

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

J.G. Robertson, V.S. Oct 92

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



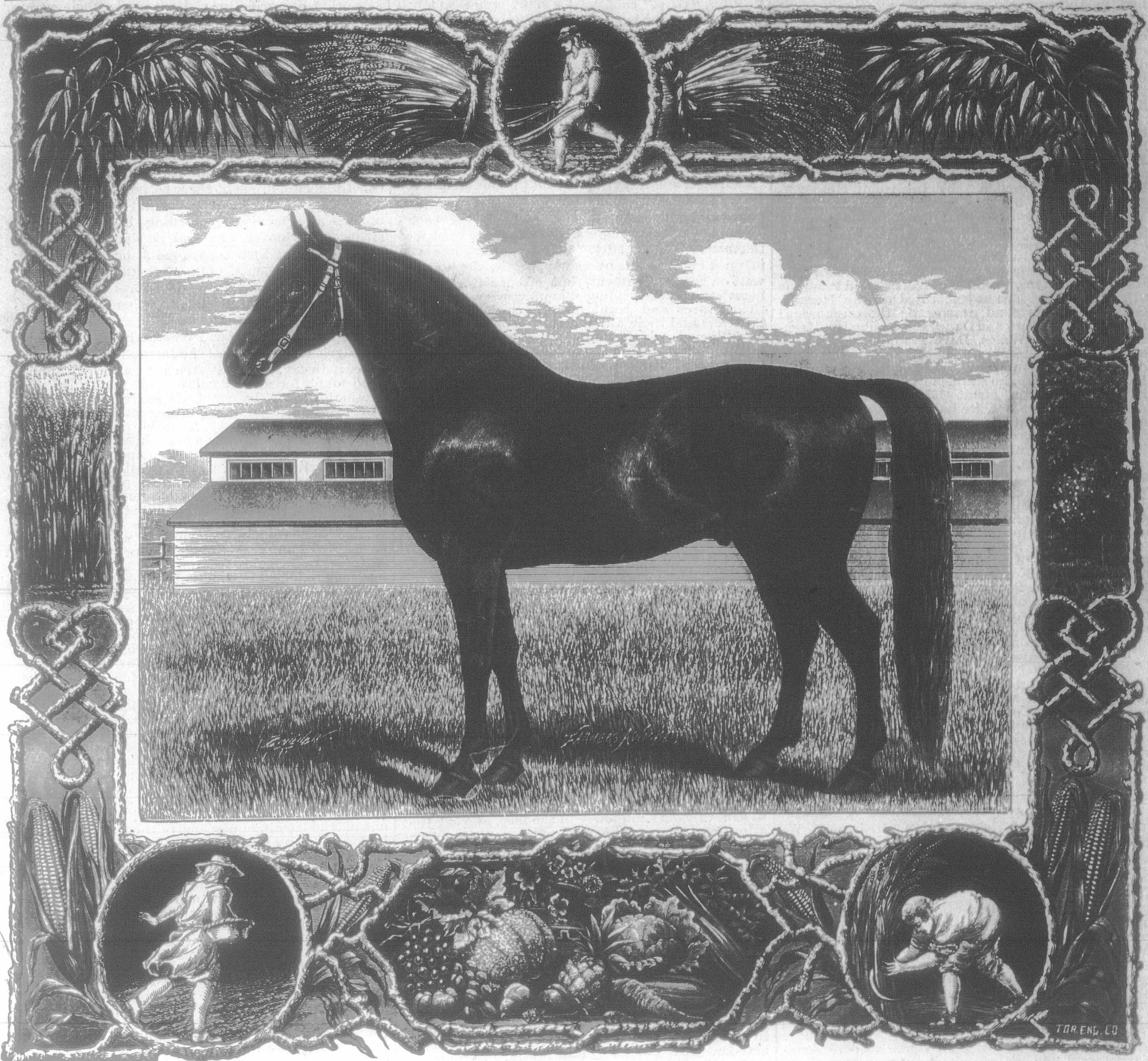
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. IV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 6, 1893.

No. 41.



THE YORKSHIRE COACH STALLION, STAMFORD BRIDGE SWELL.
THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. ALFRED & JOS. B. CHAMBERS, WAWANESA, MAN.

A Sweepstakes Winner.

The Yorkshire Coach horse is not so well known in Manitoba as he deserves. In England in anti-railway days this very valuable breed performed the work of the iron horse of to-day. It was he that hauled the heavy coach with its passengers and boxes, and such merchandise as required rapid transit, and conveyed His Majesty's mails at a speed which, all things considered, seems marvellous at this day, having been bred for generations for this particular work. Since introduction of steam these horses were for many years kept to run coaches where no railroad had found its way.

It was by a judicious selection of sires, and careful mating them with suitable mares, that the three essentials, weight to haul the load, pace to go the distance within a limited time, and constitution to endure for years, were combined in this splendid breed. A cut of a typical Yorkshire Coach horse is presented in this number—Stamford Bridge Swell, owned by Alfred & Joseph B. Chambers, of Wawanessa, Man. Stamford Bridge Swell was imported by Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, in 1891, who purchased him from John Kirby, of Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, as a two-year-old. This gentleman is known in the North Country as one of the very best breeders of Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Coaches, and his reputation as a keen judge of horses is equally well established. Stamford Bridge Swell was sold to Messrs. Chamber Bros. in the spring of 1892, and since going into their hands has made an enviable record. He was first at the summer show, 1892, at Glenboro; at Brandon Summer Show, 1892, he was first in the carriage class as a three-year-old, a diploma as best carriage stallion any age, and also winner of diploma for sweepstakes stallion, including thoroughbred, roadster and general purpose horses. At the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1892, he won first in the carriage class as a three-year-old, and silver cup for the best carriage stallion any age, beating Yorkshire Lad, winner in aged class, a horse that won sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1888. Stamford Bridge Swell was sired by Lord Westbrook 883, C. B. S. B., dam by Palestine 613, granddam by Inkerman Herb 237, great granddam by Engineer (773). His sire, Lord Westbrook, is only seven years old, but already gives promise of becoming one of the greatest sires in England, while a close student of the Yorkshire Coach stud book, who examines the extended pedigree, will find the names of Encouragement 705, Richmond Lad 258, Wonderful Lad 361, and Paulinus 947, names that are as celebrated as the Hermit, Gallop and Ormond among the thoroughbreds; Fireaway, Denmark and Danegault among the Hackneys; Prince of Wales, Darnley and Lord Erskine among the Clydesdales; Big Ben, Hitchin Conqueror and Vulcan among the Shires. Individually he is a great horse, he stands 16.3 hands, and weighs in good condition about 1550 pounds. He is a solid bay without a white hair, black points, mane and tail, which latter just sweeps the ground. He is of commanding appearance, head and eyes denoting courage and intelligence and a strong individuality, superb rein, short back, powerful loin, long, smooth quarters, muscles and sinews as hard as whip cords, legs and feet of the very best quality. While perhaps his action is his best point, altogether he gives one the impression of having any amount of power in reserve. He should be invaluable to this country. Mr. Joseph B. Chambers has also a very select lot of Clydesdales. Laird Blackburn, a son of Lord Erskine, dam a granddaughter of Prince of Wales, is at the head of this stud; he is a capital specimen of the low down, muscular, active, clean legged Clydesdale, and just the sort the country needs. He was respectively first and second at the Brandon Summer Show, and third at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1892. Two mares in the stud are Nell of Greenhead and Garnet of Greenhead, daughter of Garnet Cross, the first mentioned being winner of silver medal for best mare any age. Yellow O'Neil, Nell of Greenhead's horse foal, was first at Brandon and first at Winnipeg. Garnet of Greenhead has a late filly foal which was too young to exhibit. All are wintering well, and will no doubt be to the front again in the coming summer.

Pork packers are busy circulating a petition among members of the Dominion Parliament, requesting that they may be allowed to import and slaughter in bond American-fed swine. The product therefrom will doubtless be sent to Europe as Canadian goods. This certainly is not in the interests of Canadian farmers, who should strongly oppose such a course. If Canada is to build up a bacon trade, the fat, lardy pork from Western corn-fed hogs will not help to do it. Canadian packers have spoken strongly against the Canadian farmer feeding corn to the hogs that are intended for this trade, and have given us figures to show how much more valuable is the Canadian product. Then why ask for what they have spoken so decidedly against themselves? The Central Institute, the Grange, the officers of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and the Patrons of Industry should let their voices be heard in protest on this question.

Duties.

Farmers throughout the Dominion are taking great interest in the parliamentary debates, and through the medium of the Central Farmers' Institutes, Patrons of Industry and Agricultural Societies they are sending to Parliament many petitions. The burden of the requests is that the duty may be taken off corn, fencing wire, agricultural machinery and coal oil. These petitions come from all parts of Canada. Mr. Pope speaks for the eastern section, and especially for Quebec; Mr. Davin represents western agriculturists. Mr. McCarthy has also presented petitions signed by many thousand farmers. The Patrons of Industry sent an able deputation to Ottawa, and were received by Mr. Foster and Sir John Thompson, who listened to the forcible and able arguments of the delegates.

The budget speech gives no special encouragement to farmers. A small reduction has been made in duty on coal oil, and 12½ per cent. on binding cord. Minister Foster has promised that he and two of his colleagues will visit various sections of Canada and study the trade question, and before next session will be in a position to recommend necessary changes in the tariff. Manufacturers will in the meantime strengthen their position, and with might and main will struggle to maintain the duties. If farmers wish their interests looked after they must during the interval look alive, and not only move resolutions and sign petitions, but they must work together for their mutual benefit.

A recent number of the well-known Toronto publication, "Grip," contained a short article so much to the point that we reproduce it in part:—

"The Central Farmers' Institute has passed a resolution in favor of free trade with Britain, and reciprocity with other nations. This is all well enough in its way, but the farmers should remember that it is only votes at the polls that count. Until farmers learn to put their own interests before those of either party, and vote the way they talk, they can 'resoloot till the cows come home' without any practical result."

Farmers must take a leaf out of the manufacturers' book; these gentlemen have an association which received the support of all the leading machine men. The policy of this body is to devise means to be left the members financially. When a course has been mapped out the members support it, deputations wait on the government, but oftener the government wait on the leading manufacturers, and learn their desires and grant them, because the manufacturers and their allies, acting as one man, wield an influence which cannot be exerted except by union. 'Tis said that the manufacturers contribute handsomely towards election fund; even if they do, these funds only represent so many votes. If the farmers will determine on a course of action and present a united front, they need not fear the efforts of the "Red Parlor."

The fact is in the case of many articles of prime necessity to the farmer the duty is prohibitory, and therefore hardly any revenue is derived from these, for the simple reason that only in incidental cases are these articles imported. The government therefore is no gainer, while the farmer has to pay just what any ring of monopolists choose to place on their goods. Again, the duty on implements and machinery used on the farm ranges from 35 to 50 per cent., but it must be remembered imported goods are not only liable to the duty, but a percentage is also added to this duty; for instance, a wholesale dealer buys goods, the original cost of which is \$100; duty, \$40—total \$140. On this he must make a profit of at least 20 per cent., and the retailer a profit of 20 per cent. The price to consumer would be \$201.60, or more than double the original cost.

We advise farmers to obtain a full list of custom tariffs, and go over the goods used by them and see just what the duties are. In every case reckon the duties on the wholesale price of goods, then consider whether it will be wise for farmers, who represent seven-tenths of our population, to continue to pay that a few manufacturers may become millionaires. Now that our infant industries have become gigantic corporations—for instance, the Massey-Harris firm of Toronto—and farmers are losing rather than making money as a class, is it not time to look this question fairly in the face, and ask that attention from our rulers that the condition of the farmers and the magnitude of their interests demand? We must not deceive ourselves; unless we show our strength and a determination to obtain our rights as a class, we need not expect redress, nor can we hope to obtain more from the one party than the other. What we hope to achieve must be accomplished by united efforts. As soon as politicians see a united yeomanry, instead of spurning us they will court our support and good will.

We trust all our readers will carefully follow the debates which are going on in the House. By these we can judge who are really representing their constituents, and who are merely representing themselves by blindly following a party, hoping thereby to by-and-by receive a reward from the party commander. It is wonderful how few M. P.'s represent their constituents, and how many represent themselves.

Tariff Reform.

With the political aspect of affairs, with free trade, or any other phase of the trade question, we do not purpose to deal, as none of these come within the province of an agricultural paper. But what we want to emphasize is, that all articles, upon which directly depends the production of any of our agricultural exports, should be placed upon such a basis, as regards the arrangement of the tariff, that they may be obtained at the lowest cost price, or rather that they may be purchased free of duty in the cheapest markets of the world. The Canadian farmer has competitors in every country that is producing the same line of agricultural products, the principal market for which is Great Britain, whose ports are free to all countries alike. The only plan by which the Canadian farmer can be given advantage, or placed upon an equal footing with his opponents, is to furnish him with the material required in production at the cheapest possible rate. By imposing a duty upon any articles required, whether it applies to grain production or stock feeding, adds just so much to the cost of producing them. The turf winner has to carry weight in a handicap; in order to give his antagonist the advantage. If the Canadian farmer is hampered with a duty on these articles, he is placed in the same position.

For a length of time the agriculturists of Canada have been clamoring for tariff reform, and on this subject they have spoken with no uncertain sound. Every industry and profession, with the single exception of agriculture, have made their wants known and brought influence to bear, through their organizations, and by this means have obtained legislation suitable to their requirements. At the same time, the associations representing agricultural interests have spent their time in quibbling over party politics or the trade question from a political standpoint, and, by so doing, have lost the influence they otherwise would have gained. The representative of agricultural interests in the Ottawa House of Commons, elected from rural constituencies, are sent there as political partisans. They consider themselves bound to support or oppose any measure according to the political stripe of the mover, and find no time to look after the interests of their constituents, or make a study of their requirements. Like the badly broken team, each baffles the other in his efforts to outdo his colleague, instead of pulling together with a determination of removing the load.

Arguing from a farmers' standpoint, we claim that agriculture deserves the same privileges as any other industry, and that free raw material applies with double force to this cause, as it is from this source the majority of the country's exports are derived. For instance, corn or any other cattle feed should be admitted free of duty, to enable our feeders and exporters to compete with those from other countries, and thus stimulate the export cattle trade. At this particular time, when Canadian cattle are restricted from being moved from the point of debarkation in Great Britain, it is all the more imperative that we should be given all the advantage obtainable. At present corn is lower in price to the British cattle feeder than in Ontario. If we could import corn free of duty it would do more to finish our cattle and encourage feeding than all the talk that has been indulged in concerning this question.

The exports of Canadian cattle and cattle products have already aggregated over \$20,000,000 annually, and are capable of still greater development in the near future. But numbers of our weak-kneed politicians claim that free corn would lower the price of our coarse grains. Now the average sum of these, taking the exports for the last five years, hardly reaches \$4,000,000 annually, and have probably already attained their highest limit—at least, they show decrease rather than increase. In this case which of these is of most value to the country, and which are the most deserving of legislative assistance? Or why foster a declining \$4,000,000, when it is at the expense of the \$20,000,000 industry that is yearly becoming greater.

Binding twine is another article which has aroused a great deal of discussion, and, in fact, is one of the burning questions of the day. We only have the figures relative to Ontario in this case, but they will illustrate what we require. From Ontario we annually export grain on which twine is used to the value of \$4,580,000, and it is computed that we use 8,000,000 pounds of twine to bind what is grown in Ontario, on which the farmers have paid a duty of 25 per cent., which at 10 cents per pound would be 2½ cents on every pound used; or, in other words, the farmers of Ontario are paying a duty of nearly 5 cents on every \$1 worth of grain exported.

We cite these as two instances where assistance is urgently needed. If our legislators will only take the trouble of looking up this question, they will find that many of the items on which our export trade depends are similarly handicapped, and it remains for them to show a disposition to assist or retard that branch of industries in which the greatest number of the people are engaged, and by which the whole of our enterprises are supported.

Shorthorns at Mr. Alexander's, Bridgen, Ont.

Through the announcement that has already appeared in our advertising columns, our readers have learned that Mr. Alexander has decided to sell his herd at auction, the 23rd of March being the date he has fixed upon to hold the sale.

The coming event will present an opportunity for purchasing cattle of a special line of breeding that seldom occurs, as Mr. Alexander has been a stout believer in the efficacy of Booth blood, and Booth blood of a high order, in which line he has continued to breed for a number of years.

Having had many years' experience in cattle breeding in the old country, he readily understood the necessity of starting upon a right foundation. In view of this he selected and purchased two imported cows, Lady Violet Lustre =2181= and Beauty Fifteenth =31=, the first mentioned cow having been bred in the noted herd of the Duke of Richmond, Gordon Castle, Forchabers, Scotland, her blood lines containing some of the choicest Booth blood—through her sire, the Warlaby bull Royal Hope, and her grandsire, Montrose; and it was the character of the offspring which this cow produced that induced Mr. Alexander to continue in this line of breeding. Lady Violet has also proved a most profitable breeder, having produced nine heifers and two bulls, and, to judge by appearances, still has several years of usefulness in store for her owner.

Another choicely bred cow that has also left her mark in the herd is imported Beauty Fifteenth, bred at Upper Mill, and sired by that grand bull Heir of Englishman, that has done so much for the herd of Mr. W. S. Marr, of Upper Mill.

Upon these cows nothing but the best imported bulls were used for a number of years, the greatest care being made in selection, with a view to breed up a herd equal in merit to the original animals.

More recently Sir T. C. Booth, bred by Mr. William Linton, Aurora, sired by imported British Hero, his dam being imported Rachel, has been used. This bull proved an exceptionally good getter, and to him Mr. Alexander ascribes in a great measure the success and prominence the herd has attained, although he speaks in very high terms regarding the present lord of the harem, Lord Linton, also a thick useful bull; and to judge by the calves sired by him, he is quite equal to any of his predecessors.

It is now nearly four years since a member of our staff had the pleasure of visiting this herd, and the encomiums passed at that time we desire to repeat. The cattle are in a capital breeding condition; the cows and heifers are an exceedingly useful lot; they show the Booth characteristics in a high degree; their large, deep frames, thrifty appearance, depth of natural flesh, together with their predisposition to easy keeping and good constitutions, should make them most desirable cattle for those wishing to purchase.

The herd is in most profitable breeding shape, as every cow and heifer that is sufficiently old either will be offered with calf at foot or advanced in calf, no doubtful breeders will be offered for sale.

Extravagant prices are not expected, as Mr. Alexander considers himself rather out of the stream as regards locality. At all events this sale will afford a good opportunity for breeders in Western Ontario to lay the foundation of a herd, or replenish the ranks of one they may have already established.

Some Notes on Sheep Breeding.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR EDITOR,—I have read the ADVOCATE with a great deal of interest; I think it is an excellent paper, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer. I noticed in one or two of the ADVOCATES a few practical hints on sheep raising. I thought I would add my experience to theirs; perhaps it may be useful to others. Now, while I have not raised a sheep in Manitoba, I was an extensive breeder in Ontario.

After trying the effects of different kinds of feed on my sheep, I came to the conclusion that there was nothing better than good pea straw (half threshed), with a little ground grain in spring. My sheep did well on it; they were in good condition in the spring. They gave me less trouble in lambing, and the lambs were large and healthy.

When I first started to raise sheep I noticed that several ewes had twin lambs every other year. I came to the conclusion that by care in mating I might have a pair of large, healthy lambs each year from each of my ewes. This was my plan: I selected the largest and healthiest twin ewe lambs for breeding purposes; then I secured as large a twin ram as I could get; I mated them, and the result was that I had two large, healthy lambs from each ewe every year.

I found, by selecting the largest lambs each year, my sheep increased in size instead of becoming smaller. I received the highest market price for my sheep and lambs. I might say that I started with Cotswold ewes and crossed with a Lincoln ram; by so doing I got a fair amount of wool of good sample, and a large-boned, fleshy sheep.

I intend securing a few good sheep, and my plan shall be the same in this country as in Ontario. I shall go further and select ewes that give the largest amount of milk. I also believe that, with care in selecting, I can have ewes that will give me three and four lambs each year, and large, healthy ones at that.

Yours truly,
Virden, Man.

PRACTICAL.

Scheduling Canadian Cattle Again.

DEAR SIR,—I see in a late issue of your paper an article stating that the restrictions imposed on Canadian cattle by the British Government is an outrage on Canadians, and the article is endorsed by Frankland, of Toronto, who also says that instead of said restrictions being upheld by public men should be cried down, as in his opinion the restrictions now imposed on the exportation of Canadian cattle will cause great hardship to men who have been selling a class of cattle known as stockers. Now, I claim the above is wrong. In the first place we have been shipping stockers to the Old Country markets, and shipping hay and other feed to be used by farmers in the said country for feeding stock, thereby paying extra freight on the food, whereas if fed at home the same cost that carries the stocker would carry the finished steer and save the extra freight on the feed. In the second place, if we kept our steers at home and finished them, there would be a better demand for fat cattle in the Old Country. From Canada we would send finished cattle to take the place of stockers. And I claim instead of the farmer taking less for cattle heretofore known as stockers, farmers and others who have started the system of stall feeding will be able to pay more for the stocker than dealers can possibly pay, or ever could pay, and make a profit exporting such cattle; and, by so doing, will also have a rich manure pile to enrich his land with, instead of poor, rotted straw, which would not pay for hauling out on the land, instead of enriching the land. Such manure opens the soil, and is no use to it, whereas a coat of manure from stables where plenty of rich food is supplied stock will cause the land to yield at least ten bushels to the acre more, making to the farmer double profit for feeding.

N. IRONSIDE.

[We would like to know what our correspondent thinks about this business now, since the American Government, acting on the assumption that the British Government knew their business and had discovered pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle, have placed a ninety days' quarantine on cattle entering from Canada, thereby placing Canadian shippers entirely in the hands of the Canadian transportation companies, who will doubtless raise their rates, and in consequence the producer will have to take less for his beast, whether a stocker or a "finished" steer. And, again, does any thinking man imagine that our southern neighbors would have expended so much capital and energy trying to get the British Government to take off the present restrictions on their cattle, so as to enable them to export "stockers", if after some years' trial they had found it the "great blessing in disguise" so many Canadians now claim it to be? We recognize the fact that it would be better to feed all Canadian cattle at home and export them as finished beasts. But this does not overcome the difficulty. Our prime beasts must also be slaughtered at landing; they cannot be shipped inland alive, but must die at the abattoir a few hours after landing.]

Horse Breeding for a Special Purpose.

BY A. B. SCOTT, VANNECK, ONT.

I am well aware that this subject may not be very interesting to a great many farmers who are overstocked with horses, and, perhaps, trying to get out of the business and go into something that is booming. Now, that is a wrong course to pursue, for you will have to sell at a sacrifice and buy at a very high price, and by the time you have stock to sell again that class of stock may be as cheap as horses are now, so that, by that course, you are just chasing the market and are not likely to overtake it.

If ever we expect our horses to reach a high standard in their classes, we must breed intelligently, using our very best judgment, and not as a great many have been doing—breeding merely to raise a colt.

There was a time when the breeding of general purpose horses in Canada was carried on at a fair profit, but that time has passed. The introduction of the cable and trolley cars has greatly reduced the demand for this class of horses.

Anyone who takes the trouble to study the principal horse markets cannot fail to see that if there is anything to be made by breeding horses, it must be by breeding for a special purpose, and people who persist in breeding to cheap, mongrel-bred stallions must pay the penalty of their folly by being stocked with a class of horses that there is no demand for. There are plenty of pure-bred stallions of the different classes within the reach of all, at reasonable rates, so that there is no excuse for using poor sires; but do not suppose that all depends on the sire, for it is of the utmost importance to select our best mares for dams. Everyone ought to consider what class he is going to raise, and strive to have the very best in that class.

In the principal markets of the United States, good road, carriage, express and heavy draft horses are selling well, and, I think, there is a fair prospect of having the privilege of selling in these markets in the near future; but, if we do not breed the right kind, we will not have them to sell when the opportunity comes.

Chatty Letter from the States.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

The cattle market is still disappointing to feeders, though some dealers look for much higher prices shortly.

The best cattle are selling at \$6, or quite a dollar higher than a year ago, considering the difference in quality.

Cottonseed-meal-fed Texas cattle are selling here now at \$4@4.75 per 100 lbs., and are sharply competing with the poorly fed corn cattle.

The Government figures on the number of live stock in the country are not regarded as being very accurate. The estimated present number of domestic animals on farms, ranches, and the public range are as follows:—Horses, 16,206,802; mules, 2,331,128; cows, 16,424,087; other cattle, 35,954,196; sheep, 47,253,553; swine, 46,094,807. The increase in mules is very slight. The apparent increase in sheep exceeds 2,000,000, a continuation of the movement which commenced in 1880, by which numbers have increased nearly 5,000,000 in four years. In the case of swine there was a small pig crop last spring, and the late advance in pork products has caused the slaughtering of some portion of the stock of mature animals. As the average age now attained by these animals is less than a year, there is a liability to extreme fluctuations in the numbers, which is possible of no other species.

If there is one thing more certain than another in the American live stock industry, that thing is that there is no longer any profit in raising scrub horses.

The following people are buying export cattle in Chicago, and the numbers following their names show about the number of cars they are buying per week:—Goldsmith, 47; Hathaway, 37; Lehman, 13; Morris, 81; Myers & H., 5; Schwartzchild & S., 30; making a total of 213 cars, against 443 for the corresponding week last year.

The top price reached for hogs so far is \$3.75. The cause of the check in the upward tendency was twofold: (1) Prices were very high and considered dangerous, and (2) farmers and feeders have been crowding everything in the shape of a hog to market to realize while prices were so tempting. Lately the market has been on the down grade quite rapidly. Some dealers think it will be only temporary, and that prices will, after a while, go higher than ever, while others think that the bear influences will be strong enough to keep prices below \$7 until more hogs can be raised.

Some dealers are expecting more sheep than hogs at Chicago some one month within the next six months. As there are more sheep than hogs in the country, according to the Government estimate, their expectations may be realized. Sheep receipts for the week ending Feb. 18 eclipsed all previous records, being 53,754 head. But large as was the supply prices were a shade higher at the close than at the beginning of the week, the demand having developed unusual and unexpected activity. Less than 10,000 head were taken by eastern buyers, local dressed-meat shippers being the principal buyers. From \$4.75 to \$5.25 was the range at which most of the trading in sheep was done, and \$5.25 to \$6 bought the bulk of the lambs. The fact that values have held up so well during the late heavy receipts has been a source of much encouragement to sheep feeders. One of the strongest factors that has operated toward strengthening sheep prices has been the high price of pork and pork products. The consumption of mutton has been greatly increased for this reason, and is likely to be until the crop of hogs is again sufficient to reduce values to their natural level. There is very little demand for sheep from Eastern sources, partly because supplies in the Atlantic States have been heavy, and again because prices at Chicago are too high, being buoyed up to a great extent by competition among refrigerator men. The general outlook of the sheep situation for the next ninety days is considered favorably by many sheep men, though there are some who entertain the opinion that no such prices will be secured in April and May as prevailed last year. Sheep receipts the following week, however, were over 60,000, again breaking the record. It is said there are lots of sheep at western stations which owners are anxious to sell, not caring to make them very heavy.

A New Herd Book.

We have received a copy of Volume I. of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, compiled and edited by Mr. D. E. Smith, of Brampton, Ont., under authority of the H.-F. Association of Canada. It contains a list of the Association members, list of cattle owners, constitution and by-laws, a history of the breed, scale of points and description, the pedigrees of 400 bulls and 714 cows, and list of transfers. It is well indexed, contains illustrations of many noted animals, and is a very creditable volume of great value to breeders of the "black-and-whites," the preparation of which must have involved an immense amount of labor on the part of Mr. Smith.

Profit in Hogs.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—As I read a good deal in the ADVOCATE and other papers in reference to the profit in keeping hogs, I thought I would give a statement of what one brood sow has done for us. I will give the statement in detail for the first year.

On the 4th of March, 1891, she had a litter of eleven pigs, and when they were five weeks old we sold six of them for fifteen dollars cash; the other five we kept till the 15th December, when we killed them and sold them for seven cents per pound. They weighed just a trifle of 1,000 lbs. We got \$70 cash. Then on Sept. 10th she had a litter of nine. We sold two of them at the Russell show for \$5. We kept the seven till the middle of March, when we killed four and sold in Russell at seven cents per pound. The four weighed 620 lbs. Then we kept the other three till sometime in April and killed for home use. They averaged 175 lbs. Now, I find altogether these items make the following amount:

Six young pigs.....	\$ 15 00
1,000 lbs. of pork, @ 7c.....	70 00
Two young pigs.....	5 00
620 lbs. of pork, @ 7c.....	43 40
525 lbs. of pork for home use, @ 7c.....	36 75

Total.....\$170 15

And further, on the last day of February, 1892, she had a litter of eleven. We sold four of them on the 1st of April for ten dollars. We kept the seven till the last of November, when we killed them all; they averaged 220 lbs., but on account of the low price of pork we made bacon of it, and will keep it till summer. Then on Sept. 10th, 1892, she had a litter of eight. We are feeding them now. They are fine ones, and by the last of March will easily make 175 lbs. each. And last, but not least, on the 28th of January, 1893, she had twelve more, but lost five. The other seven are real beauties.

Now, as to the breed. The sow is a well bred Berkshire; the hog a thoroughbred Yorkshire, imported and owned by R. McLennan, Esq., Minniska. As to the feed, the first year we had very little till fall in the way of grain, but lots of skim milk. We fattened them with barley chop. The rest have had a fair supply of grain all along, always chopped and well soaked, with a fair supply of milk added when fed. This involves a good deal of labor, but our mission here is to labor.

Minniska, Man.

JOHN D. GARNETT.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held February 15th at Brantford. The Secretary presented his annual report, which showed males registered in new herd book to be 427; cows, 727—a total of 1,154. Males transferred, 128; females, 131—total, 259. There are 73 members in the Association.

The yearly statement shows the finances of the Association to be in a flourishing condition. After publishing the herd book and defraying other annual executive expenses, a balance of \$144.06 is still on hand.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President—R. H. Crump, Masonville; 1st Vice-President, H. Bollert, Cassel; 2nd Vice-President, T. W. Charlton, St. George; 3rd Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; 4th Vice-President, R. Marshall, Edmonton. Directors for two years—Wm. Shunk, Sherwood, and A. Kennedy, Ayr. The other directors are Messrs. Hallman and Suhring. Secretary-Treasurer, D. E. Smita, Churchville. Auditors—G. W. Clemons, St. George; J. H. Patten, Paris. Representatives to Industrial Exhibition—W. B. Smith and Wm. Shunk.

Toronto was fixed as the next place of meeting, first Tuesday in February, 1894.

The following were recommended as judges for exhibitions:—Messrs. Shunk, Stevenson, Bollert, Hallman, D. E. Smith, Crump, and H. McCaugherty. Inspectors of imported cattle—Messrs. Hallman, Bollert, Stevenson, Crump, and Shunk.

The salary of the Secretary was, on motion, fixed at \$200, railway and other travelling expenses of the Executive Committee to be paid. The Secretary's salary last year was sixty per cent. of the earnings. Mr. Smith this year proposed doing it for fifty per cent., but this not being entertained, he tendered his resignation, and Mr. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., was appointed. Mr. Hallman was then elected auditor in place of Mr. Clemons.

Papers were read by Messrs. R. H. Crump, Charlton, Stevenson, H. Bollert, and A. C. Hallman.

The Association decided, regarding certain cattle seeking admission, to adhere rigidly to the present herd book rules as the only safe course.

In a future issue we will give the papers read before the Association.

Quarantining Canadian Cattle.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I notice the severe strictures on Secretary Rusk in your last issue re quarantining Canadian cattle? Are you right in your premises? No one knows the value of the live stock export trade with Great Britain better than the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. Ever since his appointment he has worked steadily towards securing for the Western cattle men the privileges enjoyed by Canada. He has in turn bullied, cajoled, threatened, and at last demanded that right, and it is only the fact of the discovery of pleuro (though very doubtful of it being the contagious form) in some of the shipments that has prevented him gaining his object. And if it will strengthen his hand to gain that much-to-be-desired result, by following suit to the English lead, can you blame him? Can you with any more reason blame England for scheduling us? As the son of an English farmer, whose herd was twice decimated by the dreaded scourge, I fully sympathize with the farmers of Great Britain, who have lost many millions of pounds worth of cattle from imported disease, and who only ask protection so far as to compel the slaughter of cattle at port of entry. I say when England found some of our cattle diseased, and that we were allowing cattle from a scheduled country to pass our borders without the necessary quarantine, again, I say, can you blame the English Minister of Agriculture? Then upon whom shall the blame be saddled? The Order-in-Council of last Saturday explains the whole matter. It appears that cattle have been allowed into the Canadian Northwest without undergoing the necessary quarantine. What I would ask you to ascertain, if possible, is:—1st. How came these cattle to evade the Act of Parliament enforcing a ninety days quarantine? 2nd. Was the Act amended to enable them to do so; if so, when? 3rd. If by Order-in-Council, the date? 4th. If not by Act of Parliament, or Order-in-Council, whether is the Department of Customs or Department of Agriculture responsible? I may say here, that I am satisfied there has never been a case of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa in Ontario—I have seen so much of the disease that I could recognize it; neither do I believe it is to be found elsewhere in the Dominion. And I would suggest that the Dominion Government secure the lungs of cattle said to be infected from the inspectors at Liverpool, and have a thorough test as to the infectiousness of the disease, by inoculating certain healthy cattle and watch the result. Of course this would have to be done by competent scientists. But what a pity our privilege was not better appreciated. Our legislators have thrown away a great national interest for the sake of a few settlers' cows; have thrown away what the United States have been striving for years to obtain, and what probably will never be allowed to us again.

RICHARD GIBSON,

Pres. Dom. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Delaware.

[Americans did not quarantine Canadian cattle because they believed pleuro existed in Canada, but as a matter of business. Mr. Gibson will admit that Mr. Rusk has been very unfriendly to Canada, and has shown his dislike in a marked way whenever he had an opportunity. Can Mr. Gibson explain why he has refused to recognize all Canadian records, and insists on compelling Canadians to record in inferior American records, or pay duty on all pure-bred stock sent from Canada to the U. S.? With Mr. Gibson we concur that the blame of having Canadian cattle scheduled by England may be laid at the door of the Dominion Government. Even now the advisability of allowing American hogs to come in in bond and be slaughtered is being considered at Ottawa, notwithstanding the fact that American bacon is inferior to Canadian, and that American hogs suffer from diseases not known in Canada. We will answer Mr. Gibson's questions re the admission of American cattle into Canada in our next issue.]

The largest creamery in the world is near St. Albans, Vermont, in the United States. Twelve thousand cows, owned by 700 farmers, supply it with cream, and the average daily product is 10,000 lbs., or five tons of butter. All cream received is tested in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the amount of butterfat in the average product of each farmer's dairy, and he is paid daily for the butter value he brings in. There are fifty-four stations for receiving the milk, and at these stations the cream is separated, and only the latter is sent on to the factory. They run a score of churns, each of which will turn off 500 lbs. of butter in one batch. The butter-working machines are four in number, and in a very few moments 80 lbs. can be properly worked and salted. They use a cartload of salt every two months, and the factory employs sixty hands, besides the forty on the station's employ force, to prepare the product.

Brandon Farmers' Institute.

This Institute again met on February 4th to discuss stock breeding, but as horses were the only stock talked about the meeting was in reality a continuation of the last one when the subject was horse breeding. An excellent paper was sent by Mr. Thos. Harkness, which was read, and this was followed by Dr. Fisher, V. S., reading a most instructive paper on the diseases of foals.

Dr. Fisher, in answer to a question, said that the pure-bred Clydes raised in this country were not as heavy as those raised in the Old Country. Mr. J. E. Smith said that a Canadian-bred two-year-old Clyde by Boydston Boy beat imported colts at Toronto Industrial in 1891. Mr. Middleton thought it was not the climate that prevented our horses being as good as in the Old Country, but that we did not get the best stock to start on that was kept on the other side. He wanted to know if when we raised horses could we sell them. He had raised a number of horses, but could not get rid of them. Dr. Fisher asked Mr. Middleton if when he began raising colts he had any fixed idea as to what he should breed. Mr. Bedford drew attention to the credit system preventing farmers getting a local market for their horses. Mr. Doran said he had horses that could take seventy bushels of wheat to market, but they were not large animals, and he therefore had the advantage over his neighbors who kept heavy horses, when it came to going home. He was decidedly opposed to extremes in breeding. Mr. Nicol thought the sooner the importation of horses ceased the better, and that farmers should make it a point of buying their horses from farmers. We can not expect to raise large horses from small mares, when the sire was rather undersized as well. As stallions can now be bought for less money than a few years ago he thought it was time the service fees were reduced. He made it a point never to breed anything but good mares. In answer to a question Mr. Nicol said the mortality among his foals had not been ten per cent. Dr. Fisher said that violent crossing was often the cause of weak foals. Mr. Vantassel thought we could create a market by raising plenty of horses that were wanted. Mr. J. E. Smith said he had no difficulty in selling all the horses he could raise, and that he found a greater demand for Manitoba-bred horses than those imported. D. F. Wilson said that he understood that the draught foals seen at the English shows were no larger than those shown at the Brandon Summer Fair, and it was probable the after care was the cause of our not raising as large draught horses as those raised in the Old Country. English and Scotchmen were noted feeders.

Free Seed Grain.

We clip the following interesting item from the "Winnipeg Tribune":—Mr. R. Kerr, general freight and passenger agent of the C. P. R., to-day replies to the representations of a committee of the Grain Exchange, which recently waited on that gentleman and urged that the railway company again follow the concession of a year ago, and carry all seed grain from points within the province free. This was greatly appreciated by the farmers last season and largely taken advantage of, resulting in a much improved sample of wheat. Mr. Kerr has been in correspondence with the officials at headquarters, and on his recommendation the company has acceded to the request and will carry seed grain to and from points within the province of Manitoba free of any freight charges.

Prize Essays.

INFORMATION WANTED.

DEAR SIR,—Would like to get some information through the ADVOCATE as to building concrete houses and walls—such details as proportions of lime and gravel, whether gravel should be coarse or fine, whether stone should be used, best thickness to make the wall—say for 14 foot wall, best method of preparation and general description of building, etc. I think this would interest many of your numerous readers, as well as

Yours respectfully,

JAMES MUNRO, Cartwright.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly answer the following query in the next issue of your valuable paper:—What kind of fencing would you recommend as being the most economical, combined with safety and durability, for enclosing pastures?

Yours truly,

INQUIRER, Portage la Prairie.

[Ed.—We would like some of our readers to give their experience on these subjects, as doubtless many besides the enquirers will be interested. The question as to fencing will become more and more important as mixed farming becomes more general. We will give a prize of five dollars for the best essay in answer to question one, essay to be in this office on or before April 20th, 1893. We also invite correspondence in answer to question two, which will be paid for at the usual rate.]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

The Farmer's Advocate is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.

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

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

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

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

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

- 1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
 - 2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.
 - 3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.
 - 4.—We invite farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
 - 5.—Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.
 - 6.—No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.
 - 7.—Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
- A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the reasons why Arbor Day should be observed at Manitoba and the Northwest public schools, with suggestions for the programme of the day. Essay to be in this office by March 15th.
- A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on the best and most profitable succulent food for stock in winter in Manitoba and N. W. T., giving methods of cultivation, handling, etc., and naming varieties. Essays to be in this office by April 15th.

Farmers Experience with Roots in 1892.

On account of the crowded state of our columns last month, we were compelled to hold the reports of roots over until the present issue. By comparing the following returns reported by many of our best farmers in different parts of Manitoba and the Northwest, our readers will obtain much valuable information regarding the different varieties of corn, potatoes and field roots. We trust that these reports will be found, not only interesting, but will also be of service by enabling them to profit by the experience of other farmers, and thus assist them in making a judicious selection of seeds for 1893.

J. A. MULLEN, CYPRESS RIVER.

Potatoes were a good crop in this locality the past season. Potatoes and roots of all kinds always do well here.

J. DALE, GRUND.

Potatoes—Is the crop I had good success with. I am a firm believer in changing seed of all kinds. First, for the best results, I always aim at having all the conditions as favorable as possible. For potatoes I summer-fallow the year before, using plenty of manure. This season I purchased four bushels of seed grown on scrub land, and cut the potatoes, which were large, into two or three sets. Early in spring I plowed the land, and about 24th of May I planted in drills three feet apart; as soon as the plants showed above ground, I harrowed twice, then as soon as the crop was high enough, I ran the plow through the drills, banking lightly; this was all the labor. From one of these sets I dug ten potatoes weighing nine pounds. From the seed I purchased I had about double the yield I had off my old seed on the same land.

P. FARGEY, MANITOU.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron do well. Roots very little grown.

J. S. THOMPSON, WASKADA.

Turnips and carrots did splendidly; they do well with us every year. The improved White Belgium carrot do well. I generally have them to feed for a month or six weeks in spring. They can be kept in pits all winter, dug from three to four feet deep. I fill within a foot from the top, put plenty hay or fine straw, three inches earth and manure on top. Never had any frozen yet. No earth on them this winter. Potatoes—Beauty of Hebron and Late Rose are the best varieties.

J. H. DUNLOP, LANGVALE.

Turnips have done well with us, Laidlaw's Improved being a favorite; but for table use combined with stock, Laidlaw's Improved Purple Top takes the cake. Carrots have also done well; our favorites are Pearce's Perfection, Chautenay, Scarlet Model, Carter's Orange, Giant and Pearce's Improved Half Long White for stock. Mangolds have not been grown much in our locality, but we have generally grown some with good results. Golden Tankard, I think, is most suitable for this climate. As a rule the season is rather short for the mammoth sorts, although sometimes they attain a good size. Potatoes do remarkably well with us. We grow Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Morning Star and Extra Early Six Weeks. Morning Star is the favorite. We have grown 640 bushels per acre. Grows good size, solid, and cooks very white and mealy.

W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT, MIDDLEBURGH.

Potatoes, with Early Rose as a standby, were medium, and are likely to be wanting next May. Turnips drilled in late gave no results, but some early sown Purple Tops did well, also soft kinds.

Fodder corn had a great year, and with me the common dent costing 70c. in Toronto, did as well as other varieties costing \$3.00 a bushel.

D. FRASER, EMERSON.

June-eating potatoes and Sunrise very good—over 300 bush. Green Aberdeen turnips, about 700 bush. Mangolds, 600 bush. White carrots very good, about 700 bush. Red carrots very good, 600. All kinds of vegetables extra good this fall. No frost to hurt anything until the 8th of October.

J. W. PARKER, BLYTHFIELD.

One variety of potato has been tried which so far is far superior to the Early Rose, being large, more prolific, and a better potato to eat; it is a little later, however. It is a large, red, round potato, with very strong growth; tough skin. I do not know its name, but it sold better than Early Rose in Winnipeg this fall, and will be more generally planted next year, as different parties are applying for seed.

H. NEWMARCH, STRATHWEN.

Turnips—Elephant Swede, Golden Ball and White Globe. Carrots—White Vosses (or Short White), Stump-rooted, Redhorn carrot. Mangolds—Long red. Potatoes—Early Rose, Thorburn, Beauty of Hebron and "The Belle."

J. H. MCCLURE, BALMORAL.

Turnips—Pearce's Improved or Rennie's Prize Taker is the best here. Carrots—the White Intermediate have yielded best for feed, the Gurrande or Short Horn for the table. Mangolds—Of all the roots for feeding, none excels the mangold; as to yield the Long Red or the Gate Post yield the most here. They are easy harvested, and are fine for milch cows. Potatoes—The Beauty of Hebron, Morning Star and Rose have all done well, but with good culture almost any variety will do well in this locality, unless it be a very late variety. The prospects are that the potato crop will pay the best of all the crops raised in this locality this year.

GEO. STEEL, GLENBORO'.

Potatoes—Early Rose. Turnips—We grow principally the Aberdeen Purple Top. They grow faster and yield larger than the Swedes, and are a sure crop.

E. J. DARROCH, MINNEDOSA.

Turnips, carrots, mangolds and potatoes have all done well, and always do well. Early Rose has been the most productive and easiest grown.

H. A. MULLINS, BINSARTH.

Potatoes very successfully grown and a fine crop last year; on my farm I grew 120 bags on half-acre. Had twelve acres of turnips, which yielded five thousand bushels, and would have been far more had the year not have been a dry one.

H. O. AVEARST, DE CLARE.

Very few roots of any kind except potatoes grown. Potatoes—Early Beauty of Hebron is the principal variety, and I think the best.

Hungarian grass or millet grown in limited quantities, and it does well; both horses and cattle eat it readily.

W. A. DOYLE, BEULAH.

Turnips—Our best are The Jumbo or Monarch Swede, which sits lightly on ground and hence is easily harvested, and the Purple Top—both grand croppers. Carrots—Steele Bros'. Short White is far away the best field variety. I have taken first prize with it each year I have grown it. Same remarks apply to Guerande or Ox Heart as a table variety. Mangolds—the Long Red has no peer. Potatoes—Too little attention is given the cultivation of this absolute necessity. The past has been a grand season for growing superior potatoes, yet owing to the slipshod cultivation in vogue, and the continued sowing of old seed, many are now buying. I have faithfully tested twenty varieties during past three years, and find the Pearl, Savory and Beauty of Hebron unexcelled. The Summit is, however, the heaviest cropper I have grown.

ALEX. T. THOMPSON, DOUGLAS.

Turnips, Carrots, Mangolds, etc., can be grown with hardly any limit their production, yielding from 500 to 800 bushels per acre, with little care more than keeping down weeds. Potatoes of several varieties are grown here, viz., Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, Elephants, Cups of the old variety—all do well, turned out about from 150 to 250 bushels per acre. The Beauty of Hebron seems to give most per acre.

R. S. M'BETH, OAK LAKE.

Turnips—Swedes were sown in very small quantity, but did well and the crop was good. Carrots—No field crop, but garden varieties do well. Mangolds—None grown to my knowledge. Potatoes—Early Rose principally grown, and they seem to give better satisfaction than other varieties as those who try other varieties generally come back to the Early Rose again.

J. LIONEL RIDOUT.

Turnips, Carrots and Mangolds have been grown in small quantities only, but do remarkably well where tried and decently cared for, as do almost any kind of roots. The Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron are the chief potatoes grown here, and usually do very well, yielding from about 150 bushels to 300 bushels to the acre, with ordinary care.

Protection Needed.

BY COUNTRYMAN.

The trend of the discussion in the newspapers just now on matters pertaining to the relationship between the farmer and the money lender seems to be in the direction of affording protection of some kind to those who are under the necessity of resorting to borrowing in order to make ends meet. Just in what particular the political economy of our times is at fault it is not our purpose to enlarge on, further than just to remark that the difficulties chargeable to the score of debt are among the most formidable which the farmer of Manitoba has to contend with at present. It is true we have an Act which exempts from seizure 100 acres of land and a fair amount of chattels, but it is of very little practical value.

A farmer willing, if he is able, to pay his debts, will, in nine cases out of ten, give security in the shape of a mortgage, either on his lands or chattels, rather than have a judgment come out against him, even though knowing himself to be safe from an execution. This results from an honest desire to pay his debts, rather than from a reluctance to have his name appear on the court records as one whose credit is gone. A mortgage then once given its course is unvarying—either comply with its provisions or take the consequences; it admits of no excuses, failure of crops, low prices, or other misfortunes, but is as the mills of the gods, which grind slow but exceedingly small. The wise and prudent will say, but never give a mortgage; they may say further, never incur a debt, or still further, never form habits which lead to debt. But we will assume that a farmer has lost his crop by a hail storm, followed next year by a frost or succeeded again by a drouth, and the savings of other and better years will have vanished away; and to keep the wolf from the door, obligations must be incurred that will have to be repaid.

The following instance is within the knowledge of the writer: A farmer not fifty miles from Winnipeg, with a mortgage of \$500 on his homestead, lost his crop by hail in the summer of 1890, and the deluge of water accompanying it rendered his land unfit for cultivation that fall, and the spring following, through late seeding, his grain was rendered unsaleable by frost; and as a result, his interest payments having run in arrears, the usual threats of foreclosure were duly sent him, unless he straightened up with the loan company, Scraping together \$50 he gave that and got a verbal promise from the manager that he would be allowed another year to redeem himself. Scarcely had he reached home when the bailiff appeared with the notice of sale, and he found himself, a few weeks after, with his goods and chattels on the road and the title to his place gone.

This may be an instance out of the ordinary run, but a law that would tolerate even a single instance is certainly at fault. At the same time, of the eight or nine parcels that were disposed of by mortgage sale only one was redeemed at the time. Figuring the costs of foreclosure at from \$120 to \$150 for each parcel the aggregate costs become plunder for some one, and suggests an amendment of the law even in that respect. But it would suggest even more especially an amendment where, in cases of misfortune like the above, the carrying out of the law could be stayed till a man's circumstances were investigated, and in the event of its appearing that there was a probability of his being able to retrieve himself, he should be allowed by law an extension of time with that end in view. Any proposition for legislation of that kind would certainly be met with the cry of the unwisdom of interfering with the freedom of contract, and that such a course would result in capital avoiding this country altogether. That was the cry when the interstate commerce law was first braced on the other side of the line—that its effect would be pernicious, that it would result in a shrinkage in the value of railway securities, and a discouragement of railway enterprise. The result has been the reverse, and the law has been in many ways even an advantage to the railways. Here, if a mortgagor knew that he had a means of protection from a foreclosure that might at any time take place, he would have an encouragement to make preparation on a more extensive scale for another crop than he would otherwise feel safe in doing if at any time a mortgagee could step in before he realized on it. In these times we hear nothing of the tyranny of rulers; the tyranny we are accustomed to now is that of capital over labor, between those who are rich and those who are not rich, and as the line between classes become more sharply drawn the spread of socialism or even anarchism goes on apace. Our legislators have here an opportunity to do something for the struggling farmer.

got by him breeding prize stock than there are got by any other horse. Only, as far as I know, at this Border show of 1863 did his grand sire and his dam ever meet together in the same show ring, and as we have given some full details about the former, we need not grudge to spend a little time with the latter.

In all that constitutes good quality in a draught mare, Keir Peggy must be pronounced as near to perfection as any Clydesdale that ever lived. She was one of the foremost prize mares in her prime, being noted in the West of Scotland as the Barnbrock filly before she joined the Keir stud; and in Sir William Stirling Maxwell's hands she was second at this show of 1863, and in the following year, at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Stirling she was first as mare in foal, beating London Maggie. She was a well-coloured bay mare, up to a big size, with good feet and legs, and possessed of a splendid constitution. When I saw her in the Keir policies she was past twenty-six years of age. Her limbs were wonderfully fresh and clean, and in every line her appearance indicated health. She produced her first foal, Pollok 592, in 1865, and her last, Lorne Peggy 5494, in 1882, and died 24th November, 1888. At the Glasgow Stallion Show of 1889, when Flashwood was first, Sir Everard second, and Grand National third, every prize-winner in the aged but two was descended from Keir Peggy. Her first foal, Pollok, was got by Baronet 30, winner of first prize as a two-year-old at this same Kelso Show, and he himself was first prize two-year-old at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in 1867, and thereafter was exported to California. His portrait, by a good artist, is at Keir, and shows him to have been what those who knew him say he was, a worthy forerunner of the splendid tale of Clydesdales that claimed Keir Peggy for their dam. In all, she gave birth to ten foals, one of these, unfortunately, being a dead foal, in 1876, after Lochfergus Champion.

The breeding of Keir Peggy was Clydesdale in every line. The only ascertained cross in her pedigree about which there is any dispute is that of the chestnut mare, the granddam of her sire Samson, alias Logan's Twin 741. Her dam's kind were bred in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, by the Holmes family from the beginning of this century at least, and there are those still alive who can testify to the various stages of their history during that period. She was herself bred by Mr. Hugh Whyte, Barnbrock, Kilbarchan, and her dam was bred by Mr. James Holmes, Auchencloch, and got by Erskine's Farmer's Fancy 268, a first prize Highland and Agricultural Society's stallion.

Passing down the prize list of 1863, the next mare that attracts our notice is Glenlee Maggie 30, winner of fourth prize in the same class as Keir Peggy. This was one of the exhibits made for Mr. Wellwood Maxwell, of Glenlee, by Mr. Oliphant Brown. She is not known to me as the ancestor of any celebrated animals, but her breeding brings her into close relationship with noted lines. Her sire was Salmon's Champion, the sire of Lochfergus Champion, and her dam was the dam of the favorite horse Young Lofty 987, which did so much to improve the breed of horses in Derbyshire. Young Lofty was third in the two-year-old class at this show, being beaten by the Keir Baronet 30, and the Kenmuir Prince of Wales 669, and beating Lochfergus Champion: It is significant of the importance of the prize-winners in 1863 that all three horses have already engaged our attention at considerable length, and Young Lofty merits as full notice as any of them. He was twice winner of the Glasgow premium, and in the second year was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow in 1867. He thereafter was sold to go to England, and in 1870 was first at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Oxford. He travelled for many years in Derbyshire, and was known there as Tagg's Lofty and the Trotting Horse. What brought him into prominence in his later days chiefly was the fact that he was the sire of several of the best mares introduced by Mr. Drew from England. Of these Countess and Baroness are names that occur to me at the time of writing, but there were several others. The local name applied to Young Lofty indicates pretty clearly the points for which he was famed. His action was faultless, and his stock from the English standpoint were grand wearers. A son of his, as late as 1886, stood second to Prince of Avondale at the Royal Norwich, and one of the best Shire stallions of recent years, Willington Boy, had a dash of his blood in his veins. This Norwich horse was an animal of excellent balance of merit, and he was not a little admired by the Scotchmen at the show, who were agreeably surprised when they learned how he was bred. Young Lofty was a very hardy horse, and lived to a green old age.

The last of the prize-winners of 1863 which calls for attention was, in respect of her subsequent career, the best. This was the first prize yearling filly Rosie, owned by the Duke of Hamilton, and bred by Mr. John Barr, Barrangry. Her sire was the superb horse Garibaldi 312, that was first at the Perth Show of 1861, and she was herself first four years in succession, namely, in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1867, at the National Show. I do not know that even Moss Rose herself has a record at the Highland Society's Shows that will beat this. Taking her prize list altogether, of course, she can leave any Clydesdale mare that has ever been shown behind her, but at the shows of the leading society there are but three mares with a prize record of four firsts. These are this Rosie by Garibaldi, the Auchendennan Damsel, and Moss Rose.

Not only did the Duke of Hamilton's Rosie have a record of this character herself, but she was dam

of another Rosie—Rosie II.—which all but duplicated her dam's career. This mare was got by Sir Walter Scott, and was first at Glasgow, and second at the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1869; first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries in 1870, and first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Perth in 1871. At the last-named show she was bought, along with a daughter of London Maggie, by Mr. John M. Martin from Mr. Drew, and in 1872 she produced a filly foal, by Prince of Wales, named Rosie III., 243. This filly gained first at Glasgow when a yearling, but, unfortunately, the tribe seems to have been lost after this. Whatever the cause, this third Rosie never bred anything of much account, and Mr. Martin at length disposed of her amongst several others as a kind of "shot." She went to Aberdeenshire, but I am afraid has done nothing very startling.

This brings before us a curious instance of the truth that the best and most likely-looking—and likely also in respect of breeding—animals miss breeding. In Mr. Martin's hands Rosie III. was noted with the Lochburnie Crown Prince, the sire of his invincible Damsel, Gleniffer 361, a powerful big black horse, which took a leading place in the show ring about 1877 and 1878, and Newstead, the half-brother of Darnley, which bred so well in the Keir stud; but the result was indifferent in each case. It will occur to most that this was very singular, because it would be hard to conceive a line of breeding of a higher class than that of Rosie III. Prince of Wales, Sir Walter Scott, and Garibaldi 312, were not merely first prize-winners at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Shows, but all three were phenomenal horses. The dam and granddam of Rosie III. were certainly phenomenal mares, and yet the results of breeding with her were disappointing in the extreme. In view of the success that has attended the Darnley and Prince of Wales cross in recent years, it is perhaps unfortunate that Rosie III. had not been served by Darnley; but at the time in which Rosie III. was in a convenient place, the public generally labored under the curious hallucination that Newstead was likely to be a more successful sire than Darnley; and it was only as a very special favor that the service of Newstead was granted by Sir William Stirling Maxwell for Rosie III.

It has been said, with what substratum of truth I know not, that the dam of the first Rosie of this tribe was an English mare. If the statement be well founded, we have in the history of the two Rosie tribes two interesting sets of facts. The Knockdon Rosie had an English sire and a Scottish dam; the Merryton Rosie had a Scottish sire and an English dam. Both mares were mated with exceptionally well-bred Clydesdale horses; the Knockdon Rosie with the Kenmuir Prince of Wales 669, and the Merryton Rosie with the Largs horse, Sir Walter Scott. The respective results were two fillies, distinguished as Young Rosie and Rosie II. Both of these younger mares were mated with the same horse, the Merryton Prince of Wales 673, and the produce was respectively Knoxblack mare Rosie and the Auchendennan-Rosie III. Both of these mares in their respective progeny were disappointing; but the progeny of the former displayed their power in the succeeding generation, while the progeny of the latter have passed into oblivion. The whole circle of facts suggests the wisdom of following up the race that has gone into oblivion. I cannot but think that the blood that is in it will tell, and that the Rosies will come again. SCOTLAND YET.

The Statute Labor Question.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—With reference to the article by Mr. James Elder in your issue of 20 ult., re the above, we beg to take issue with Mr. Elder on some questions that gentleman introduces. For instance, under his first heading it is stated that "some take an interest, etc., while a great many want to get the day put in as easy as possible." Now we claim, from our knowledge as pathmaster for several years, that there should be no such thing as our "getting off easier than another." True, some have tried to get off somewhat cheap, but our cure for such is, make it as dear as the law allows, and this can be done in different ways; one sure cure is, send any refractory gentleman home, and let him pay instead of working out his labor. We do not know what Mr. Elder means by his remark that there is little done the second day after the work is done, only that men who have finished their road work at mid-afternoon have been seen working the remainder of the day on the farm, same as if they had never been away. My first remarks apply to Mr. Elder's allusion as to tinkering with plows, getting horses to work, etc., and three teams waiting on the fourth; and from experience I have had no trouble, simply because we make it a point to give warning when calling out the hands what is wanted, and we get it every time.

The question of taxing for statute labor we think is out of place as yet, because many we know are willing to work out the whole of their taxes, and, of course, those who wish otherwise can pay now. There is one point, however, I think that municipalities might consider, viz., Whether it would not be better to let it be known that any one who could or did not want to work out the labor charge had to pay the pathmaster right on the spot, and let him get the work performed. From experience I find we could have no difficulty in getting this done better and cheaper than any contract that has been let in our municipality as yet.

Yours truly, PATHMASTER, Oak Lake.

Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association.

This new organization has been started in the interest of the cattle breeding interests of the Dominion. Never in the history of cattle breeding was there more urgent necessity of concerted action on the part of those who are engaged in breeding any of the special breeds or classes of cattle. The cry has all along been, Favor our manufactures until they are developed. Yet, nothing has been done to foster our cattle breeding industry, which is of more importance than any other on the farm. What manufacturers have gained by organization our farmers could obtain if they could but join hands. Cattle and cattle products are now bringing in upwards of \$20,000,000 annually, with every chance for further development. We therefore welcome the advent of an association that should prove a power to help on the great work which the constitution below explains:—

CONSTITUTION OF THE CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the members of all pure-bred cattle associations and representatives of other pure breeds not formed into associations, recognizing the importance of organizing an association having for its object co-operation in the work of promoting the interests of the breeders of pure-bred cattle in such ways as may hereafter be determined upon, and desiring to secure the assistance of those who have a genuine interest in the improvement of the various pure breeds of recorded animals, do hereby unite in forming an association for the aforesaid purposes, and we adopt for our government the following constitution:—

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as "The Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this association shall be to promote the general interests of the breeders of pure-bred and recorded cattle, and to secure the co-operation of the members composing the same, especially in the work of:

Section 1.—The general adoption of a higher standard of quality in breeding.

Section 2.—To confer and advise with the Dominion and Provincial authorities, concerning the rules and regulations pertaining to importation and exportation of cattle to and from the Dominion of Canada, and of traffic in and marketing the same; the adoption of sanitary measures; the punishment of fraud in pedigree, and such other legislation as, in the opinion of the management, will tend to promote the prosperity of the cattle industry.

Section 3.—The extension of the commerce in the improved breeds and the development of new and profitable markets for our surplus stock, meat, and dairy products in home and foreign markets.

Section 4.—The encouragement of breeders to attain to a higher standard of individual excellence in the breeding of animals, by the holding of exhibitions, and the offering of liberal prizes for the best specimens of the several breeds shown. To consider and advise with the officers of fairs and other organizations interested in the exhibition of cattle and cattle products. To co-operate generally in such lines of work as may tend to advertise to the best advantage and extend the trade in cattle and cattle products.

Section 5.—To represent, foster and protect, in such other ways as may be deemed advisable, all the associations which are organized and maintained for the purpose of perpetuating and recording the pedigrees of a pure and recognized breed.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1.—The membership shall consist of the associations named in the foregoing preamble, and such other duly organized cattle breeders' associations as may be approved of by the committee on membership.

Section 2.—The membership fee of the association shall be \$10. A failure by any member to pay the initiation fee, or such assessments as may be voted by a majority of the organizations comprising the Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, will work a forfeiture of all rights and privileges in connection with the same.

Section 3.—Each member of the association shall be entitled to representation at the annual meeting by two members, to be selected at the annual meeting of the respective organizations.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

ARTICLE V.—ELECTIONS.

Section 1.—The officers and a director for each breed shall be elected to constitute the Board of Management at the annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint, due notice of which meeting shall be sent to the secretary of each association.

The remainder of the Constitution will be drawn up and submitted with the above at a meeting to be held at Albion Hotel, Toronto, during the horse show in March.

Noxious Weeds.

BY GEORGE BARTLETT, WINNIPEG.

No farm, however well cultivated, is altogether free from weeds, that is, useless plants, or rather plants which grow where they are not wanted. A bunch of clover, however useful in its proper place, is a weed when it grows in the potato patch. Some plants which are harmless, or even useful and ornamental in some districts, are noxious weeds in others. For instance, the geranium, in Canada so highly prized as a house plant, is in some of the Southern States a pestilent weed; also many of our rarest Canadian house plants are in the South noxious weeds. This fact is owing more to the change of climate than any other variations, these plants being more adapted to a warm climate than to a cold one.

Again, there are many weeds, such as mullein, yarrow and Mayweed, which, though troublesome in Ontario, are harmless in Manitoba, and several of the most common Manitoba weeds are almost or entirely unknown in the east; nor is it necessary to draw illustrations from such widely separated districts. There is a field near London, half of which was covered for three summers by a plant called false flax (*Camilina Sativa*), while the other half had scarcely a plant of it. What was a noxious weed on the one side of the field, was a harmless plant on the other. This was due more to the nature of the soil than to any other influence.

There are many influences affecting plant growth, but the chief influences are heat, moisture and the nature of the soil.

The crop reports received from the different districts by the Manitoba Government show that this Province is troubled with a great variety of noxious weeds, all more or less troublesome. Some of the most common of these are:—Wild buckwheat, mustard, artichoke, sunflower, ragweed, and Canada thistle and Frenchweed (commonly known as stinkweed, from its peculiar odor). The most hardy and troublesome of these are ragweed, thistle and Frenchweed.

The ragweed (*Ambrosia Artemisiaefolia*) belongs to the same order (*Compositae*) as the sunflower, thistle, artichoke, and other common weeds. It is usually from one to two feet high, but sometimes grows to a height of nearly four feet. Its stem is straight, and covered with white hairs. The leaves are near the top. They are finely divided, and covered on the lower surface with white hairs; on the upper surface they are dark green. The flowers grow in small, yellowish heads, surrounded by green bracts. These heads are so small that they would not be noticed unless looked for. There is no pappus or woolly down on the seeds, as is usually found in this order, to carry the seeds in the wind. For this reason the plant does not spread as rapidly as many plants of this order, such as the thistle, but grows in thick patches. The ragweed is hard to eradicate, because of its tough, hardy roots, which form a network and send up plants from their upper surface. The best way to eradicate it is to dig it up by the roots.

The Canada thistle (*Cirsium Arvense*) belongs also to the *Compositae* order. The flowers of this plant, like those of the ragweed, grow in heads. Unlike the ragweed, the seeds have a pappus or pappus. This is part of the calyx, which surrounds the seeds, and, instead of forming teeth at the top, is divided into hairs.

The thistle is the most common weed of Canada, for three reasons:—(1st) It is capable of adapting itself to all kinds of soil; (2nd) it can spread over a large district in a short time by means of its pappus; (3rd) it has a double method of reproduction, by seed and by its rootstock. It is impossible for a farmer to keep his farm free from thistles when his neighbor's thistles are allowed to go to seed. I know of one patch of thistles in Westminster township, Ontario, which went to seed, and caused thistles to grow on nearly every farm within a radius of nearly five miles. When a thistle falls into the ground it develops a rootstock known as a rhizome, which sends up plants from the top side and develops roots on the lower. One rootstock often causes a large patch of thistles. Thus one seed may cause a large thistle patch. It is the imperative duty of every inspector of noxious weeds to see that no thistles are allowed to go to seed in his district.

In a small patch of thistles the best way to eradicate them is to dig the rootstock out; but in a large patch this would be impossible, and the best way would be to cut them immediately before flowering time, and summer-fallow them as fast as they appear above ground. This would kill them off, as they cannot assimilate their food without sunlight, and will die as soon as the food stored up in the rootstock is exhausted.

The stinkweed is a straight, leafy plant, with a cluster of small white flowers near the top. These flowers are small, inconspicuous, and have four small white petals, forming a cross, as in the mustards. It belongs to the same order (*Cruciferae*) as the mustard, shepherd's purse, and many other common weeds. It was originally brought from Europe in woollen goods, and grows in the New England States, where it is supposed to be a harmless weed. It is peculiarly adapted to the nitrogenous soil of Manitoba. Wherever grain cars were cleaned out this plant may be seen growing. It soon became very common in the Winnipeg district and along the Red River. Little notice was taken of it, as it was a new weed, and no one thought it to be of any consequence. Thus it soon became one of the worst pests of the Manitoba farmer. The Farmers' Institutes and other Associations are now making

efforts to warn the farmers against this new and troublesome weed, hoping that they will do their utmost to eradicate it.

The only way to eradicate this weed is to pull it up and burn it. To cut it, or to pull and leave it, are both useless. It will grow from the root; or, if pulled up, will transmit all the food in the stem to the flower, and thus ripen the seed. All the plants should therefore be burned.

Another troublesome weed of Manitoba and the North-west is the tumbleweed (*Amarantus Alba*), a low, trailing weed, with a whitish stem and dark green leaves. It never grows over nine inches high, but spreads over a space of ground, sometimes a yard in diameter. Its branches thicken and irregularly. Its flowers are small and inconspicuous, having no petals, only three small green sepals, and the stamens growing on different flowers from the pistil, but on the same plant.

When the seeds are ripe the stem breaks below the branches and blows off in the wind, scattering the seeds as it goes, until it strikes something which stops it. Its branches break off and blow off in the same way. The importance of the plant is due more to its peculiar method of scattering its seed than to any other cause. It is a garden weed in Winnipeg, but is not so troublesome as it is farther west, especially around Medicine Hat, Indian Head and vicinity.

A Horse Breeders' Association Needed.

It is time breeders of all kinds of horses joined together and formed a general horse breeders' association for the benefit of this most important branch of stock breeding. Cattle breeders have recently formed an association in behalf of this industry, and each separate breed has a representative on the executive. Sheep men have for years been organized, and those who have attended their meetings and watched the influence that they have brought to bear in favor of their business are all most favorably impressed with the advantages they have thus gained. Swine breeders have also brought pressure to bear which has given a great impetus to this industry by joining together in behalf of the general interest in their breeding operations. Now, if there is any industry that requires fostering at this time, it is horse breeding, and although it requires more skill and knowledge than almost any work upon the farm, yet men go at it blindly, and many farmers never make the slightest study of what is required, and consequently it may be truthfully said that there is more money lost than made in horse breeding by the average farmer, as it is being conducted at present. Again, while farmers generally have some fixed idea for what purpose they are breeding cattle, sheep or hogs, they seem to overlook this essential point, and think that it is all chance in horse breeding. Each season is a repetition of those gone by, in which stallions, with no pretensions whatever to breeding, and which are themselves unfit for any special purpose, obtain patronage merely because their services are held cheap. Much of the money offered at exhibitions is for the same reason squandered, as far as advancing breeding interests are concerned, because properly defined breeding classes are not arranged.

It is a well established fact that all lines of trade depend directly or indirectly upon the financial condition of the farmers; that when they suffer, men engaged in other pursuits are affected to a greater or less degree. Now horse breeding is undergoing such a revulsion from low prices, there being no market whatever for the common grades, that this has affected the better and most valuable horses, when such are offered for sale. For this reason horses are being sold by farmers for \$100 and less, while dealers are deriving the whole benefit, for numbers of those who have bred the horse that is now required, and are in possession of them, are unable to distinguish between a good one and one which will not sell at any price. Consequently all lines of horse breeding are being neglected. All horse breeders will lose through this course, because the farmers will most decidedly remove their patronage.

All this must affect stallion owners, and ruin the prospect of improving the horse stock of the country for years to come, if those interested in the different breeds do not bestir themselves. It will require all the argument and energy and combined effort that can be brought out to prevent the almost entire neglect of horse breeding, and for this reason the needed help should be forthcoming as early in the season as it is possible to bring it out. It takes years to revolutionize this trade, and because the inferior, useless, nondescript horse is not in demand, pressure is brought to bear upon every horse, good, bad or indifferent, that is offered for sale, and prices are depressed all round, while there never was a time when really good horses were commanding better figures; but it is the horse dealers who are reaping the harvest and buying at low prices, because the farmers do not know how to condition and educate the horses for the present trade. If private individuals are making a success of holding sales, why could not a properly conducted society do better? They would at least be assured of as much outside support as one individual, while a large extent of the country could be represented and breeders of all classes of good horses would be enabled to bring out any branch they are interested in.

The Babcock Tester for the Cheese Factory.

BY PROF. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The effect of paying a man who sends milk to a cheese factory solely for the number of pounds of milk which comes in his can has been to create a feeling of suspicion in the minds of farmers regarding the honesty of their neighbors and the fairness of the management of the factory. You can never make a foundation for a business so deep that the superstructure will not be threatened with disaster when such a feeling is allowed to prevail. It will never do to pay A for more than comes in his can, nor B for less than comes in his. If you can devise some method which will make a fair division, you will eliminate suspicion. We have never found it needful to argue with farmers as to the advantage of accepting and doing the right thing, if we could only show them how to do it and how it should be done. As soon as you can show the farmer how to pay for milk according to its value at cheese factories and creameries, he will go with you. In making butter, it is very easy to frame an accurate basis for distributing the proceeds. The quantity of butterfat bears a somewhat constant relation to the quantity of butter which can be made from the milk. If you add to the butterfat about one-sixth of something else which sells at the same price as the butterfat (although intrinsically not really worth as much), what is the result? In every six parts, five will be butterfat and one part of something inferior. Yet all these parts are selling at the price of the butterfat. That sixth or added part is largely water, yet owing to its association with excellent butterfat it will bring an equal value with butterfat. You have in cheese three main constituents coming from milk—fat, casein and water. Now a certain part of the water in milk has a value. I can sell some of the water at 10 cents a pound, if I receive that price for my cheese. Water, like other things, gets acquired and accredited value by the company it is found in. For instance, I had a cheesemaker once, who was an awfully untidy fellow, and did not make fine cheese regularly. I bore with his infirmities, and now he is a good cheesemaker. The last time I visited his factory it was as clean as his wife's parlor. He got married to a good, smart, tidy woman, and since that time, from being much in her good company, he has been improved in like manner. You will never find a consumer of cheese finding fault with the water in cheese, if it is in good company. If you have too much water for the fat or for the casein, the cheese will go off flavor. But if the water is in its right place and proportion you will have a well flavored and a merchantable cheese. The casein alone will not determine the value of the milk for cheesemaking, neither will the fat; the water must be there in the proper amount. It is only when there is the proper proportion of these three, that the fat is a sufficient standard for valuation. We had cheese made from milk containing an average of 3.86 per cent. of fat. There was one large vat with two partitions put in, making three compartments. The milk from all the patrons was tested and put into three classes: rich, medium and poor. We made cheese from these three. The average for the rich milk was 3.86. In the medium compartment was put milk averaging 3.6, and in the third compartment was placed the poor milk which averaged 3.45. These are the averages for nine days in each case. That is not a wide difference, but it was as wide as we could get and fill the compartments. The process of manufacture was uniform in each case. The richest milk in the last half of July and the first week in August required an average 10.38 pounds of milk to the pound of cheese. (The average of the Province of Ontario for that season of the year was over 11 pounds with cheese made in the same way.) The average of the middle compartments was 10.84 pounds of milk to a pound of cheese, and the average of the third lot was 11.21 pounds. In milk containing between three and four per cent. of fat the gain in the percentage of fat becomes more important, as in this case every two tenths of a per cent. of fat would give about three-tenths of a pound of cheese additional per 100 pounds of milk. The average yield of cured cheese per 100 pounds of milk is indicated in the following table:

Average per cent. of fat in milk,	3.86	3.60	3.45
Yield of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk,	9.63 lbs.	9.22 lbs.	8.92 lbs.

It appears that the richer the milk is in fat, up to four per cent., the larger is the quantity of water which can be retained with the other constituents of cheese without deterioration to its quality. In ordinary cheesemaking, where you have milk containing four per cent. of fat, you have reached the maximum limit, and beyond that you cannot increase the per cent. of water that will be retained in the cheese, and do not increase the value of the cheese per pound.

I think that the addition of a per cent. of fat to the milk between three and four per cent. will add $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound to the value of the cheese. The butterfat in some measure adds to the value of the other constituents of milk. I believe there have been some prosecutions of honest men. I would rather that fifty guilty men should go unpunished, than wound an innocent man who was honest. It is not fair to say, "We will settle with you for twenty-five dollars, or we'll prosecute you." Some men will say, "I am innocent and will fight you;" but others again will say, "I am innocent, but there is my wife and family, and if I do not settle, although I am innocent, the charge will get out and it may stain or ruin my reputation." Pay

for a man's milk according to its value, and eliminate all these unpleasant bickerings and persecutions. If a man sends you good milk, pay him for it; and if he sends you poor milk, pay him for it according to its quality. Put that proposition before the farmers, and nine-tenths of your patrons will adopt it. Otherwise you put a temptation before men to send poor milk, for if a man can get the same price for milk of poor quality that another milk of richer character fetches, there is no inducement for him to improve the quality of that inferior milk. If the dairymen keep on paying for poor milk—even if it be pure—at the price of rich milk, and then continue to pay for rich milk—also pure—at the price of poor milk, and persist in the indiscriminate pooling of rich and poor at the same price, then the poor milk will ye have with you always.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

"Within a marble dome confined,
Whose milk-white walls with silk are lined,
A golden apple doth appear,
Steeped in a bath as crystal clear;
No doors, no windows to behold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold."

is Mrs. Barbauld's famous and beautiful riddle about an egg. We all enjoy fresh eggs in winter—"prairie oysters" they are called, and, as children would say, "we want a plenty." If, however, hens could sleep through cold weather, like bears and coons, some poulterers would be satisfied to escape winter's hard work and let their biddies do so, relying upon the more easily and cheaply produced summer egg. But our hens are bound to eat early and often, their appetites grow keen as rapidly as the air does, hence we ought so to select their food and prepare everything, that we shall get proper returns for work which must be done anyway.

Fowls, like other domestic animals, can be, and probably are, sometimes kept at a loss. A little investigation of methods where this is the case may reveal an unsorted lot of birds, fed on a monotonous diet of corn and snow, roosting under cold sheds, or crowded into little, dirty, ill-smelling houses, because their owner thinks there is no money in hens. I know of a hen-house so small, low and dark, that a lantern is actually hung in it to light the hens to roost; and so cramped is it, they must all be turned out of doors every day, no matter what the weather. There is really no place to lay eggs in, unless the hens mislay them, which they do altogether. It is said that celebrated theologian, Jonathan Edwards, who was a farmer besides, did not always recognize his own cows. Some moderns are as little acquainted with their fowls, and these fowls, in turn, having been neglected or "shooed" and driven, can hardly apply to their keeper this well-known sentiment:—

"None knew thee but to love thee."

It is evidently a case of little love lost on either side. Quite a treatise, indeed, might be written on "How not to get eggs." Short, sudden, irregular fits of care will not induce laying in winter. Only months of faithful attention can prepare a hen's system for her arduous work. Through rain or shine, heat or cold, in sickness and in health, those hens must be cherished. "Vigilance is the price of liberty," and also of eggs. In nautical phrase, there should be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." The fewer eggs you obtain the more labor you must bestow, and after long, earnest effort, never let a thought come of giving up and losing all your past toil, when your hens are probably just on the eve of laying. Earn success, and it will abide. When she does once begin to lay, a hen that has had continued and thorough preparation will hold out well, like a dieted and trained athlete. It is true, in a certain sense, that an egg is the product of a day, for some hens lay daily. Changes in amount and warmth of food will, perhaps, cause an immediate falling off. But, after all, an egg is not really made in a day, being rather the completion of processes begun long before, as the foaming pail of rich milk and big butter record come from a well-bred, selected, developed cow. That little boy was wise who said to a cackling hen, "You needn't make such a fuss, biddy; God made that egg, you couldn't help but lay it." The poulterer's patience and intelligence, working according to the laws of Providence, produce the eggs, and whoever does not believe so, or gets easily discouraged, or was born tired, is not adapted to the egg department of poultry culture. Last year, sickness in our family prevented me from raising my own chickens, and I bought May pullets. Evidently they had not been taught that laying would be their business. They came to me fond of corn, but unacquainted with and afraid of wheat, bone meal, and such civilized dishes. Corn gives plumpness, but does not build frames nor make strength, and such late chickens, though well-fed and large, cannot get mature enough to lay till after the holidays. I always raised March or April broods for fall layers, but their first days were mostly passed in a warm stable. I had abundance of old rag carpet and sacking for wrapping around coops at night, to prevent those early chills so fatal to little chicks. I took all the chills myself, out so much at that bleak season. Next to early pullets for prompt winter layers come hens one and two years old. Good food increases not only number, but size and substance of eggs. Take heed, however, lest matters be carried too far. Eggs are not a secretion like milk, saliva, etc., but laying is the reproductive process itself, delicate and exhausting. Biddy sometimes makes a failure of her business by producing imperfect and unnatural eggs, shell-less, yelkless, or double yelked. These seem to result from overstimulation, a second egg having been forced for-

ward before its predecessor was completed. By stimulants are meant not only spices, but too much grain or strong food, and not enough variety of vegetables and other things. A young man I knew declared that if he had the management of hens he shouldn't feed them a thing, and he would show how well they could do, too. I was reminded of that man who tried a similar plan with his horses, but when they got so they could live on two straws a day, they died. Some experienced poulterers do say, "Never let a hen get fat," while others charge us to give biddy all she will eat. My opinion is, more fowls are half-starved than are over-fed; and when over-fed, it is generally on some one handy thing, like grain. Whoever provides a variety of food for his flock must find so much work about the scheme he will be in little danger of over-doing matters. I do not remember that we ever dressed a real fat, healthy hen which did not promise her proper quota of eggs. But, of course, generous feeding, like everything else, has its limit, and I have seen hens so out of shape, so bagged down astern with fat, that it was doubtful whether they could lay if they wished to. Human beings, with higher intellects, sometimes injure themselves by the pleasures of the table; why might not fowls prove gluttons, unless restrained? A variety of food includes all kinds of grain, warmed in an oven or under a stove, puddings of diverse meals, table scraps, ground bones, meat, milk, every kind of vegetable chopped, raw or cooked, beans, pease, hay, and sunflower seeds. A neighbor whose hens have not done well before reports gratifying results this winter, due to a pail of warmed milk and a basket of clover given daily.

Why Manure is Necessary.

Ask the majority of farmers why they use manures, and their answer will be, "To produce heavier crops." This answer may be correct in the abstract, but then there is nothing in it which explains why soil requires the aid of manure in producing a crop, or how the manure assists crop production. There is a why and a wherefore for the universal custom of manuring or fertilizing the soil, and the thinking farmer investigates these, and is never content until he gets down to the bottom of the facts and employs certain means to accomplish certain desired ends.

The growth of a crop necessitates a supply of all the several materials that are built up in it, in proper condition and due proportion, just as does the building of a house or barn necessitates the provision of the proper materials in quality and quantity for its construction. If all the materials necessary for the growth of a particular crop are not present in the soil, the plants produced are imperfect, just as when the builder runs short of material his work is bound to be slighted, unless a fresh supply is furnished.

When successive crops have exhausted the soil of certain elements of plant food, its work of producing crops must cease until this loss is made good some way or other. This deficiency is usually supplied either by applying barnyard manures, plowing in green crops, or using commercial fertilizers. A slower but surer process would be to let the land go back to its natural state, to allow it to grow up with trees and grass, when in due process of time it would again be restored to fertility by the annual deposits of leaves, decayed branches and trunks of trees; together with the natural development of plant food in the soil; but this latter method is wholly impracticable on the farm, and we must resort to some sort of manuring process to make good the wastes of plant food that are all the while going on.

Through the wise provision of nature no two kinds of farm crops feed alike, or take the same kind of material from the soil. A manure or fertilizer must be applied to return what we have taken from the land, without which farming cannot be carried on profitably. Just what needs to be put back, and how these elements are to be obtained most economically, are questions to be solved by the agriculturist himself, as the case may be, and here we have room for thought as well as for muscular labor. Some idea of the amount of inorganic and mineral matter taken from the soil by a single crop of wheat may be gained by the following analysis of 25 bushels of grain and 3,000 pounds of straw, or a good average crop on good lands. This amount is found to contain about 28 pounds of potash, 10 of lime, 20 of phosphoric acid, 6 of sulphuric acid, besides considerable quantities of salt, iron, soda and magnesia. All these ingredients must be in the soil in a soluble form to secure a luxuriant growth of wheat. If any of these elements of plant food are deficient, the crop cannot make a luxuriant or even average growth. But we should remember that just as surely as we annually sell products from our farms, we are using up steadily the materials from which they were produced, and we must keep the storehouse full or our labors on the farm will not be properly rewarded.

This depleting process is what gives us so much worn-out land all over the country. Manures made on the farm are indispensable, and their production should be encouraged; but they are not always produced in sufficient quantities, and when a commercial fertilizer can be purchased, it is best to make good the annual drain made by exporting grain from the farm.

Veterinary Questions.

RETENTION OF THE AFTERBIRTH.

A cow gave birth to an immature calf, which died almost immediately. She was apparently healthy and strong, but never cleaned properly; part of the placenta was taken away by force applied from the outside, but the greater part was left behind, and now she is discharging a yellowish, fetid matter. This is one of the difficulties that stockmen must often have to contend with. However it is constantly recurring, and in this, as in many other diseases, prevention is better than cure. When the calf is fully matured and the cow perfectly healthy, nature generally performs her part perfectly; on the other hand there is always a percentage of cases where cows do not clean perfectly, and the placenta is allowed to rot away, undermining the health of the cow; she loses flesh and milk rapidly, and often turns out hopelessly barren. The proper treatment in these cases is to take it away by hand, in about 36 to 48 hours after the birth of the calf. At this time it will be found comparatively easy; the neck of the womb has not yet closed. The hand, well oiled, must be introduced into the womb, and the attachments separated one at a time from their connections with the womb. The process may be slow, but is much easier at this stage than immediately after calving, as nature has assisted and only requires further help. If allowed to remain longer, the neck of the womb will have closed and the difficulty before stated has set in. Farmers are often persuaded to have recourse to nostrums of different kinds, but the above is the only true remedy.

How Can Tuberculosis in Farm Animals be Mastered?

BY J. R. HENRY, CHATER.

After reading the lengthy letter by Dr. Mole, of Toronto, regarding this perplexing disease, it becomes necessary to ask the above question, and every person who has the interests of his fellow-beings, as well as that of live stock, at heart, should halt for a moment and give the matter consideration. The statement is made in the above-mentioned letter that a large per cent. of the cattle of this country (the Dominion) are affected with the disease, and if that be true (no doubt the statement is based on good authority), it certainly is an alarming state of affairs, when it so directly endangers the health of all Her Majesty's subjects. In my opinion there is only one safe way of effectually eradicating the nuisance, and that by the enactment of such a law as will strike at the root of the evil. The law for compensating a person who thinks his animal is diseased and has the same killed is not enough, for in tuberculosis the disease may be of long standing before any outward signs can be observed. At present, if a man sells an animal nearly dead with this disease, and upon killing the buyer finds the carcass unfit for food, he has to be the loser and has no redress whatever. This being the case, a great many carcasses of meat unfit for food could be placed upon the market by dishonest butchers. Where consumers are in the habit of using half-cooked meat, there would be great danger; and at any rate, any meat that is diseased is not wholesome food, if it were cooked till Doomsday. The butcher can ill afford to lose the whole cost, when only handling the beast for a small profit or wages; and thus the present system has very strong tendencies to encourage dishonesty in those who are slaughtering largely.

I know a man in Ontario who purchased an aged Shorthorn cow at beefing price, and after keeping her a few weeks she showed no gain in flesh, and did not feed as she ought, so he killed and dressed her for market, providing she proved to be right. But the inner portions of the meat were badly diseased with tuberculosis, and had he been dishonestly inclined, three quarters could have been dressed and placed upon the market at a good price, for it was nice. Upon ascertaining the nature of the disease the carcass was buried, and he could not collect a dollar from the previous owner. If the miserable pest is ever to be gotten rid of, the only way of doing so is to legislate, so that any person selling an animal found to be affected in this way, would have to pay back the money; and it is a foregone conclusion he would make no delay in seeing well to the remaining members of his herd, and would not rest till he had stamped the last remains of the disease out. It matters not how soon the trouble is known, and the very mildest form swept out of existence.

So long as a stock owner can dispose of animals that are not sound and get his pay, no one to molest, the trouble will ever exist. The matter should have a careful investigation, and the best means to check its spread adopted. The scheduling of Canadian cattle in Great Britain is received amongst Canadians with great alarm. If the effort set forth to regain our former position prove successful, and our customers across the water find that our herds are badly diseased with tuberculosis, have we anything to warrant us that our meats and dairy products will continue to hold first place in the estimation of the consumers of the Old World?

FAMILY CIRCLE.

A Hasty Match.

"Bless my soul! Well, this is singular!" Supposing the reader may feel a little curious to know what it was that Mr. Gregory considered so singular, we will take the liberty of glancing over the newspaper which he has just laid down, and read the advertisement. It runs as follows:

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of Janet Campbell, who came from Scotland in 1840. If she is living, and this notice should meet her eye, she will find something very much to her advantage by calling on Peleg Brief, Attorney-at-law, No.—Court Street.

John Gregory was a substantial business man, resident in the good city of Boston, U.S.A., and was well-known on 'Change some twenty years since. Although well-to-do and abundantly able to support a wife, forty-eight years had elapsed and still he was a bachelor. To tell the truth, there was very little romance about John Gregory, and if ever he did marry, probably money would have more to do with determining his choice than any softer sentiment.

So John Gregory, avoiding the matrimonial snares which were laid for him by enterprising matrons who had large families of daughters to dispose of, lived quietly in a modest house for which he has been fortunate enough to secure a capable housekeeper who understood his peculiar tastes.

Janet Campbell—this was the name of the housekeeper—was of Scotch birth and lineage, but had been brought to America while yet a child by her father, who fancied he could succeed better in building a fortune in the New World than in the Old.

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated John Gregory. "Well, this is singular! To think of its being my housekeeper, too. I've heard of such things before, but it never came home to me, as I may say, before. I wonder how much money she is likely to receive, for of course it is money. Very much to her advantage—that's what the notice says. I declare, I've a good mind to go and see this Mr. Brief. Janet has not seen it, and I may be in some sense considered her representative."

Acting upon this determination, Mr. Gregory took his hat and cane, and, with more than his usual alacrity, turned his steps in the direction of Court Street. He soon found himself in the office of Mr. Brief.

A small, dapper man turned upon him an inquiring look.

"Mr. Brief," said John Gregory, interrogatively.

"The same," responded the little man.

"If I mistake not, you are the one who is referred to in an advertisement in this morning's paper."

"In the matter of Janet Campbell?"

"Yes."

"Can you give any information regarding her?" asked Brief, with sudden interest.

"I think so," answered Gregory, cautiously.

"I think so! Don't you know so? Excuse my mode of speaking, but you are aware that we require something definite."

"Then, sir," said the visitor, "I may say unequivocally and positively that I know where Janet Campbell is to be found."

"Then you will have the goodness to inform me."

"Yes, but not to day. Two days hence I will bring the person herself here. Meanwhile, as I appear as her representative, I shall be glad to know of what nature the advantage you speak of is."

"I will tell you," answered Brief, apparently satisfied of the good faith of his visitor. "You will agree that I haven't exaggerated the character of the advantage when I tell you that it is in the form of, and amounts to, five thousand pounds."

"Five thousand pounds?" repeated Gregory, hardly believing his ears.

"Yes—or twenty-five thousand dollars in our currency."

"But how did it come about? Who left the money, and how do you happen to be connected with the affair?"

"As far as I can understand, this was the way it occurred:—An uncle of Janet, by name Robert, wandered off to the East Indies, and there, happening into a profitable occupation, managed to accumulate the sum mentioned. He returned to Scotland, but being of an irritable disposition fell out with his relatives at home, and in a fit of pique, probably, made a will devising his property to his niece, Janet. He soon afterwards died, and the will came into force. The business of finding out the heiress, who was known to be, or to have been, in this neighborhood, was intrusted to me. In order the better to succeed, I caused the advertisement which attracted your notice to be inserted in the papers. This is all I know about the matter."

"I am much obliged to you for your information, sir," said John Gregory. "In regard to finding the person you have advertised for, you may set your mind entirely at rest. Day after to-morrow I will call with her in person."

So saying, John Gregory bowed and left the office.

"Five thousand pounds. Twenty-five thousand dollars," he muttered to himself. "Who would have thought Janet would ever be so rich? I suppose that she won't be willing to remain as my housekeeper any longer. Can't blame her. Would not if I was her. But how am I going to get along without her? Nobody knows exactly how to suit me in every respect as she does."

John Gregory walked on a while in thoughtful silence.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars is a good deal of money," thought he. "I wonder what she'll do with it? It would be a great deal of service to me. With the help of it I could double my business."

John Gregory thought a while longer, and a new and happy idea flashed upon him.

There is one way of accomplishing both these desirable objects—retaining Janet in my family and obtaining possession of this money—and that is to marry her.

John was at first startled by this thought, but the longer he harbored it the more reasonable it seemed.

"To be sure, she isn't handsome, nor is she very young for that matter. However, she must be some few years younger than myself, and when a man reaches forty-eight he can't afford to be very particular on that point. Zounds! I'm half determined—yes; I will propose, and that without waste of time."

John Gregory went home to dinner a little earlier than usual.

It so happened that Janet, for a wonder, had not succeeded so well as usual with the dinner, and this, knowing as she did how particular he was, made her feel a little nervous and fidgety. However, to her surprise, he ate his dinner without appearing to remark that anything was out of the way. He seemed unusually abstracted, as if he were intently thinking of something. At length he said abruptly:—

"Janet, did you come to this country in the year 1840?"

"Yes, sir," answered Janet, in surprise. "But how did you know?"

"I believe you told me once, Janet."

"Another silence."

"How long have you been with me?"

"Eight years, sir."

"You have been very faithful. I have been very well satisfied with your services."

"I am sure I am glad of it, sir," said Janet, in increased surprise. "I am sorry the dinner isn't better cooked to-day, but things seemed to work contrary."

"The dinner is excellent," said Gregory. "It couldn't be better."

"Well, I declare," thought Janet; "I wonder what's come over him. I expected a scolding."

"I hope that you will always stay with me, Janet."

"I am sure, sir," said the astonished housekeeper, "I shall be happy to do so; that is, if you are satisfied with me."

"Satisfied with you! Perfectly. But it is not as a housekeeper that I desire you to remain with me."

"Not as a housekeeper!" ejaculated Janet. "I am sure," thought she, "I don't know what's come over Mr. Gregory. He does not appear at all as he usually does."

"No, Janet; not as a housekeeper. You have served me so well in that capacity that I am convinced that you would make an admirable wife."

"Oh, Mr. Gregory!" exclaimed the housekeeper, blushing.

"You will not be so cruel as to refuse me?"

"But you are only joking, sir."

"Joking! I was never more serious."

"I have always thought a great deal of you, Mr. Gregory," said the spinster, hesitating, "and if you desire it very much, I—I don't know that I have any objection."

The enraptured Gregory jumped to his feet, and crossing to the opposite side of the table, immediately printed a chaste salute upon the faded cheek of the staid spinster.

"You shouldn't do so, Mr. Gregory," said she with a faint scream.

"Why shouldn't I, we are going to be married! But I say, Janet, will you be ready to have the ceremony performed to-morrow?"

"To-morrow!" repeated Janet, startled by his precipitancy.

"I haven't got anything suitable to wear. It will take at least three weeks to get ready."

"No such thing," said Gregory, promptly. "Just put on the best dress you have. That will do well enough. As for the finery, which, I suppose, is natural enough for a woman to want, you shall have as much of that as you want after marriage."

"But—"

"I won't hear any but," said Gregory, decisively. "Say 'yes' or 'no.' Will you be ready to be married to-morrow at twelve?"

"Yes," said Janet, who had been so much in the habit of obeying Mr. Gregory as her employer, that she did not realize the different relationship he was about to hold to her.

"Then I will tell the Reverend Mr. Smith to be here at that time. By the way, I shall prefer to have it a private ceremony, without any unnecessary parade."

This suited Janet also. The next day at twelve, the ceremony was celebrated, and Janet Campbell became Mrs. John Gregory.

It was on the morning succeeding the marriage, Mr. Gregory, having despatched his first cup of coffee, remarked:—

"By the way, Janet, I find something in the paper that concerns you."

"Concerns me?"

"Yes; and the gentleman read aloud the advertisement with which the reader is familiar."

"There, Janet, what do you say to that? There's a windfall for you. Five thousand pounds!"

"It doesn't mean me!" answered Janet.

"Doesn't mean you?" exclaimed her husband, in dismay.

"Isn't your name Janet Campbell, and didn't you come over from Scotland in 1840?"

"Yes," said Janet; but there was another Janet came over at the same time, a very distant relation of mine. She is the one meant in the advertisement."

"Are you quite sure?" inquired John Gregory, in great uneasiness. "Didn't you have an Uncle Robert?"

"I never had any uncle at all. She had an uncle, however."

On visiting Mr. Brief, Mr. Gregory found it was only too true. The true Janet Campbell had called upon him and established her claims. He had become the Jo of the wrong Janet altogether.—*Tit Bits.*

Tabby Cat.



Our Library Table.

"The Modern Priscilla," Lynn, Mass., 50c. per year. All workers of fancy and useful work should take this little magazine, and the low price places it within the reach of all.

"Ladies Home Journal," Philadelphia, \$1.00 per annum. Such a periodical must have an educating and enlarging influence upon all who read it.

"L'Art de la Mode," New York, \$3.50 per annum. This bright fashion magazine is always abreast with the times in bonnets, dresses, mantles and all belongings of ladies who love stylish garments.

"Table Talk," Philadelphia, \$1.00 per annum. Table Talk is the best authority upon culinary and household matters.

"The Cosmopolitan" is one of the most readable of magazines; the articles well selected; the illustrations always good. It is just the favorite for a quiet hour, or a railway journey.

Things Defined, Explained and Illustrated.

The horse (from a nervous man's point of view):—"An animal that kicks with one end and bites with the other, and makes you uncomfortable in the middle."

Boys (from a girl's point of view):—"At a recent public school examination for girls, one of the tasks was an essay on boys, and this is one of the compositions, just as it was handed in by a girl of twelve: "The boy is not an animal, yet they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoke to, and they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land for every living thing, and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grew up girl is a widow and keeps house."

A kitten (from a boy's point of view):—"A kitten is an animal that is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever, and generally stopping before it gets there."

THE QUIET HOUR.

To-Day.

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Keep me, my God, from stain of sin—
Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work
And duly pray;
Let me be kind in word and deed—
Just for to-day.

Let me be slow to do my will,
Prompt to obey;
Help me to sacrifice myself—
Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word
Unthinking say;
Set Thou a seal upon my lips—
Just for to-day.

Cleanse and receive my parting soul;
Be Thou my stay;
Oh, bid me if to-day I die—
Go Home to-day.

So for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
But keep me, guide me, hold me, Lord—
Just for to-day.

Self-Seeking.—A Parable from Nature.

BY LADY LAURA HAMPTON.

There was a murmur of discontent in the sea; a restless movement of the waves as they surged and tumbled and rushed against one another in half-angry play.

"I am tired of this kind of life," grumbled the strongest of them. "Always on the move; backwards and forwards, forwards and backwards, day after day. What can be the good of it all?"

"I am sure I don't know," answered another, as it lazily curled itself over. "But it is very pleasant, for all that," and it shook out its white crest, which sparkled and gleamed in the sunlight.

"Pleasant enough for you, no doubt, who care for nothing but to enjoy yourself and seek for admiration; but a slow kind of life for me, who have such capabilities for greatness within me; whose strength is wasted by this restless tossing, the sport of every passing wind," and, so saying, it gave a sullen roll onward.

"What is the matter?" asked a sea-gull, as he skimmed lightly over the waters. "I am tired of my life," murmured the wave. "Always the same, day after day; I who could do so much, if I had but the opportunity." "It will come," replied the bird, "to those who make the most of the present."

And she flew swiftly onward.

"Present, indeed," returned the grumbler, "I should like to know what opportunities I have now."

"Cleanse thyself from the impurities of earth," whispered the breeze.

"So shalt thou render thyself to the Giver of All, which is the only true greatness," sang the ray of sunshine as it darted from behind a cloud.

"Purify myself; render myself! A fine way of becoming great, truly! No, no, I would be remembered among men for my power. I would be famous in the annals of time for my strength; for the mighty works I had wrought; I would be spoken of in the ages to come as one who had performed wonders."

"Better to be loved," replied a tiny wave, which had hitherto remained silent, as it received into its bosom a summer shower.

Thick clouds covered the face of the sky; the thunder pealed, and vivid flashes of lightning lit up the surrounding darkness; whilst onward, driven by the resistless force of the tempest, a rock-ribbed vessel rushed helplessly towards the rock-bound shore.

"Ha! ha! now is my time; now I will show what I can do!" roared the wave, as, lashing itself into fury, it bounded wildly forward. "Now shall men indeed speak of my greatness as I hurl the very rocks from their foundations."

"If we can but cross the bar on top of yonder billow, we are saved," said the captain, as with one arm he supported his terrified wife, and with the other held the cradle to which his infant child was bound, but even as he spoke it passed them, and, with a crash, the vessel was on the rocks.

"Oh, that I had been sooner!" moaned the wavelet, as broken spars strewn the place where the ship had been. "But I may yet save the child." And, gathering all its force, it bore the cradle on its crest towards the shore.

Brightly the morning's sun rose on the scene of the night's tempest. Proudly the cliffs reared themselves, unhurt by the fury of the storm; whilst masses of feathery spray and foam upon their rugged forms witnessed to the impotence of the wave's boasted strength.

Far above high-water mark the sun's rays rested lovingly on tiny pools, left by the receding tide upon the pebbly beach, and gathered them, one by one, unto himself. The wavelet's life was over; the opportunity given had been seized in utter self-abnegation, even unto death, and though unsought for, unknown to it, the remembrance of the deed it had wrought lingered long in the minds of men, as they pointed to the sandy strip high up amid the rocks, and told of the infant saved.—[The Quiver.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our attention has been called by a correspondent to the painful fact that on two occasions at least our prizes for essays have been awarded to a person who almost word for word has copied the essay from a well-known work. We wish it were possible that there had been some mistake, but we have made the comparisons ourselves and find there is no room for coincidence. Of course ideas must be gained in many cases from the writings of others, and properly selected quotations add much to the value of an essay, but we have no words strong enough to express our indignation and sorrow that our correspondent should be guilty of what is simply dishonest. In the hope that this may be a warning to the offender, we refrain from publishing any name, but from the person offending we decline to receive any further essays. Our thanks are due to the correspondent from Little Rideau for so kindly calling our attention to the matter. MINNIE MAY.

Man-eating Crocodiles.

Man-eating crocodiles of enormous size infest the inland waters of Ceylon, and their extermination affords sport for British residents of sporting proclivities. These Saurians are so wary and quick that it is necessary to tempt them with a bait in order to get a good shot at them. The extraordinary attraction which the sportsman is able to hold out—thanks to the absence of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals—is seen at a glance at the illustration. It seems that native parents are to be found whose confidence in the skill of the British marksman is unlimited, and who will for a money consideration hire out their offspring to be pegged down by the riverside as crocodile food. The man-eater, seeing this tempting morsel within easy reach, makes a rush through the sedges and receives in his heart the bullet of the concealed hunter.

Between the gun and the crocodile the poor youngster has an exciting time of it. What would happen if the sportsman missed his shot is left to the imagination.

Paper Pillows.

Our English cousins are said just now to be "going wild over paper pillows." This is the way they are made: You tear the paper into very small pieces, not bigger than your finger nail, and then put them into a pillow sack of drilling or light ticking. They are very cool for hot climates, and much superior to feather pillows. The newspapers are printing appeals for them for hospitals. Newspaper is not nice for use, as there is a disagreeable odor from printer's ink; but brown or white paper and old envelopes are the best. As you tear them stuff them into an old pillow case, and you can see when you get enough. The easiest way is to tear or cut the paper in strips about half an inch wide, and then tear across. The finer it is, the lighter it makes the pillows.

Books.

BY EVELYN L.

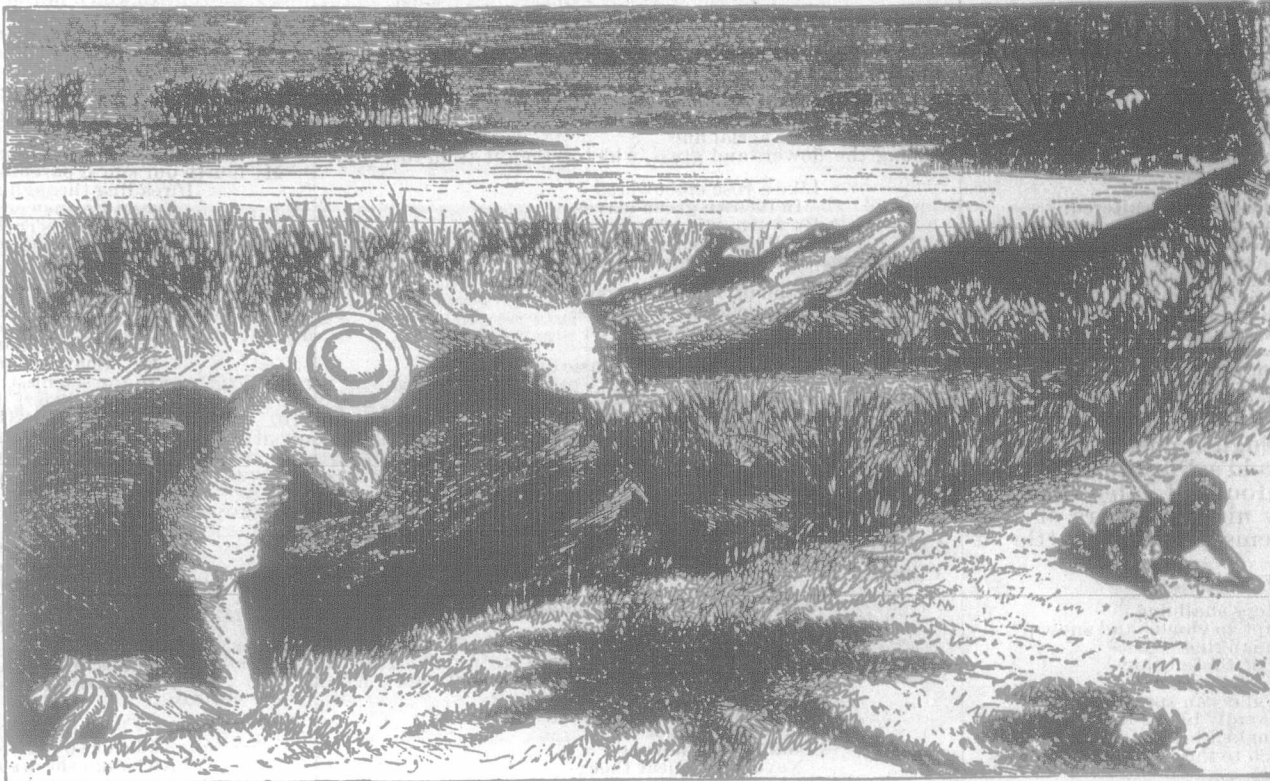
Reading! Books! How many and varied are the associations which cluster around those words! Our first recollections of them, perhaps not altogether pleasant ones, come back to us framed in by the picture of the school-room where we first labored over the printed page and obtained the golden key, which was, in after years, to be the "Open Sesame" to many a store of hidden treasure. By means of it we are kept in touch with the latest discoveries and ideas in the arts and sciences, we are enabled to visit, in imagination, distant lands, famed for their natural beauty or historical associations, and are brought in contact with men of genius, whose lofty ideas and aspirations must surely have some effect upon our own. And then how it brings the Past within our reach. Carlyle puts it very forcibly when he says:—"In Books lies the *soul* of the whole Past Time; the articulate, audible voice of the Past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream. Mighty fleets and armies, harbors and arsenals, vast cities, high-domed, many-engined—they are precious, great. But what do they become? Agamemnon, the many Agamemnon, Pericles, and their Greece; all is gone now to some ruined fragments, dumb, mournful wrecks and blocks. But the Books of Greece! There Greece, to every thinker, still very literally lives—can be called up again into life. No magic *Rune* is stranger than a book. All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been: it is

lying as in magic preservation in the pages of Books. They are the chosen possession of men

On all sides are we not driven to the conclusion that, of the things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful and worthy are the things we call books. Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them—from the Daily Newspaper to the sacred Hebrew Book—what have they not done, what are they not doing?"

The influence of good reading cannot be over estimated, as it contributes so largely to the formation of character, and is a potent force in the advancement of all that is best and worthiest in our modern civilization. An incident which illustrates this in a degree is related by Rev. E. E. Hale in the *Cosmopolitan*:

"A certain woman, a hard-worked library assistant, observed one day that a little Irish boy who came for his books was following along the poorest line of story books which that library would offer. She thought, and thought rightly, that he had had enough of them. She called him behind her desk and showed him a handsomely illustrated book of butterflies. She asked him if he had ever seen any butterflies or moths, and made him remember and tell her about them. She asked him if he would not like to know more about them, and then promised that, if he would bring some one companion, she would let them see some of the elegantly illustrated books which bore on that matter. When the little roughs came, she had ready for them some of the tempting books which are now printed, open to the capacities of children, and she started them on a new career. Before a great while she had the pleasure of seeing that they were themselves watching the insects which they could readily enough find on the common or in the parks of



A MAN-EATING CROCODILE.

Boston, were making their own collections, and in short were started as naturalists, with a hobby, with an enthusiasm, with some notion of higher life and study than they had before."

The request is so often made for a list of books containing suitable reading for the young that the names of a few are given here:

History, Biography, Travel.....	Standard Authors.
 Scott.
 Dickens.
 Thackeray.
 Elliot.
The Works of {	
Julian Home.....	Farrar.
St. Winifred's.....	
Eric.....	
Tom Brown's School Days.....	Hughes.
Tom Brown at Oxford.....	
The Pilgrim's Progress.....	Bunyan.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.....	
Oldtown Folks.....	Stowe.
My Wife and I.....	
We and Our Neighbors.....	
Faith Gartney's Girlhood.....	Whitney.
Little Women Series.....	
Old-fashioned Girl.....	Alcott.
Moods.....	
Life Letters and Journals.....	
Vicar of Wakefield.....	Goldsmith.
John Halifax, Gentleman.....	Mulock.
The Caxtons.....	
What will He do with It?.....	Lytton.
My Novel.....	
Last Days of Pompeii.....	Wallace.
Ben Hur.....	Cummins.
The Lamplighter.....	H. H.
Ramona.....	Besant.
Armored of Lyonesse.....	
Westward Ho!.....	Kingsley.
Hypatia.....	
Princess of Thule.....	Black.
Strange Adventures of a Phaeton.....	
Miss Sewal's Works.....	

A piano-maker gives the following directions for restoring lustre to highly-polished furniture. Wash off the finger marks with a cloth, or—better—a chamois skin, wet with cold water, then rub the surface with sweet-oil mixed with half its quantity of turpentine. A liberal rubbing of this mixture will prove effective.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

What They Did in Pompeii.

Eighteen hundred years ago, life suddenly ceased in the streets of Pompeii. Many of the inhabitants escaped from the shower of ashes and stones which Vesuvius dropped upon the doomed city, but they left behind them hundreds of things which illustrate the familiar saying, "There is nothing new under the sun." Those old Pompeians were very modern. They had folding doors and hot-water urns; they put gratings to their windows and made rockeries in their gardens. Their children had toys like ours—bears, lions, pigs, cats, dogs, made of clay, and sometimes serving as jugs also. People wrote on walls and cut their names on seats, just as we do now. They kept birds in cages. They gave tokens at the doors of their places of entertainment. They put lamps inside the hollow eyes of the masks that adorned their fountains. They even made grottoes of shells. They ate sausages and hung up strings of onions. They had stands for public vehicles, and the schoolmaster used a birch to the dunes. They put stepping-stones across the road, that the dainty young patrician gentleman and the pury old senators might not soil their gilded sandals. It was never cold enough for their pipes to burst, but they turned their water on and off with faucets, and their cook shops had marble counters. They clapped their offenders into the stocks; two gladiators were there for eighteen hundred years. When their crockery broke they riveted it. At Herculaneum there is a huge wine-jar half buried in the earth. It has been badly broken, but it is so neatly riveted with many rivets that it no doubt held the wine kept as well as ever. Those rivets have lasted eighteen hundred years! It is a strange thing to think about. What would the housewife have said if someone had told her that her cracked pot would outlast the Roman Empire?

He was Silent.

To a young infidel, who was scoffing at Christianity because of the misconduct of many of its professors, Dr. Mason once said: "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" The young man admitted that he had not. "Then do you see," said Dr. M., "that by expecting the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" And the young man was silent, for there was naught for him to say.

Farmer—"Well, my man, how much a day do you want?" Dennis—"A shillin' a day an' you ate me, or eighteen pence a day an' I ate mesilf!"

POETS' CORNER.

First Prize for Selected Poetry.

BY ADA ARMAND, PAKENHAM, ONT.

Elizabeth Akers Allan.

About Mrs. Allan, the authoress of the following beautiful poem, I can tell nothing but her name. But her words are associated in my memory with fond recollections of mother, home and childhood, for many times did that mother, now gone to the "echoless shore," rock me to sleep with that self-same song for a lullaby. To any one who has known a mother's care and love Mrs. Allan's beautiful lines must strongly appeal:—

Rock Me to Sleep.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night;
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Fold me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver locks out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay—
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you,
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded our faces between;
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again.
Come from the silence, so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures—
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain.
Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again, as of old:
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For, with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Happily will through the sweet visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened to your lullaby song;
Sins, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream,
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Flowers.

These lines are from the pen of a writer of the
present day—Professor Egan—and are considered
to be one of the greatest of modern sonnets:—

There were no roses till the first child died,
No violets, nor balmy-breathed heart's-ease,
No heliotrope, nor buds so dear to bees,
The honey-hearted suckle, no gold-eyed
And lowly dandelion, nor stretching wide
Clover and cowslip-cups like rival seas,
Meeting and parting, as the young spring breeze
Runs giddy races, playing seek and hide:
For all flowers died when Eve left Paradise,
And all the world was flowerless awhile,
Until a little child was laid in earth;
Then from its grave grew violets for its eyes,
And from its lips rose-petals for its smile,
And so all flowers from that child's death took birth.

The Phoebe-Bird.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

Yes, I was wrong about the phoebe-bird,
Two songs it has, and both of them I've heard;
I did not know those strains of joy and sorrow
Came from one throat, or that each note could borrow
Strength from the other, making one more brave
And one as sad as rain-drops on a grave.

But thus it is. Two songs have men and maidens,
One is for hey-day, one is sorrow's cadence.
Our voices vary with the changing seasons
Of life's long year, for deep and natural reasons:

Therefore despair not, think not you have altered.
If, at some time, the gayest note has faltered,
We are as God has made us. Gladness, pain,
Delight, and death, and moods of bliss or bane,
With love and hate, or good and evil—all,
At separate times, in separate accents fall;
Yet 'tis the same heart-throb within the breast
That gives an impulse to our worst and best.
I doubt not when our earthly cries are ended,
The listener finds them in one music blended.

Byron.

George Gordon Noel Byron (born 1788; died 1824),
was one of the greatest of English poets. His prin-
cipal work is "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." His
first volume of poems, "Hours of Idleness," was
published when he was only nineteen years of age.
One of his best known poems is "The Battle of
Waterloo."

The Penalty of Greatness.

He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contenting tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those summits led.

Crossing the Bar.

TENNYSON.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam;
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell
And after that—the dark;
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bounds of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
Crossing the bar.

Second Prize.

BY T. COLLIER, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was born in England, 1792.
He had a somewhat impatient spirit, that chafed
under the restrictions of constitutional authority
and rebelled against the accepted ideas and forms
then current in the political world. By his peculiar
opinions, revolutionary spirit and professed atheistic
views, he roused the dislike and resentment of his
fellow-countrymen. But the real merit of his bril-
liant genius, his wonderful imagination, in due time
won the respect and admiration of a just and honest
people. So that now he is accorded the true poet's
exalted reputation, unsullied by reproaches once
cast upon the man as a rebel and unbeliever. Grow-
ing discontented with his native land, he left Eng-
land and proceeded to Italy in 1818, where he spent
the remainder of his life. In 1822 he was upset in
a yacht in the Gulf of Spezzia and drowned. His
body was washed ashore, burned on the beach, and
the ashes buried at Rome in the Protestant burial
ground near by his friend Keats. His odes to a
Skylark and The Cloud are, perhaps, the finest, and
those who delight in vivid pictures, exquisite lan-
guage, bright flashes and graceful rhythm, cannot
fail to appreciate the following poem, whose charm-
ing originality lifts it far above commonplace poetry
and song:—

To a Skylark.

Hail to the blithe Spirit!
(Blithe thou never wert)
That from Heaven or near it
Pourst thy full heart

In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.

Higher still and higher
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire;
The blue deep thou wingest,
And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.

In the golden lightning
Of the sunken sun,
O'er which clouds are brightening
Thou dost float and run,
Like an unbodied joy whose race has just begun.

The pale purple even
Melts around thy flight;
Like a star of Heaven,
In the broad daylight
Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight.

Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere,
Whose intemperate lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear,
Until we hardly see,—we feel, that it is there.

All the earth and air
With thy voice is loud,
As, when night is bare
From one lonely cloud,
The moon rains out her beams, and Heaven is overflowed.

What thou art we know not;
What is most like thee?
From rainbow clouds there flow not
Drops so bright to see,
As from thy presence showers a rain of melody.

Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not.

Like a high-born maiden
In a palace tower,
Soothing her love-laden
Soul in secret hour
With music sweet as love, which overflows her bower.

Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering unbeholden
Its aerial hue
Among the flowers and grass, which screen it from the view.

Like a rose embowered
In its own green leaves,
By warm winds deflowered
Till the scent it gives
Makes faint with too much sweet these heavy-winged thieves.

Sound of vernal showers
On the twinkling grass,
Rain-wakened flowers,
All that ever was
Joyous, and clear, and fresh, thy music doth surpass.

Teach us, sprite or bird,
What sweet thoughts art thine;
I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of rapture so divine.

Chorus by meneral,
Or triumphal chant,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vaunt—
A thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want.

What objects are the fountains
Of thy happy strain?
What fields, or waves, or mountains?
What shapes of sky or plain?
What love of thine own kind? What ignorance of pain?

With thy clear, keen joyance
Langour cannot be;
Shadow of annoyance
Never came near thee;
Thou lovest; but ne'er knewest love's sad satiety.

Waking or asleep
Thou of death must deem
Things more true and deep
Than we mortals dream,
Or how could thy notes flow in such a crystal stream?

We look before and after,
And pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

Yet, if we could scorn
Hate, and pride, and fear;
If we were things born
Not to shed a tear,
I know not how thy joy we ever should come near.

Better than all measures
Of delightful sound,
Better than all treasures
That in books are found,
Thy skill to poet where, thou scorner of the ground.

Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know,
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow,
The world should listen then, as I am listening now.

Third Prize.

BY ANNIE L. GAMMON, FOREST, ONT.

A Storm.

The sun went down in beauty; not a cloud
Darkened its radiance. Yet, there might be seen
A few fantastic vapours scattered o'er
The face of the blue heavens; some fair and slight,
As the pure lawn that shields the maiden's breast.
Some shone like silver; some did stream afar,
Which death shall stride hereafter. Some were glittering
Like dolphin scales, touched out with varying hues
Of beautiful light, outveiling some the rose,
And some the violet, yellow, white and blue,
Scarlet and purpling red. One small lone ship
Was seen with outstretched sails, keeping its way
In quiet o'er the deep. All nature seemed
Fond of tranquillity; the glassy sea
Scarce rippled; the halcyon slept upon the wave;
The winds were all at rest, and in the east
The crescent moon, then seen imperfectly,
Came onward with the vesper star to see
A summer day's decline.
The sun went down in beauty, but the eyes
Of ancient seamen trembled when they saw
A black ominous spot far in the distance.

It spread and spread larger and dark, and came
Oershadowing the skies. The ocean rose;
The gathering waves grew large, and broke in hoarse
And hollow sound; the mighty wind awoke,
And screamed and whistled through the cordage. Birds
That seemed to have no home flocked there in terror,
And sat with quivering plumage on the mast.
Flashes were seen, and distant sounds were heard—
Presages of a storm.
The sun went down in beauty! but the skies
Were wildly changed. It was a dreadful night;
No moon was seen in all the heavens to aid
Or cheer the lone and sea-beat mariner;
Planet nor guiding star broke through the gloom;
But the blue lightnings glared along the waters,
As if the fiend had fired his torch to light
Some wretches to their graves. The tempest winds,
Raving came next, and in deep hollow sounds—
Like those the spirits of the dead do use
When they would speak their evil prophecies—
Muttered of death to come. Then came the thunder
Deepening and crashing, as 'twould rend the world;
Or as the deity passed aloft in anger
And spoke to man—despair!—the ship was tossed,
And now poised upon the curling billows;
And now midst deep and watery chasms—that yawned
As 'twere in hunger—sank. Behind there came
Mountains of moving water, with a rush
And sound of gathering power that did appall
The heart to look on. Terrible cries were heard;
The pauses of the storm, and when the glare
Was strong, rude, savage men were seen to dance
In frantic exultation on the deck,
Though all was hopeless. Hark! the ship has struck!
In frightful echoes, as if an alarm
Had spread through all the elements. Then came
A horrid silence—deep, unnatural, like
The quiet of the grave!

Puzzles.

1—DECAPITATION.

Take an Irishman, one will do,
Cut his head off if you can;
"A stratagem" you'll need to employ
Or you'll fail to catch your man.
When caught cut off another piece,
Or you he'll soon deceive;
If he deceives you cut again
And him a "hay pile" leave. ADA ARMAND.

2—RIDDLE.

My first we often seek for when travelling a strange land.
My second is what a lady did to a cousin of our band.
My third is found in Wellington, but not in Waterloo.
My fourth our sinful parents did—and I have done it, too.
If reading through my riddle,
To get its answer you have tried—
And failed—'tis certain the truth will be
That you're not satisfied. LILY DAY.

3—DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA.

In "Swift," the satirist.
In the explorer "Franklin."
In "Irving," the historian.
In the statesman "Howe."
In "Shakespeare," the dramatist.
In the scientist "Tyndall."
In "Whittier," the Quaker poet.
In the critic "Carlyle."
In "Burns," the novelist.
In the philosopher "Emerson."
In "Clive," the general.
In the essayist "Lowell."
In "Milton," the poet.
In the author "Goldsmith."
Now, if certain letters in these words
You take the pleasure to unite,
A great novelist you will find,
And something he did write. G. W. BLYTH.

4—METAGRAM.

There is a lady as I've heard tell,
Perhaps, my friends, you know her well,
Away down east she cuts a swell,
In Pakenham.
This lady fair lives on a farm,
And o'er young men she casts a charm,
Although she wishes them no harm,
She's quite a lamb.

Her occupation is to sew,
And patch, and mend, and mix the dough;
At keeping house she's not so slow,
She's no grandam.

She is a poser, too, they say,
And loves to work at puzzle play,
I hope to see her send this way
An anagram.

The name of this fair lady guess,
Her life, right here, I can't express,
'Twould form a DRAMA, AND I confess,
A "metagram." FAIR BROTHER.

5—CHARADE.

In the second issue of ADVOCATE
For January I see
A goodly number of puzzles
By our clever posers three.
It delighted me to see them,
So I "set to" and did ponder
Over each—and solved all but two,
Those of Cousin Fair Brother.
His I could not answer,
'Twas really unfortunate;
I hadn't much time, and hurried to send
My puzzles for next ADVOCATE.
Referring to the photographic group,
A real souvenir it will be;
A treasure, too, I quite long for it,
My "paper cousins" to see.
Tho' Uncle Tom has wished for mine,
I COMPLETE send one of this year;
We have no photographer now unfortunately,
None that I FIRST go to—near.
But as Cousin Reeve has named me,
With all the other cousins bright,
I have one that I'll send along—
It isn't like me—LAST a mite. LILY DAY.

Answers to February First Puzzles.

- 1—Meantime.
- 2—The Fourth of July.
- 3—Indeed.
- 4—Somewhat.
- 5—Poet's Corner.

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

I. Irvine Devitt, Edith Fair Brother, Agatha Prudhomme,
Josie Sheehan, Addison and Oliver Snider, Lily Day, A. R.
Borrowman, Willie Hart Hunter, Geo. W. Blyth, Henry Reeve,
Fred. Hall, Henry Bobier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Threshing Engine—George White & Son.
 Auction Sale—George Walton.
 Stallions and Mares—Enoch & Winkler.
 Flowers and Seeds—Richard Alston.
 Architect—W. H. Shillinglaw.
 Shropshires and Yorkshires—E. J. Reid.
 Free Grant Land—J. W. Connell.
 Farm for Sale—A. Galloway.
 Furniture, &c.—Scott & Leslie.
 Buying and Selling—A. Gibson.
 Brood Mares, &c.—Dorsey & Little.
 Produce—T. E. Williams.
 Berkshires—R. J. Stewart.
 Slow Pay—Dun, Wiman & Co.
 Stallions for Sale—W. B. & J. T. Charlton.
 Clydesdale and Shire Stallions—F. Rusnell.
 Machinery—Watson Mfg. Co.
 Poultry—Thomas Reid.
 Shorthorns and Yorkshires—Jos. Laurence.
 Farm for Sale—A. J. Bannerman.
 Trees, Plants and Seeds—A. Bowerman.
 Groceries—Wright & Wright.
 Harness—Petre's.
 Shorthorn Sale—S. J. Pearson & Son.
 Medical—W. E. Bessey.
 Organs—Thomas Organ Co.
 Shorthorns, etc.—R. Rivers & Son.
 Seeds—D. M. Ferry.
 Shorthorn Bull—S. B. Gorwill.
 Fertilizers—Jas. Dunlop.
 Herefords, etc.—F. W. Stone.
 Sale—J. K. Crawford.
 Wire Fence—Page.
 Swine—Peter Lamarsh.
 Poultry—Chas. A. Mott.
 Seed Oats—R. Gibson.
 Swine—H. George & Sons.
 To Farmers—Osler, Hammond & Nanton.
 Spraying Outfit—Ontario Pump Co.
 Sunlight Soap.
 Seed Oats—R. H. Harding.
 Horned Dorsets—T. W. Hector.
 Sap Buckets—Stanley Mills & Co.
 Incubator—J. S. Smith.
 Locked Wire Fence Co.
 Pedigreed Barley—H. H. Spencer.
 Holstein Register—F. L. Houghton.

AUCTION SALE

SHIRE MARES, GRADE COWS and Fifty Shropshire Ewes and Lambs

on my farm, four miles east of Thorold and five miles west of Niagara Falls, in the County of Welland, on MARCH 9th, 1893. Sale commencing at 1 o'clock. Terms of sale:—Eight months credit on approved paper. J. K. CRAWFORD, Prop., Thorold P. O. 329-a-om

DISPERSION SALE

Shorthorn Cattle
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 7th.

Promptly at 1 o'clock I will sell by public auction, at my farm, 2 1/2 miles west of Niagara Falls, 23 HEAD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE, comprising 17 cows and heifers and 6 bulls. This herd was started in 1861, and has been carefully bred.

TERMS OF SALE:—Eight months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent., or 6 per cent. off for cash. Conveyances will be at Waverly Hotel, Niagara Falls, on arrival of 11 o'clock a.m. train, G. T.R. Lunch 12 to 1 o'clock. For further information and catalogues, address: 327-1-b-om C. PETTIT, Southend P. O.

ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC SALE

High Class SHORTHORN CATTLE

AT MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

On the above date we will sell by public auction 18 CHOICE SHORTHORNS, consisting of 12 cows and heifers and 6 young bulls. A very superior lot. Fourteen of the number were got by Conqueror—8227—, a grand Cruickshank bull and wonderfully uniform sire. Several show animals are in the offering, and most of them from our best milking strains. Bates and Cruickshank and other Scotch families represented.

TERMS:—Nine months' credit, or eight per cent. per annum off for cash.

TRAINS.—The morning and evening trains from both ways on G. T. Railway, and also on L. E. and B. Railway, will stop at Lucan Crossing Station, one mile east of our stables. The one o'clock mail train from the east on G. T. Ry. will stop at our farm on day of sale to let passengers off.

Send for a catalogue and come to our sale. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. 327-b-om

For Sale!

T. E. KELLY'S STABLE, BRANDON

—IMPORTED:—
Clydesdale & Shire Stallions
 Both Six Years Old and Sound. Sure Getters.
 —ALSO SOME GOOD—

Working Horses & Mares
 WILL SELL CHEAP.

For particulars apply to
FRANK RUSNELL,
 41-1-m BRANDON, MAN.

GREAT CREDIT TROTTER STOCK FOR SALE
Auction Sale

AT HOPE FARM,
 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE,
 MANITOBA,

ON **MARCH 21st,**

BEGINNING AT 10 A. M.

MR. MARTIN

will expose for sale (positively without reserve) the whole of his valuable stock

OF HORSES, GRADE CATTLE, AND FARM IMPLEMENTS,

AS FOLLOWS:

Fifteen Mares in foal to the well-known prize horse "McNabb's Heir," all young and of superior quality, some of them being Pure-bred Registered Clydes, and most of the others having three or four crosses of the Clydesdale blood, making the produce eligible for registration; also six young mares not in foal, and ten geldings. None of the horses are over eight years old, and there are several very choice young geldings and fillies.

Seventeen head of Grade Horned Cattle, consisting of cows calved and to calve, also some young Steers and Heifers of choice quality.

TWENTY-ONE PIGS, consisting of a pure-bred Berkshire Boar, and several well-bred Berkshire Sows and young pigs.

The Implements consist of a full line of Farm Implements as required in working a large farm of a thousand acres (they are all in good repair, many of them almost new), comprising breaking and stubble plows, also gang plows, drill seeders, disc cultivators, harrows, binders, waggons, mowers, turnip drills and cultivators, steam threshing outfit, etc., etc.

Full catalogues of the entire stock will soon be ready, and will be sent to any one on application.

Special arrangements can be made for the accommodation of parties coming from a distance and desiring to stay at the farm either the night before or after the sale, on writing to the manager, Mr. J. G. Brown, at Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

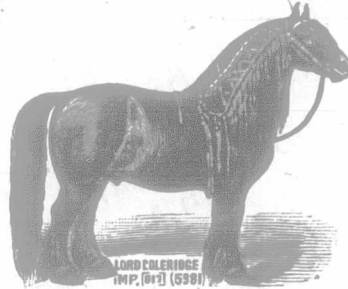
TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over 20 and up to \$100, payable on October 15th, 1893; over \$100, half payable on October 15th, 1893, and balance on January 2nd, 1894, on furnishing approved security, bearing 8 per cent. interest. Discount of 5 per cent. allowed on cash payments over \$20.

Hope Farm is 4 1/2 miles from St. Jean Baptiste station on the N. P., 6 miles from Rosenfeldt on the C. P. R., and 11 miles from Morris on the C. P. R.

GEO. WALTON,

40-b-m AUCTIONEER.

BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HORSES



FOR SALE.—Royal Victor, Carriage Stallion; Wellesley, Clydesdale Stallion. Terms reasonable; will accept half cash. Address, W. H. MANDERVILLE CO., Oakville, or to Box 1017, Winnipeg. 38-1-y-m

FOR SALE. IMPORTED STALLIONS AND MARES.

H. A. MUSK, - Souris P. O. 39-1-tf-m Opposite Menteith Junction.

TROTTER STOCK FOR SALE
 Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies.

Sired by "Quay," "Bird," "Harrowgate," "Fairy Gift," "Balaklava," "Nutbreaker," "Corbin's Bashaw" and "Bourbonnais," and from dams sired by "Princes," "Dictator," "Egmont" and "Happy Medium." This stock was carefully selected from the best Stock Farms in the South, and everyone are young, good individuals and bred in the purple. This is the kind to own. They find a ready sale. Breed on, train on, trot fast and make money for those who handle them. If you want a young colt or filly, or mare to raise colts that will trot, and that can trot herself, call on or write to

DORSEY & LITTLE,
 41-1-m 175 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE.

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

All good stock, good pedigrees, and will be sold cheap, as I have sold my farm.

ENOCH WINKLER,
 38-1-m Gretna, Man.

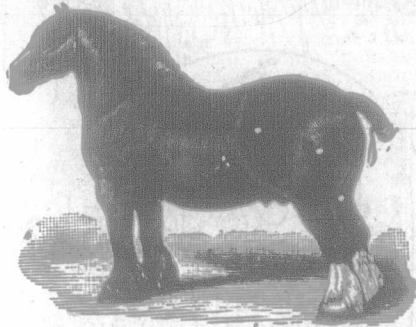
4 STALLIONS 4
 FOR SALE.

- CLYDESDALES,
- Imported "Baron II. of Drumlandriok." Weight, 1,800 lbs.
- Imported "Norseman." Weight, 2,000 lbs.
- Coach Horse, "Yorkshire Lad." Weight, 1,450 lbs.
- Roadster, "Electric." Weight, 1,100 lbs.

The above will be sold cheap. All have proved themselves sure foal getters. Good workers and drivers always on hand. For terms, particulars, pedigrees, etc., write W. B. & J. T. Charlton, Portage la Prairie, Man. 41-b-m

J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,
 Box 183, Brandon, Man.,

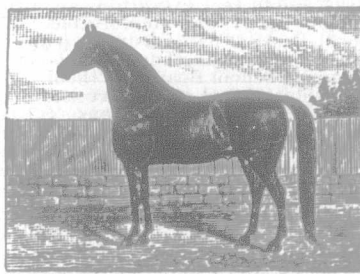
have just imported their annual shipment of **STALLIONS**



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

This magnificent shipment contains many prize winners in various breeds, and has JUST ARRIVED. Terms very favorable. Prices low. Come and inspect them before buying elsewhere. 28-1-y-m

"RED CROSS STOCK FARM"



Standard-bred Trotters

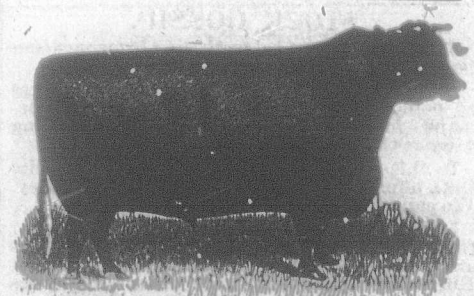
ACACIA 11522, chestnut, 15 1/2 hands, weighs 1,130 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853 (trial 2.24); by Onward; by Geo. Wilkes; by Hambletonian 10. Balaklava's dam, Kate Tarlton, by Kentucky Clay; by Cassus M. Clay, jr. Acacia's dam, Zoe K. 2.30, by Egmont; by Belmont; by Abdallah; her dam, Flaay, by Flaxtail; by Blue Bull. \$35.00 to insure. Remains at home and is being trained. Is sure to beat 30 this fall, barring accidents. Is sure to beat 30 this fall, barring accidents.

JAMES CROWIN, Trainer. **W. J. ANDREWS,** Manager.
 Address—B. J. McCONNELL, M.D.,
 Send for card. 29-1-y-m Morden, Man.

FOR SALE.

The Fine, Roan Shorthorn Bull
ECLIPSE No. 10223,
 Calved October 19th, 1886.

Address—
Geo. Rankin,
 37-tf-m HAMIOTA, MAN.



SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY, MAN.

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



MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

This month I offer a plum in the shape of my richly-bred, prize-winning Holstein Bull, Tempest's Captain Columbus, No. 17450, calved July 15, 1890, winning first at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, as yearling, and '92 as two-year-old. In size he is large but of very symmetrical form, well-marked skin, mellow, and of rich color; has four large, well-placed teats; is very gentle and well broke. This bull is a direct descendant of a long line of great record cows, such as Echo, Crown Princess, Regis, Dowager, etc. Price low. 28-1-y-m Address—W. J. YOUNG, Emerson.

Fairview Stock Farm.



Choice Milking SHORTHORNS

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

HEATHER LODGE STOCK FARM

Glenboro, Man.,
STEEL BROS., Proprietors.

Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle of No. 1 milking strain. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. 31-1-y-m



BESTRONQUET SHORTHORN STOCK FARM,

Joseph Laurence, Proprietor, Clearwater, Man. Ten Shorthorn Bulls for sale; also three young Heifers, got by Imp. Warrior. My herd took fifty-one prizes in 1892 at Pilot Mound, Crystal City and Cartwright Shows; also took one and two Herd prize at each place. I am also prepared to book pedigreed large Yorkshire Pigs, for spring delivery, at \$6 each. Prices for cattle low, and terms to suit purchasers. 41-a-m

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

I have a few choice **SOWS and BOARS** FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Shall have a large number of **EARLY SPRING LITTERS.**

41-1-y-m Correspondence solicited.
R. J. STEWART, CAMILLE, MAN.

"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM

DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR.
 Treherne, BREEDER OF **Manitoba.**

Improved Large White Yorkshires and Holstein Cattle from Imported Stock.

A good number of Spring Litters will soon be offered at low rates. 2 1/2 miles from Station. Correspondence solicited. 30-1-y-m

SHROPSHIRE & YORKSHIRE

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

E. J. REID,
 41-1-y-m Souris P. O. and Station.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

J. E. Brethour, Burford, reports his business as being especially good this season, the demand for his Improved Yorkshires being greater than ever before.

In this issue Mr. H. H. Spencer, Brooklin-Ont., offers 500 bushels pedigreed seed barley. We can recommend his stock to our readers.

Mr. R. H. Harding changes his advertisement this month. He has a quantity of seed oats and also a few good pigs for sale. His Dorset Horns are doing very well, one of his lambs weighing 54 pounds at 53 days.

A Prolific Cow.—Mr. Robt. James, of Sutherland, Man., owns a grade Shorthorn cow, four years and a-half old, that has given birth to six calves already. She had one at 22 months old, one at 34 months, a pair of twins at 44 months old, which Mr. James sold for real last Xmas for \$33.25, and she just lately dropped another pair of twins.

R. S. Crews, Trenton, Ont., writes us as follows:—"I have been a subscriber of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for twenty-five years, and think it is the best agricultural periodical on the American continent. I take several of the most noted farm journals of the United States and Canada, but consider the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the best of all."

The American Oxford Down Sheep Record Association will give a special prize of \$25 at Industrial Fair, Toronto, and also the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, in 1893, for best pen of five Oxford Down lambs, of either sex, bred and owned by exhibitor in the province. The Association will also duplicate all prizes offered by the World's Fair on Oxford Down sheep, amounting to \$1,281. All sheep competing for these prizes to be recorded in the American Oxford Down Record, with A. O. D. R. A. ear tag inserted in the ear, and certificate of registry, under seal of Association, presented at time of exhibition. In addition to the above, the English Flock Book Association will give three valuable prizes to Oxforders at the World's Fair.

R. Rivers & Son, of Springhill Farm, Walkerton, make a slight change of ad. in this issue, and they mention the following sales since last report. Bull calves as follows:—Victor Strathallen, to Wm. Giles, Paisley; Young Nobleman, to Samuel McGerrigle, Ormstown, P. Q.; Royal Hope, to Christian Johann, Harriston; Llewellyn, to Mr. Becker, Midway. To John McNally, Maple Hill, Berkshire boar; to John Diemert, Mt. Pleasant, Berkshire boar; to Wm. Giles, Paisley, Berkshire boar; and to Jno. F. Marr, Aylmer West, a pair of sows. Their stock bull, Hampton Chief—14380—, is giving good satisfaction, his calves being long, level and smooth, with well sprung ribs and lots of style; two good calves for sale yet. See ad. in another column.

H. Bollert, of Cassel, reports that his Holsteins are doing very finely this winter. Several calves have lately been dropped, sired by the great Colanthus Abbecker, who claims the honor of being the richest butter bred bull of any breed in the Dominion, as his dam at three years old, his 2nd granddam and g. granddam have an average record of 28 pounds, 14 ounces, in 7 days. If these calves prove an average sample of what he will produce, his record as a sire of superior animals will even be greater than that of his ancestors. A heifer out of Sykje, the winner of 1st prize and diploma, is the finest and most promising I ever bred. The demand for the choicest strains is on the increase. I have lately sold 2 very choice heifers to Mr. T. A. Cox, Paris; 2 heifers and a very richly bred bull to Mr. R. W. Walker, Ulster; heifer and bull to Mr. S. Warden, Balgeanne, Sask.; and a number of other sales just about completed. I have yet several richly bred bulls on hand, which are now fit for service.

NOTICES.

We have received from A. Bowerman, of Winnipeg, Man., his "Nursery Catalogue of Northern Grown Evergreen, Forest, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs." Mr. Bowerman claims to be able to supply the Northwest with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and small fruits, and from the moderate prices quoted he will no doubt be kept busy in supplying the demand.

OF INTEREST TO BREEDERS.

In a few weeks horses and cattle will be put on grass, and the greatest care is necessary to prevent the sudden change of diet having very serious effects. Dick's Blood Purifier tones up the whole system, and the animal goes on thriving instead of being set back by a change.

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the change in the advertisement of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., which appears in this issue. They state that this company is owned by farmers and carried on upon cooperative principles, reserving only sufficient of the profits to pay legitimate expenses. This, together with the fact that they buy in bulk direct from manufacturers, enables them to give to the farmer the profits which otherwise would go to the middlemen and jobbers. By the new advertisement it will be seen that they will pay freight to the buyers' nearest station.

PATENT WIRE FENCE.

In this issue The Locked Fence Company, Ingersoll, Ont. (branch office, London, Ont.), advertise the Locked Fence, which commands itself. This mode of building a barrier, to confine stock, has many good points. After carefully examining it we were very much impressed with the mode of construction. The stays and locks make it so strong that it is impossible for stock to break through it, while at the same time there is no danger of horses or other animals hurting themselves with it. This fence was first shown in Canada last fall, at the Industrial and Western Fairs, and since then many applications have been received for township rights. We predict a great future for it.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

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

Write or wire J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon P. O., Manitoba. 40-a-m

P. S.—A number of Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent.



SHORTHORNS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON Thursday, March 23

14 Females and 3 Young Bulls of Rare & Choice Breeding

The sires in the pedigree are bred by such notable breeders as Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Mr. Pawlett, the noted Booth breeder, and Mr. Linton, of Sheriff-Hutton, from whose herd the later crosses have come, making a pedigree rarely met with, viz. several choice Booth crosses on several as choice Cruickshank. Few have it, and all need it. A bona fide sale, as we have too many females for our farm. Catalogues will be ready soon.

N.B.—We never have bulls left on our hands. Two of the young bulls to be sold are good enough to head any herd. For Catalogue address

D. ALEXANDER, Bridgen, Ontario. 328-

DISPERSION SALE

VALLEY HOME HERD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

APRIL 12th, 1893, at 1 o'clock p.m., at our farm, 1 mile from Meadowvale Station, on C. P. R.



Our entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of over forty head, comprising such well-known Scotch families as Minas, Wimples, Jilts and Claretts, and other standard sorts, topped out with the best imported Scotch bulls. Among the lot are some of the best show animals offered at public sale for a number of years, as well as cows that have proved themselves deep milkers. The heifers are a choice lot, mostly sired by imported Torthills. In all, nine bulls will be offered, among which is imported Torthills, first prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1892, and the grand young bull Mina Lad, just turned two years old; a show bull in any country. For further information see catalogues, which will be sent on application.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton, Ont. 329-b-om • S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale, Ont.

NEVER HALLOO TILL YOU'RE



OUT OF THE WOODS

It's an old saying, but a good one. You see the point, eh? Notice what we can make out of the different kinds of woods. We make and sell all kinds of Furniture, Baby Carriages and Decks, and in fact everything required to make home happy and comfortable. Do we sell School Desks? Does a duck swim? We have the best and cheapest desk in this country. The Winnipeg School Board buy them. That's the best evidence that both price and quality are right. Write us for quotations. SCOTT & LESLIE, The Big Furniture Store, 276 Main St., Winnipeg. 35-1-y-m

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From the Duke of York Light Brahmas, Black Minorcas, B. Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 13. Cornish Indian Game, \$2.50 per 13. Bronze Turkeys, \$4.00 per 13. Warranted fresh.

H. K. ZAVITZ, 41-y-m CARBERRY, MAN.

JAMES GLENNIE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA, BREEDER OF

Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire Swine

Now for sale a choice lot of boars and sows farrowed last September, also sows to farrow in spring. A choice pedigreed Holstein Bull, one year old this month. Write for particulars. 27-1-y-m

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

My herd now consists of 17 Sows, 3 Boars and 20 young Pigs. Have recently imported fine young boar from J. E. Brethour, Ontario. Brood sows and young stock for sale at hard time prices. Also A. J. C. Jersey Bulls and Heifers for sale. Write for full particulars, or come and see for yourself. JAMES BRAY, "Oak Grove Farm," Portage la Prairie, 29-1-y-m



FARM

WE DO NOT CLAIM... to have a corner on all the best leather in the country, neither do we claim to be the only firm knowing how to make up stock to advantage; but

WE DO CLAIM

that by doing business on a strictly cash basis we can sell far cheaper than any other house in Manitoba... If you have any money to spend, THINK THIS OVER.

HARNESSES PEIRCE'S

278 James Street, WINNIPEG.

- REID'S - POULTRY YARDS. Eggs for Hatching.—Black Minorcas, Black Breasted Reg. Game, Light Brahmas, White and Golden Wyandottes, and Barred P. Rocks. Send stamp for Catalogue and Price List. THOMAS REID, 293 Lizzie Street, Winnipeg 41-1-c-m

McCLURE'S POULTRY YARDS. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Not one bird in this yard which was in it last season. Hens, Mungers Strain; Cockerels, Knapp Strain. LIGHT BRAHMAS.—On the departure of Mr. Han- Light Brahm. Mr. H. won 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial. PEKIN DUCKS.—A few eggs to spare from a choice young stock. Mr. H. won 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial. 37-1-y-m J. McCLURE, 448 Carey-St., Winnipeg.

BRANDON POULTRY YARDS keep the Felch pedigreed 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

IT'S A SIN MACHINERY. singular fact, but nevertheless a true one, that by purchasing your MACHINERY from us you can effect a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. FULL LINES OF Walking, Sulky and Gang Plows, Drills, Harrows, Rollers, Etc., in Stock. Write us for prices. WATSON MFG. CO., Ltd. WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA. 38-1-y-m

BOWERMAN'S TREES, PLANTS & SEEDS. Motto: Nothing but the Best. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1893. No such values ever given in the Northwest. NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES—558 Portage Ave. A. BOWERMAN, Box 956, Winnipeg, Man. 41-y-m

SEEDS! FRESH FOR 1893. SEND TO KEITH & CO., SEEDSMEN, WINNIPEG, Box 333. FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF Flower, Garden, Field & Grass Seeds. BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE MARKET. 39-b-m

CUT THIS OUT! We will ship freight, prepaid anywhere in Manitoba, 100 Pounds of Light Yellow Sugar and a 30-Pound Can of our Fine Tea for \$15. The Tea alone would cost you the \$15 or more in the regular way. But by buying your Tea from us as above, wholesale, you save enough to purchase 100 lbs. of sugar. If granulated Sugar is wanted, add \$1 and send \$16. When ordering, state what kind of Tea you use, Black, Japan or Mixed. Samples of Tea and price list of groceries sent on application. WRIGHT & WRIGHT, Tea Importers, 549 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. (Established 1882.)

\$40 GIVEN AWAY FOR 18 FLOWERS.

For particulars see our finely illustrated Catalogue of Flower, Field and Vegetable Seeds, Window Bedding and Vegetable Plants, Canary Birds, Bird Novelties & Bird Seeds



One cent will buy a post card, place your name and address on it, and simply say that you want a catalogue for '93, AND YOU'LL BE ALL SOLID. See January 20th issue, page 40.

Address, **RICHARD ALSTON,** Royal Greenhouse, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SLOW PAY

And bad accounts are specialties with our Collection Department. Do not write anything off until we see what we can do with it. We undertake collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. It is not necessary to be a subscriber to place accounts in our hands for collection. Ten per cent. charged when collections made, and no charge in excess of \$1.00 if claim is not secured through us. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter to the Collection Department.

DUN, WIMAN & CO., 480 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to your nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates. Steamers leave Halifax every Saturday.

ROBT. KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent C. P. R., WINNIPEG

DRUGS—THE MARKET DRUG STORE

Opposite Meat Market, WINNIPEG.

Everything in the Drug Line. Careful attention to Farmers' Trade Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to.



Sole Agent in Manitoba & the Northwest for **Sanativo,** the wonderful Spanish Remedy for Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc.

THE INVINCIBLE CONDITION POWDERS. One trial will convince. Price, 25c. and 50c. Post-paid to any address.

THE GERMAN HOOF CURE. Contracted feet cured, and other lameness from unhealthy hoof.

THE EYE WONDER costs nothing to those who use it for sore eyes if not cured.

All money refunded for Specialties mentioned that fail to do

ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.

C. M. EDDINGTON, - Pharmaceutical Chemist 291 Market St., Winnipeg, Man. 31-1-y-m

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

SEEDS.—FRESH AND RELIABLE.

More Extensive than ever. Send address for large, handsome & useful 1893-Catalogue-1893. **J. M. PERKINS,** 37-h-m 241 Main St., WINNIPEG

CLIMAX GROCERY!

* Farmers' Trade Desired. Highest price in cash or trade for **Butter and Eggs.** Choice Value in TEAS. - Give us a trial.

T. E. WILLIAMS, 35-1-y-m 273 Market St., WINNIPEG.

FORT ROUCE GREENHOUSES WINNIPEG.

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

SEND YOUR POULTRY, ETC., TO

C. L. O'HARREST, AND GET PROMPT RETURNS. No. 304 Main Street, WINNIPEG. 37-1-f-m

SEE THE WHITE THRESHING ENGINE

before buying, or write for particulars, and send for circular to **GEORGE WHITE & SONS,** - London, Ontario, or, H. S. WEBBROOK, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Look in April issue of FARMER'S ADVOCATE for our new Straw-Burner Cut showing Baffle-plate Draft arrangement, whereby a proper proportion of air is admitted behind the fire to assure proper combustion; thus satisfactory firing with any kind of straw is secured. **NO CLINKERS. NO CHOKING.** THE WHITE is the only straw-burner boiler with water surrounding and at back end of fire. 32-a-m

J. Y. Griffin & Co.

PORK PACKERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Highest market prices paid for Hogs throughout the season—either live or dead.

137 Second Ave., North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

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

FARMERS, Now is your chance to see

The World's Fair FOR NOTHING.

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

If your dealer does not keep it in stock send 50c. for one bottle or \$2.50 for six bottles, and we will send, post-paid, the quantity ordered and full particulars of the competition. Address **FLEMING & SONS, Brandon.** P. O. Box 7. 30-1-y-m

TALLAGALLA

Send for samples of this famous tea when you tire of pedlars' trash. Always PURE AND FRESH from the gardens of SERENDIB. **MAGEE & CO.** Grocers, BRANDON. 34-1-y-m



F. A. WILCOCKS. R. W. CURRIE. WILCOCKS & CURRIE, AUCTIONEERS.

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

EMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS

secured for the unemployed at **TREHERNE'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**

All who require male or female help will find it advantageous to correspond with this agency. **GEORGE A. TREHERNE,** P. O. Box 71. OFFICE:—9th Street, BRANDON, MAN. 39-1-p-m

GEORGE V. FRASER

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

City and Farm Properties Bought and Sold

PROPERTIES HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

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

W. H. SHILLINGLAW, ARCHITECT.

Plans & Specifications Prepared for all kinds of buildings.

Schools and Churches a Specialty. **Brandon, 41-f-m Man.**

PUMP WORKS.

I. M. RIESBERRY, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of all kinds of wood pumps. Porcelain lined pumps, polished iron cylinder, and pumpmakers' supplies shipped to any point in Manitoba and the Territories. Will supply pumps in car lots to dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Send for Price List.

OFFICE AND FACTORY: **Cor. Eighth St. and Victoria Avenue, BRANDON.** 28-1-v-m

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

Must be sold. 155 Acres, 1/2 miles direct west of Moosomin, N.W.T. House and stable on farm. Suitable for dairying or mixed farming. Forty acres cropped. Price \$1,600. Apply to D. Hart, livery stable, Moosomin, who will show intending purchasers over farm, or by letter to A. GALLOWAY, Arcola, Assa., N.W.T. 41-a-m

FREE GRANT LAND

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

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

W. H. TRELEAVEN, Real Estate and Commission Agent,

SACK AVENUE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Farms and town property bought, sold or exchanged, rents collected, money to loan, money invested, land inspected and appraised, letters of enquiry promptly attended to in every detail. Portage Plains Farms—Good water, convenient to wood, no failures. Improved farms for sale from \$10 to \$27 per acre; unimproved from \$2.50 to \$12. Easy terms of payment. Information cheerfully given by calling on or writing **W. H. TRELEAVEN.** 34-1-y-cm

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Bell & Robertson, Props.

Our stables, connected with the Rossin House and Albion Hotel, are well stocked and comfortably finished. Special attention to **FARMERS' TEAMS AND BOARDERS.** First-Class Horses and Good Rigs. Give us a Call 39-1-y-m

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

We learn that Mr. Jas. Bray has purchased Mr. McLeneghan's head of ten herd of Jersey cattle. Mr. Bray is going more extensively into dairying this year than ever.

Mr. Thos. Grayson, of Moosomin, writes us that he has founded a herd of Poland-China pigs from stock from the herds of Mr. J. J. Payne, of Chatham, one of the most extensive breeders of this sort in Canada. He expresses himself as well pleased with the stock shipped him, and that they are doing well. It is his intention to make further importations this season. Mr. Grayson has made a start by securing stock from a man of extensive experience with the breed, and we trust his operations in this line will be successful.

Mr. Frank Russell, of Oederville, Ont., informs us that he is shipping a carload of horses to Brandon to arrive about the middle of March. Among these are an imported Clydesdale stallion and an imported Shire. They are both six years old, and Mr. Russell speaks well of their qualities and reliability as stock producers. The balance of the car will be good workers. Parties wishing to purchase should see this fine lot and make their selections as early as possible on arrival. They will be found at Mr. T. E. Kelly's stables.

We have received a very handsome catalogue from H. A. Chadwick, St. James, Man., the well-known breeder of poultry and pet stock. The catalogue is nicely illustrated, and includes the following varieties:—Light and Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Pit Games, Guinea Fowls, White-faced Black Spanish, Black African Bantams, Imperial Pekin Ducks, Silver-gray Dorkings. Mr. Chadwick's stock is too well known to need any further comment. Write him for a catalogue.

"POPLAR GROVE" FARM.

This farm is situated in the township of Camille, about seven miles from Holland, on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R. Mr. R. J. Stewart, the proprietor, is paying special attention to English Berkshires, and in the spring will have a large number of litters for sale. His hogs have taken numerous prizes at different fall shows, and have splendid pedigrees. As an instance to prove to those who are in doubt as to whether raising pigs pays, we will state that Mr. S. commenced four years ago with one thoroughbred sow; since then he has sold \$199 worth, and has over \$300.00 on hand, and eight of his sows in pig. In another column Mr. S. has his breeders card, and those wishing to obtain first-class Berkshires cannot do better than communicate with him.

J. Oughton, of "Willow Brook Farm," Crystal City, reports the following sales of stock during 1892:—In Shropshires—2 rams and 1 ewe to J. Dixon, 1 ram to George Playfair, 1 ram to M. Grassick, 1 ram to J. F. Fox, 1 ram to Mrs. W. Affie, 1 ram to F. Murdoch, 1 ram to Shelton Bros. In Improved Chester White hogs—1 boar to R. Armstrong, Silver Springs; 1 boar to J. Raynard, 1 boar and 2 sows to J. J. Ring, Crystal City; 1 boar to G. Atkins, 1 boar and 2 sows to W. Walton, 1 boar to F. Bell, 1 boar and 2 sows to A. W. Playfair, 1 boar to H. Moore, 1 boar and 1 sow to Edward Rollins, 1 boar and 1 sow to W. Weary, 1 boar and 2 sows to J. Porter, 1 boar and 2 sows to Richard Stockdale, 1 boar and 1 sow to R. S. Preston, 1 sow to J. Moffet, 2 sows to V. Cuthbert, 1 sow to J. Dixon, 1 boar and 1 sow to J. Chisholm. He has booked seven orders for spring pigs of the Large Yorkshire breed, and has sold all young stock of his Bronze Turkeys and White Wyandottes.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. W. B. & J. T. Charlton, of Portage la Prairie, who are offering for sale two imported Clydesdales. We think parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to make enquiries as to their pedigrees and other particulars, they being of the sort that will bear inspection. The Coach horse also offered is a very fine one, and for style, size and quality is undoubtedly one of the best in the province. The roadster Electric has the gait of the trotter, and with development promises to make a mover. As a stock horse he has proved himself a getter of good size and fine form. This is an opportunity to secure desirable horses at a bargain. One of the firm is now in Ontario making selections of horses, and will arrive with their first shipment of the season about the 5th of March. Those wishing to get choice workers or good drivers should inspect them as early as possible, and thus be enabled to suit themselves to any style they desire.

A representative of the ADVOCATE paid a hurried visit to "Ravenscraig" Stock Farm, the property of Mr. David Marwood, which is nicely situated 2 1/2 miles S. W. of Treherne, on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R. Mr. Marwood's specialty is in Holstein cattle and White Yorkshire pigs, he having some splendid specimens of both. First to attract attention is Mountain Captain 15910, sire Captain Gentleman 12180; dam Lettie 4th 2235. He was bred by Oliver Edmunds, Disco, Ill., and calved December 20th, 1891. Although only 1 year old, he is equal in size to many twice his age, and will, no doubt, be a useful sire. A splendidly proportioned heifer is Nymph Lively 20006, who has few equals in the province for size or points. Her sire is Tempests Captain 6318, dam Captain Mountain Nymph 10308. She was calved April 12, 1891, and with good feed and attention has made exceptionally good growth. She was bred by J. B. Fort & Sons, Stronghurst, Ill. Next comes Manitoba Queen 28882, sire Tempests Captain 6318, dam Lowell Bell 5039. With two such fine specimens of their breed, Mr. M. should soon have a herd second to none in the country. In Yorkshires Mr. M. has also made careful selections. Peerless [516], sire Recorder [66], dam Dame 2nd [94], is a sow worthy of any praise that can be bestowed on her. Lady Ann [517], sire Recorder [66], dam Dame 3rd, is also a good mate for Peerless. Both were bred by Mr. J. Bray, of Portage la Prairie, and will farrow easy in the summer. He also has five young sows, all being good, strong and healthy. Mr. M.'s farm comprises 320 acres, 150 of which were in crop during the past year. The wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre and oats 60 bushels, thus making a profitable return. In 1891 his wheat average was 35 bushels, and oats 75 bushels.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Thomas Speers, of Bradwardine, has some of the best Berkshires in the Province, and is now booking orders for young pigs.

We wish our readers to note the change of date of Mr. Martin's sale. In our February 20 issue the sale was advertised for 31st March. It should have been March 21st, as appears in this issue. See advertisement.

The farmers around Oakville talk of starting a cheese factory, as it is an excellent district for stock raising. Mr. H. McKellar, chief clerk of Department of Agriculture, is going out to lecture there on Creameries and Cheese Factories.

Mr. Seefeld, of Nings, called at our office the other day to find where he could procure Poland China Hogs. (It would be well for breeders having these hogs to advertise in our columns.) Mr. Seefeld has quite an extensive hog ranch, having 80 brood sows.

Messrs. Christie & Fares, the well-known horse breeders of Emerson, Man., recently sold to Mr. J. E. Giddon, of Hallock, Maine, the handsome young horse, Fleet Mouth, by Egmont, dam by Flaxhall; and the brown filly, Brightness, by Egmont, dam by Fane.

We would call the attention of our readers to the stallions advertised in another column by Mr. Joseph Davis, of Winnipeg. Red River Volunteer is a bright bay, foaled 1887, sixteen hands high, fine head and neck, and good feet and legs; sired by Chicago Volunteer 2611, he by Volunteer 55, he by Hambletonian 10; his first dam by Clear Grit 859.

Messrs. R. & J. A. Turner, the well-known horse breeders of Calgary, have sold that handsome dark chestnut carriage stallion, Canute, winner of the first prize in the two-year-old class at the last Winnipeg Industrial to Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. Mr. J. Turner, of the about firm, called at our office the other day on his way to Toronto. He reports their horses as doing remarkably well on the ranch this winter, and says Hargreaves Hero has much improved since last summer.

Walter James, Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, C. P. R., writes: My herd of Shorthorns, purchased from J. E. Smith, of Brandon, has done very well. The roan cow, Lady Aikens = 15201 =, has dropped a fine heifer calf to Windsor (Imp.) = 6456 = (5677). Mr. Smith's noted bull, her grandsire on her mother's side being Lord Lansdowne (Imp.) = 2712 = (51601), bred by E. Cruickshanks, Lethent, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The young heifer, Lucy of Beresford 2nd, has grown wonderfully, and has turned out a beautiful animal. This heifer is sister to Prince Royal, awarded 1st prize at Toronto Industrial, 1891 and 1892, and 1st at the great Montreal Fair 1892. He is retained for the World's Fair Exhibition, Chicago, 1893. The young bull, Sir Walter of Beresford = 15880 =, has grown well, and pleases all who have seen him. The others are in good condition, and are healthy. SWINE: My Large Improved Yorkshire pigs, two sows and a boar, purchased from Ridout and Percival are doing well, and have never stopped growing since I got them.

Among the late additions to the trotting stock of Manitoba none are more worthy of notice than the importation of standard-bred mares recently made by Dorsey & Little, of Winnipeg. A representative of the ADVOCATE was shown through the stables by Dr. Little, V. S., of the above firm. They are probably as fine a lot of sound young mares as could be found in Canada, combining great individual excellence with the most fashionable pedigrees. The following is a list of the mares and their pedigrees:-

Lady Bashaw-b. m., 15.2, foaled 1884, by Corbin's Bashaw, 1762, sire of three in list; dam Adamant (dam of Birdmont 2.23), by Egmont. Lerrine-b. m., 15.2, foaled 1888, by Harrowgate 3625 (Harrowgate is by Harold, sire of Maud S.); dam Adamant; sec. dam of Lady Bashaw.

Mascotte-b. m., 16 hands, foaled 1886, by Bird; sire of Baby Mine 2.27; Birdmont 2.23; dam Adamant.

Mamie J.-c. m., 15.3, foaled 1888, by Nut-breaker 2952, 2.24 as a three-year-old; he by Nutwood; dam Forest Queen, by Egmont, sire of Cobasco 2.10; second dam by Edwin Forest. Observanda-b. m., 15.3, by Fairy Gift 1145, sire of thirteen in the list; dam Eva, by Dictator, sire of J. I. C.; second dam by Edwin Forest; third dam by Fulton.

Myrtle-c. m., 16 hands, by Balaklava 1853, foaled 1888; dam Rosemont, dam of J. S., 2.24.

Sally Brass-b. m., 15.2, foaled 1890, by Fairy Gift 1145; dam Bronze, by Princess; 2nd dam, Hamite, by Hamlet; 3rd dam, Lindora, by Hambletonian 10; 4th dam by imp. Consternation.

Wanda-b. m., 16 hands, foaled 1888, by Balaklava 1853, he by Onward 1411; dam Blanche, by Egmont; 2nd dam, St. Louis Maid, by Mambrino Chief 11.

Madge A.-bk. filly, foaled 1891, by Quay 10656; dam, Lady Bashaw.

Lorais-c. filly, foaled 1892, by Bourbonnaise 11901, by Bourbon Wilkes.

Mattison-b. colt, foaled 1892, by Bourbonnaise 11901; dam Observanda.

These mares are all in foal to Bourbonnaise 11901, by Bourbon Wilkes 2345, sire of Charleton 2.12; Forest Wilkes 2.15, Coastman 2.16; Sharper 2.19; and thirty others better than 2.30. His 1st dam is Lady Almont, by Abdallah Mambrino 3715, sire of two in twenty list and five in thirty list; 2nd dam, Queen, by Clark Chief 89, sire of seven in seventy list; 3rd dam, Luse Boyd, by Joe Downing 710, sire of the dam of Sharper, and sire of five in the thirty list; 4th dam, Eagle, by Robert Bruce, thoroughbred; 5th dam, by Buck Elk.

Dr. Little speaks very highly of this horse, and informed our representative that they had purchased him and were going to bring him in this spring. Besides the above, the firm have Prattle, b. m., foaled 1888, sired by McBeth 10688, son of Kentucky Prince; first dam, Bess, by Joe Simpson; second dam, Homelock, by Bill Kimbell; 3rd dam, by Hill's Blackbird. A very promising yearling stallion, a dark bay, sired by Mambrino Southam, 2.26; he by Mambrino Gift, 2.29; dam, Fanny Baxter, by Baxter, he by Kysdyk, sire of Clingstone, 2.14; and a nice chestnut colt, by Sharper, out of Fanny Baxter, as above. The above mares are all in nice, thrifty condition, and most of them well forward in foal; they are all for sale. See advertisement in another column.



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

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

Queen's Hotel, GLENBORO, MAN., JAS. BARR, Proprietor. Newly Furnished and Refitted. Good sample rooms and accommodation for Commercial Men. Livery in connection. Terms Moderate. HORSES FOR SALE & EXCHANGE. 36-1-y-m

Paradise Found! I have Farms For Sale all along the Glenboro Branch of the C. P. R., the most successful wheat-growing district in the Dominion. Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance. All on easy terms. Correspondence solicited. FRED. AXFORD, 37-1-y-m Glenboro, Man.

Manitoba.-N.E. 1/4, Sec. 11, T. 7, R. 18. This splendid piece of and situated only 3 miles from Nesbitt, C.P.R., and 6 miles from Wawanesa, N. P. R., with 110 acres broken, 55 of which are ready for crop, is FOR SALE cheap. Frame house, 18x24, kitchen, 16x18; frame granary, 16x26; log stable for 5 horses, and cattle stable for 10 head. Plenty of wood and water, and only 1 mile from school and church. MUST BE SOLD. Apply to Caleb M. Griffin, Nesbitt P. O., Man. 37-1-c-m

ARMSTRONG'S TEMPERED STEEL BOB-SLEIGHS. No. 1, with 1 1/2 inch Runners, capacity 1,200 lbs. No. 2, with 1 1/4 inch Runners, capacity 2,000 lbs. Send for circular giving particulars of wearing capacity, lightness of draft, etc., of tempered steel (used in these sleighs) compared with raw steel. Prices right. J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., Ltd. Guelph, Canada. 37-1-c-m



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

GRAND UNION HOTEL G. F. WEIR, Proprietor, Melita, Man. FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Good Commercial Rooms, Stable and Livery. 34-1-y-m

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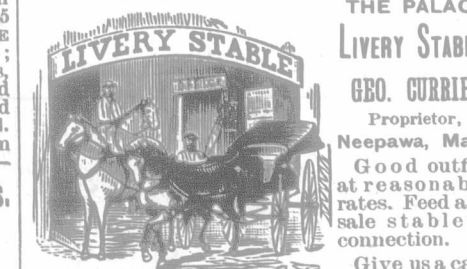


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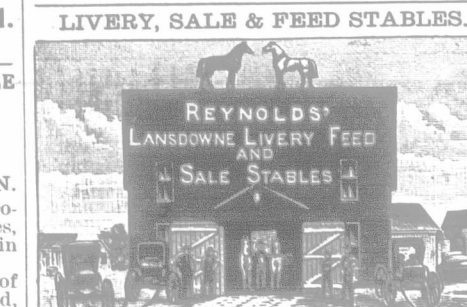


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THE PALACE LIVERY STABLE. GEO. CURRIE, Proprietor, Neepawa, Man. Good outfits at reasonable rates. Feed and sale stable in connection. Give us a call. 31-1-y-m



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All stock full registered and bred from the most fashionable and purest blood, direct from breeders in the heart of the Yorkshire Hackney breeding district.

STALLIONS. Fordham (287) 23, by Denmark (177); Maxwell (3143) 76, by Prince Alfred (1325), and Danesfort (2855) 77, by Daneglet (174). MARES by Matchless of Londesborough (1517), Danegelt (174), Wildfire (1294), Fordham (287) etc. Young stock for sale. Twelve fine Yearling Shropshire Rams, registered, and Aberdeen-Angus Bulls fit for service, for sale at moderate prices. For catalogue address: M. E. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, P. Que 322-y-m

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Twice Winner of 1st Prize and Diploma at Western Fair, London. Warranted sound and a sure foal getter. 327-d-om ROBT. McEWEN, Byron P. O.

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry. and G. T. R. on the farm. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick, P.O., P.Q. 315-y-om

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

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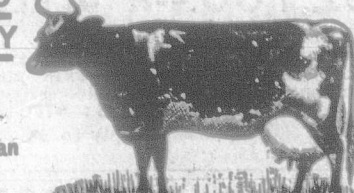
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Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.
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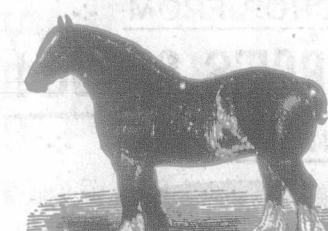
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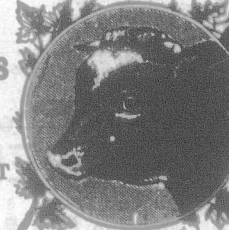


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322-y-om

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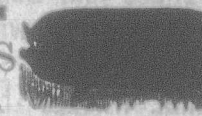
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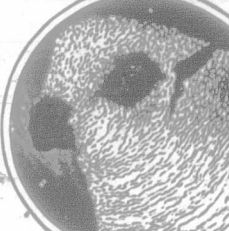
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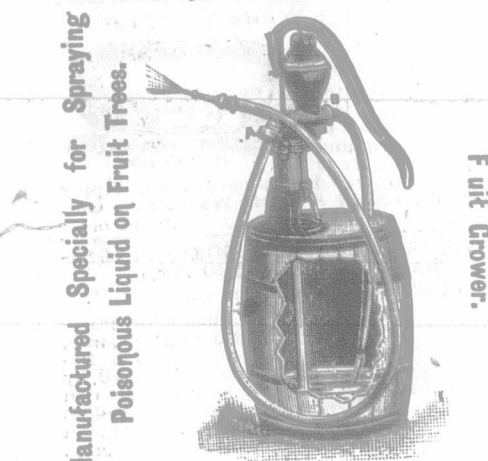
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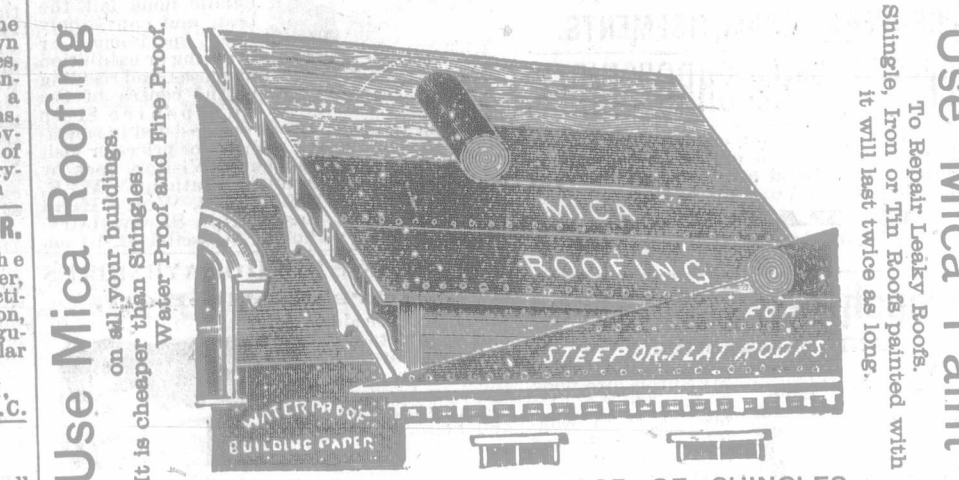
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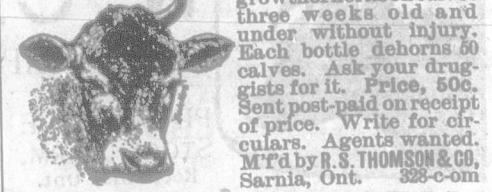
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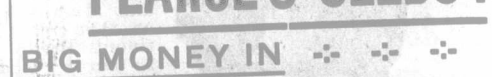
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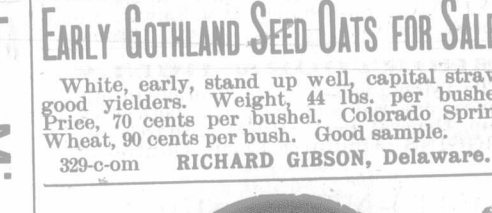
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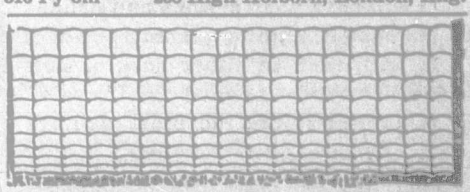
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TURN TO PAGE 1158

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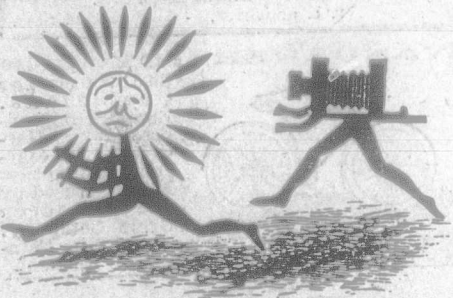
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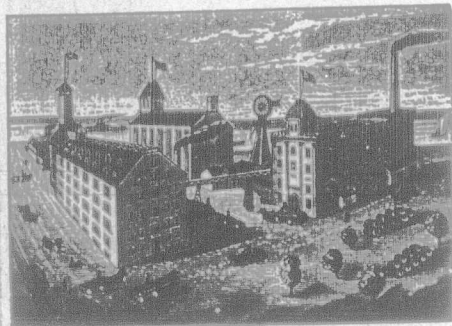
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