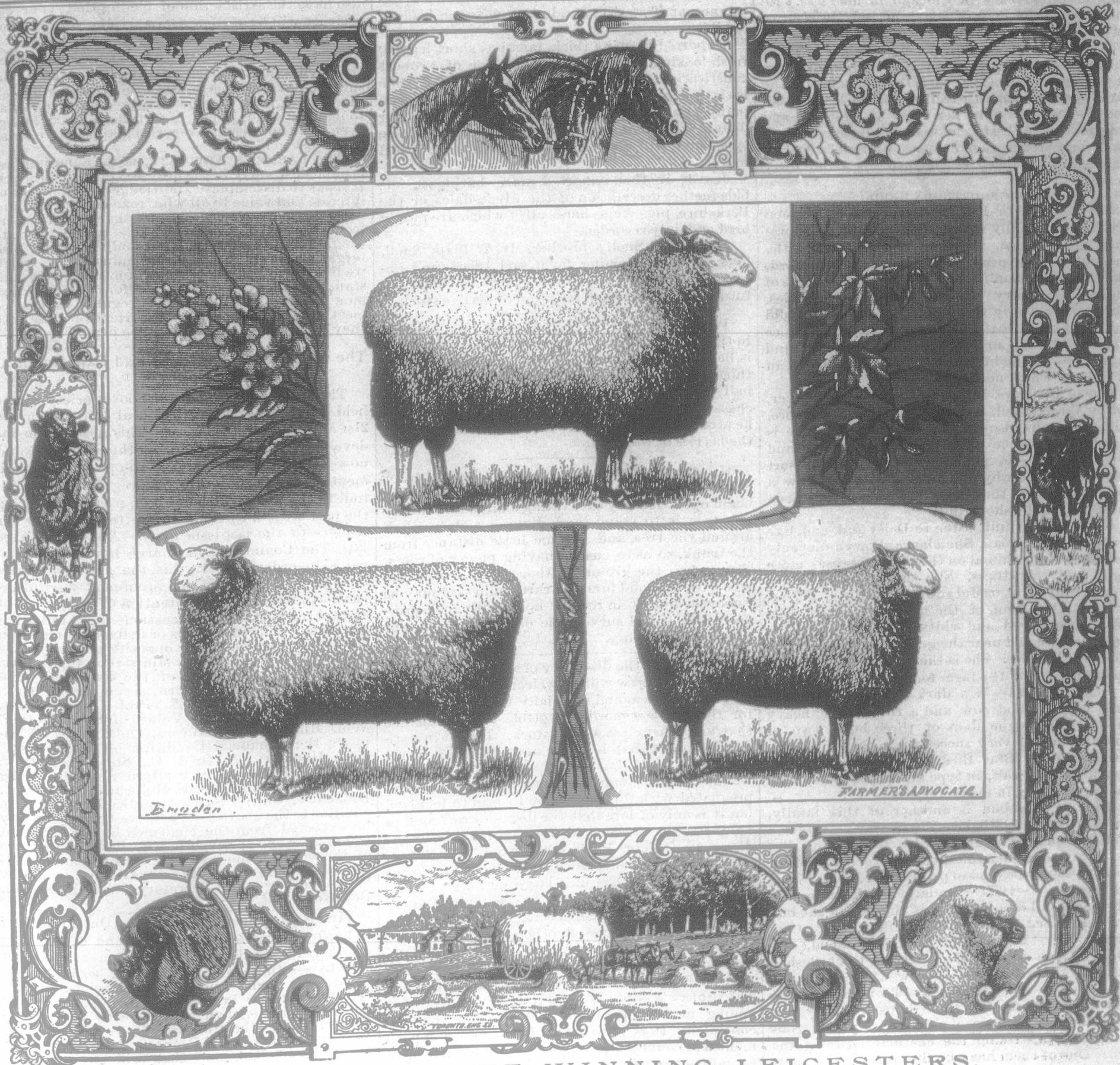
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*

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VOL. IV.

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

No. 59



A GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING LEICESTERS,  
THE PROPERTY OF MR. JAMES SNELL, CLINTON, ONTARIO.

### James Snell's Leicesters, Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

At the World's Fair no class of live stock was more creditable to Canada than the Leicesters. Nearly all of those shown were home-bred. As previously reported, Mr. James Snell, of Clinton, Ont., was a most successful prize winner in this class. Soon after his return from Chicago, one of our staff visited his farm and carefully inspected his live stock. We found him a good all-round live stock man. Like his noted relatives, John Snell's Sons and J. G. Snell & Bro., of Edmonton, Ont., he and his ancestors are well and favorably known by the lovers of fine stock in Canada.

His Leicesters, one and all, are a good lot, very uniform in type, large, of good quality and well woolled. The breeding ewes are very handsome, not a poor specimen in the entire flock, but many good ones. The ewe lambs are, like the ewes, large, even, of good quality, well woolled and handsome. The ram lambs were promising. Next year we will expect to see Mr. Snell out with some very thick-fleshed, heavily-wooled yearling rams. Four yearling rams now grace the pens; they are good in every particular, so are the yearling ewes. The ram at the head of the flock is imported Sherborn Boy, a recent winner at the Royal Show of England. He is a sheep of large size, and carries a fleece of good quality. The photo-engraving on our front page shows this animal as he stood in the field among the ewes. The artist has not flattered him in any particular. Since being imported, he has won second place in Chicago in his class. He also headed the flock of one ram and three ewes, two years and over, which took first place.

The ewe to the right in the engraving is of great substance; she won first in the three-year-old class at Chicago. The other ewe is two years old, of the same type and general excellence as the last named; she also won first in her class at Chicago, and sweepstakes for best Leicester ewe any age. These ewes were bred by their owner. Mr. Snell's flock of Leicesters has been established for about forty years.

#### HIS SHORTHORN HERD

was established in 1861, and ever since has been bred most carefully with a determination to produce thick-fleshed, vigorous, short-legged cattle, and well has the proprietor succeeded. The herd, like the flock, is uniform. The short, strong legs of the animals carry massive, thick-fleshed bodies, which are in nearly every case covered by splendid hides and grand coat and hair. A visitor is at once impressed by the uniform thickness of heart and ruggedness of the individuals. They are a lot of "rustlers" which need no pampering.

One of the cows, Daisy 2nd, bred by the owner, got by Vice-Consul, bred by S. C. Isaac, Baltimore, Ont., is very handsome; at the present time she is the plumpiest in the herd. Her coat is mossy and her skin soft and pliable. She is just the sort most sought after by practical men who know a good one when they see it. This cow has been successful in the show ring.

Sea Bird is a full sister to Daisy 2nd, and, like her, is a beautiful roan. She is large, showy and evenly fleshed—not an animal on the farm possesses more vigor and robustness. She should grow into a wonderfully good, useful cow.

Daisy, the dam of the two last named, is a strong, useful red and white. Like her produce, she is massive and near the ground, a grand milker and extra breeder. She is the oldest of a tribe that has been kept on the farm for generations.

Irena 13—14271—is a dark roan and is of the same type, a good cow and a remarkably heavy milker. She is the dam of three bulls, two of which have been very successful in the show ring. Her daughter, Blue Bird, by Vice-Consul, is a beautiful heifer calf, in type much like Daisy 2nd. She is promising in many respects.

Crimson Rosebud is another of this family. Her dam is Irena 12th, sire Vice-Consul. This is a beautiful dark roan heifer, with well-sprung ribs, good top and bottom lines; she is good in all points and has been a successful prize winner.

Strawberry—14274—is a large, dark red cow, a very successful breeder. She is the dam of the bull now being used by Mr. John McMillan, M. P., Constance, Ont. Her daughter, Moss Rosebud, also red, is of rare quality, short legged, thick fleshed and smooth—every inch a show cow. She is the dam of a fine red heifer calf. Two prime young bulls adorn the stables; their dams are Daisy and Daisy 2nd. They are a pair of lusty, vigorous youngsters, possessing the characteristics of the herd. One of them has won first place in the show rings three times this fall.

The animals mentioned are but specimens of the herd. There are many other good ones, but space will not allow us to particularize further. When the herd was established the show cow Strawberry, by Cobden, was purchased from the late John Snell, of Edmonton. She was a famous prize winner, and was the foundation of the Strawberry family now in the herd. The next cow was purchased from F. W. Stone, Guelph. She was a Provincial prize winner. Next came Agness Buckingham and Irena, bought from John R. Craig's herd—the last named was a prize winner at the leading shows of that day. Agness Buckingham is a heavy milker. All the cattle on the farm trace to these cows.

The bull at the head of the herd is New Year—17251—, now fifteen months old. He is a smooth, stylish fellow, bred by J. & W. Watt, Salem, Ont., and is a half brother to Col. T. S. Moberley's world-famed bull, Abbottsburn, which was also bred by Messrs. J. & W. Watt.

#### THE CLYDESDALE STUD

is composed of four mares and an entire colt, Hullett's Pride, foaled April 18th, 1892, by Andrew Lammie, dam Gypsy Queen. This is a large, showy, smooth, upstanding colt. He won second at Toronto in 1892, first at London, first at Goderich, first at Clinton, first at Blyth, and sixth at Chicago. His dam is a fine, thick, well-turned mare; like her son, she is a good mover. Her muscular legs are covered with plenty of fine silky hair. She was placed second at the Highland Society's show in 1890, and has since been a prize-winner at Toronto, London, and other leading exhibitions.

Imported Bess is a thick, massive, short-legged, fresh-looking old mare, the possessor of a robust constitution, and many other good qualities. She is sixteen years old, and is in foal. She has won many prizes, including Provincial diplomas. Her daughter, now one year old, is of much the same type, and will doubtless prove a valuable brood mare.

Jess is another imported mare, but space forbids further description of the Clydesdales or the Berkshire pigs kept here, all of which are purely bred and duly recorded.

Mr. James Snell's brother, Mr. William Snell, lives on the adjoining farm, and breeds and imports Clydesdales and Shropshires. We hope at a future time to give a description of his live stock.

Wm. O. Telfer, Telfer P. O., Ont., is a believer in the degeneration of wheat into chess. His proof is, he says, that his uncle, the late Adam Telfer, about thirty years ago procured a head half wheat and half chess, while he procured a fine bunch of chess in 1801, the roots of which originated in a head of wheat, and apparently came directly from the berries of the head.

If large trees are to be removed, December, or earlier in northern localities, is a good month to begin operations by excavating a large hole where the tree is to stand, and digging a deep ditch around the tree, and at some little distance from the trunk, so as to ensure having plenty of roots. Then when the ground is thoroughly frozen the tree with the solid lump of earth adhering may be removed, and set in its new home with good prospects that it will survive the ordeal and come out safely in the spring.

The news of the discovery of a preventative for tetanus or lockjaw will be welcome information to all our stockmen, and especially to horse breeders, for the horse is more susceptible to this disease than any other class of live stock. Recent investigations prove that it never appears as a primary disease of itself, but is invariably the result of wounds. It has long been known that wounds impregnated with dirt are liable to lead to lockjaw, but it is only of late that the disease was found to be due to the presence of a special microbe in the dirt. An Italian, Professor Tizzoni, of Bologna, has introduced a substance which he calls *tetanus antitoxin*, which has in a large number of cases proved curative in man as well as in the lower animals, some of the cures being of a very surprising character. Horses or other animals are first rendered immune, and from their blood the antidote is prepared, and the patient is treated with a hypodermic injection of the substance. The subject is at present attracting great attention among medical men and veterinarians on the continent. It is to be hoped that further experiment will confirm the high opinion already formed by eminent scientists of the importance of the new treatment.

### Let Us Hear from You!

It is the duty of everyone in this period of depression to do whatever he can, both by word and deed, to strengthen the hearts and hands of others.

If your experience has been such that you are not feeling the hard times quite so much as others, it would be generous for you to come out and state wherein the secret lies. It will do you no good to keep it to yourself, but it will be a benefit both to yourself and probably to many others, to point out the way in which it has been made easier for you to weather the storm of hard times.

Let us hear about your farm management, how you have succeeded with your crops. Is your experience in horse-breeding satisfactory? How do your pigs and poultry pay you? What have your sheep done for you? What success have you had with your orchard this year? Has the dairy herd fulfilled your expectations? In short, what department of your farm have you found the most successful?

On the other hand, if you have lost money in any department of the farm, tell us to what you attribute such losses; what remedy would you recommend to guard against such losses in the future? Let us hear from you about these things. You will find both a pleasure and a profit in doing so, for a careful review of your affairs will impress the good and bad points of your management more firmly in your mind, and thus enable you to receive more profit from your own experience. This is not the only benefit you will receive, for you will also have the satisfaction of feeling that your experience will be of some use in helping your brother farmer.

It may not be wise at all times for a merchant or manufacturer to tell others the secrets of his success, but a farmer cannot lose anything by telling his neighbor how he managed his farm so as to make it yield, if not a fortune, a good living, even at a time when everything appears to be at its lowest ebb.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, as its name implies, is published solely in the interests of agriculturists. It seeks to disseminate knowledge which will be of interest and value to all who read it, and nothing can be of more importance to them than letters from practical men who are able to demonstrate the fact that there is still, not only hope, but also bright prospects for the great industry by which we live, if we only take unity for our motto and stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of our common interests. Let us have a regular experience meeting each issue; we pay our friends for the time they spend in writing to us. See page 455.

### The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

The annual meeting of the above society will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College on the 21st and 22nd of December. This Association has developed wonderfully during the past year, and now carries on the largest co-operative experimental work in the world. As regards the magnitude of the work which has been performed during the past season, we cannot do better than refer our readers to the last issue of the ADVOCATE, page 434. The Committee in charge have spared no pains in order to make this the most successful meeting ever held. Many prominent agriculturists have signified their intention of being present and taking part in the discussions. The following gentlemen will read papers or deliver addresses on the subjects which are set opposite their names:—Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture: "The Social Condition of the Farming Community." W. W. Hilborn, Leamington, Ont.: "Horticulture in Ontario." Prof. Thos. H. Hunt, Columbus, Ohio: "The Value of Stock Feeds." Wm. Mulock, M. P., Aurora, Ont.: "How to Improve the Financial Condition of the Farmer." John Harcourt, A. O. A. C., St. Annes, Ont.: "Sheep." T. H. Mason, Staffordville, Ont.: "Hog Raising for Profit." R. F. Holterman, A. O. A. C. Brantford, Ont.: "Success in Bee-Keeping." In addition to the above a very interesting report may be expected from the chairmen of the different committees on experiments who have had charge of the work for the past year. Programmes and full particulars regarding railway fares, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, R. F. Holterman, Brantford, Ont.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., referring to her own practical experience and that of that of others in dairying, says:—"It makes my heart sick to see those of my own sex wishing they could earn some money peddling books and corsets, working in factories, or writing trashy novels for only enough to keep body and soul together, and all the time they have right at hand an industry more noble, more profitable, and far more independent—one that will elevate themselves and the whole community, and confer a lasting benefit upon the country in which they live and die."

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

- 1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance: \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contractors furnished on application. 4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once. 11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions how to improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above. 13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. 14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

CONTENTS.

453—Illustration. 454—James Snell's Leicester, Shorthorns and Clydesdales; Editorial Notes; Let Us Hear from You; The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. 455—Prize Articles—New Offer; Timely Notes for December—No. 1; Gambling in Food Supplies; Programme of the Central Farmers' Institute Lectures for December. 456—Please Remit Your Subscription for 1899; Feeding Dairy Cows for Profit; Ninth Annual New York Horse Show, at Madison Square Gardens; Inspection of Dairies; Our Scottish Letter. 457—Why Every Farmer Should Subscribe to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; Ideas Culled from Sheep Breeders' Annual Report, 1898. 458 Agents Wanted: The Farmer and the Tariff; Popular Geology—No. 2. 459—Notes from England; Tariff Reform. 460—Irrigation in the Territories; Business Farming Versus "Farming"; Lime and Nitrogen; Skimming Milk. 461—Factors Necessary to the Advancement of the Dairy Industry; A Farm Account Book; Questions and Answers—Veterinary; Legal; An Electric Horsehip. 462—Poultry on the Farm; Filth and Lice; Plymouth Rocks; Poultry Notes; Is Feeding Cattle Likely to be Profitable? 463—A Word to Agents—Farmers' Sons and Daughters, Students and Teachers; Sheltering a Homestead. FAMILY CIRCLE:—463. MINNIE MAY:—464. UNCLE TOM:—465. NOTICES:—466 and 470. STOCK GOSSIP:—470. ADVERTISEMENTS:—466 to 472.

Prize Articles—New Offer.

In order to afford readers generally an opportunity to contribute to the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, thereby increasing its interest and value to all, we will give a prize of \$5 for the best, most practical, and most seasonable article received each month, the subject being left to the writer's choice. Articles should be written sufficiently "ahead of time" to enable readers to utilize the ideas contained the same season, and must reach us not later than the 15th of each month. Articles not awarded the prize, but of sufficient merit to use, will be paid for at the rate of ten cents per inch—our regular offer, as above.

Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairying for Profit or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the authoress, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal) and that of one new yearly subscriber accompanied by two dollars.

Timely Notes for December—No. 1. "FEEDING BY WEIGHT" AND "AD LIB."

We are told very often that an animal of a given weight requires so many pounds of food per cent. of its live weight to keep it up to a profitable point. The very reverse of this is often the case in practice. I am glad to see in your November 5th issue, on first column, second page, the advice from Missouri Experimental Station: "To feed animals as much as they can digest without injuring their health." It is just here that so many feeders err. I consider that if we give them what grain ration we consider sufficient to make a profitable gain, the quantity of straw and hay they can get away with is quite a secondary consideration. The condition of the droppings, the "bloom" on the skin, the "touch" of the skin, "dewy" nose, clear eye, alert look, will soon tell the experienced that the beast is thriving, even though he may not be as fat as the one in the next stall, who is, perhaps, really being kept at a loss. Again, I think we want, if only in a rough way, to keep an estimate of the cost of food and return from each animal. Now, I know perfectly well that a young grade cow that I am now fattening, though she looks well, is really being kept at a loss, while the ten-year-old along side her, though she eats twice as much hay and oat sheaves, is paying her board right along. The veteran will be kept in the ranks, while the young one will be killed, even if she only brings \$30; in this case the first loss is the least loss. Of course, those of us who have Babcock testers and scales, and facilities for determining exactly what each cow gives, can more readily spot out the dead beats. But my experience in feeding all kinds of animals is to give them all they will eat, so long as they show a thrifty condition.

A MAKE-SHIFT STABLE.

Being at a farm some distance away a few days ago, I got some wrinkles on cheap temporary stables which may be useful to some of your readers: Set three rows of posts nine feet long, two feet deep in the ground, leaving seven feet out, and seven feet apart in the row—the rows are eight feet apart. On top of these lay logs pinned to the posts with willow pins. Nail rails up all round, leaving doors and windows as required; put swinging shutters before windows for severe weather. Lay rails across top, put on six inches swamp hay or straw, then six inches of short manure, top off roof with straw. Now bank up with manure, which will freeze into a solid block and be impervious to wind and cold. You can partition off inside to suit your requirements, and you will have a cheap shelter that will do for this winter at least—be handy and convenient. The following plan shows the best arrangement I have seen yet, and to those who have been unfortunate enough to lose their buildings by prairie fires may be helpful.

SCIENCE OR PRACTICE, OR BOTH?

That there are none so ignorant as those who won't learn, so, like the Chinese who used to call all foreigners "outer barbarians," there are many of us who, because we have been successful in some branch of farming, are prejudiced against innovations. Is it not a fact that the well-read man, the man who has travelled, been to college, attends institutes, etc., is the first one to confess that he does not know it all? And is it not the man who keeps himself sedulously shut up at home who sees no use in taking a farm paper, nor any of these new-fangled ideas about farming. This is the man who still milks his cows for five months in the year, who sows grain indiscriminately year after year—wheat after barley, or barley, oats and wheat year in and year out—does not believe in summerfallowing, does not use bluestone because "it's a fraud on the farmer anyhow," uses a scrub bull because once upon a time he saw a poor calf from a pedigreed one, and so on, and so on. Still he amasses money, but what does he miss? Is there nothing in this world to live for but money? Is not intercourse with your fellows, reading, discussion of useful matters, etc., all pleasurable, and having a tendency to lift us out of the slough of self-esteem and prejudiced ignorance into which we are likely to fall? Go to, my friend! come out of your shell, give other folks credit for knowing something, get over to the institute meeting and learn something that you did not know.

"DOCKAGE" IN GRAIN.

In our local grain markets it is really wonderful to see how the dealers get over the farmers. Farmer A comes up with a load of good Red Fyfe, and he is told that his wheat grades No. 1 hard, and he will give him forty-two cents, but as it is a little dirty he must dock him four pounds. A goes home happy that he has No. 1 hard. B comes up with an inferior grade, but very clean; he gets No. 2 and forty cents. C, with a load of White Fyfe, also gets No. 2, forty cents, but is docked five pounds for "seeds." Now, only B gets the real value of his grain. The others get forty-two cents for sixty-four pounds, and forty cents for sixty-five pounds of wheat, not for sixty pounds, so in reality they are giving the buyer four and five pounds of wheat which they might just as well keep at home. Again, is not it a bit of a farce to take in Imperial, Red Fyfe, White Fyfe, Golden Drop, etc., and then give a grade for it? Do the standards enumerate all these different varieties? No wonder when the wheat reaches Port Arthur it is sometimes graded "rejected."

GENERAL.

Renew your subscription to the ADVOCATE. Get your firewood all cut up. Pull out round the bottoms of your haystacks a little before the snow becomes deep. A sharp hay knife used judiciously will save a lot of digging snow next February and March. "INVICTA."

Gambling in Food Supplies.

The greatest evil of the present day is the ease with which a number of the great monopolists control the different food supplies, in the production of which the agriculturists of this continent are so intensely interested.

Farmers may strive to their uttermost to produce large crops of grain, or, with equal enterprise, go extensively into feeding hogs or beef cattle, and just when these are ready for market the gambler gets in his little game, and it matters not if the product is short or plentiful, by endless scheming he manages to get more than his legitimate profit.

At one time men of moderate capital contrived to get a living by handling the produce of the soil, and grain-shipping and pork-packing was carried on by large numbers of men who, by bitter experience, have been forced to give way to a few larger monopolists, whose whole study is to manipulate markets so that they may turn to account the losses of others less fortunate. Hutchins runs a corner on wheat, Cudahy does the same on pork, somebody else tries his hand on corn, while the Big Four, at Chicago, control the beef and refrigerator meat business of a continent.

There is no greater evil to the trade generally than the running of corners; it has destroyed confidence in our markets, while the wide fluctuations caused by speculators in their endeavors to get produce below cost has killed out the smaller dealers.

Many, on account of their heavy investments, cannot draw out if they would, but it is safe to say that none relish the hourly changes in the value of their stocks on hand. In the earlier days, when there were no "corner" runners, there were fair profits for all and far less worry.

The world is large and the consumptive demand ever increasing, but such gross uncertainty reigns through fictitious values that no dealer knows where he stands.

"Phil" Armour gives his million toward an Institute of Technology, and others subscribe largely of their ill-gotten gains to charity, and the world looks on and applauds.

Statistics may show there is a short crop of hogs, good demand, unprecedentedly low stocks, but if these generous, noble-hearted gentlemen want your stock they will hammer prices down till you have not a dollar left and must let go. Then, when they have it all, to keep stocks low and avoid concentration, they will send large quantities abroad and sell it to foreigners at prices away below home quotations in order to keep the supply short and the market up. They know where almost every pound of stuff is, and just how much squeezing the holder can stand. When he is cleaned out and his pockets turned inside out, then they run it up and clean out the consumers, pausing occasionally to wipe out some of the producers who may have bought again some of the stuff they sold too cheaply.

Ordinarily gambling only hurts the gamblers and their families, but this constant gambling and the excessive fluctuation in the necessities of life reach every citizen with a family, and are making Americans more a nation of gamblers than traders. The gamblers control our produce. They must have it at rock bottom and sell it at the top notch. The producer and consumer are not a consideration to these jolly fellows, who meet together a few hours daily to play shuttlecock with our bread and bacon, and then give a million dollars of conscience money to charities.

Programme of Central Farmers' Institute Lectures for December.

Table listing lecturers and dates for December. Includes names like James Elder, Melita, Hartney, Souris, Glenboro, Minnedosa, Neopawa, Gladstone, S. A. Bedford, Bradwardine, P. la Prairie, Oak Point, Carman, Ningo, Killarney, Crystal City, R. Waugh, Carberry, Douglas, Brandon, Niverville, Morris, G. H. Greig, Rapid City, Wawanesa, Belmont, Baldur, R. E. A. Leach, Elkhorn, Virden, Carman, St. Jean Baptiste.

For organization work the Secretary will visit the following: Boissevain, Dec. 13th; Deloraine, Dec. 14th; Manitou, Dec. 15th; Morden, Dec. 16th.

#### Please Remit Your Subscription for 1894.

We ask as a special favor that all our old subscribers will remit their subscriptions for 1894 as promptly as possible. Look at the label on your paper and you will know just when your present subscription expires. If the label is marked *Jan., 1894*, you will know that the December number, 1893, is the last for which you have paid. We ask each of our subscribers to *consult the label bearing his name*, and remit us promptly on the expiration of the present subscription. We prefer our old subscribers to *remit direct to us*; do not send your money through a third party. If you send money by registered letter or post office order we accept all risk.

#### Feeding Dairy Cows for Profit.

There is no more common error than that which is committed by so many of our farmers who feed their cows only a pittance above what they need for their maintenance, and fail to realize that their profits cannot begin until after this point is reached. The more the cow will assimilate after that required to maintain her body the better, as this may be used directly for the production of milk. We therefore see that with the right kind of cows, the more we feed, up to the limit of the capacity of each animal in the herd, the better returns may be obtained, relatively as well as absolutely, hence an expensive ration is by no means an unprofitable one. What has been here said applies with equal force to all farm animals. It is the excess above what is required for maintenance that yields returns to the feeder. When we remember that a cow, as a rule, is supporting a calf during the greater part of her period of lactation, and thus is asked to perform double work during all this time, the plea for liberal feeding will seem all the more reasonable. According to a German experiment, it takes 8.85 lbs. digestible matter to keep a steer of a thousand pounds live weight for a day without a loss or gain in flesh. The same may also apply approximately to a dry cow of similar size. The same authority estimates that a cow in full flow of milk will need 15.4 lbs. of digestible matter daily in her food.

Hence we may consider nearly 60 per cent. of the food of a cow is needed to keep up her normal weight therefore a cow producing a full flow of milk ought to receive over 40 per cent. more food than is required for her maintenance.

In connection with the dairy, early winter is the most important time of the year; many of the spring and summer calved cows are still giving a considerable flow of milk, and a few of those intended to keep up the winter supply are now coming in. Production should be sustained, and the weekly receipts, if not increased, must not be permitted to suffer by the gradual falling out of the cows which had finished their season. There are many dairy farmers who have the bulk of their cows calving for winter, considering that it pays them better to have this arrangement.

**Food during Late Autumn and Winter.**—Before entering on a consideration of this part of the subject it may be well to notice, that although to make a winter dairy profitable it is absolutely necessary to use considerable quantities of foods containing a large amount of nutrition in a concentrated form, a good deal of caution is necessary that it is not overdone and expense incurred which the receipts cannot recoup. It should never be overlooked that home-grown food of all kinds is the cheapest, and should be availed of to its fullest extent; no better market can be had at present for wheat, oats and barley than to have them ground and used in winter dairying. The financial position of modern farming does not admit of heavy bills being paid out of the receipts, and the more a farmer can grow and find consumption for on his own premises, the more likely he is to hold his ground and make a profit.

Another point of importance in connection with winter calving cows is that to a certain extent the season is unnatural, and a full flow of milk can neither be induced nor sustained unless continuously well fed with food of nourishing and forcing quality, and the health and comfort of the animals strictly attended to. More particularly in the winter dairy, no animal will pay for the heavy expense incurred in feeding and attendance, unless free and fair in every respect, of robust constitution, a hearty feeder, and unmistakably a good milker. Even although every arrangement may have been made on the farm for breeding heifers in sufficient number to keep up the stock, a few young cows bought in occasionally are not at all objectionable, as they introduce fresh blood, and, if well chosen, may add considerably to the character and merits of the herd by their breeding, milking qualities, general stamina, and vigor of constitution. As a rule scarcely to be departed from, no cow should be kept in a strictly dairy herd until really old, as they are then large consumers, hard to keep in condition, and the loss in value when they come at last to be cleared out becomes a heavy tax on the year's receipts. When breeding is carried on, the outgoing cows should be parted with while still fresh and hardly off their best, heifers taking their place, the large sums the animals then make adding to the year's income, instead of lowering it, as must unavoidably be the case when kept till they are old.

#### Ninth Annual New York Horse Show, at Madison Square Gardens.

This, the *ne plus ultra* of all horse shows, commenced on Monday, November 13th, 1893, and lasted all the week. To show Canadians what a grand affair it was, it is only necessary to inform them that, in this panic year, the boxes alone sold for \$29,000. With single admittance at \$1.00 each and seats 50c. extra, the building was crowded all through the week, especially through the afternoons and evenings, with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. In the evenings nearly all appeared in full dress, thus making a magnificent display of the beauty and fashion of New York such as can be seen nowhere else.

The feature of the show, from a horseman's standpoint, was the display of standard-bred trotters, Kentucky saddle horses, Hackneys, imported, home-bred and half-bred, Russian Orloff trotters, Thoroughbred and Coach horses. Still, the largest class of entries was in high-stepping harness horses and in hunters, while there were great numbers of park hacks and hurdle horses. The Hackney world was quite astir in this show, and, as an instance of the great importance paid to this department of breeding, the following renowned stallions were brought out, such as Matchless of Londesborough, for which Dr. Webb gave \$15,000; Cadet, who cost about \$16,000 in England last year; Rufus, a three-year-old, imported by Geo. Green last year; Ottawa, the first prize horse at the World's Fair this year, and champion in the late Industrial, Prince Victor 2nd and The General 2nd. These all appeared in the ring together, although it was hardly fair for Ottawa and Rufus to show with finished horses which are veterans in the show ring, these two being only three-year-olds.

The show of mares in the Hackney class was also very superior, and here our Canadian friends who competed had no easy task, but they did manage to carry away a number of the honors, and by the voice of the spectators should have been further ahead in two or three of the classes.

As heavy horses were not on the list this year, the exhibit from Canada was not as large as last year. R. Beith, M. P., from Bowmanville, Ont., took down two stallions and two mares. His mares, Winnifred and Lady Aberdeen, took third and fourth respectively, and should at least, according to general opinion, have gained second and third, while his yearling colt took second in a large class; this is a very promising youngster who will be heard from again. But strange to say, the gay and brilliant Ottawa, that charmed the Chicago people, was hardly noticed by the imported Yorkshire judge. Such is life.

The Hillhurst Farm, owned by Hon. M. H. Cochran & Son, had forward a string of six Hackneys, including the one-year stallion, Royal Dane, and five magnificent mares. The invincible imported Yorkshire mare, Princess Dagmar, by Danegelt 174, was the fortunate first prize winner in a class of sixteen, and later on in the show won the championship prize for the best Hackney mare, all classes competing. This stable was also fortunate enough to gain second prize on the imported five-year-old mare, Vina, by Wildfire, while Miss Baker, the mare that cause such a sensation at Toronto in the harness class, was shown in the same class with Princess Dagmar. She and Lady Lind, by Greatshot, were not so successful, but the yearling filly, Cameo, by Danegelt, took second place. On the whole, a good share of Hackney money went to the Hillhurst stables.

In the Coaching stallion class, Mr. Thomas Irving, of Winchester, Ont., gained second with his fine horse, Prince Arthur, the Yorkshire Coacher which gained fourth place in Chicago. He is a magnificent horse, and had Mr. Irving himself led him in the ring he would have showed himself to better advantage.

On the whole, Canada kept her end up, as a great many of the high-stepping harness and saddle horses came from here, and for this reason we may be proud of what Canadians are doing in producing horses, which is not surprising when we remember the number who are engaged in importing and breeding in this country.

At Grand's official sale at Madison Square Gardens, on the Monday, long prices were obtained for Canadian high-steppers.

After visiting the show, we came back to Canada firmly impressed with the idea that, if a suitable building was provided in the city of Toronto, we would be able to hold a very successful show on the same lines as that at New York; while we would not expect as much style, a good, solid, four days horse show that would interest all could be held, which would advertise Canada in the best possible manner.

HENRY WADE.

#### Inspection of Dairies.

The following, clipped from a Winnipeg newspaper, indicates that the city authorities are moving in the right direction; every town supplied with milk from dairies should adopt a similar course, and every farmer should endeavor to have any cow that he is suspicious about tested for tuberculosis:—

(This will be done without charge by the Department of Agriculture in districts not supplied with local Veterinary Surgeons, or where serious outbreaks are threatened.)

"There is an agitation on foot in civic circles to have all dairies licensed and brought directly under the control of the health department, as it is believed that a very considerable amount of the sickness which marks Winnipeg from year's end to year's end is caused by impure or contaminated milk. There is hardly any other fluid or substance which will so readily take up impurities or disease germs as will milk, and as it is safe to say that fully 90 per cent. of the householders in the city are supplied by milkmen, it is certainly necessary that proper precautions should be taken that the milk should be pure and wholesome, and not adulterated or tainted with disease. A quantity of tuberculine has been received from New York, where it was imported direct from the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and as soon as the necessary formalities have been adopted, bringing the dairies under the license law, a thorough inspection of all these places will be made, with a view to improving their situation and also to discover cows affected with tuberculosis. Suspected animals will be treated with the tuberculine, and as it never fails to determine whether the animal is affected or not, much good will result and the death rate of Winnipeg be materially lessened."

#### Our Scottish Letter.

The month of October is always more or less an uneventful one in Scotland, and 1893 has been no exception to the rule. In the beginning of the month the Quinquennial Show in connection with the Dumfries Union Society was held at Dumfries. There was a fairly good exhibit of horses, cattle and sheep, but a regard for strict accuracy would not permit of one saying that the show of the first named class was equal to that seen at Dumfries ten years, or even five years ago. Perhaps the most outstanding animal exhibited was Mr. Wm. Hood's Ethel, which gained the championship five years ago, and seemed not unlike being quite able to do the same thing now. She was got by McNair's Good Hope, and has worn remarkably well. In spite of her ten years, she is probably looking better now than ever she did. A gentleman who is not unknown in Canada took first prize with a three-year-old mare. This is Mr. W. J. B. Beattie, of Newbie, Annan. His mare is named Bonny Doon, and was bred in Cumberland. Galloways were forward in stronger force than they have been at any show during the present season. They were really a grand display, and, as is usually the case, the famous Tarbreoch herd secured the lion's share of the prizes. Mr. Pilkington, of Cavens, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Messrs. Biggar, and Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., all showed good stock, but not in anything like such numbers as Mr. Cunningham. Ayrshires were a really good show. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, of Barcheskie, Sir Mark J. Stewart, Mr. Robert Osborne, of Wynholme, Mr. Abram Kerr, and his brother, Mr. Thomas Kerr, were all successful exhibitors. In the sheep classes one or two breeders had it very much their own way. One of the best known flocks of Cheviot sheep in the country is that of Mr. Johnston, at Archbank, near Moffat. This flock is an old established one, and may be described generally as a blend of the East Country Cheviots with the Dumfries classes, the most distinguished breeder of which in bygone days was Mr. Brydon. It is admitted that Mr. Brydon's ideas, although dictated by a regard for the time in which he lived, were carried out by him to such an extreme as to greatly impair the usefulness and the popularity of Cheviots bred in Dumfriesshire. To Mr. Johnston, in a large measure, belongs the credit of having recovered much of the ground which was lost through the general adoption by farmers in that district of the Brydon type. The principal exhibitor of black-faced sheep was Mr. Jas. Moffat, Sanquhar. Border Leicesters in Dumfriesshire have to compete with the English breed known as the Wensleydales. These sheep in Scotland bear a somewhat curious name—they are called blue-headed Leicesters. They are stronger and coarser than the ordinary Border Leicesters, and have acquired popularity in the Border Counties chiefly from the wonderful maturity to which their cross lambs can be grown. On the whole, however, the fashion is rather drifting away from them, and the Border Leicesters are gradually but surely supplanting them in popularity. Dumfries is almost the only show in Scotland at which Wensleydales are exhibited in any number, and the show of this year has been no exception to the rule. The most successful exhibitor of Border Leicesters was Mr. Matthew Templeton, Drummore, Kirkcudbright. A gentleman not unknown to Clydesdale fanciers in Canada, Mr. J. P. Laurie, Shieldhill, was more than usually successful with the Wensleydales.

Mr. Laurie was the breeder of a grand horse which Mr. Gardner imported into Prince Edward Island a few years ago. He has also from time to time bred other horses not unknown to fame.

The second, and on the whole the most striking feature of the month has been the Shorthorn sales in the North. The name of Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, is now almost as well known as that of the Cruickshanks, and sometimes the Aberdeen Shorthorn is called the Duthie cow or bull and sometimes the Cruickshank or Sittyton. Another celebrated breeder in the North is Mr. W. S. Marr, of Upper Mill, and he and Mr. Duthie held a joint sale in the beginning of this month of their bull calves. There was not very much difference in the breeding of the two lots, but Mr. Duthie's were rather better brought out. He sold twenty-one bull calves at an average price of £50 15s. each. Mr. Marr sold twenty-two bull calves at £25 14s. 6d. each. The Earl of Roseberry was a first-rate buyer of Mr. Duthie's stock. He gave the highest price at the sale, viz., 155 guineas for the dark roan calf Dictator. A local buyer, Mr. Gray, Balgove, Old Meldrum, gave 48 guineas for the red calf Page of Honor—the highest priced one in the Upper Mill lot. The best general Shorthorn sale of the season was held at Stoneyton on the following day. This farm is situated a few miles from Keith, on the Highland Railway. Mr. MacWilliam, the proprietor of the herd, finding that it had outgrown the accommodation at his disposal, resolved to sell it altogether rather than a draft. He sold fifty head of all ages, the average price of the lot being £37 0s. 5d. His seventeen cows drew £53 15s. 1d.; his two-year-old heifers, £33 9s. 6d.; his yearling heifers, £36 10s. 6d.; and his heifer calves, £34 0s. 4d. A yearling bull was sold for £30 5s., and eight bull calves made £23 2s. These, of course, are the average prices. All through this was a most cheering sale, and everyone seemed to be delighted with his purchases. It was wholly of Aberdeen or Sittyton blood, and it is a remarkable tribute to the Cruickshank Shorthorns that they have sold best of all the types this season.

Our third section of events is connected with quite a different department of farming. The dairy farmers in the south-west hold high carnival at Kilmarnock in the third week of October. A cheese show held there is the great event of the dairy farmer's year. For several years past there has been keen rivalry between the Galloway and the Ayrshire cheesemakers. Formerly the Galloway men had it all their own way; then the Ayrshire men, with commendable enterprise, sent off to Canada and secured the services of a qualified instructor in cheesemaking. The results were soon seen, for Ayrshire gave Galloway a severe thrashing. The Kilmarnock Dairy School was started, Mr. Drummond, another Canadian, being appointed its head, and there can be no doubt that he has done more than any other man to improve the brand and raise the standard of the cheese made in Ayrshire. For several years the supremacy of the county which gave birth to the dairy breed of cattle was maintained; but the Galloway men were not to be done, and a year or two ago they formed an association of their own, securing as their itinerant instructor Mr. McFadyen, an Ayrshire man who was Mr. Drummond's assistant. This year the results have been seen in the extraordinary success of Mr. McFadyen's pupils, and the almost wholesale rout of the Ayrshire makers. The credit belongs not to Galloway at large, but to Kirkcudbright. The best makers have been the Messrs. Macadam, father and son, who hold comparatively small dairies in the neighborhood of Castle Douglas. This family has long been distinguished in the cheesemaking world, and old Mr. Macadam was one of the first to adopt the improved methods of cheesemaking introduced from Canada. We were at considerable pains to learn from cheese dealers their opinions as to the relative merits of Canadian and Scottish-made cheese. What they told us was, that the best Scottish cheese is far in advance of the best Canadian imported into this country, but the second brand of Scottish cheese cannot compete with the best Canadian. What the cause of this may be it is not for me to say at present. I am not sure but that the Canadian cheese suffers in transit across the ocean. One thing, however, you have every reason to be proud of is the fact that you were able to learn the Scottish farmers how to improve their cheese brand.

The hiring of Clydesdale horses for the season of 1894 continues apace, and altogether up to this time over twenty have had their stallions allotted to them. Terms, as a whole, are keeping well up, and whoever has cause to grumble, there is no reason for this being done on the part of Clydesdale breeders. At the Londonderry autumn sale, a week ago, eight Clydesdale brood mares made an average of £81 5s. 7d. each; six Clydesdale two-year-old fillies, £54 1s. 6d. each; and yearling fillies, £30 18s. Foals sold best, the fillies drawing £12 10s. 6d. each, and the colts £32 11s. The farming interests, as a whole, in this country are in a fairly good state at present. There is as usual a good deal of grumbling, but taking all in all, while undoubtedly many have lost heavily, the general outlook is rather better than it was a year ago. Breeders of all classes of stock have certainly little cause for complaint, but the prices that have been paid for stores, whether of cattle or sheep, cause one to fear that the feeders of these are leaving themselves a very small margin for profit.

SCOTLAND YET.

### Why Every Farmer Should Subscribe to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Because it is the farmers' organ, edited solely for their benefit, and devoted entirely to their interests.

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### Ideas Culled from Sheep Breeders' Annual Report, 1893.

(Continued from page 437.)

When the fields are covered with snow, they should be well seen to and fed, so as to keep them in good health and vigor. For the first few months of winter, plenty of turnips cut or pulped, nice, well-cured pea straw, with a feed of clover hay now and again, will be found amply sufficient, with salt and pure water at all times within reach. Towards lambing time, a little grain should be added—oats fed whole are best—and the turnips should be reduced or the lambs may come weakly and some may be lost through this cause. We should watch the flock, and render any help if needed in lambing. And some of the lambs may require a little assistance to their first feed, especially if a young ewe is the mother; but the least one works with them, if not really needed, is better. The ewes as they lamb should be put in a pen by themselves, where they can be fed better; a little bran added to their oats will help the flow of milk greatly, and the lambs will run less risk of getting hurt. They should be turned out to grass as soon as possible after lambing, as nothing starts off the lambs so well, and it is important that there should be no stunting of their growth at this, or indeed at any time. The oats and bran should be fed until the grass is abundant.

Most of the writers have a word to say on the CARE OF LAMBS AT AND AFTER BIRTH.

"When early lambs are expected the pen should be made warmer than it is necessary to have it before this period, so that we may not lose an unnecessary number from chilling. Especially is this latter danger increased in the case of some of the favorite breeds whose lambs come so frequently weak. (The Downs may be favorably mentioned as producing strong, vigorous lambs even under adverse circumstances.) But we should be prepared, as even under the best of management lambs will occasionally come weak and limberlegged, to furnish help to such, as the loss of a few such lambs may turn a prospective profit into a decided loss. Never give up a lamb until it is dead. Hold the ewe firmly but gently, and support the weak lambs in their endeavors to procure their natural food for a few times. A teaspoonful or two of warm diluted whiskey will frequently reanimate an apparently helpless lamb. In such cases, and with those ewes which we often find refusing to own their progeny, we should isolate ewe and lamb for a few days and use every available effort to remedy matters. In case of a ewe losing her lamb it may be wise to take one of the twins from a less thrifty ewe, and by isolation and preserving care she may adopt it. But do not adopt the plan of separating ewes and overfeeding immediately after lambing, as we so often find the case.

They may now be fed on all the good clover hay they will eat up clean. The turnip ration may be considerably increased, and the grain ration may be doubled until the ewes go out to grass, when it may be stopped.

During the winter months the sheep should have a field in which to exercise, except in case of storms; this will do away to a considerable extent with the frequent complaint of weak lambs.

The lambs should be induced to eat as soon as possible. Clover, roots and oats should be placed

out of reach of the ewes, and from which the lambs will soon eat freely. This grain ration should be supplied to them all through the summer, and we will find no more profitable way of disposing of our grain than feeding it to the growing lambs.

During these months, unlike other stock, sheep require little care, except an occasional change of pasture, renewal of salt in the trough and of oats for the lambs, and care that they have access to water. It is wise also to take the precaution of seeing that they have shade during the extremely hot weather."

"At the age of three weeks the lambs should have their tails docked and be castrated. This is very important—important at all times, but more especially if the lambs are to be fed through the fall and winter months. There is nothing looks so untidy as a long-tailed lamb, and, if they are to be fed on rape, it is an absolute necessity to have them docked. And the same of castrating. It is nothing less than carelessness to let them run uncut, and the farmer who neglects this should be made feel it through his pocket."

"When the lambs are about a month old they should be induced to eat a little grain. A small enclosure should be penned off at one end of the sheep-house, leaving an opening through which the lambs could run in and out at will. In this pen a trough should be placed having a little bran or ground oats in, and the lambs will soon learn to nibble at it, and although they will not eat very much, they will pay their owner handsomely for what they do consume.

This is the time a shepherd should be very attentive, as each loss detracts from the aggregate profit. Get them out on a little pasture as early as possible, and continue to feed oats and bran and a little oil-cake, if you want to make good lambs.

Now, as washing time has come, I prefer to wash the ewes and lambs, as it cleans their skin from the dirt and dandruff accumulated through the long winter, although some farmers think it cruel. Take care not to clip them until the yolk or grease is well up in the wool again, which will depend upon the temperature. Three days after you clip the ewes the ticks will be all upon the lambs, which, if dipped, will completely destroy them if well done. There are many good preparations for dipping. Sometimes you will find a sheep very lame; examine the feet, and you will invariably find a wedge of dirt between the sections of the foot, or the hoof so overgrown as to cause the trouble.

Towards the end of August they should be weaned and put on nice second-crop clover.

In the treatment of lambs after weaning, Jas. Bowman says: "Let them on as good succulent pasture as possible, and also try and keep them at a good distance from the ewes, so they may not hear each other bleat, and give them a little grain once a day: oats, two parts; peas, one part, is a good mixture. They will keep growing straight along in this way, and about first of October should be turned into rape, with a good run on grass also, and grain still continued. They will only take very little, perhaps one-half pound per day, until cold weather comes on, when they will take more. We are strongly of the opinion that grain fed to lambs that are pasturing on rape and grass pays. In proof of this, last year one hundred and thirty-five lambs fed in this way, from twentieth of October until December second, gained twenty-two hundred and seventy-five pounds; they ate about \$35 worth of grain. And this year the best three ewes and best three wethers under one year at Provincial Fat Stock Show were taken out of a flock receiving this treatment on the twenty-fifth of November, and show was held on fourteenth and fifteenth of December. This year a flock of one hundred and sixty-two, from October fourteenth to January tenth, gained four thousand and twelve pounds. From about tenth of December they were fed mostly in pens, getting about three-fourths of a pound of grain per day, what turnips they would eat up clean, and hay; also pea straw to pick through. If prices are good when rape and outside feed is done, we would advise to sell them. But if prices are low and there is a good prospect of getting one-half cent per pound advance in price by holding them a month, if properly attended to in the way referred to above, they will pay. The pens need to be kept dry and plenty of fresh air allowed into them. Also salt to get to at will, both in fields and in pens.

Ewe lambs intended for breeding may run along with other lambs in rape."

### SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Henry Arkell, Teeswater, writes: "If the farmer would give even as much attention to his sheep as he does to the ordinary rotation of his field crops, and as carefully select his sires as he does his seed grain, I am safe in saying he would be able to keep four times as many sheep on his farm as he does now, with a corresponding profit, without diminishing the amount of other stock on the farm. For instance, when summer comes, instead of turning his sheep on the highways, as many do, or into the pasture fields and have his wife complaining that "those sheep are eating all the grass from the cows," I would suggest that he sow the land intended for turnips with fall rye, and by the middle of May he will have the very best feed ever found for ewes and lambs; and after his rye is finished, which should be before it comes out in head, or in time to put in his turnips, a patch of oats and tares should be ready, which may be grown on the summer-fallow, if he does summer-

fallow—if not, on land set apart for the purpose—followed again by tares sown at intervals of two weeks apart till his clover is fit for feeding to the lambs, which should be weaned by the first of August, when the ewes can run the stubble field. After the clover rape should be provided for the lambs, which should be finished by the middle of November, and the lambs be fed white turnips or swedes, as the case may be, with a little grain.

In feeding the above-mentioned crops I have no doubt the question will be asked, How will you do it? Answer—Use a portable fence, a portion of which is so constructed as to allow the lambs to have access to the portion of the field where the ewes are to be fed on the morrow, where they can be fed a little grain if desirable; this is optional.

Give your sheep each day what they will eat after the rye is finished, and as the weather gets hot provide a field where they can run, having access to water and shade through the heat of the day, say from ten o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, when they return to their allowance of tares, oats, etc. By this means your land is regularly manured instead of the fence corners or the highways, and your sheep will be healthier and grow more wool of a better quality, and your lambs will take well to their winter feed on coming into the yard, if you keep them for fattening. A very small quantity of land will, under this system, keep twenty or thirty ewes and lambs through the summer and not interfere with your other stock, besides leaving on the land the manure, worth at least ten cents per week per ewe and lamb. The food consumed will by this plan be grown on land that otherwise would have lain idle for a great portion of the summer.

#### HOW AGRICULTURE IS ADVANCED BY SHEEP.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, tells what sheep have done:—"In England many thousands of acres of wild and barren wastes, like Lincoln Heath, which formerly was a huge rabbit warren and a home for vermin—so desolate and solitary was it that a column was erected and lighted up at night to guide any belated traveller—this heath land was let for 2s. 6d. per acre, or a couple of rabbits a year.

Where the column stood at Dunstan Pillar is now one of the best cultivated and most noted farms in Britain; from under its shadow Royal winners innumerable have been bred and fed, and the name of Cartwright is known in every British colony.

Again on the Wolds, those high table-lands running east and west across the county of Lincoln, are farms which formerly rented for five shillings (English) an acre, and now for \$7 to \$10.

Then take the county of Norfolk, the eastern portion of which is probably the poorest, naturally, of any part of England, having been nothing but a pure white, blowaway sand, piled up in little mounds. Those who have travelled between Detroit and Chicago by the Michigan Central Railway will remember Michigan city, which nearly resembles that portion of Norfolk of which I am speaking. We now find there large farms well tilled, and as prosperous a class of farmers as any in Britain.

I need not go to the counties in the south of England to illustrate my point, but would merely remark that I know of farms of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres that have not over from five to ten acres of permanent pasture immediately surrounding the dwelling, and on which only sufficient cows are kept to supply the family with milk and butter.

The question naturally will be asked, How to farm 1,000 acres successfully without cattle? The practical answer, as exhibited on the sheep farms of Britain, would be, Grow green crops and feed them off with sheep.

Let us look at the means adopted, not to keep up a naturally fertile soil, but to reclaim and bring into cultivation the waste places of the earth; and a word here of encouragement may not be thrown away, if we inquire, in passing, Who accomplished this work, and to whom we are indebted for this object lesson? Was it some rich landed proprietor? Or perhaps a syndicate of wealthy capitalists? Or a well-endowed agricultural college? No; it was wrought out by the tenant farmer, who, having obtained leases and a liberal tenant right, was content to risk his capital in the venture; and when I say on these same farms are to be found the wealthiest farmers in England, that it is on these farms the English malting barley is grown in its greatest perfection, and that it can only be grown on sheep farms successfully has been so often demonstrated that anyone conversant with the question would not try to make one believe it can be grown elsewhere as successfully.

The means at first adopted were large applications of artificial manures, generally bone dust, then by encouraging the growth of clover and other green crops, followed by turnips, all eaten on the land by sheep, so that by constant treading the soil became consolidated sufficiently, and by the return of all green crops it became rich enough to grow grain. Though these soils are now rich in plant food, they could not be kept up without sheep, and to-day without them they must go out of cultivation.

The rotation was the ordinary four-course—quarter roots, quarter barley, quarter clover, quarter wheat—the roots and clover consumed by sheep. Can we not apply this lesson to advantage in some portions of our Dominion?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### Agents Wanted.

We want good, active agents to work for us in every county in Canada. To suitable persons we will give permanent employment and good salaries. We ask each of our readers to take an interest in the *ADVOCATE*; send us at least one new name, more if possible. If you cannot canvass for us, and know of a suitable person who can, send us that person's name and address. We are anxious to double the present circulation of the *ADVOCATE*. The more assistance you give us in the way of sending new subscribers, the better paper you will receive. Now is the time! Help us to make the *ADVOCATE* the best agricultural paper in America. We will do our utmost, but we want and must have your help.

#### The Farmer and the Tariff.

The financial condition of the farmer has at last become of most intense interest to city people and city newspapers, as evidenced by the many leaders published in the Winnipeg papers during the late election campaign in that city bearing on the effects of the present tariff on the farmer. Some of the points were so good that we consider no apology necessary for reproducing them. The following is from the Manitoba Free Press:—

"Great complaint is made, and there is much uplifting of hands, at the tendency of farmers' sons to crowd into the cities and colleges, to discard the rough garment of the farm for the broadcloth—or its shoddy substitute—of the city, but this will not be mended by precept or theory. The circumstances of Canada are such that the interests of the agricultural population should be the first consideration; the manufacturers afterwards. We have little chance of surpassing the world as manufacturers; we have much to help us in an attempt to stand first in agriculture. When we keep in our legislating minds the propriety of lessening the toil and increasing the opportunities of the agricultural communities, we are working in the right direction; when they are sacrificed to the manufacturers we are engaged in forcing water up hill. And in those comparisons which are made between the daily lives of farmers and city workers thought is not always taken of the condition of farmers' wives and daughters. It is they on whom the minor privations of life fall most heavily; they who are called upon to practice those pretty economies which a woman feels but is silent about, and it is the difficulty of caring for them as his inclination prompts him that often induces a farmer to send his son in search of some other mode of life. This it is which the policy of Canada should rectify if it exists, or prevent if it is threatened. Agricultural life in Canada might be, and should be, attractive. There is little desire on the part of our farmers to rush into senseless expenditure, but they are justified in asking that, as agriculture is the mainstay of this country their representatives should place their interests far higher in the scale of their consideration than has hitherto been done. We have been filling innumerable volumes of Hansard with still more endless speeches concerning manufactures, tall chimneys, progressing industries and so forth; we should like the tone diversified with some resonant demands for something more than a bare living for the class on whom the progress of the country and the prosperity of trade practically depends."

And this from a trade journal, the Winnipeg Commercial:—"It is in time of depression that we discover the weight of burdens which in prosperity we can carry without inconvenience, and this is certainly a time of depression with the agriculturist all over the world. Values of his various products have shrunk, until now he is struggling to produce below the actual cost of production. This is the case even in the Northwest, where nature has furnished unusually good opportunity for cheap production, and it is only a question of time, if the present state of markets and the present state of burdens exist, until our farmers will be compelled to forsake their farms and seek a living for themselves and their families in some other pursuits."

"It would be well for the voters of this Northwest to begin a study of this tariff situation, and they will start aright if they commence from the axiom that every dollar of import tariff tolerated by Canada is so much of a burden upon agriculture in this country, and that human ingenuity is powerless to devise a system of tariff which will act otherwise. The Northwest depends almost entirely upon agriculture, and every voter here should cast his vote for the party who will strike the heaviest blow at tariff. Let the people examine and search well, not only into the principles, but also into the details of the measures of tariff reform proposed by the different political leaders, and whether it be Grits or Tories who are prepared to sweep away most of the iniquitous tariff burden, let that party have the united support of all true friends of this great prairie land. He will further the interests most of the land of his birth or his adoption, as the case may be, who follows this course, and he is only the poor dupe of a political schemer who allows himself to be misled into any other course at the next general election."

#### Popular Geology—No. 2.

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

The composition of the most common minerals in rocks may be considered as follows:—

1. Quartz: This consists of silica; that is a substance containing Oxygen and Silicon, and occurs in a variety of forms, such as: Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Rose Quartz, Smoky Quartz, Chalcedony, Cornelian, Agate, Jasper, Bloodstone and Flint. Sand is largely made up of minute particles of Quartz.

2. Feldspar is one of the most important minerals, being composed of Silicate of Alumina (clay), and a Silicate of Potash, Soda or Lime, and thus supplies when decomposed very useful ingredients to the soil—clay on the one hand, and potash, soda or lime on the other. There are several varieties, viz.: Orthoclase, composed chiefly of clay and potash; Albite, clay and soda; Anorthite, clay and lime; and Labradorite, clay, soda and lime.

The first is most common, and occurs in many of our hard boulders in the field as a salmon-colored rock.

3. Mica consists of silica, alumina, potash, magnesia and some iron.

4. Hornblende supplies silica, alumina, magnesia and lime. Asbestos is a variety of this.

5. Pyroxene is much the same as Hornblende.

6. Talc is silica, magnesia and water. Soapstone, Steatite, French Chalk (used by tailors), and Meerschaum are varieties of Talc.

7. Serpentine is another mineral made up of silica, magnesia and water.

8. Chlorite contains silica, alumina, magnesia, iron and water.

9. Calcite, Chalk, Marble and Limestone have much the same composition, i. e., carbonic acid and lime.

10. Dolomite contains carbonic acid, magnesia and lime.

11. Gypsum is composed of sulphuric acid and lime. Selenite, a transparent variety, Fibrous and Satin Gypsum and Alabaster are other forms of the same.

12. Apatite supplies phosphoric acid and lime.

13. Rock Salt, and (14) Iron embrace most of the minerals connected with the formation of soil, which results from their decomposition. In this list we find nearly all the elements that enter into the composition of plants. How the rocks containing these substances are decomposed will receive future consideration. We shall now direct our attention to a further study of the great divisions of rocks.

Igneous rocks, sometimes spoken of as *eruptive* and *unstratified*, owe their appearance to the influence of heat.

*Characters*: Usually hard, and more or less crystalline, not in layers and without fossils (that is, the traces of animal or plant life).

*Occurrence*: 1. In irregular masses of all ages.

2. Beds over-flowing other deposits.

3. In the form of tortuous veins (granite).

4. Broad and simple veins known as dikes, which are sometimes over-topped with step-like masses described as trap.

*Constituents*: 1. Granite consists of quartz, mica, feldspar mingled together. Syenite is a variety with quartz, feldspar and hornblende, often occurring as dikes.

2. Serpentine.

3. Trap, containing much feldspar and some iron. It may present a rough form of crystallization known as basalt.

4. Trachyte, also rich in feldspar; it is more or less porous, rough and usually light gray—pumice is a variety.

5. Obsidian is glass-like lava.

6. Lava, the rock material poured out of volcanoes.

*Localities*: Lake Superior, Highlands of Scotland, Palisades of the Hudson, Fingal's Cave (Basalt), Montreal Mountain (Trap), and all deposits from volcanoes. The "Devil's Slide," at the entrance to Yellowstone Park, affords an excellent example of dikes. Here two walls 200 feet high, 50 feet thick, with a space of 150 feet between them, slope up the side of Mount Cinnabar 2,000 feet. Each of these walls is a very characteristic dike.

The study of Igneous rocks gives us a clue to the origin of the earth, and the condition of the earth's interior at the present time. One of the most favorably received theories regarding the earth's origin was originated by a scientist named La Place, and may be summed up as follows:

1. A period when the earth was a mass of incandescent vapor. 2. The earth a chaos of melted rock. 3. A thin crust forms, and many compounds in vapor before this, owing to the great heat of the glowing ball of fire, now descend. This would be a time of marvellous electrical phenomena. 4. The water now descends and is able to remain upon the gradually cooling surface, but there would be many upheavals and fissures made in the newly formed crust. 5. Continents begin to emerge and become a source of material for redistribution through the agency of water. 6. Final arrangement of the great land divisions of the globe. Each of these stages in the history of the earth would extend over a vast period of time.

That the earth has been, and is now, in a heated condition, can be shown by reference to the following facts:

1. The presence of boiling springs and geysers in various parts of the world: Iceland, New Zealand and the Rocky Mountains.

2. Volcanoes, of which 407 are known.
3. The temperature in deep mines increases 1° for every 60 feet of descent.
4. Water from deep Artesian Wells is warm.
5. Presence of Eruptive rocks far from present volcanoes, such as in some parts of Lake Superior district, Quebec, Wales, and among the Rocky Mountains.

**Notes from England.**

The Royal Commission is still the chief subject of discussion in agricultural circles. At the last session there was a good attendance of farmers, whose evidence went to show that there had been but little reduction made in the rents, and that the rural population was decreasing. As a remedy for this state of affairs there was an unanimous feeling in favor of the three "F's"—Fixture of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Free Sale.

Even if this Commission is of no other use, it will serve a good purpose by causing farmers everywhere to meet together and discuss the situation, and in this way they can decide what is necessary to remedy the present depression, and by uniting they can bring pressure to bear upon the Government when petitioning for the abolition of their grievances.

To give your readers an idea of what these demands are, I have culled a few notes from speeches which have recently been delivered before farmers' meetings.

Prof. Long, in speaking before a meeting of delegates representing the Federation of Tenant Farmers of the North of England, which had been called together for the purpose of formulating and presenting to the Royal Commission evidence bearing upon the farming industry, said that he hoped that they would persist in bringing forward their demands until they succeeded in carrying their point in Parliament. As for himself, he had little confidence in the Commission, for he said it was not composed of the right men, as they were friends of the landlords, and for that reason he would not be disappointed if the results were meagre. In addition to the three "F's," he would like to see compulsory inspection of farms before the entrance of the tenant. If this were done the tenant would be able to show what was the condition of the farm when it was entered upon and the improvements that had been made. The tenant farmers numbered nine hundred per constituency, and it seemed to him that nine hundred resolute men could carry the day if they worked together in the right direction.

The Earl of Coventry is in favor of protection, and says: "Still I am somewhat sceptical as to the good results which would flow from the investigation. It will not be so easy to restore protection as it was to destroy it. And yet, if the question could only be fairly and dispassionately considered, we should find that a moderate duty upon the imports of wheat, based upon a sliding scale, need not have the effect of raising the price of bread. It is impossible for our farmers, handicapped as they are, to compete with the foreigner, who has the free run of our market, and does not contribute towards the taxation of our country."

The manifesto of the Lancashire Tenant Farmers' Association on the Agricultural Depression, after expressing want of confidence in the Commission, because there are no tenant farmers included, makes the followings demands: We still press for the abolition of the law of distress. The abolition of every law or custom which permits land to be left and protected from sale, and from being subdivided, that keeps it confined at all costs and hazards to one and the same family, when otherwise by the conduct of the owner it would be sold and divided, and become the property of the farmers. After enumerating the advantages to be derived from such action, the following remedy is proposed: "With a land purchase scheme similar to that in operation in Ireland, all this would be possible. This legislation is absolutely necessary to England's success in the race of international greatness; for the more we ascertain the agricultural conditions of foreign countries and of our colonies, the more are we convinced that access to the land and security here must be made equal to theirs. Then, and not till then, shall we be able to hold our own against them."

Mr. Pringle, in the course of an address on the Agricultural Depression, gave as his opinion that the prominent causes have been bad seasons, foreign competition and low prices, but that there were others below, the surface of which the question of compensation for unexhausted improvements was one of the most important. He said that the Agricultural Holdings Bill had done something in this direction, but upon the whole its operation had been disappointing in itself, although it had been the means of bringing different judicious parties together, resulting in reasonable and righteous arrangement between landlord and tenant. It was a disastrous system of farming for all concerned that for the last five years of a lease the farmer's interest was to reduce the value, and again it took the first five years of the new lease to

bring it back again into a fair state of cultivation. He was of opinion that the agricultural interests should be better represented in Parliament. It was of more value than any other two industries together. And there should be a cheapening of the transfer of land. He would abolish the law of entail, which was an obstacle to improvement, and would give more attention to the agricultural education of the holders of land. He felt assured that a more scientific cultivation of the soil would result in greatly increased production. Farmers asked for no legislative assistance, but they asked that all legislative obstacles be taken out of their way. An interesting discussion followed, in which the main proposal brought out was that the farmer should be assured of security for the investment of his capital; and if that were secured, more capital would be put into the cultivation of the soil, more workpeople employed, and a larger production of home produce.

In his evidence Dr. Farquharson recommended the extension of the Crofter Act to small farmers in crofting districts; abolition of the laws of entail; greater freedom of cropping, and more encouragement given to agricultural education. Asked about the change of tenants, Dr. Farquharson said that he and his people had always endeavored to keep on the old tenants, and he thought it was a principle which Aberdeenshire proprietors had always carried out. He thought they would make any sacrifice, pecuniary and otherwise, in order to keep the old tenants together.

Tuberculin is rapidly becoming recognized as a sure test for the presence of that dread disease tuberculosis. A further evidence of its effectiveness in locating the disease was recently shown on the estate owned by Lord Spencer. A few cases of tuberculosis having occurred, the herd were all tested with a view of discovering if the disease had made further progress among them. The result indicated that every animal, with one doubtful exception, was the subject of tuberculosis. To test the accuracy of this indication a yearling heifer and cow were killed and the *post mortem* revealed tuberculosis in each. Since then 20 other animals, being all the remaining members of the herd, have been killed, and in every instance deposits were discovered in some part of the body.

A very stringent Bill regulating the sale of foreign and colonial meat is now before the Imperial Parliament, the object of which is to prevent the sale of either foreign or colonial beef as the produce of Great Britain. In order to accomplish the above the dealer in foreign beef is compelled by the provisions of the Bill to post up in a conspicuous place the sign "Dealer in foreign and colonial meat," and it will not even then be lawful for him to handle such produce unless he is duly registered in the Government office. Any person offering foreign meat as British will render himself liable to a heavy fine.

**Tariff Reform.**

In your issue of the 5th November, under the name of "Tariff Reform Criticism," you published a letter from Mr. Wagner, Ossowo, Man., in which he says "that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has taken up politics, and that the founder of the F. A. would never have done so." If to advocate the interests of the farmers and try to remove the burdens, politically, under which they have so long suffered, and under which they are rapidly going to ruin, is an error in some minds, you may rest assured that it is but a few, a very few, who think so. I understand that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE professes to be the friend of the farmers, and while endeavoring to impart information and instruction upon such matters as are practical to their employment, it is equally a part of its duty to advocate, without reference to party politics, the removal of burdens which press heavily upon them financially, and doing so, seriously impair their ability to carry on their business successfully. Tariff Reform is now too live an issue to be ignored by any journal, and the farmers, especially the intelligent farmers, are almost unanimous in its favor, without regard to political parties.

Many people are under a misapprehension of what politics are, and confound them with something else. The science of politics is the art of conducting the affairs of a nation prudently and wisely, and it is not only the interest of every citizen of the nation to understand the principles of this science, but it is his duty to his country, to himself and to his family to do so. There is a great gulf separating the politician, in the true sense of the word, from the party-heeler or partisan, who, from prejudice, ignorance or self-interest, not to mention other motives, attaches himself to either party, and is ready to support any measures, be they right or wrong for national interests. It would be well for Canada if there were fewer party-healers, usually called partisans to save their feelings, and more independent, thinking politicians. The Patrons of Industry are doing noble work in this line, and, while recognizing politics as the science of government, are teaching the farmers that the in-

terests of the country should be before and paramount to party politics. Political economy is in no sense a doubtful science. Its principles are as clear and established as those of any other, and founded on facts. When those principles are departed from for some nostrums of political quacks, to catch the unwary and ignorant, evil is sure to follow the majority. A few may benefit, but the many suffer. In regard to taxation, Adam Smith lays down as one of his great principles "that the subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities: that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. Now, all taxes must fall ultimately on the produce of the land and on labor, because those are the basis and source of all wealth. The farmers only demand equal rights, that is, they desire to contribute of their substance to the support of the national government in proportion to their revenues under the protection of the state. If they, and other consumers, are compelled by law to support a protected and favored class, why should the government not bonus their industry, and require others to contribute to their support? Protective duties operate as bonuses to those industries where imports are excluded and competition prevented. The agricultural industries depend on foreign markets, as the production always exceeds the domestic demand, and import duties cannot possibly benefit those whose produce is exported. The bonusing, therefore, must be done, as in the case of the iron industry, by the government granting a fixed percentage on all produce raised by the farmers, say 35 per cent., as an equivalent for the duties on implements, twine, etc., which fall so heavily on them. The N. P. was devised to attract working men, to increase population, to erect tall chimneys and create home markets, in all of which it has ignominiously failed. It would, no doubt, require a considerable sum to bonus the farming industry, but probably not larger than the country's contributions to protected industries. Let us look, however, at the advantages which would follow. There are over 728,000 persons directly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and taking an average of five for each family, gives 3,630,000 dependent on them. A government bonus of 35 per cent. to the farmers on all export grain and cattle would result in a vast increase in employment for laboring men—probably not fewer than 500,000 would be added to the number of farm hands. Settlers would be attracted to our great North-west, and in ten years there would not be a vacant homestead. Mortgages would disappear, and the increase in available capital would be spent on new implements, machinery, stock and more comfortable and wholesome buildings. Villages and towns would spring up, and even the historic tall chimneys might be seen lending enchantment to the view. The farmers would no longer be taunted as ignorant hayseeds, working only with their physical and not with their mental powers, but would be educated men, and able not only to read and study the primary principles of agriculture, but a higher class literature. Grinding poverty and incessant toil are great cultivators of ignorance. What is sauce for the manufacturing goose should be sauce for the farming gander. A short time ago there was an effort to get Great Britain to tax her people in favor of colonial shipments. Why not do so for ourselves and at our own cost, instead of asking the workingmen and consumers of Britain to grant discrimination in our favor to their detriment? Equal Rights for the agricultural industry! Yes! why not? Why should the poor farmers be ground down for the benefit of other industries?

I trust I am in good Conservative company when I quote Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien, who both have taken a noble stand against political corruption and for Tariff Reform, although not far enough. But a revenue tariff with incidental protection and looking ultimately to British free trade is a great advance upon ultra protection. The manufacturers and combines should, however, be compelled to pay towards the national revenue a percentage on all their out turn to compensate for the protective duties. In a country like Canada, where the overwhelming interests are in our purely native industries, such as agriculture, fishing, lumbering and mining, and where a small percentage of the population only is engaged directly in exotic industries, British free trade alone can do justice to all classes. A revenue as large as now, but probably not required as large under free trade, can be more economically collected and more easily obtained by duties only on articles of luxuries, a head tax of \$1 to \$2 on all adults, and an income tax on all incomes of \$1,250 annually, payable half yearly, allowing a deduction therefrom of a sum which may be assumed to cover the cost of all the necessities of living for a family—probably as in Britain, \$750.

By all means, then, let the FARMER'S ADVOCATE deal with politics as a science, and exclude partisanship. Let us have educated and intelligent citizens, versed in politics, and cast ignorant, prejudiced and vicious party-healers aside, for it is only they who rejoice in the present party struggles for place and power, caring nothing for the country's welfare. All honor to Mr. Dalton McCarthy and other noble men who place the country's interests, honor and honesty before party, place and power.

Reaburn, Man.

Yours truly,  
ROBERT WEMYSS,

## Irrigation in the Territories:

BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Alberta has this year had her share of a truly abundant harvest. Not only has it been abundant in the region lying between Olds and the Saskatchewan, where, with invariably an ample rainfall, agriculture is a fairly safe pursuit; but what are termed the arid districts of Southern Alberta have also had a fair show of prosperity. With this abundance the question of artificially supplying moisture to the ground, by means of irrigation, seems not to press itself for settlement with so much urgency. But this is not really the case.

The returns this year from districts with a moderate rainfall, where losses by drought come almost as regularly as the seasons, and where nothing is so certain about the fate of the crops as uncertainty, but emphasizes the fact that it is only water regularly, judiciously and amply applied that is needed to make what is erroneously supposed to be the barren parts of Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia bring forth and yield their harvests with an abundance and regularity second to none. Without water these districts are only fit for what they now are, a great, free cattle range, as the usual rainfall is insufficient to support agriculture, except in a few localities, where, with as favorable a season as the past, fairly good crops may be expected. What is wanted in these districts is irrigation, and the people of Calgary and Southern Alberta are now thoroughly roused to the fact that with the adoption of this system the success of their future is beyond computation. A few isolated experiments have been made in these districts in the last year or two, and these have served to demonstrate to the many the future success of the undertaking. A few companies have also been chartered to build necessary works, but they cannot anything like grapple with the need of the country. What is needed is legislation, and that at once, on a subject fraught with such importance. In a new and sparsely settled country, such as Alberta is, the necessary works cannot be established without aid from the Government, and it remains for the people of Alberta and Assiniboia to put forward their claims respectfully, but firmly, to the Dominion Parliament for a reasonable appropriation for the construction of suitable works. The necessary water is here in abundance from innumerable and never-failing mountain streams, and is only wanting man's ingenuity to put it to practical use. "Will it pay?" is the first question naturally asked by the practical man. When was irrigation ever known not to pay? The fact that what were twenty years ago the barren sand-plains and sage-bush deserts of the Arid South are to-day smiling under fertile orchards and green meadows should answer that question.

Take the now famous orange districts of Southern California as an example. The best type is perhaps found in Riverside, with its beautiful homes, its gardens, orchards and boulevards, surpassed nowhere in the world. Twenty years ago it was a poor sheep pasture, dear at one dollar twenty-five an acre. To-day the land is worth three thousand dollars an acre when the orchards are in full bearing, and this is only one instance in the many. Alberta has all the elements to make it a grand country. It is the land of sunshine, of dry, pure air, of long, fruitful summers, of short, genial winters. Whatever may be done in Eastern Canada could be excelled here if the fertilizing influence of water was brought to bear on the rich soil. It is the natural home of the stockman, dairyman and farmer. With irrigation these and kindred industries would receive such an impetus that Alberta, before long, would be recognized as one of the prolific spots of the earth.

Agriculture by means of irrigation is very different to farming as it is generally understood. First of all, the crops are insured against any possible failure by drought. Second, having water whenever it is needed, and in as large quantities as required, the crops must be of the best quality and largest quantity per acre. Third, having land producing crops without danger of failure, of the best quality and greatest quantity, it goes without saying that it must rise to very high value. The most valuable agricultural land in the world to-day is the irrigated lands in the Southern and Western States, and land which to-day, in Alberta, could not be given away, in a few years, with irrigation, is bound to be among the most valuable in the Dominion. Again, irrigation always means a dense population. The irrigated land is pre-eminently the land of the small farmer, and it is on these that the country's condition of prosperity is largely dependent. Then, within the next two years hundreds of thousands of acres of land, that is now leased property for the cattle ranges of the country, is to be thrown open for settlement, besides the thousands already offered, and it surely behooves the Government to make some provision for the needs of the country before bringing people here to occupy it. Bringing water to arid lands means bringing wealth to the country, adding to the prosperity of the country, ensuring the yield of crops and rendering the settlers independent of the drawbacks of the climate.

Government aid has invariably been forthcom-

ing when it has been found actually necessary in order to promote the prosperity of the country and add to the general commerce and wealth of it to call for such aid. Then why should the line be drawn at irrigation, so deeply necessary to the prosperity of Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia? The people know their needs, and let them see to it that this question is placed before Parliament in a proper and forcible way. Let them press the question so respectfully, yet firmly, that the Dominion Government cannot close their eyes to their needs and necessities.

## Business Farming Versus "Farming."

By the first I mean farming carried on on the same business principles as a mercantile business. In this the merchant gives a certain amount for a thing that he may get more for it. It is this more that is everlastingly in his eye and moves him in all transactions. In "Farming" the work is directed by custom or notion, and in the hope that "by the aid of Providence"—or "spells of public work"—"people may pull through some way."

What should we think of a merchant who would go to a wholesale house, buy goods, and then proceed to sell them without prices, but trusting that the guidance of custom and the goodness of his customers would give him costs and profit? Much like this is the case of the farmer who forks over to what stock he happens to have the hay he gave his hard work for—the equivalent of hard cash—and often the cash itself—without any calculation of what he is to get for it, but trusting to custom "to get through some way." The record of the feeding, etc., of a prize steer at the Chicago Fat Stock Show tells that every lb. put on him the first year cost only 3.21 cts. per lb., while all put on him the third year cost 41.82 cts. per lb. At the end of the first year he would have sold at a profit of \$44.23; at the end of the third year he sold at a loss of \$39.36. Many farmers with plenty of feed and guided by notion only would be in favor of keeping the said steer till three years old.

Lately, a neighbor one evening while looking at a small cow I had bought for \$20.00 remarked that he thought I had made a poor bargain, as she was so small. A big cow of his stood near and I asked him if he would exchange with me. "Tut!" said he, "I would not give mine for two of them." These cows had calved about the same time and grazed upon the same pasture. It was milking time and I suggested a somewhat definite comparison of their works before disputing further about them. We got a spring balance and weighed the milk. His big cow gave 1 lb. more than mine—not much "to brag on." We then sampled both milks and went to my Babcock Tester. The milk of my despised little cow showed 5.2 per cent. of butter fat; that from his "fine big cow" 3.2 per cent. Nor is this all. His big cow probably takes a third or half again as much food as mine. Taking both into consideration, it is safe to assume that my little cow gives twice as much butter for the same food as his cow. The revelation made by that test is the death warrant of the big cow. She shall die this fall. I got and keep the said little cow, because for every dollar's worth of feed she takes from me she gives me more than a dollar's worth of milk. And in spite of the fact that a decidedly unlovely poor old maid raised her, I like this little "hard-looking" cow, for she gives me daily that more which helps me to feed, clothe and educate the children whom I love. My neighbor kept and liked his cow (before that test) because he raised her himself, and she is a fine big cow.

So much for business farming versus notion farming till the next rainy day. J. D. M.

## Lime and Nitrogen.

In a translation from the German, which appeared recently, it was stated that lime was an accumulator of nitrogen. This is true in part only; it certainly increases the stock of available nitrogen in the soils, for when caustic lime is applied to land, it at once decomposes all organic matter in it containing nitrogen, as grass, manure, muck, etc., and liberates nitrogen as ammonia. Though the soil retains with tight grasp a small quantity of ammonia, still, if the amount liberated is large, a corresponding amount will be lost, so the folly of applying lime in large applications is seen. No more should be applied than will liberate sufficient ammonia to be taken up by the growing crop. The immediate effect from an application of lime on land which contains a considerable amount of organic matter is to greatly increase the crop; but, if no plant food is added, after a few years have elapsed the soil will be left poorer than before. This will be readily understood when we consider that lime is not really a plant-food, but more of the nature of a stimulant, and if large crops are taken off and nothing added, the land is sure to become exhausted. These facts have given rise to the common idea that large applications of lime impoverish the soil. More lime than is necessary for the use of plants is found in all ordinary soils. Lime also tends to the unlocking of inorganic food supplies, and this is especially true of potash and soda. It also has a good effect upon soils which are known as sour, as it will, to a certain extent, neutralize the acid in the soil. Other advantages gained by an application of lime will be the rendering of stiff soils more pliable, and destroying various forms of insect life and fungus growths.

## Skimming Milk.

The following letter has been received, which speaks for itself, and an opinion asked concerning it:—

Odessa, Nov. 3rd, 1893.

Editor of FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly answer, through your paper, what you think of taking three pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of milk and then making cheese of the balance? SUBSCRIBER.

If "Subscriber" means that a farmer or dairyman makes three pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of milk produced on his farm, and makes the balance into cheese and sells it as skim-milk cheese, we have only to say that he is doing a perfectly legitimate business, and as long as he does not deceive people as to the quality of his goods he has a perfect right to do as he pleases with his own product.

But if "Subscriber" means that a patron of a cheese factory, or one who "pools" his milk with his neighbors, deliberately makes three pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of milk and then sends the balance to the cheese-factory to be made up into cheese along with his neighbors' good milk, then we have a very different opinion to give.

We have the same opinion of a man who sends skimmed or watered milk to a cheese-factory as of the common thief or burglar who breaks into a man's house and carries off his property. In some instances we have a higher opinion of the common thief, as he does not lay claim to any great degree of honesty, while the man who "pools" skimmed and watered milk with his neighbors' whole milk endeavors to maintain an attitude of honesty and straightforwardness in the community while carrying on his underhand robbery. It does indeed seem to be a mean, despicable piece of business for a person who has the respect and good-will of his neighbors, and maintains the outward appearance of honesty towards them, to take advantage of his good reputation among them to systematically take what does not belong to him by supplying milk to a cheese-factory from which butter has been made or water added. The man who makes three pounds of butter out of every one hundred pounds of milk and sends the balance to the cheese-factory is just taking that much from his neighbors. If butter is worth twenty-five cents per pound, he is getting seventy-five cents a hundred out of his milk, the larger portion of which belongs justly to his neighbors with whom he is "pooling" milk at the cheese-factory.

It is difficult sometimes for the human mind to conceive of what "meanness" a man is capable of doing when he has the opportunity or the temptation is thrown in his way. The case noted by "Subscriber" is almost without parallel among the many cases of tampering with milk supplied to our cheese-factories. In the milk received at our cheese-factories after 3 lbs. of butter have been made out of 100 lbs. of milk, there is not much butter fat left, and the balance of the milk would only be fit to make an inferior kind of skim-milk cheese. There is a case reported from one of the factories in Western Ontario where a patron pleaded guilty to adding 60 per cent. of water to the milk before he sent it to the factory. But such instances are unusual, and, as a rule, persons tampering with milk don't go so far, but content themselves by adding from 25 to 30 per cent. of water, or by taking off about 1/3 of the cream. Doubtless a great many of them think that the guilt is not so great when only a small fraud is committed, but the act of dishonesty is just as flagrant.

So many reports have appeared in the public press during the past season of patrons fined for tampering with milk, that it may appear to many that such dishonest practices are on the increase, and that the law, instead of stopping, is unable to mete out the punishment which such offences deserve and offenders are not afraid of it. Such is not the case. The law is more workable than it ever was, the instruments for testing milk are more accurate, inspectors have a better knowledge of how to detect adulterated milk, and consequently more offenders are brought to justice, and thus it may appear that such practices are on the increase. There was a great deal more tampering with milk supplied to cheese-factories 10 years ago than at the present time. But at that time the tests were not as reliable, the law had too many loop-holes by which the guilty party could escape, inspectors and cheese-makers were not as well posted, and therefore not so many offenders were brought to justice. Thus it was that a much smaller proportion of offenders was found guilty, which gave the impression that skimming or watering milk was not carried on to any great extent at that time.

With the Babcock Milk Tester and the Lactometer, an inspector who understands his business thoroughly and does his duty has not much difficulty in locating the patrons who are given to tampering with milk. We have had no definite reports from inspectors in the Eastern portion of the Province of Ontario this season, but there is a striking example of what can be done in this line in the report of Mr. T. B. Millar, Inspector for the



Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. He laid charges against 35 patrons for tampering with milk during the past season. Thirty-three of these pleaded guilty, and the remaining two were proven guilty at a regular trial before a Justice of the Peace. A word may not be amiss just here in reference to the amounts of the fines imposed. They have been altogether too small and not at all in keeping with the enormity of the crime. The law reads that anyone found guilty of tampering with milk supplied to a cheese-factory is liable to a fine of not less than five dollars or more than fifty for the first offence. Of the thirty-five convictions by Inspector Millar, the highest fine imposed was fifteen dollars and costs, while the much larger number of them were only fined five dollars and costs. To a man who adds from 30 to 60 per cent. of water to milk or takes away 20 or 30 per cent. of the butterfat, a \$5 or \$10 fine is not of much consequence, and he can in a very few days, if he has a fairly large supply of milk, get back the amount by carrying on his systematic stealing. No doubt many of our local magistrates do not like to be hard on their neighbors, and desire to retain their good-will by being as lenient as possible. This may be the right kind of an attitude to maintain towards them, but when these neighbors abuse their right to the good-will and sympathy of those around them by committing the meanest kind of theft, the magistrate is negligent to his duty as a dispenser of justice if he allows a patron who pleads guilty to deliberately skimming or watering milk to escape without meeting out punishment on a parity with the kind of offence. As long as parties given to tampering with milk feel that whenever caught in the act they can go before a Justice of the Peace, acknowledge their guilt, and get off with a fine of \$5 or \$10, they are going to keep on so long as they are making anything out of it. If instead of a \$5 or \$10 fine being imposed, it were made not less than twenty-five dollars and in some cases, the full extent of the law, "milk offenders" would consider a while before running the risk of making themselves liable for such an amount. Besides, if a few parties were so punished it would be a warning to others who were inclined to do likewise. It is hoped that local magistrates will look up this matter in its true light, and will do all that is in their power to put a stop to skimming and watering milk supplied to our cheese-factories.

A very effective means of putting a stop to tampering with milk is to pay for it at our factories according to quality or by the percentage of butterfat. This system has been adopted by a number of large factories during the past season, and has given pretty general satisfaction. If every cheese-factory would adopt this system and pay a man for the quality of milk he sends as well as the quantity, there would be no temptation to water or skim his milk, for the patron would not get pay for the water he added, nor as much for the skim-milk he supplied. As far as we can learn, the factories who paid by this method during the past season are pretty well satisfied with the results. Of course there are patrons here and there who are dissatisfied with the system and are anxious to go back to the "pooling" or old method. But these grumblers invariably are those whose milk does not test as high as their neighbors, and consequently they naturally prefer the old method, as their inferior milk will be increased in value by being mixed with their neighbors' good milk. There have been some great revelations at these factories during the past season. Patrons who were very strongly in favor of the new system last winter are not quite so eager when they find out that their milk does not contain the amount of fat they expected, while others who were strongly opposed to the system before it came in force are now in favor of it, just because their milk is showing up much better than they expected. It is expected that the man who has inferior milk will oppose the system as long as he can, but this does not lessen the fact that the method is a just one, and one which will give every patron of a cheese-factory exactly what is due him and what his milk is worth. It also has the effect of making the patron take better care of his milk, as he feels if he does not stir and air his milk properly he will not get as good a test; and consequently, if it enables the cheesemaker to get better milk, he will be able to make better cheese, and thus the quality of our cheese will be improved and the business placed on a sounder basis than heretofore.

**Factors Necessary to the Advancement of the Dairy Industry.**

BY S. P. BROWN.

The first great step in the advancement of this great industry has been taken in the form of the Travelling Dairy. It has done, and is doing still, a good work, and will continue to have its good influence until the people of this country have become educated to a degree that surpasses its utility, and at that time the Travelling Dairy may be laid aside in the historical museum, as a relic of the past.

This step taken, the next seems to me to be in the direction of more thorough manufacturing organization, which would uniform the quality of the good product, and reduce rapidly the poor, bad, and even worse than either of these.

The cheese industry has made rapid strides, and gained a name not to be ashamed of; this has

been done mainly by centralizing the efforts of manufacture and sale.

When the manufacturing of butter becomes centralized in the same way, and managed with as much perseverance, zeal and thrift as has characterized the cheese industry, bad and rancid butter will be a thing of the past.

I take the aspect of the butter industry because I am better acquainted with it, and because of the more need of such agitation.

The next great necessity I see, if we are to be successful producers of butter at a fair margin of profit, is better breeding and general management of our dairy stock. We must cease to follow the general purpose plan of breeding, and for our mark put up a prime object, and work all auxiliaries and laterals as such—not hold them all in our hands and fail to make a thrifty success of any. The first thing, then, is for us to have decision of purpose, weigh well the merits of all lines, choose carefully our course, and then drive each nail and pin in our framework home with a firm and steady hand. We will meet obstacles and discouragements many times, and in many different forms, but the steady plodder "gets there" in the end.

If we take, for instance, the production of butter, select as good cows as can be procured under our varied circumstances, breed them to a good male of some notably good butter breed of cattle—I care not what you choose, so long as it is to the point and purpose of producing the most for the least cost. In the beginning it may seem a sort of retragrating to the eye that has been accustomed to the fine, symmetrical, well-rounded steer that the male calves of the beefing types make. But whether it is better to be losing every year the difference between the butter product of an inferior or fair milking general purpose cow and an improving or fully developed special purpose cow, or lose the male calves at once for a few years till we have a well developed herd?

A pound of butter is worth three prices of the best beef; it does not cost three times the labor, and the cost of the feed is computed to be the same in either case. Moreover, when we are selling our labor at a good price we are getting a profit.

When we have attained the points of excellence in our herd so much desired, which of necessity takes much care and good management in all ways, yet for the butter product, and to attain the most rapid and best advance in its reputation, there is another care which we must ever keep in sight, viz.: We must guard well our market, and produce just what it asks for—feed that which will give the butter the selling qualities. The place to make the best butter is in the cow stable; if not good there it cannot be made good after, but good may be made bad after.

One of the most prevalent causes of low prices for butter at this time of the year is the turnip flavor. People think they can't get along without feeding turnips, and yet they wonder why butter is so low—they are simply taking their money out of one pocket and putting it into the other. If turnips were not raised for the next five years for feeding cows giving milk, nor fed to them, and butter made on the factory system, I believe the demand would be twenty per cent. greater, and hence the price better.

The outlook for the future of this industry, I think, promises well, as soon as we centralize our manufacturing and raise the standard of our dairy stock to an increased production at no more cost, for as we improve the quality the demand will increase. Where three pounds of poor butter will answer, it will take at least four of good creamery to fill the want. I know this from our own customers since they began. It is an industry not likely to be overdone for the next century, but may be done over—remodeled—many times.

**A Farm Account Book.**

Mr. H. McKellar, of the Agricultural Department, has planned an account book for the special use of farmers, and at the Central Institute convention last summer read an interesting paper on the same, which we published at the time. The book is now ready, and one has been sent to the secretary of every institute in the province, with directions how to order them. Where no institute is in existence we presume the book may be had from the publisher, R. D. Richardson, Winnipeg, or through the local book stores.

The system adopted is simple in the extreme, and, as Mr. McKellar says, "no knowledge of book-keeping whatever is required." There is a page for the receipts of each month in the year, ruled for the various products of the farm, a page for the total monthly statements, and another ruled for "taking stock;" the last half of the book is ruled simply with a money column, and can be used as an expense account.

There is no doubt but that any one not in the habit of keeping books, by the investment of 75 cents for this book would derive very great benefit by carefully keeping it for a year, if only from the field for thought and study it would open up.

Many of our intelligent readers have systems of book-keeping, which they may think better or more complete than this; we should be pleased to hear from any such, as from personal experience we know that "farm accounts are pretty difficult to keep satisfactorily."

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

**Veterinary.**

ANSWERED BY DR. MOLE, 260 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

**CONGENITAL BRONCHOCELE.**

W. MOLE:—"I have a colt which was born with a lump in his throat, which varies in size, sometimes getting as large as a hen's egg. The throat seems to be puffy, and the lump can be felt yet, but does not show from outside like it did. I would be much obliged if you would prescribe for him through your valuable paper."

Tumors of the neck in horses are not of a very common occurrence, and operations for their removal are not to be recommended. They are generally connected with the Thyroid glands, and more commonly known as Derbyshire Neck. Excepting in cases where the tumor attains a large size, and does not cause any more inconvenience than you detail, we would certainly advise no interference. An application of tincture iodine twice a week can do no harm.

**Legal.**

An inquiry comes to hand for this department, signed "Blue Bottle," no other indication being present to identify the Blue Bottler with any subscriber of the Advocate. As we do not answer these questions for the sake of filling up space, but for the benefit of our subscribers, queries must in every case bear the signature and post office of sender, and if desired we will use only a *non de plume* for publication.

ADAM YOUNG:—"A contractor made a verbal bargain with me early in September last to build for me a small stone house, the work was to be pushed through rapidly, and a number of men put to work at it at once. The work has not been pushed ahead as agreed, and it is impossible to have a satisfactory job made now on account of the weather. The contractor was to have his money as soon as the work was done. What are my rights?"

If the contractor agreed to make you a good job, and finish it as quickly as reasonably possible, as would appear to be the case, then if he has failed to do so, either as to time or the quality of the work, you are entitled to set off your loss against the contractor's claim, and your loss would include reasonable damages sustained for the time you are kept from the benefit or use of the house, and also for all the expense you may be put to in order to make the work as good as the contractor should have made it according to his agreement with you. You are not bound to accept the work if not properly done, and if the contractor fails to make the work right, you may have it made right, and deduct the cost from the contractor, no matter if the cost amounts to as much as the original contract price. If the contractor, however, can and does complete his work according to his agreement with you during the present season, then he could compel you to pay the contract price, less, of course, any damage you have sustained for the time you have been improperly kept from the use of the completed building. You must be careful and satisfy yourself that you are right about the fact as to whether the work is done according to the contract, both as to time and quality of work done.

B. R. BLEAKNEY:—"The line fence between my farm and an adjoining farm is not on the true line. How am I to have it put right? I had the true line run by a surveyor."

Assuming your remedy is not gone by reason of being barred by the statute of limitations of actions in your province, which we cannot tell as you do not say how long the fence has been where it now stands, if after having the true line run by a surveyor you and your neighbor cannot agree to place the fence on the proper line, then legal proceedings will be necessary. You should see a lawyer.

**An Electric Horsewhip.**

Some months ago an enquiry came to us asking if there was not an electric whip or stick of some kind that could be used for taming a vicious horse. Our veterinarian replied that he knew of no such invention. We noticed the following in an exchange recently, and give it for what it is worth:—

"It seems doubtful whether objection can be brought against the latest form of horsewhip, which is constructed so as to give a slight electric shock to the animal. The handle, which is made of celluloid, contains a small induction coil and battery, the circuit being closed by means of a spring push. The extremity of the whip consists of two small copper plates insulated from each other, each of which is provided with a tiny point. The plates are connected with the induction coil by means of a couple of fine insulated wires. As a means of surprising a sluggish animal into doing his best work without the infliction of physical pain, the electrical horsewhip will by many be hailed with gladness."

### Poultry on the Farm.

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

Scientists have said milk and eggs are the only articles of food containing each in itself all the elements of the human body. Farmers think they appreciate fresh eggs, but their visitors from the city often prove more enthusiastic. When far South, where ice and facilities for keeping fresh meat were lacking, I found poultry and eggs especially esteemed. In certain sections, among poor people, eggs sometimes took the place of pennies and nickels. It is reported a colored boy walked forty miles to the Normal School at Tuskegee, Alabama, and entering the principal's office, held up three little chickens, saying, "Please, sir, is dese enough to begin de college on?" "Two miles from a fresh egg" expressed the greatest drawback and was the recent title of a western camping party's experience. Now winter is here and eggs harder to secure, we shall want them all the more in the sense of wish for them, and I hope not want eggs in the sense of lack them. Whenever anybody asks me the secret of egg production, I tell them, give good general care, then the eggs have to come and will come before one knows it. The health of a hen and her productiveness stand or fall together. There is no divorce possible between her egg product and a due regard for biddy's welfare and comfort. In this variable, severe climate, wagon and cattle sheds or old barns are unsuitable and inhuman roosting places. A henhouse especially constructed for its purpose, and neither leaky nor draughty, but warm and ventilated from the bottom, will prevent colds and roup. If parasites sap the life of hens, there can be no vigor nor material left for eggs. The value of lime as a poulturer's assistant is not fully known. Every day or so, toss, with a long-handled spoon, dry, air-slaked lime upon roosts and into nests and cracks, till it resembles a light fall of snow. This gives insects a very destructive asthma. I do not particularly throw lime over the droppings, as, like ashes, it destroys some of their particular manurial value, and frees so much ammonia there is a strong odor, unless done when the house can be open. Dry earth is really the best thing to put on droppings. Speaking of lime, are the permanent coops, which I hope have been built for the early comfort and healthy start of chickens, stored away, cleaned and whitewashed, safe from storm and decay, ready for use the moment your first spring chick peeps, or were said coops rickety structures now adorning the woodpile? Sleet, slush, high winds and cold rain so chill hens that food which should make eggs goes to restore warmth, but my birds run out every suitable winter day. Idle hens learn egg and feather-eating. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station purposely let a known feather-eater remain in the pen with her companions, to which she soon taught her vicious trick, and then egg production fell off markedly, the explanation, I suppose, being indigestion from such a strange diet, and back of all, a lack of exercise. So far as convenient, I scatter my grain and hide it under clean stuff like leaves or straw, so the eaters thereof can work up an appetite and quicken their blood. I believe tame hens are the best layers. Fright temporarily paralyzes organs, checks flow of blood, and destroys appetite. The timid fowl never gets her share of food, and what she eats is consumed in jumping and flying, not in making eggs. Eggs broken within her are a sure cause of death, and prematurely dropping them is nearly as bad. I think I mentioned some of these things before, but have the example of a Bible prophet who said, "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little."

Now our chain is ready for its last link, namely, proper food. A little girl said, "Papa most always wants for breakfast what we hasn't got." If variety has been neglected, you will generally find your biddies longing for what you haven't fed. The shell of an egg has some phosphate, but more carbonate of lime in a form similar to chalk, and a little powdered chalk is sometimes given instead of lime itself in puddings. Oyster shells, ordered by the quantity from the east, this year are probably \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Ground bone contains more phosphates, and I have usually had that from the Northwestern Fertilizing Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, at 2 cents a pound, plus freight, and which may be better to build chicken frames and feathers. Tiny fragments of old meat seem still clinging to the bone, but not enough to hurt the hens or flavor eggs, as I can discover. One lady to whom I recommended ground bone, sent on her own account, then anxiously whispered next time she met me, "Have I got the right stuff? Ought it to smell so?" She was reassured when I informed her it was not intended for a parlor ornament. I personally know nothing of Maan's bone-cutter, but often see it recommended by those who have large flocks and wish to prepare their own fresh bone. One year I tried breaking up a few clam shells brought from our neighboring La Crosse river. They were well relished. Roasted bones, though less valuable than green ones, pound up easily on a hardwood block with a hammer. Albumen, chief constituent of white of egg, and the latter's traces of salt and sodium, are found in milk and grains. With the other grains, corn, which should always be fed at night, furnishes the yolk its oil and albumen. The yolk also contains sulphur and a great variety of elements to which vegetables and grasses contribute. Grasses and vegetables also contain considerable soluble lime,

so some fanciers rely on variety of food with plenty of grit to grind it, and do not specially provide bone or shell. Musty grain, decayed vegetables and tainted meat, in any quantity, will as surely vitiate a hen's blood as they would our own. To sum up, the poulturer is feeding for results. So much food in winter goes to create animal heat, there comes great saving and more comfort if grain is heated before fed, and warm cooked vegetables, meat or meal are given every day or so, with plenty of warm water twice a day. Then, what matters it

"That snow and sleet will raven  
Where the flowers bloomed in spring;  
We need not fear the wintry storm,  
Nor dread the north wind's wing."

### Filth and Lice.

Whether filth can be said to stand in a causative relation to lice or not, it is certain that they usually "hunt in couples," and where you find the one, there is the other also. It is also a further fact that where lice are abundant, eggs are scarce. And a still further fact is that where eggs are scarce profits grow exceedingly small and beautifully less, like the apples at the bottom of a barrel of a dishonest seller. The claim, therefore, is thus made: If you would have large profits you must have abundance of eggs; if you would have an abundance you must have a dearth of lice; if you would have a dearth of lice you must get rid of the filth in the houses. The moral is too obvious to require stating, but when you find a poultryman who is making a handsome profit of his fowls, we advise you to make an inspection of his houses and see how neat everything is, how free from lice the premises are, and how happy and contented his fowls seem to be as they go singing about their yards and inhale the fresh odor that arises from white-washed walls, sanded floors and carbolic-anointed roosts. These are matters that every poultryman should know, and knowing, should put into daily practice.

It most commonly occurs that the young fancier commences to cultivate poultry in the spring of the year. At that time it is thought to be the most economical to purchase a setting or two of fancy eggs, from which, with good luck, half a dozen or a dozen chickens may be secured. If the chicks can be got out early, and carried through April safely, this plan is very well, and the amateur who has courage to buy eggs enough to give him a good-sized flock of chicks at first, which, with extra attention he is able to rear, is lucky. We incline to the opinion, however, that the better method is to commence with young stock in the fall of the year. The reasons for this preference are, that prime young fowls can be obtained at less average cost in November and December than at a later period. Breeders have surplus birds to sell then, and a better opportunity to choose the quality is offered at that time of the year.

Buy now, before severe cold weather sets in, when fowls are liable to be injured in transportation.

Fanciers will demand much higher figures next spring, and justly, for it will have cost them a considerable sum to keep their flocks through the intervening months.

Well-bred birds of any variety are the best and most profitable stock to keep, whether we have few or many, and these will turn to best account the food and labor bestowed upon them by more quickly fattening, by more thrifty growth, or by giving us eggs more abundantly in their season. The old mongrel race of farm-yard fowls have well nigh "played out" in this country, and wherever we see a flock of this kind, in these days, we are constrained to believe that their owner does not read the poultry or agricultural papers much, in which, at a very trifling cost annually, he might readily learn how he could improve his income in this respect.

Fowls fed on buckwheat are of fine flavor. Why not give your fowls some instead of all the rubbish that is fanned out of grain, and on which they can scarcely live?

### Plymouth Rocks.

To settle an argument, please say, if you can, the points of a Plymouth Rock. A says a pure-bred Plymouth Rock has yellow legs with black spots on them; B says clean yellow legs; C says light or white legs; D says feathered yellow legs.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

There are three varieties of the Plymouth Rocks:—The Barred, the Pea Comb Barred, and the White, but there is practically no difference in the scale of points except that which the names would signify.

In the standard of excellence the points given for the legs are identically the same.

They are for the male:—Thighs,—Large, strong, well-covered with soft feathers; Shanks,—Of medium length, stout in bone, well apart, yellow; Toes,—Straight, strong, well spread, of medium length, yellow.

Female:—Thighs,—Of medium size and well covered with soft feathers; Shanks,—Of medium length, fine in bone, well apart, yellow, which in hens may shade to light straw color; Toes,—Straight, well spread, of medium length, and in color the same as the shanks.

Disqualification,—Any feathers on shanks or toes.

### Poultry Notes.

As to feeding:—For the morning meal take all table scraps of the day before, water from boiled potatoes, and clover leaves and blossoms cooked, and often cabbage, apples and potatoes, cooked and mashed, ham-rinds, and waste pieces of beef cocked and cut fine; then this is salted, and black pepper added, and occasionally cayenne. While this is scalding hot, make it thick with the following feed:—A mixture of 2 parts wheat bran, 2 parts wheat middlings and 1 part cornmeal. Give of this all that will be eaten clean. For drink supply fresh hot water in clean vessels both morning and night. Give plenty of grit, chaff and clover to pick at through the day, and at night a good meal of some one of the following grains: Wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and when the weather is very cold, corn heated in the oven. Keep their quarters clean and the birds free from lice, and in first-class condition. They should always have at hand plenty of material for the necessary dustbath. Sunflower seeds are a good thing for poultry. The writer has raised quite a quantity for two years, and intends to have more the coming season.

The whole story of getting eggs in the winter can be resolved into three simple rules.

- 1st. Hatch the chickens early.
- 2nd. Keep them growing so the pullets will come to laying maturity in October (by November 1).
- 3rd. Keep them laying by good food and good care.

### Is Feeding Cattle Likely To Be Profitable?

As the season has now arrived when Canadian farmers who usually winter-feed cattle must decide what number they will place in the stables for this winter, as well as the most economical and advantageous manner of keeping them, it will be expedient, before entering fully into it, to ascertain what probability there is this season of realizing a remunerative profit.

In order to judge of the resources of this and other countries who are competitors in supplying the British markets, it is as well to look fairly at the situation. In the first place England herself has experienced a year of most excessively dry weather, and forage crops of every description have yielded very light returns, and it is a question if more than half the average weight per acre has been produced. Again, their stock of all kinds are remarkably lean and in many cases are in no condition to place in the feeding stalls, which will have the effect of making the English beef much later in finishing than usual. In addition to this English farmers are in no mood to purchase feed liberally. Stall feeding or any other manner of beef production has not paid them for several years, even when they had to have resort to this method of utilizing the bulky part of their crops. This season it is all the other way; in many cases a quantity of hay will have to be purchased to feed the different classes of stock they of necessity have to keep, while on the other hand they have shown an unusually strong disposition to get rid of surplus cattle and sheep at any price, and therefore an unusual quantity of unfinished cattle have been slaughtered. Scotland has fared better, the crops of that country being all that could be desired. But still, taking everything in consideration, there will be a very small output of finished cattle and sheep by English feeders next spring.

In this contingency the United States and Canada will have to supply certainly more than for several years past, and how the feeders are prepared to meet the demands will depend upon the quantity fed. Chicago cattle have been selling high all the season, and although for a couple of weeks the prices were naturally reduced through a heavier run than usual, yet for all at present the outlook is for better prices, both for finished cattle and stockers.

Again, towards the end of the season most of the cattle-producing districts of Canada and United States have suffered largely from dry weather, and cattle are thinner than they have been known to be for years. This will have the effect of causing many of the best of feeding cattle to be slaughtered for home consumption, and will leave a correspondingly less number for feeding for export.

Prices for feeding stuffs are very low in Canada. A large quantity of hay has been sold at \$6 and \$7 per ton, while all kinds of grain are ridiculously low. It is impossible to conjecture what six months may bring about, but it looks just now as though the prospects for feeding extensively were never brighter than at present. Cattle can be bought cheaper than for years, while if they are no higher next spring, on this account they will make more money; but with every prospect for a substantial advance toward the end of winter, it will be strange indeed if feeders do not realize more for their labor and food expended than they have for many years. There is one point, however, that is already assured, and that whatever is worth doing in this line is worth doing well. And now this is more expedient than ever. Our cattle have to be slaughtered at the point of debarkation, and have no time to recruit after their voyage across. If they are to bring good prices they must be landed in prime condition. For this reason they must be pushed forward as fast as possible, that any rise in the next spring's markets may be taken advantage of.

A WORD TO AGENTS.

Farmers' Sons and Daughters, Students and Teachers.

Any honest, thrifty person, male or female, can earn good wages and obtain regular employment canvassing for new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This is honorable work, benefiting the subscriber, the agent and the publisher.

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Sheltering a Homestead.

BY S. F. CALLINDER, REGINA.

A visit to Maywood Farm, the residence of Jos. Wylie, North of Regina, Section 32, Township 19, Range 20, shows what taste and energy can accomplish. Mr. Wylie has made a great success of raising native trees and shrubs.

Mr. Wylie's success is greatly due to the fact that he worked with reason; he first cropped the land where he was going to put his trees, then summer-fallowed it well; he then lays the Balm of Gilead poles in a trench, covering them with a plough, the other trees are grown from seed, in rows three feet apart, all as straight as a line.

A very promising start for a hedge was shown us extending for one-half mile on north side of his farm, where he planted some bushes, resembling the sage bush, that he found in Qu'Appelle valley; it is covered with short, thick thorns and bears a red berry; where he found it in the valley it grows very thick, and it did well this year transplanted on the prairie. He cuts it back when he plants, and it sends out new shoots and comes on very thick.

Mr. Wylie is satisfied that small fruits can be successfully raised here. He has some Cuthbert raspberries that have done well and yielded largely the last two years; he has them between two belts of bush—Balm of Gilead on the north and maple and ash on south. Canes for next year four feet high. Also some large gooseberries, from Ontario, and red currants have done well and paid well for the labor; there is also here an apple tree three years old, short and dwarfed, but still growing.

Mr. Wylie's efforts to beautify his home and district give an object lesson of what a little effort will accomplish, and to say, the least, are worthy of imitation.

It is narrated of a "Brither Scotty" living in London, finding himself in the gallery of Drury Lane Theatre one evening when the play of "Douglas," by Herne, was being enacted on the stage—he got so worked up by the exciting Doric of his native hills, the tartans and kilts and skirl of the bagpipes, that on the fall of the curtain, he stood up and turning to his rather dull audience around him, he exclaimed in good broad Scotch—"Man; Did you ever see the like of a' that! Whar's yer Willie Shakespeare noo!"



THE STORY.

A Sacrifice.

It was an evening in that fearful winter of 1854-5, memorable for the Crimean war, whose terrible stories of danger, privation and heroism the veterans delight to tell by the fireside at home.

The cold was intense, snow lay thick upon the ground and was still falling noiselessly through the gray and dusky air upon an English camp in the Crimea. A space had been cleared around the tents, and the men were seeking such warmth as was to be obtained around the campfires. It was the eve of battle, as one versed in the ways of wars could tell by the anxious looks on the men's white, unshaven faces.

Sergeant Easterbrook sat there, gazing into the glowing depths of the fire. He was a tall, broad shouldered man, of about 35, but grizzled and unkempt as he now was you would have taken him to be older. Crouching close beside him was little Charlie Hilton, a recruit—almost a boy, indeed, but there was a sort of friendship between these two, for both came from the same village at home, in the garden of England, a quiet little village perched upon a hill, at the foot of which lay the fair weald of Kent.

"Sergeant," the recruit whispered, "if anything should happen to me tomorrow—" "Why, you talk just like the old hands!" "Well, why not? There's as much chance of my getting potted as anyone else."

"Are you afraid?" "Afraid! No! Are you?" "Yes," the elder man answered, with a sad, quiet smile. "I don't believe there can be a man living who does not fear death—aye, the bravest of them; it goes along with the fear of God!"

"But if anything should happen to me," Charlie persisted. "Oh, you'll be all right, youngster." "It is not because I am a youngster that I am any safer. Those confounded Russians don't pick out whom they'll hit. I want you to promise me, sergeant, that when all is done tomorrow, if you should find me—if you should find me among the dead—you will take this letter that is inside my jacket. The other fellows might laugh if they knew, and she would not like it. But you know her. We are to be married if I come safe out of this. If I don't, I think she would like to know that I felt with my face to the enemy."

"This time the young fellow fairly broke down, and you say I know her. May I ask who she is?" "Yes, I don't mind telling you. It is Mary Ashford. "Mary! The daughter of Farmer Ashford?" "Yes."

Then there was a dead silence between them, during which, as the flickering firelight danced upon his features, any one who had been watching him would have read a world of unspoken thoughts upon the sergeant's face—a short but pathetic history of human woe. Such an observer would have read his secret, would have understood that Noel Easterbrook loved Mary Ashford too. That he had imagined and hoped that his love might some day be requited, until these words came to dispel his dream—words spoken in all innocence, but which pierced his heart as fatally as could have done a Cossack's lance thrust.

It was Hilton who first broke the silence. "You have not answered me, sergeant," he said. "Won't you promise me what I asked you?" "Yes," Easterbrook replied in a quiet, subdued tone, which betrayed no emotion. "I will do you this little service if you should require it, and if I am in a position to perform it." "Thank you so much. And you will take the letter back to her?" "Yes," with some hesitation. "I will take it back to her if I live."

At this moment an officer came among them, and the soldiers rose and saluted. "We want some men," said he, "to go forward and reconnoiter the enemy's outposts. The duty may be a dangerous one." "I'll go, if you please, captain," Sergeant Easterbrook said, stepping forward. "Very well," said three men with you. "I'll come with you," said young Hilton. "No, not you, youngster," the sergeant exclaimed hastily in a strange tone.

"Let him go, since he has volunteered," rejoined the captain, who was a strict disciplinarian. "Let the lad learn his duty. It is just this sort of daring pluck which upholds the honor of the union jack!" Easterbrook was silenced, since he must needs yield to his superior officer, and a few minutes later the sergeant, Hilton and two other soldiers were passing over the snowclad plain, with their muskets upon their shoulders, flitting like four shadows in the twilight out of the British camp.

Not a word was spoken. Everything depended upon silence and discretion. The snow was falling faster now and obliterated the men's footsteps as they walked on. The country was bleak and open. There were only a few trees here and there, which tossed their great bare branches in the wintry wind like giants writhing to be free from some spell. After they had marched for nearly an hour they approached a frozen stream, and on a hillock upon the opposite bank could dimly descry the fires of the Russian camp, half hidden by their outworks. They crossed the river, and then halting Sergeant Easterbrook spoke for the first time.

too far in their eagerness to determine the position of the enemy's lines, and no sooner had they turned to flee than the sharp report of a musket was heard behind them. The sentinel had aroused his comrades, and a moment later a volley of balls was whistling through the night air past the little English squad. "Oh, this is terrible!" young Hilton said breathlessly as he ran, "if we should fall like this, sergeant—to be shot from behind—I had rather go back and face them."

The young fellow doubtless fondly imagined that the eyes of all Europe were upon him individually, and had not yet come to learn that so many men must go down like corn before the reaper's scythe, only to be regarded at headquarters as so many casualties. He still thought that to peril life and limb in other men's quarrels was glory.

"You must not go back," the sergeant answered, with a strange mixture of gentleness and authority. "I could not allow you to do that. Every man's life that is out here belongs to his country, and no one has a right to risk it rashly. They are only firing wild—don't be afraid."

"I'm not afraid—I'm my God! I believe I'm hit!" The Sergeant, notwithstanding his experience, had indeed been mistaken. He knew that the Russian soldiers could not have taken accurate aim in the dark, but he did not allow for the fatalities of chance—those terrible chances which govern the world's history. Hilton said he had been struck, and Noel Easterbrook could also feel that a bullet had entered his body, but still they both kept on bravely as long as they could. Here in the cold, silent night the lust of battle was not upon them, there was only the mute desire of wounded beasts which would fain be at rest away from their pursuers.

They had now crossed the frozen stream and were safe from further danger. By this time the weather had changed. The wind had driven the snowclouds away, and from a steely, blue-sky the moon was shedding her silvery light upon the four Englishmen struggling over the white Crimean plain. They were still a long way from their own camp—probably three long, weary miles and more, but they were now in safety. Sergeant Easterbrook called out, "Halt!" and the others noted with alarm the faint voice in which he spoke the word. His fictitious energy had given way at last, and with a stifled groan he sank down at the foot of a great, black, gnarled tree. Young Hilton's wound was also overmastering his strength, and the next moment his form, too, was lying in an inert mass upon the snowy ground.

"What is the matter, sergeant?" one of the other soldiers asked feelingly. "I did not know you had been hit." "Hit—yes, Dawes—here in the left side—it was foolhardy of me to have ventured so far into their lines—and there is the poor lad. Oh, Dawes, I am done for!" "No, no; do not say that, sergeant. We will carry you back to camp all right between us, won't we, Ryan? You will be out of to-morrow's fun, that is all."

"To-morrow! Yes; there will be no to-morrow for me." "Nonsense! You will be sent to the rear, that is all. The old sawbones will put you straight in no time. See, we will carry you as gently as a nurse. Come on; give us your hand, Ryan." "No," Easterbrook answered in a feeble but decisive tone. "Leave me." "Leave you! We'll see you hanged first!" Ryan said with rough good nature.

"Look at the youngster—he is wounded too. You surely don't think of leaving him behind." "Well, we're not going to leave you anyway. We can come back for him." "And find him dead!" "We must take our chances of that. These are not times to pick and choose what we do. Come on, Ryan." "No, I say. Take young Hilton back to camp and leave me." "No!" But Sergeant Easterbrook, with a supreme effort, now rose to his feet, and supporting himself by the trunk of the tree said in a stern tone of authority: "Are you commanding this squad or am I? I say I will be obeyed! Take up the lad and carry him back to camp!"

They yielded to the force of discipline, which is so strong as to become nearly an instinct, and raised the half-conscious form of Charlie Hilton. The latter understood only dimly what was going on, or he himself would have been the first to protest against his friend's heroic sacrifice.

"Goodbye, Charlie," the sergeant said. "I shan't be able to keep my promise to you, but when you get back to England tell Mary Ashford that I, Noel Easterbrook, did my poor little best to send you safe home to her!" And as the two soldiers, with their burden, walked silently and sadly away over the white desert plain, Noel Easterbrook sank again heavily upon the ground and rolled over once—sank this time never to rise or speak again.

Charlie Hilton returned safe home to be united to Mary Ashford, and there is a tender place in both hearts for that silent hero, whose bones are whitening in the Russian Chersonese—the man who met his death to save her pain, for it was, indeed, to send her lover back to her that the brave sergeant had thus courted his doom.

—Exchange. Christmas. The heart is cold indeed that does not feel a glow of love at the very mention of Christmas, the season of good feeling, good deeds, good-will and peace, and the month of December is the month of all the year the busiest and the most profitably employed, for brightness of a very special sort animates us in all we do, and the little gifts made at odd minutes and costing but a trifle are harbingers of that love we should show each other, and outward tokens of peace and good-will. Christmas is essentially a children's festival, but old is the man or woman who will not feel better, whether he takes part or only looks on at these festivities. The young people of the household have it in their power to make it the brightest day of the year for friends and relatives if they so determine, while mother looks well to the gastronomic part, for a good dinner is part of the day. Perhaps a feast for Church or Sunday School will be on the order book also, but there will be plenty for all if a little forethought is exercised, and what a happy, tired lot of young people at night! Think kind thoughts, do kind acts, make a resolution to do only kind acts, and when the day is ended you will feel you have not lived this day unprofitably.

Mamma, reprimanding her three-year-old son who is flagrantly disregarding table etiquette: "If we were at another table, I should be so ashamed of you I should not know where to hide my head." Young Diogenes, not at all abashed: "You could put it under the table."

Aunty:—"So you took your first dancing lesson to-day? Did you find it difficult?" Wee nephew: "No aunty. It's easy 'nough. All you have to do is to keep turning 'round and wiping your feet."

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Do not affect to despise riches, for sneers levelled at those better off than ourselves in this world's goods look as if we were relieving the bitterness of our own feelings because we are less fortunate. It cannot be denied that the greatest power this earth holds for man is wealth. And the day the first deposit is made may be called the most important in that person's life, for it is the commencement of many a moral destiny, because the individual ceases to be a slavish dependent, and a sense of freedom from bondage and a new and fresh feeling of kindness to his fellow men is felt perhaps for the first time. The philanthropist who leaves the bulk of his estate to endow a college or found a hospital is a benefactor to his fellows. True, the possession of riches does not exempt us from pain, sickness, sorrow, or any other affliction, but it softens and alleviates them, and smooths the rough spots on the road of life that make the wrinkles come prematurely, and give us the headache as they jar our sensibilities, and make us die before our time. We should not love them for themselves, but for all the good we can do with them. It is very true, little money is required to supply the necessaries of life, but we may have enough to eat and be starving, for enough to eat is not the whole range of our wants: the mental faculties have a long list of requirements as well, which add much to the enjoyments of life. I need not enumerate them, for they are too well known, and the lack of means to gratify them too keenly felt by all unselfish persons. The possession of riches has an expanding, elevating influence, and its moral importance cannot be too highly rated. So do not underrate the mighty dollar and call it vulgar. It has been refined by man's labor and for man's use out of material God provided.

Thou more than stone of the philosopher!  
Thou touchstone of philosophy herself!  
Thou bright eye of the mind. Thou loadstar of the soul!  
Thou true magnetic pole, to which  
All hearts point duly north, like trembling needles!

MINNIE MAY.

P.S.—Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "Home Nursing." All communications to be in our office by the 6th of January.

Page-Holder for a Music-Book.

An ingenious device, not only pretty and comical, but of practical value to the musically inclined. It is a book-opener or page-holder designed to hold open the leaves of large music-books used with pianos and organs. One of these holders—"musical attendants" they are sometimes called—would make a charming gift for a musical friend of either sex.



PAGE-HOLDER FOR A MUSIC-BOOK.

To make one, select two clothes-pins that are perfectly smooth, and spread widely at the open end, and gild them all over or enamel them in any delicate tint. Glue to the top a solid pad made of narrow strips of muslin or cambric wound into a round ball nearly an inch in diameter, pat it down around the top of the clothes-pin, wind a bit of muslin smoothly over the joining, cover the whole with a layer of sheet wadding, and over that fit a covering of soft white or flesh-tinted silk, making it as smooth as possible and tying it on, around the neck of the pin, with a tightly drawn thread. For the arms, make little rolls of cambric, cover them with silk or lace baby sleeves, and attach them, one at each side of the neck, with needle and thread and a drop



Page Holder. fasten the back side of the falling sleeve-ruffles to the end and middle of the stick.

of glue on the shoulder of the pin. Paint the faces as represented, using oil or water colors; or simply sketch the features and lightly outline the hair with sepia. Put a ruffle of embroidered silk or pretty lace around the neck, finishing it at the top with a shirred heading or a ribbon tied in a bow at one side. Mount the pins on a slender gilded or enameled hardwood stick, passed through them as seen in the sketch and glued to position; then, with tiny tacks and glue,



Page Holder.

Open a music-book, slip the pins over the top, one on each side, and see how useful the happy, smiling little twins can be. As sketched, one is trying with all its little might to assist in the sing-

ing, while the other is delightedly listening. Another holder might represent a pair of lovers ecstatically singing together, and another a pair of quarrelling choir-singers; by the artistic, the little figures may be made to represent any chosen characters. But those who can draw but little may produce very pleasing effects by first sketching the faces, then dressing the figures according to the resulting expressions.

Single pins make pretty openers for any book. One shows a single pin representing a fat urchin, in a cape and scarlet cap, trying to look like a frowning, spectacled student. It was designed for a fun-loving maiden whose fiance was of a serious, literary turn. The other is a quaint little "old-fashioned girl" in a frilled cap and lace cape.

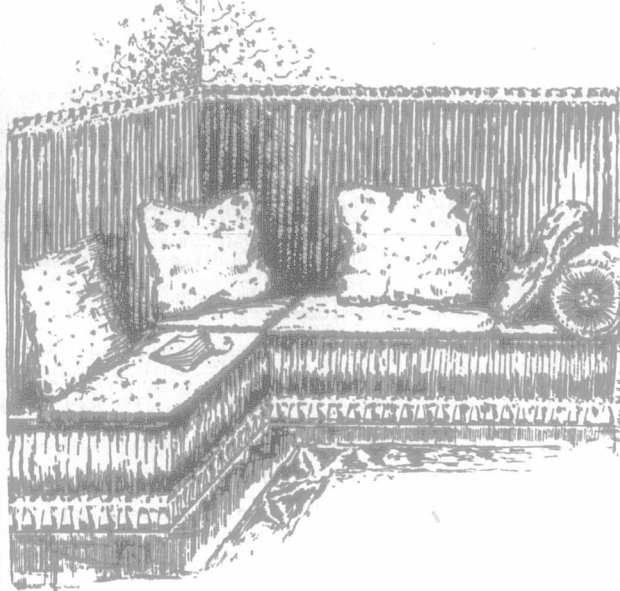
These single pins are so easily trimmed that dozens, all differing, might be prepared in a short time and utilized as party favors or prizes.—Frances H. Perry, in Demorest's Family Magazine.

Cosy Corners.

BY EVELYN L.

To have one's house cosy and home-like should be a primary consideration. No matter how expensive the furnishing, nor how careful the arrangement, if there be no air of home life about a room, it lacks what should be its chief charm. In these days of art magazines and deft and ready fingers, even the housewife with a scanty purse need not despair of keeping pace with at least a few of the new ideas in art decoration, and of giving to her home some of those pretty touches which serve so materially to brighten and beautify it. Soft draperies of silk or even of the art muslins which come in such lovely designs will be found very effective, if care be exercised in the harmonizing of colors and surroundings.

The tendency of late years has been to allow full scope for individual taste in furnishing, and the result has been a decided advance from an artistic point of view. With what an involuntary shudder do we recall that "best room" of years gone by, which was indeed a study in cold, dreary stiffness. The black hair-cloth furniture, decorated with tidies of wonderful pattern and hue, the ornaments on mantel or centre-table standing primly in pairs, the pictures hung at the same level and safely out of reach, all combined to form a picture we desire to forget as quickly as possible.



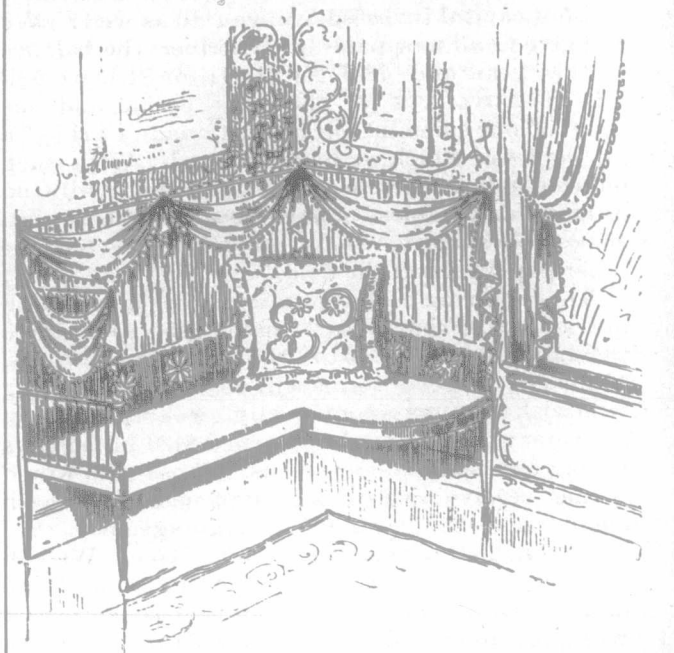
Drawing-rooms and all rooms are much more comfortable than they used to be, and one pretty fashion of the present, which bids fair to last, is the fitting up of cosy corners.

The design shown in our first illustration is about as simple and convenient an arrangement as can be devised, and its construction is described in one of our leading exchanges as follows:—

"The foundation consists of two boxes (which may be made of ordinary hemlock boards, such as are used for packing purposes) and should be provided with hinged covers, which form the seat. The covers must be hinged about three inches from the back line, so as to permit their falling back against the wall when raised; and should be made in two sections, the piece of seat in the angle of corner to remain stationary. The seat should measure sixteen inches from the floor without the cushion, and be twenty-four inches deep to the wall; the length, of course, being governed by the size of available space. The inside of the boxes may be lined or painted, as desired. The expense after this much has been accomplished depends entirely on one's choice of material for upholstery and drapery. Any pretty pattern in chintz or cretonne, of which there are numberless patterns and colorings to be had at prices to suit all purses, would be most suitable for a bedroom or boudoir. The figured denim may be used, or jute or any of the similar materials that come at moderate prices. India silk, or some one of its imitations, can be used for the wall guard, and should be plaited or gathered on two brass rods attached to the wall, at the top and bottom respectively. The pillows may be of the goods used for the guard, but it is not unusual to have them of different colors and materials. The seat may be upholstered with a few folds of an old quilt, or hair can be purchased by the pound for stuffing. The round bolster may be omitted,

or if used should have a foundation of wood, and be fastened to the box so as not to roll off."

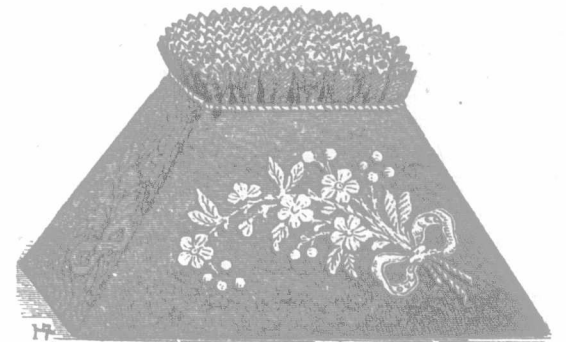
This corner will be found very suitable for the sitting-room or living-room of the family. Make plenty of pillows, some with soft, full frills, and others plain, but above all things, make them so that you will not be afraid to use them, for the chief attraction of a cosy corner is the fact of its being a place of rest. The need of some place to drop down for a moment and forget things is a crying one in most homes, and the value of even a comfortable old lounge cannot be over-estimated. The next time your cares and worries seem greater than you can bear, just throw yourself down on the sofa for a little while, shut your eyes and pretend you have not a care. Allow the tension to loosen, if even for a few moments, and you will arise stronger and braver to meet them. We keep ourselves so highly strung that it is small wonder the cord so often snaps and shattered nerves are left as a result.



In our second illustration we have a more elaborate corner, which will be found more suitable for drawing-room decoration. The original was executed in pale blue enamel ornamented with silver, while the draperies were of harmonizing colors. Another pretty fancy is to use a curtain to drape the corner on one side, using a jewelled lamp for light, but where the room is heated by a stove or open fire-place it is not well to do so, as the drapery shuts out the heat.

Pretty Christmas Gifts.

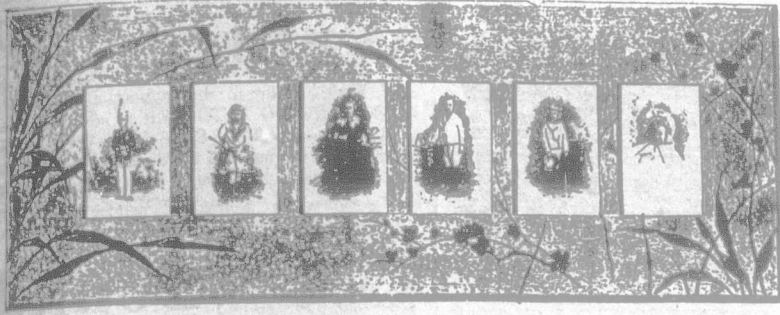
A few suggestions for making pretty trifles for Christmas will, I trust, be found useful to our many readers.



No. 1.—Penwiper and paper weight combined. It is three and a-half inches square at the base and one and a-half at the top, and two inches in height. Make a box of pasteboard, according to these dimensions, covering the bottom with any plain silk or bronze morocco, and the sides with rich brocade, chamois, or plain satin, and either paint or embroider the pieces. Join the pieces together with neat overhand stitches; fill the inside with fine gravel or shot, and stuff the opening with rolls of fringed chamois or strips of silk or old kid pinked on the edges. Never make a penwiper with woolen stuff of any sort, as infinitesimal threads are sure to catch upon the pen.

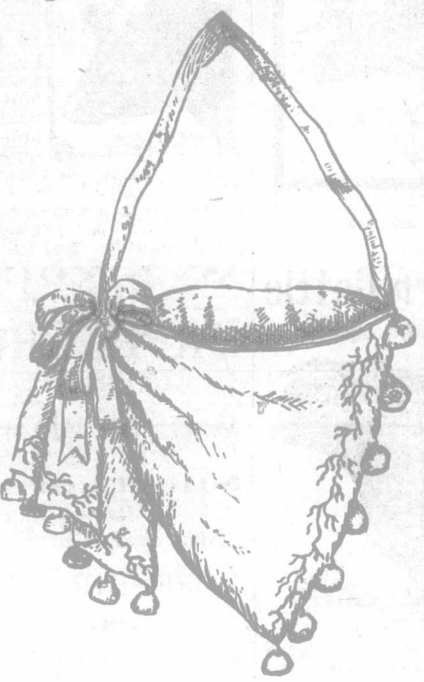


No. 2.—A work-stand made of a round basket lined with yellow India silk, and fastened to supports of bamboo twenty-three and a-half inches long. A square of silk to match or harmonize with the lining and ribbons is gayly embroidered to serve as a cover. Any round basket can be used for this, and a square one be made similarly with four rods instead of a tripod. The little bamboo canes are very pretty for the purpose.



No. 3.—For this pretty photograph-frame a thin board is required about one yard long and thirteen and a-half inches wide. If the home carpenter is not skillful enough to cut the openings for the photographs, the "Handy Andy" of the village must be called upon for this part of the work. The wood is finished with enamel paint, either ivory or a delicate pearl-color, and afterwards decorated with a few grasses and blossoming twigs, painted. The same design can be easily carried out for a simple *passé-partout* frame by using heavy water-color paper as a mat and decorating it as in the illustration. Put glass over the mat, and use stout cardboard for the back, fastening all together with a narrow band of bronze or gilt paper pasted smoothly over the edges.

No. 4.—Half a yard of satin, velvet or plush, lined with a pretty contrasting color, will make a bag both odd and graceful if put together in the following way:—Say you use plush of silvery light blue, and line it with pale gold satin, finishing the edges neatly. Now fold over and join one side only; then gather the other side, drawing it toward the top; this will form a three-cornered bag, as shown in the illustration. Tie the gathered end with ribbon to match the lining, carry it across and fasten neatly on the other side, thus making a loop by which to suspend. Select the prettiest of your small shells, and drill a tiny hole in each with the point of your penknife. Sew these along each side, allowing them to fall loosely like a fringe, and if you wish something really exquisite, paint on each shell a delicate bud or blossom. Another appropriate decoration would be a delicate tracery as of sea-weed, done with the needle and silk thread. This bag was designed to hold photographs, but it may be placed to various other uses.



### UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

Again the ground is covered with its ermine robe, and once again we hear the merry sleighbells as they "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle in the icy air of night" and a very pleasant sound it is Jack Frost, too, has been going his rounds, for there is his autograph on the windows, and what a clever artist he is.

"Morning! Each pane is a garden of frost  
Of delicate flow'ring as quickly lost,  
For the stalks are fed by the moon's cold beams,  
And the leaves are woven like a woof of dreams  
By night's keen breath, and a glance of the sun,  
Like dreams, will scatter them every one."

But, what care you for the frost and cold? Why it is just what you want to convert that fine pond into a sliding-place. And even the smallest among you knows that soon after old mother earth dons her white mantle, there is something else to be looked forward to—something that fills all our hearts with joy. If each of you were asked what you are thinking of just now, I know in most cases the answer would be that something to which I allude—Christmas, beautiful Christmas—so old and yet so new. With the poet, Miller, we may say:—

"What though on Xmas' hoary head  
Have fallen many a winter's snow,  
His wreath is still as green and red  
As 'twas a thousand years ago!  
For what has he to do with care?  
His wassail bowl and old arm-chair  
Are ever-standing ready there,  
For Christmas comes but once a year."

Yes, just once a year, and it is almost time for his visit now. Of this, however, I might not remind you, for already the deft fingers of my older nieces are busy fashioning the pretty presents that in a few days will gladden the hearts of their dear ones. And what a lot of shopping is being done! There comes father from the grocer's with such piles of parcels—it is easy to know that plum-pud-

dings, mince pies and other good things will soon be on the way. And mother is ever and anon storing away mysterious looking packages, while the little ones are almost dying of curiosity as to their contents. Altogether what a pleasant sense of anticipation reigns everywhere. Only twenty-four days more! How busy you will have to be, to have ready your welcome for this time-honored guest. Those who go to school are striving hard to carry off the yearly prizes, while others are preparing their recitations for the Xmas tree entertainment. And the tree itself is already maked out from among its fellows—the tree that soon will blaze with many hued lights and bend beneath the tokens of good will so lovingly hung upon it. But of all the presents received at such a time none are so dear to the little ones as those Santa Claus puts in their stockings, so do not let St. Nicholas forget that you have little brothers and sisters. Do not quaint remarks, their enjoyment and their delight, as they draw forth one by one their treasures, afford as much pleasure to you older ones and make you wish you were as young as they? Charles Dickens, the eminent novelist, says: "It is good for grown-up people to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas," and your Uncle Tom quite agrees with him.

Pardon the digression, but have not all of you read some of his works? Those of you who have cannot have failed to notice his tenderness for children. Those who have not have missed a treat. His Christmas tales are just the thing to amuse and instruct you these long evenings when lessons are over and you sit around the fire. What a pity there are not more old-fashioned fire-places and hearths, such as he describes in these charming stories. Although in Canada it is so cold that the cricket has long since ceased to chirp, the kettle still hums, and the chimes of the village bells ring out as of old their notes of cheer, and perhaps, if we listen closely, we too may find in them a language even as Toby did.

The coming of Christmas reminds me that it will soon be time to settle accounts with my puzzlers. But there is still one month in which to work, and much may be done in that time. But I cannot draw my thoughts away from the approaching festival, for, like Scrooge's nephew, I think of it "as a good time, a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts, and to think of people below them as if they were really fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe it has done me good and will do me good; and, I say, God bless it."

But I must leave room for the puzzlers, even tho', dear boys and girls, I am loath to leave you. I would fain join with you in your merry-making, but, this being impossible, I can only wish you from my heart, a merry, merry Christmas, and conclude with the prayer of Tiny Tim—"God bless us, every one."  
UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—Uncle Tom offers a prize of \$1.00 for the best description of games suitable for winter evenings; it being understood that we are at liberty to publish any of those sent in, even if they do not win the prize. Competition closes January 8th. In the coming year we will try a new experiment in the puzzle department and give a prize each issue for the best original puzzle, instead of taking the whole year's work into account, as heretofore. Contributors must be subscribers, or members of a subscriber's family. For January we offer \$1.00; 50c. for each issue. All puzzles to be in our office 20th December.



"Say, Pete Johnsing, do you know you's liabul to git arrested?"  
"What fur?"  
"Fur carryin' a revolver on de highway."

Life is like an ocean: some souls, like great waves, bear heavy burdens and carry treasures to far-off lands; others, like the foam, sparkle for a moment in the sunlight, and then are cast upon the rocks, or dissolved in empty air.

### UNCLE TOM'S PICTURE GALLERY.

#### Life's Reflection.

BY AGNES FIDDIS, DEANS P. O., ONT.

Far away among the flowery dells and sunny hills lies a little pond, in whose sparkling waters the gay sunbeams dance and play among the fair, sweet pond lilies. From the mossy banks the elms, tall and graceful, cast their beautiful, picturesque shadows in the clear waters beneath, the sturdy oaks rear their majestic heads above the glassy surface, while the slender poplars flutter gaily in the flower-scented breeze of rosy June. Out of its leafy recess the thrush, from its tender, musical throat, pours forth its sweetened song of love and melody, while, gaily flying from tree to tree, its bright plumage flashing in the glorious sunlight, the sweet-voiced oriole sings its song of careless joy and happy freedom.

At the foot of the little hill overlooking the tiny pond nestles an ivy-clad cottage, whose pleasant windows look out on blooming roses, delicately perfumed mignonette and sweet-scented cluster of pink-tinted apple blossoms. Peeping through the vines of the beautiful climbing rose is a fair, young face—a face in which love and truth shine forth in glorious brightness and resplendent beauty. The eyes sparkle and dance with the bubbling emotion of youth, or, anon, assume a far-away, dreamy expression, changing into a melting look of tenderest love and pity. On the fair, white brow is set the kindly stamp of the angel of maidenly love and purity. No storms of passion or looks of hate leave their impress on that sweet, young face. The smile on the parted lips brightens the home like a flood of sunshine. Men bow down in secret adoration of that face, whose every feature tells of a life of purity and goodness.

A few years speed by on happy wings and the gentle face wears a look more serene, more heavenly, the tender eyes shine with a light more divine—the holy light of motherhood. No angry word falls from those loving lips. No cross look or shade of gloom crosses that mother's face as she bends in earnest solicitude over a darling, nestled so close in her loving arms, with the dewy kisses of a mother's love still fresh on its sweet upturned face. Her eyes are raised in silent entreaty to Heaven, while her lips part in earnest supplication that her darlings may be spared to become useful, kind-hearted, noble men and women.

Years roll by, the fair face, still serene and calm as a summer's morn, is framed in a crown of silvery hair. On the brow is seen the sunset of a useful life. No clouds of doubt as to the future ruffle the calmness of that life's sweet even. No passionate shade of sorrow over the past lingers in the mild depth of those kindly eyes. It is the autumn of life, and on the dear old face is seen the ripened fruit of a lifetime. Golden deeds, kind acts and gentle words have all left their impress on the noble face. The lips part in a smile as sweet as of old, as the saintly face is raised from her treasure, her bible, to greet those she cared for so tenderly in the days ago.

On the gentle face in the ivy-clad cottage, behold the glorious sunset, the golden autumn, the ripened fruit of a well-spent lifetime.

#### Puzzles.

1—SQUARE WORD.  
My first is a kind of lyric poem.  
A composition in verse;  
My second is a document,  
And is both brief and terse.  
My third a musical drama is,  
Where you may see the play;  
As coverings my fourth is known,  
My fifth is to decay.  
ADA SMITHSON

#### 2—CHARADE.

I ask for admission  
To the circle so bright,  
And I will endeavor  
WHOLE puzzles to write.

I know I'm not clever,  
Nor witty, nor smart,  
But long I've admired  
This puzzling art.

FIRST now I am come,  
Don't turn LAST away;  
But let me take part  
In the puzzling fray.  
CHARLES S. EDWARDS.

#### 3—NUMERICAL.

My 4, 11, 15, 8, 17 is a small surface; my 2, 3, 5, 6, 1 is the seat of love and courage; my 17, 9, 13, 12, 13 is commerce; my 13, 11, 10, 8 is an ornament. My WHOLE of 18 letters we would miss much.  
ADA SMITHSON.

#### 4—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A title appropriate to church dignitaries.
2. Bronze or copper gilt.
3. The writer of a famous allegory.
4. A character in Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas*.
5. A synonym for a vast lake.
6. A beautiful and very famous English river.
7. A faithful friend.
8. A world-conquering royal soldier.
9. The scene of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.
10. A once notorious outlaw.

The initials and finals both read downward give the names of two celebrated Scotch ballads.  
ADA ARMAND.

#### Answers to November 1st Puzzles.

- |             |                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—M O R A L | 2—Broach, reach, each, ache.   |
| O P I N E   | 3—Grouse, rouse, use, sue.     |
| R I V E R   | 4—George Elliot, Silas Marner. |
| A N E N T   | 5—Never, ever.                 |
| L E N T O   | 6—Somewhat.                    |
| 7—Was, as.  | 8—Paper.                       |
|             | 9—Capacity.                    |

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

Josie Sheehan, Addison Snider, Oliver Snider, A. R. Borrowman, Minnie Rodgers, I. Irvine Devitt, Agatha Frudhomme, H. Reeve.

**ULCERKURE**

A new Chemical Compound discovered by Dr. Warnock, Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England; Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Society.

**A NEW DISCOVERY.**

With a specific chemical action, for the immediate cure of wounds and ulcerated sores on Horses, Cattle, Dogs, etc., such as Barb Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Cracked Heels, Frost Bites, Foot Rot, Rope Burns, Mollenders, Sallenders, Broken Knees, Ring Worm, Scratches, Scalds, Cuts, Burns, and all foul and putrid sores of all descriptions. Recommended by the largest stock owners in Canada.

Pekisko, Alta., Aug. 12th, '93.

Messrs. A. E. Waldon & Co.: Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of Warnock's Ulcerkure in the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. We have been constantly supplied with it for more than two years and have never been disappointed with its effects. We have used it for the healing of scratches, collar and saddle galls, barb wire cuts, snags, etc., always with the greatest success. It would seem to have a specific action in removing the poisonous effects from wolf and coyote bites on horses and dogs. For severe cuts on dogs' feet there is no better remedy than Ulcerkure. F. S. SIMON, Manager Northwest Cattle Co.

Macleod, 18th Oct., '93.

Dear Sir, I have used Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure, and have pleasure in saying that I have found it in every way satisfactory. ARTHUR R. BRINDLEY, Manager Oxley Ranch.

PRICE \$1. OR SIX FOR \$5. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcerkure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warnock's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address, A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta. 245-y-om

**ROYAL CROWN SOAP**

**SOAP**

ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED. St. James, May 16th, 1892. Dear Sir, I have used many different kinds of Soap the past year. I have never found any to equal yours. Your Crown Soap is recommended by our neighbors and many others. It is the best toilet, laundry and kitchen Soap. I remain, yours sincerely, MISS ISBISTER.

**FARMERS OF CANADA**

We can save you money! How? Well, we are a wholesale firm, selling direct to the farmers. We buy only from the manufacturers, and we sell only to consumers. We will sell our goods at wholesale prices to any farmer, or any other person who has the spot cash. Our buyers do their work well, and under our rigid spot cash system we are, so far as our profits are concerned, easily satisfied. We would ask you to write to us for our Fall Catalogue or Shoppers' Guide, a book of sixty-four pages, profusely illustrated, and which we will mail free to all who send us their name and address. The farmers of Manitoba and N. W. T. especially will find our prices so low, compared with their local prices, that they will scarcely believe them true.

We sell everything, or nearly everything, that farmers use, so do not hesitate to get our Shoppers' Guide. Here are a few of our prices: One dozen one-inch line or harness snaps, only 15c.; horse collars, \$1.50 each; lightning hay knives, 75c. each; a complete chopper's kit, including a cross-cut saw, axe, and everything required, for only \$5; a first-class gun for \$12.50; rubber coats, \$2; oiled canvas coats, \$2.50; fur coats, from \$15 upwards; fur caps, only \$1.50; farmers' winter choring mitts, only 50c. per pair.

Write for our Catalogue and know just how very cheap you can buy our merchandise.

**STANLEY MILLS & CO.,** WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, Hamilton, 336-y-om Ont.

**HEATHER LODGE STOCK FARM.**

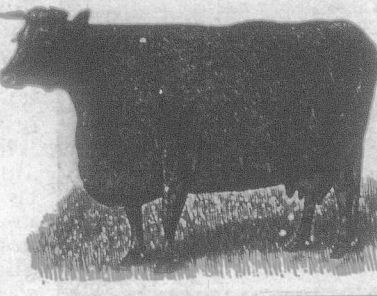
For sale, four Shorthorn Females that have never been defeated in the show ring; have won seven first prizes. Good animals and good pedigrees. Call or write.

**STEEL BROS.,** Glenboro, Manitoba. 37-1-y-m

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

**JOHN E. SMITH,**

Beresford Stock Farm, Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium, **SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS,** also **COWS and HEIFERS of BOTH BREEDS.** Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies. Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire. **J. E. SMITH,** Box 274, BRANDON, MAN 42-y-m

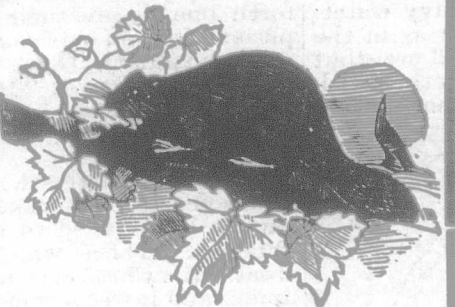


**SEND YOUR PRINTING ORDERS TO THE BUCKLE PRINTING CO'Y**

146 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 40-y-m

**FALL, 1893! BRANDON'S GREAT**

**FUR and CLOTHING EMPORIUM**  
(THE LARGEST WEST OF WINNIPEG.)  
Furs repaired and refined, men's and boys' suits, odd pants, leather jackets, gloves and mitts, gents' furnishings, etc. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere. 53-y-m **JOHN T. SOMERVILLE.**



**DISSOLUTION AUCTION SALE**

By Shanks Bros., of Pedigreed Shorthorn Cattle (Prize Winners at Provincial and Brandon Exhibitions), Berkshire Pigs and Long-Wooled Sheep, on Friday, December 15th, '93, at 11 a.m., at their Stock Farm, 19, 13, 20, Manitoba.

I am instructed by Shanks Bros. to sell without reserve their entire stock of thirty cows and heifers, twelve choice young bulls, twenty sows and boars, twenty Leicester ewes, three rams, thirty-five head of excellent grade cattle, working oxen, a number of horses, and a large assortment of farm implements. Terms:—All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over that amount, eleven months credit, on approved joint notes, at eight percent interest (strangers to be identified), and eight percent discount for cash. The farm of 800 acres is also offered for sale. Improvements: 300 acres under cultivation; 100 acres ready for crop; 100 acres securely fenced; frame barn, with stone basement, 55 x 84, with capacity for seventy head; a good dwelling house, and many other buildings. N. B.—Trains on N. W. Central, connecting at Brandon with C. P. R. and N. P., will land passengers within half mile of stock farm on day of sale. Passengers on M. and N. W. line will be met with teams at Newdale and Rapid City. Reduced railway fares will be given to all purchasers of stock. Lunch provided. Catalogues of pedigrees and full particulars furnished on application to SHANKS BROS., Rapid City, Manitoba. 58-a-m H. C. CLAY, Auctioneer.

**STOCK BREEDERS' SALE**

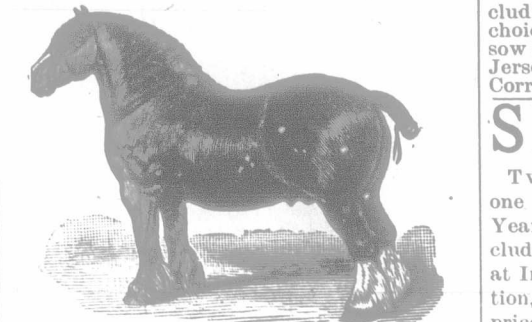
**AT AUCTION, DRILL SHED, GUELPH, 7th DECEMBER, (DURING FAT STOCK SHOW).**

Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Gallows, Sheep and Swine, from many well-known breeders who have good stock, which will be sold on its merits. Cows, Heifers, Young Bulls, Sheep and Swine. All high-class stock.

**D. McCRAE,** President. **G. B. HOOD,** Secretary, 347-a-om Guelph, Ont.

**J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,** Box 183, Brandon, Manitoba, IMPORTERS OF

**STALLIONS**

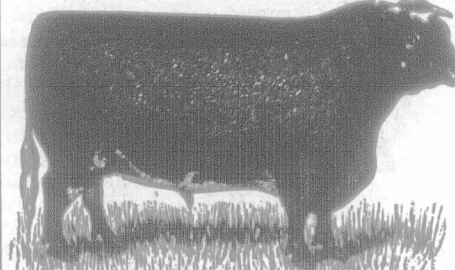


COMPRISING English Shires, Cleveland Bays, Thoroughbreds, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

ALSO BREEDERS OF Polled-Angus Cattle and Tamworth Swine. Now booking orders for pigs. 43-1-y-m

**IMPORTANT SALE**

OF **Scotch Shorthorn Cattle** COTSWOLD AND OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP.



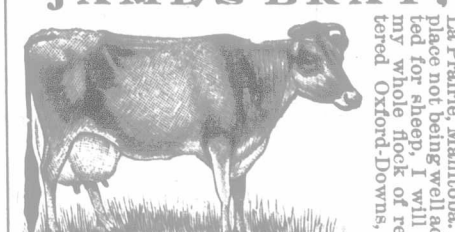
W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, Ontario (Wellington County, Seven Miles from Guelph), will sell on Wednesday, January 17th, 1894.

His entire herd without reserve. The best lot of cattle ever offered in Wellington, including the Chicago sweepstakes bull calf Indian Warrior (18106), also Greenhouse Chief 14723, the 1892 champion, and British Chief (11243), the greatest bull Indian Chief (11108) ever sired. Also several Indian Chief heifers, representing such families as Nonpareils, Wimples, Daisies, etc., and other good families as Missies, Village Blossoms, Verbenas, etc., numbering in all twenty-six head. The cattle are all Scotch-bred, and in nice breeding condition. The sheep consist of twenty-two Cotswold ewes and one imported ram (a Royal winner); thirty high-grade Oxford-Down Ewe Lambs. Wait for this sale, as it embraces animals of rare show-yard quality. Catalogues on application.

TERMS: Ten months credit on approved notes, or discounted at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for cash.

The farm is two miles from Corwin Station, on the branch of the C. P. R. between Guelph and the main line. Parties coming from Toronto or London on C. P. R. must change cars at Guelph Junction, and parties coming from Guelph will find good connections from the G. T. R. to the C. P. R. Trains not connecting will be met. Teams will meet all trains at Corwin. 347-j-om THOMAS INGRAM, Auctioneer.

**JAMES BRAY,**



Oak Grove Farm, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. My place not being well adapted for sheeping, I will sell my lot of 1000 head of 1893-bred Oxford-Downs, including a few choice Ram Lambs. One very choice Boar (Improved Yorkshire) from imp. sow and boar, Gladiator (13). A few high-bred Jersey Bulls and Heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. 50-2-y-m

**SHORTHORNS**

Two Bull Calves, one Heifer Calf and Yearling Heifer, including prize-winners at Industrial Exhibition, now for sale at prices to suit the times.

**Duke of Vachell 4th** also offered at very low price.

**A. F. ANDREWS,** THORESLEY, MANITOBA. 53-1-y-m

**Wanted**

Every owner of a horse or cow wants to know how to keep his animal in good health while in the stable on dry fodder. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is now recognized as the best Condition Powders, it gives a good appetite and strengthens the digestion so that the food is assimilated and forms flesh, thus saving more than it costs. It regulates the Bowels and Kidneys and turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one.

Sound Horses are always in demand and at this season when they are so liable to slips and strains DICK'S BLISTER will be found a stable necessity; it will remove a curb, spavin, splint or thoroughpin or any swelling. Dick's Liniment cures a strain lameness and removes inflammation from cuts and bruises. For Sale by all Druggists. Dick's Blood Purifier 50c. Dick's Blister 50c. Dick's Liniment 25c. Dick's Ointment 25c.

**Sound Horses Fat Cattle**

Send a postal card for full particulars, & a book of valuable household and farm recipes will be sent free. DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482, MONTREAL.

**Maple Grove Stock Farm,** EMERSON, MAN.

Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna 3rd's Clothid, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 60 days. They are sired by my Clothid bull and Temper's Captain Columbus, and out of my best cows. There is nothing better in this or any other country. For full particulars, address **W. J. YOUNG, Prop.** 44-y-m

**MAPLE GROVE FARM**

ROSSER, MAN.

**WALTER JAMES & SONS,**

BREEDERS OF:

**Shorthorn - Cattle,**

(Bates and Cruickshanks),

**LARGE IMPROVED**

**YORKSHIRE**

**PIGS.**

Young Pigs For Sale

Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap. 51-y-m

**NOTICE.**

One of the most essential elements conducive to cheerfulness and comfort about the HOME is, as every one will agree, cleanliness, which, as the old proverb says, comes next to godliness. Used along with water soap is a most important element in obtaining this much prized quality, cleanliness. It is essential that the soap used should be of good quality, and free from impurities. The Royal Crown Soap, which is manufactured in Winnipeg, bears a good reputation, and both the washing and toilet soaps made by this firm give the very best satisfaction, and the thousands of testimonials they receive are not in their case imaginary or prospective, but are in black and white, and are being added to every day. On a recent visit we were shown the receipts of that day, which included letters from various parts of the province, and numbered no less than eleven. Any one purchasing Royal Crown can depend on receiving straight goods.

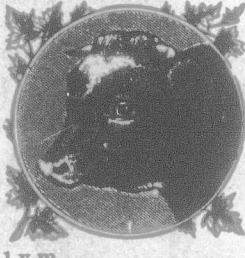
The Northern Pacific has arranged for a series of excursions from points in Manitoba to all points in Ontario and Quebec as far east as Montreal, inclusive, at a rate of \$40 for the round trip. These tickets will be placed on sale from Manitoba points daily from November 21st to December 31st, inclusive. To points east of Montreal tickets will be sold at a slightly increased rate. These tickets will be good for three months from date of sale and allow stop-over east of Detroit frontier within the transit limits, which will be fifteen days in each direction. Regular coupon tickets are sold for these excursions, and if your ticket agent at your point has not got them give him two or three days' notice and he will obtain them. This is a fine opportunity for making a visit to eastern Canadian points. Do not miss it. Apply to H. Swinford, General Agent, Winnipeg, or Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt. N.P.R.R., St. Paul, Minn.

The Montreal Witness is now offering the remainder of the present year free to new subscribers for next year as an encouragement to give that valuable paper a trial. The Witness, both Weekly and Daily, has, during the year, adopted what it declares to be the model form, with neat, small, convenient pages, being enabled, by the possession of one of the most complete printing presses ever built by the Hoes, of New York, to vary the number of pages at will. The paper enters the press at two places, on rolls broad or narrow as required, and the newspapers come out at lightning speed folded, pasted and cut. Besides the improvement in form, there is a remarkable improvement in typography, the type being set by the wonderful Linotype machine, which attains the speed of five men, and casts a new type face every time. The picture element has so greatly developed in the Witness, that it now may be fairly called an illustrated paper. The price of the Daily Witness is three dollars, and of the Weekly Witness one dollar, while the little pioneer paper, the Messenger, costs only thirty cents.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM**  
**MANITOU,**  
 JOHN S. ROBSON, Proprietor.  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
 A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Write for particulars. 43-1-y-m

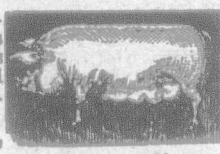
**"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM**  
 DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR.  
 Breeder of  
 Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire and Red Tamworth Swine.  
 YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP.  
 Correspondence solicited. 39-1-y-m

A FINE  
**SHORTHORN BULL**  
 AND  
 Two Choice Heifers  
 FOR SALE.  
 Also two young Yorkshire Boars now fit for service.  
 W. M. CHALMERS,  
 Hayfield, Man. 47-1-y-m



**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
 I have a few choice SOWS and BOARS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Shall have a large number of.  
 EARLY SPRING LITTERS.  
 41-1-y-m Correspondence solicited.  
 R. J. STEWART, CAMILLE, MAN.

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



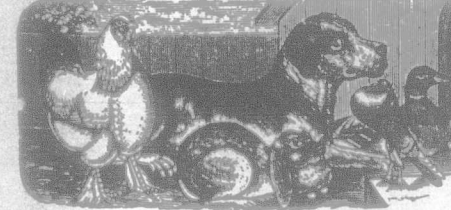
**JAMES GLENNIE,**  
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA,  
 BREEDER OF  
 Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire Swine  
 Now for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of last spring and this fall litters. Write for particulars. 27-1-y-m

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



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

**H. A. CHADWICK,** St. James, Man.  
 Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guinea Fowls and Black African Bantams, Silver Grey Dorkings and Pekin Ducks. A few Fowls for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 16 entries in 1891, and 10 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third in 1892, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Send stamp for catalogue and price list. 34-1-y-m



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



Breeder and Importer of High Class Poultry. STOCK FOR SALE.  
 30-1-y-m H. W. DAXTON, Virden.

IF YOU USE  
**FLOWER, FIELD or VEGETABLE SEEDS**

Send your address for our HANDSOME CATALOGUE for 1894. The Catalogue is free, and full of useful information. Everybody that use seeds should have one; make no mistake. Address,  
 RICHARD ALSTON,  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.  
 59-b-m

**WRIGHT & CO.**  
 Winnipeg, Man.



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



**WINTER CLOTHING and FALL PRICES.**  
 Winter is all but here from Old Time's point of view; it's here now as far as the prices of clothing are concerned. If you go to No. 496 Main Street, you'll think there's been two falls, prices are so low. Clothing figures are on the ground, so to speak, and can't very well be any lower. Quality is at the top notch, however, and can't be any higher.  
 BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.  
**WHITE & MANAHAN**  
 496 Main St., Winnipeg.  
 49-1-m

**PHOTOGRAPHY** IN ALL ITS BRANCHES  
**MITCHELL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ART STUDIO**  
 When in the city call and inspect the work.  
 58-c-m 566 Main-St., WINNIPEG, MAN.



**WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.**  
**LATEST TIME CARD.**  
 DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

12.45p	6.25p	Lv. Minneapolis.	Ar.	8.40a	4.20p
1.25p	7.15p	" St. Paul	"	8.00a	3.40p
	4.05p	" Duluth	"	11.10a	
	7.15p	" Ashland	"	8.15a	
	7.15p	Ar. Chicago	Lv.	5.00p	10.40p

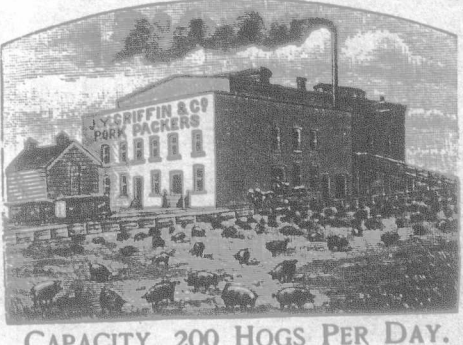
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 For Farm, Near City of Winnipeg.  
 Experience not necessary, if willing to learn. Address—BOX 214, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**BOY for Winter Season.**  
 One who is experienced in taking care of stock preferred. Address—  
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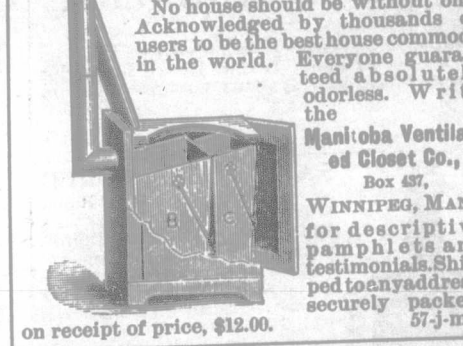
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 JEWELLER,  
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 —IMPORTER OF—  
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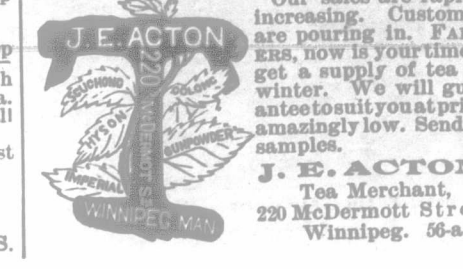


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Value guaranteed. Sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine.  
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\$40. —CHEAP— \$40.

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And to points east of Montreal in QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, by the addition of one fare from Montreal for the round trip to the above rate.

Tickets on sale from Nov. 21 to Dec. 31 (Inclusive).

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 From date of sale, with stop-off privileges; and an extension beyond the 90-day limit can be obtained on payment of a small additional sum.

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Direct and cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York, and all eastern cities; also to Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls, and the  
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Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Saturday.  
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 From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.  
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For full information apply to W. M. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to  
**Robert Kerr,**  
 General Passenger Agent.

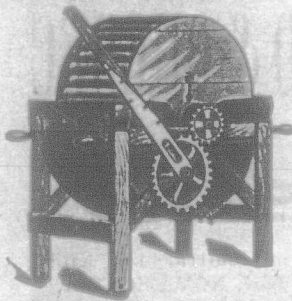
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Five Hours Hard Work  
EVERY WASHDAY BY USING THE  
**MANITOBA WASHER!**

It is the best machine in the market to-day. Certainly nothing in the United States or Canada at present can compare with it in the following points: Quantity of clothes washed at one time (a tubful in ten minutes), quality of work done, and the ease or lightness of the operation. It will wash without injury fine lace curtains, shirts, collars and cuffs, quilts, blankets, greasy overalls, etc., and all kinds of washing goods. An entirely new system of washing. Clothes are put into the machine dry, soap and water being added, and instructions followed, an ordinary person will do as much washing in one hour as they can perform in five hours by the hand process. By my system you do not require the washboard. The boiling is dispensed with also. All done in the machine, and the clothes never fall to come out white and clean. Please read this letter, and make up your mind to do away with the slavery of the washday.

McGREGOR, July 20th, 1893.  
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42-y-om

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ENDLESS VARIETY,  
EXTRA QUALITY.

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Steamers leave Montreal and New York three times per week.

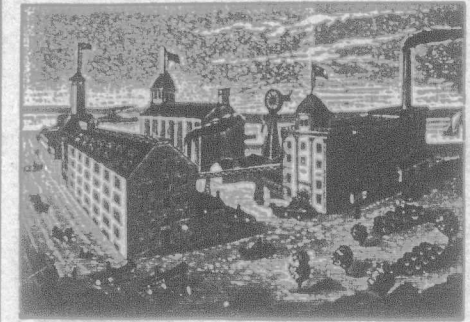
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37-y-M WINNIPEG.

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Fine Ales, Premium Lager, Extra Porter.  
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—ARE THE LARGEST DEALERS IN—

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We give Fifteen Pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1, and Seventeen Pounds Light Brown Sugar for \$1.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR PRODUCE.

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Write us for our Catalogue. 50-a-m

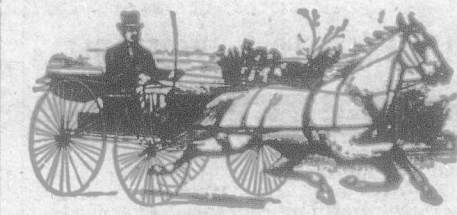
**ROSE & CO.,**  
Chemists and Druggists  
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Mail orders promptly attended to. Proprietors of Rose's Gopher Killer, Rose's Lavender Water and Rose's Furniture Cream. 46-y-m



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

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The best of Rigs for commercial and other travellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oak Lake, Man. 37-1-y-m

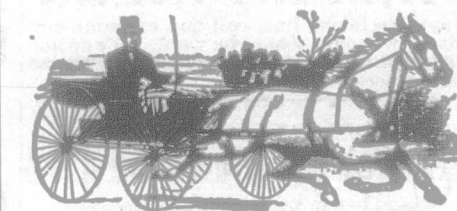


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It is a labor-saver. It is always in order; the easiest to clean; the most efficient; and the most economical. It is the only one of its kind that has been patented by any revolving churn.

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The home of DODGER 22281, record 2.24 (over half-mile track), by Arminius 22280, he by Raveller 3100, by Satellite 2500; and GROVELAND 1223, three years old, sired by Alexander 6617, record 2.30, by Alcantara 729, record 2.23. FOR SALE—Wager, bay stallion, with black points, foaled June, 1891; sired by Boston Globe 2284, by Red Wilkes 1749; dam City Girl, record 2.35 (dam of Dodger 2.24). Wager will make a horse of 1100 lbs., with the best of feet and legs, and is very speedy. He is well broken and a sure trotter. For all particulars, address J. SHUTER, Lennoxville, P. Q. 339-1-f-om

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

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First prize at Toronto, 1892; is a good stock getter. Reason for selling: his heifers coming in to breed. Also two young bulls of Scotch breeding, one a Nonpareil. Come and see us, or address,

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One choice young Bull sired by a Sussex bull, by Dryden's Imp. Sussex; dam Crimson Flower, by Imp. Royal Barmpton. The accompanying cut is a half sister bred by me. Also a few fancy show Heifers of the same breeding bred to young Indian Chief bull. Some fine Road Horses for sale.  
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OF PURE-BRED

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Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices. Address,  
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A choice lot of young bulls on hand for sale at reasonable figures. JNO. RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.  
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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.

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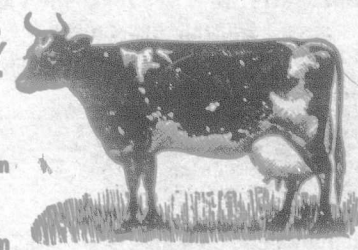
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Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.

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

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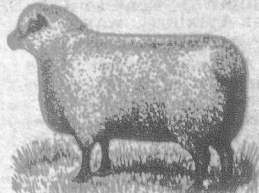
the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to



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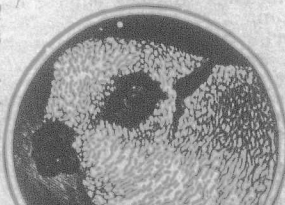
My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs.



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## SHROPSHIRES.

A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis. 170 head to select from. Address:



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



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



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Ram Lambs of 1893. I am now prepared to supply choice Ram Lambs at reasonable prices. Also a limited number of Yearling Ewes. Prices on application.



JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. 313-1-y-om

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Shearling rams and ewes by imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality.

W. G. PETTIT, 327-y-om Freeman P.C., Burlington Stn., Q.T.R.

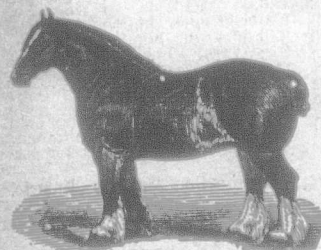


JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, Jersey's Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep 343-1-y-om



COTSWOLD SHEEP William Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder. Stock recorded. Sheep of all ages and sexes on hand for show purposes. Call and inspect personally. Visitors welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 333-1-y-om

# THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM I



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

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## SHROPSHIRES.

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



## SHORTHORNS!

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



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

## VALENTINE FICHT, Maple Leaf Farm, Oriel, Ontario,

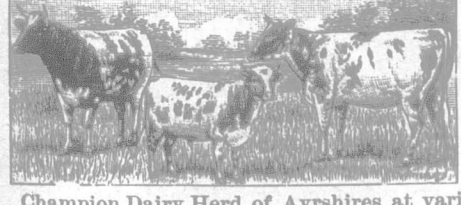
Offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings, and two-year-olds also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize, Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R. 335-1-y-om

H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont., have a few choice heifers and young cows sired by silver medal bull, Prince Albert, and from prize-winning dams of the best Cruickshank blood. Exeter Station, G. T. R., half mile. 337-1-y-om

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Goldessie Percenta 55874, A. J. C. C.; solid, light fawn; black points; five years old; latest milk test, seven and five-tenths; sire, One Hundred Per Cent.; dam, Goldessie (imported). Also Perth's Golden Jersey, dropped August, 1891, and a promising calf aged three months, son and grandson of John Bull's Eclipse; sire, J. C. C. Dam of bulls for sale—Rose of Erin, large size and rich butter cow. Crowded for room. Reasonable prices. Tabulated pedigrees to purchaser.

J. D. STEWART, 347-a-om Russeldale, Perth Co., Ont.



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write R. ROBERTSON, Howick, Que. 343-y-om

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At the head of herd is Nell's John Bull, grandson of Ida of St. Lamberts. Females from \$75 to \$150. Our stud is principally composed of the get of Almont Wilkes 2193 and General Stanton, the sire of more horses in the 30 list than any sire in Canada.

Jonathan Carpenter, 337-1-y-m WINONA, ONT.

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One or two good A. J. C. C. Jerseys, due to calve early in December. In part exchange, three or four bull calves, seven, eight and nine months old, balance in cash. Particulars to A. F. ASHMEAD, 347-a-om ST. FOYE RD., QUEBEC.

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25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 327-1-y-om

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

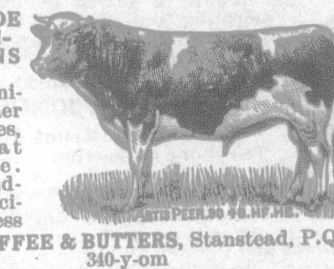
## ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SPECIAL OFFERING. Four grand young Guernsey Bulls— one two-year-old, one yearling and two calves—all winners at the largest shows in Canada. Write quick and get prices. IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.—Orders booked now for fall pigs. We have a grand lot of sows due to farrow in October and November. SHROPSHIRES.—A few ram lambs left; all the ewe lambs sold. Also a few choice COLLIE PUPS: Dogs, \$10.00 each; Bitches, \$7.00, from prize stock. Address, 333-y-om J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

## JERSEY BULLS

Two Yearling Bulls; one Bull Calf, eight months; registered; solid color, and from rich butter stock. J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 347-a-om

SUNNYSIDE HOLSEIN-FRIESIANS Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address, McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P. Q. 340-y-om



## F. A. FOLGER RIDEAU FARM, KINGSTON, ONT.



Holstein :- Cattle. 331-1-y-om

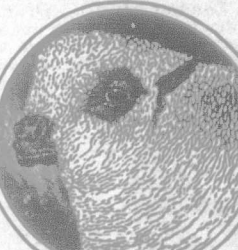
HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES None but the best are kept at BROCKHOLME FARM, Ancaster, Ont. R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 337-1-y-om

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Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearling ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother of the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000. I can now offer for sale over 100 imported shearling ewes as good as any I ever imported. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London. 325-y-om



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Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mrs. Richard Gibson advertises in this issue a very fine lot of Bronze Turkeys. See ad.

J. B. Clapp, Melita, has recently purchased from A. A. Titus the Shorthorn bull, Duke of Brandon - 16413 - by Duke of Penketh, by Heir Apparent, and he has also purchased from J. A. S. Macmillan, of Brandon, a remarkably fine Shropshire ram.

Mr. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, writes up that the sale of young bulls held on the farm on November 10th, was not as great a success as could have been wished; it being a cash sale, there were few buyers. Mr. D. Monroe, of Neepawa, got the handsome young Holstein bull calf. The Galloway went to J. E. Smith. Only one of the Ayrshires was sold, and that was secured by A. Muter Brandon.

At a recent visit to the poultry yards of Mr. Maw of Main St. north, Winnipeg, a choice lot of Plymouth Rocks were seen, as well as Bronze turkeys and other pure-bred fowl. Mr. Maw informs us that he has not been able to fill the numerous orders received for birds formerly, and has been stocking up hoping to be able to do so in future. He now has several hundred fine birds, and has made arrangements to secure new blood of the best quality. Parties must find it advantageous in making selections to have such a number to choose from.

The Breeders' Gazette, published by the J. H. Sanders Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., a journal devoted to the live stock industry of the United States, has supplied the fullest and most complete reports of the Columbian dairy test throughout the period of the show of any of our exchanges. Its report on the live stock exhibits were most exhaustive, and showed evidence of great care and impartiality in their preparation. We wish our contemporary every success in the war against the great American Scum, and in its efforts for the advancement of the live stock industry of our southern neighbors.

Mr. Reid, of Maple Farm, Souris, reports the sale of stock, which was held last month, as having been rather unsatisfactory, prices being very low. Following are the principal buyers: J. W. Barter, Hartney, secured two imported rams and fourteen ewes, thus laying the foundation for as good a flock of Shropshires as is in Manitoba. A. S. Barton, Boissevain, bought a pair of imported ewes; A. Cartwright, of Souris, one pair of imported lambs and one pair of Yorkshire pigs; Mr. Armstrong, Souris, one pair of Yorkshires; Mr. Campbell, Souris, one ram and one ewe; and Mr. Greeman, Souris, bought some of the cattle.

The dispersion sale of Greig Bros. Shorthorns, on November 15th, did not result very favorably to the proprietors, prices ruling very low indeed for the quality of stock offered. The herd bull, Duke of Lyndale, and two cows, went to Mr. John Haverly, of Winnipeg; Mr. Peter Campbell, of Carman, secured a bull calf and a heifer, and Isaac Campbell, of the same place, took home a heifer in calf to Duke of Lyndale; Mr. Lister bought a heifer and a bull calf for Mr. Drew, of Armstrong Lake, Assa; two of the best cows and a bull calf went to Clearsprings - A. Adams taking one cow, and John Lunn a cow and calf; Mr. Glen, of Winnipeg, bought three females; Mr. Protheroe took an old show cow and a big strong heifer home to St. Norbert; Wm. Christie, of Glenlea, and Wm. Gillies, of Pigeon Bluff, secured a heifer each; S. R. Henderson, of Kildonan, bought a heifer and a bull calf. Others went to people in the district.

NOTICES.

The Page Wire Fence Co. are constantly pushing their fence to the front. See their change of advt.

MEDALS FOR THE RELIABLE. The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have been awarded highest honors, medal and diploma on their incubator and brooder combined, and a medal for hot water brooder. This is a very gratifying award, as there were exhibited a large number of incubators. Singularly enough, however, the Reliable was the only incubator from the incubator city of Quincy that competed for the prize. We congratulate them on their success.

GOTSWOLD RIDGE FARM

The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Gotswold Sheep in Ontario. Shearling Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station. 333-1-y-om



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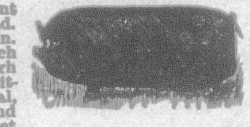


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ISRAEL GRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

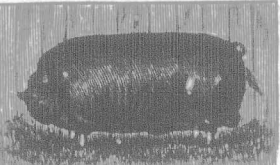
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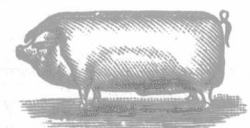
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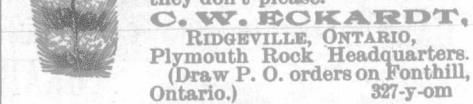
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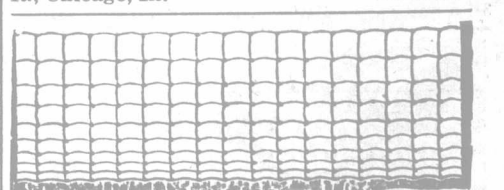
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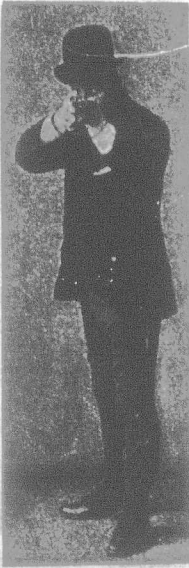
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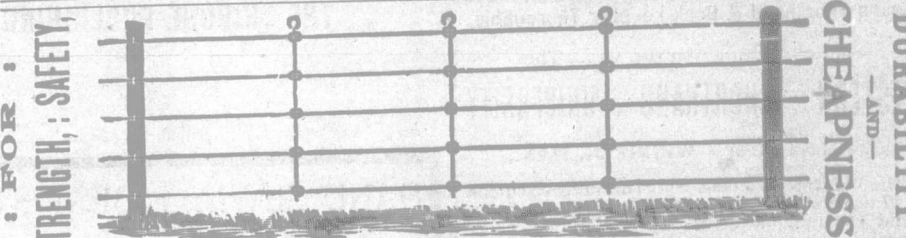
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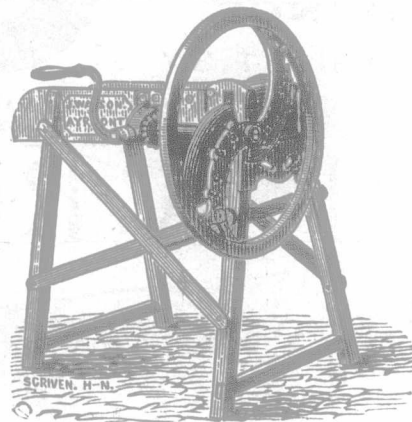
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