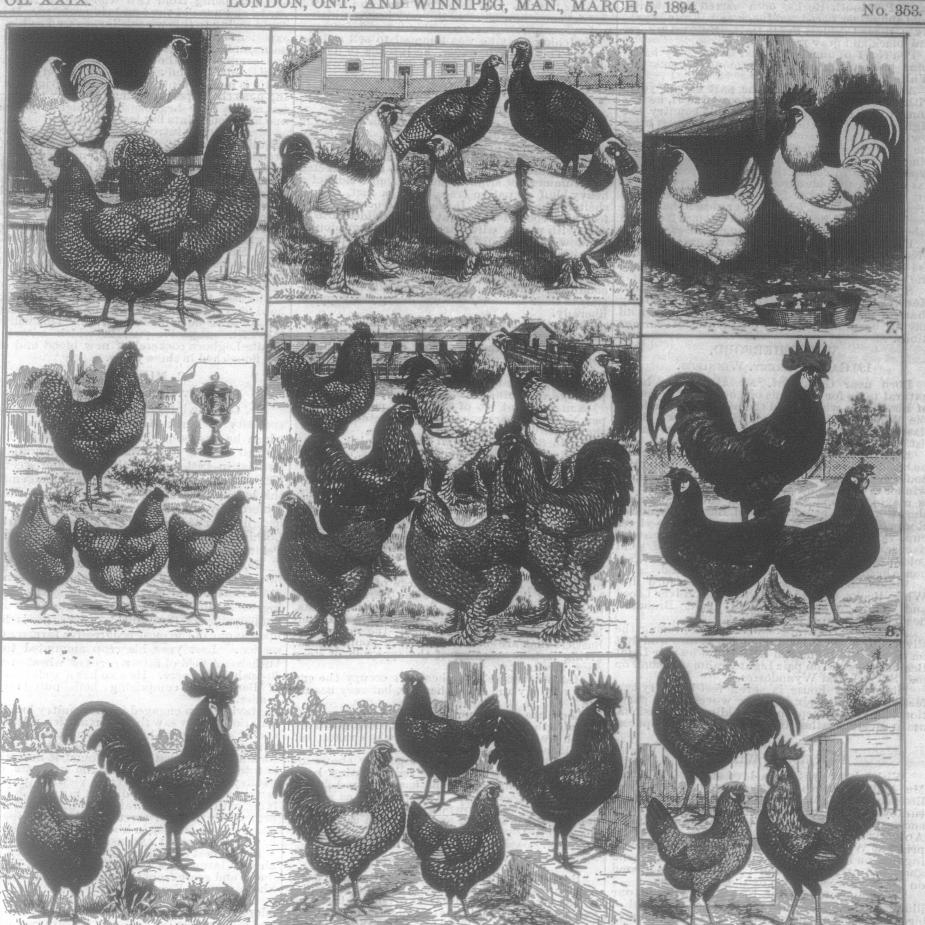
VOL XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 5, 1894.



OUR POULTRY ILLUSTRATION,

Our Poultry Number.

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

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

Our Frontispiece.

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

S. LING,

FORT ROUGE, WINNIPEG.

Mr. S. Ling, the proprietor of the Fort Rouge Poultry Yards, is a native of Suffolk county, England, where he was born in 1854, coming to Manitoba in 1830. He soon entered into his favorite occupation, that of breeding pure-bred fowls. From a comparatively modest beginning Mr. Ling has steadily increased his yards, till they now contain eleven varieties, namely:—Light Brahma, Langshan, Plymouth Rocks, both barred and white, Gold and Silver Laced and Black and White Wyandotte, Black Oochins, Pekin Ducks, Bronze turkeys, and black and gray rabbits.

and black and gray rabbits.

Pen No. 1 of our illustration shows very handsome pairs of Mr. Ling's Plymouth Rocks and
White Wyandottes.

After experimenting for the past eleven years with almost every known variety of fowl, he has come to the conclusion that for this country the Light Brahma and the Langshan are the best table fowl, and the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks the best general purpose or farmer's fowl. Mr. Ling has kept an exact account of the receipts and expenditures in connection with his poultry, and has every year made a handsome profit. Throughout the present winter fresh eggs have been in so great demand that 50 cents per dozen has been freely paid, and he has received enough from the

sale of fresh eggs to pay running expenses.

For winter accommodation he allows a space of 7 feet x 14 feet x 6 feet high for 24 birds, does not use any artificial heat, but has the pens let into the ground about two feet.

Since poultry shows were introduced into Manitoba, Mr. Ling has always taken a goodly share of the "boodle," upwards of 100 prizes in all having been won by him for poultry of various kinds.

W. RUTHERFORD,

180 GARRY STREET, WINNIPEG.

Born near Galt, Ont. Mr. Rutherford has a natural taste for all kinds of good stock (a cousin of his it was who upheld the honor of Ontario at the World's Fair Fat Stock Show, in the sheep classes, by "scooping in" nearly every prize on the

Ever since "Willie" was "knee high to a duck," he has displayed a strong partiality for high-class poultry, and has been an exhibitor and prize winner in Ontario before coming to Manitoba. He is making a good start in this country, having shown a good enough pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks (No. 2 of our illustration) to win the silver cup, value \$25.00, at the last Winnipeg Industrial over every other breed, including many of solid color; twenty-seven pens in all competing. This pen is headed by the great bird, Octimus 2nd.

pen is headed by the great bird, Octimus 2nd.

Besides Barred Rocks, Mr. Rutherford has
White Rocks, headed by Snow Drift, Silver Laced
and White Wyandottes, and Light Brahmas,
headed by Monarch of the West.

As will be remembered, besides capturing the silver cup on pen at the Industrial, he also won first on pair White Plymouth Rocks, first on pair Light Brahmas, second on pair Light Brahmas, second on pair Silver Laced Wyandottes.

His poultry house is seven feet by forty-two feet, divided into six pens by woven wire partitions. A stove is kept in the building for occasional use in severe weather and to dry off any dampness.

A. CURLE,

FORT ROUGE, WINNIPEG.

With a keen eye to pure-bred stock of all kinds, Mr. Andrew Curle has gathered round him a fine little flock of Light Brahmas, Minorcas and Bronze turkeys. With each variety he has been very successful, and as reported in the columns of the ADVOCATE at the time, captured a big share of the prizes at Winnipeg Industrial last summer, including first on Bronze turkey poults of '93, first, second and third on Light Brahma chickens, and second on pair and breeding pen of Black Minorcas.

on pair and breeding pen of Black Minorcas.

That handsome pair of Black Minorcas in our illustration No. 3, are a specimen of the kind of birds Mr. Curle raises; the hen is a particularly

The foundation stock of his Black Minorca flock were procured from the yards of Thos. Reid, Win-

nipeg, mated with an imported rooster. They have given every satisfaction; the pullets have

been laying since early in December.

The Brahmas are from the yards of H. W. Dayton, Virden, and S. Ling, and some from the States. It is needless to say that these birds give first-rate return for their board bill.

The Mammoth Bronze turkeys are headed by a fine gobler from the flock of Sir D. A. Smith, at

Silver Heights.

We noticed also at Mr. Curle's yards a promising young Yorkshire sow, which he recently got from Ridout & Percival, Solsgirth, N. W. T., and also some extra nice grade Berkshires. All stock was in good, thrifty condition.

H. K. ZAVITZ, CARBERRY.

Born in Lobo township, county Middlesex, Ontario. Came west to Manitoba some ten years ago. Having always a strong fancy for poultry breeding in Ontario, coming to this country did not alter his mind as to the advantages of keeping good poultry on the farm.

His poultry on the farm.

His poultry house, an illustration of which appears in No. 4 of our frontispiece, is about 65 feet in length, with yards 120 feet by 12 feet wide. He uses a stove in the building for heating and pre-

paring food for the fowls.

Mr. Zavitz's yards contain some of the finest birds in the province. His Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks are a particularly grand lot, while his Bronze turkeys and Pekin ducks are simply "immense," and in Indian Games and Brown Leghorns his are equal to the best.

In order to go on improving and building up his flock he has this year imported from the Ottawa district some new blood of the very best strains.

Last season so great was the demand for eggs for hatching that he was tempted to sell a little short. This year, however, he intends to devote his energies more closely than ever to increasing his own flock.

H. A. CHADWICK,

"DEER LODGE," ST. JAMES.

Occupying the central cortion of our front page illustration is a cut of the extensive poultry house and yards, and also of some of the celebrated birds belonging to Mr. Chadwick, "Deer Lodge."

The poultry house, which was newly erected last summer, is situated on the south side of a heavy bluff of native trees, and, in fact, is well sheltered on all sides. It is a log structure 110x16 feet, shed roof 6 feet high at eaves, divided into 11 pens with woven wire partitions; a large double window in each pen facing south, and a passage running full length along north side. A stove in the centre keeps the whole building dry and quite warm, and the fowls seem all to be in the best of condition. Dust baths, gravel and all other essentials to their comfort and well-being are supplied liberally.

In pen No. 1 are the Buff Cochins. These, we think, are "Chad's" particular pets, and he may well be proud of them—the old cock and one hen being wonderfully perfect, combs evenly serrated and upright, toe feathering perfect and color faultless, being of that rich reddish buff; even the under plumage and quills are rich buff.

plumage and quills are rich buff.

A magnificent lot of Langshan pullets occupy pen No. 2: they are good enough to stand next to the beautiful Buff Cochins.

In No. 3 are White-faced Black Spanish.
In No. 4 are the Partridge Cochins, including the pair that were winners of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE special prize as the best pair of birds at the

Winnipeg Industrial last July.

In the next pen are the Barred Plymouth Rocks, including a cock which we think will be hard to beat in any ring; his coloring is darker and more perfect than any bird of his age we have seen. There are also some specially fine hens and pullets in this pen

n this pen.

Next come the Light Brahmas, with another magnificent, lordly chap in charge of a fine lot of hens, and in the next are the Dark Brahmas, including a wonderfully fine cock and pullets.

including a wonderfully fine cock and pullets.

Then follow pens of Dorkings, pea fowl, a number of White and Pearl guineas—the noisy little hustlers that are so useful about a poultry yard, giving instant warning of the approach of stray dogs, hawks, &c.

Half-a-dozen golden pheasants occupy the end pen; very shy and timid they are, but very beauti-

There are also a number of Pit Games, and last and also the least are the Black African Bantams, which are given the liberty of the whole ranch, and

Mr. Chadwick's successes in poultry shows are too well known to require renumerating here; wherever he has shown he has captured first in every class entered for. His reputation as a judge of poultry is well known, and his services are in demand at the summer and fall shows throughout the country.

THOMAS REID,

293 LIZZIE STREET, WINNIPEG.

Born in Hespeler, Ontario, and for the past twelve years a resident of Manitoba, the last six of which he has taken an active interest in poultry breeding, having at the present time two poultry houses—one 8x12 feet, the other 10x20 feet, in neither of which does he use a stove, and his birds have always done well. He keeps a number of breeds, but as layers

prefers the following in the order named:—Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black-breasted Red Game, Barred Plymouth Rocks, with Light Brahmas at the head of the list for table fowl. He also thinks very highly of the White Wyandottes. As an exhibitor, Mr. Reid has been a very such

As an exhibitor, Mr. Reid has been a very successful prize-winner at all the industrial exhibitions. Last year, out of six entries in classes in which there was strong competition, he got three firsts, one second and two thirds, placed as follows: First on Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and B. B. R. Games; second on Black Minorcas, and third on White Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. No. 6 shows a pair of Black Minorcas and a pair of Golden Wyandottes from these yards.

J. McCLURE,

448 CAREY STREET, WINNIPEG.

Block No. 7 of the engraving represents a beautiful pair of White Leghorns from the yards of Mr. J. McClure, which are situated on Carey street, west of Manitoba College. He breeds White Leghorns and Light Brahmas, and has ample room to accommodate his feathered favorites. When Mr. McClure came from Brampton, Ont., some fourteen years ago, he brought with him a few pure-bred White Leghorns. By carefully selecting his best laying hens and mating them with pure-bred cocks from Ontario, Quebec and the United States, he has succeeded in building up a fine laying strain of these birds.

For the last four years he has taken the precaution to introduce a new male bird every year, two of them being from two well-known American yards, and none of the four being related. It is no doubt owing to this wise policy, as well as his long experience in breeding White Leghorns, that since he began to sell eggs for hatching he has only had one complaint, although he has shipped eggs all over Manitoba, and as far west as Alberta.

He is more intent upon producing vigorous laying hens than upon breeding for fancy points, and has no use for a Leghorn hen which might score

one hundred points but lay few eggs.

Mr. McClure's introduction of Light Brahmas is of quite recent date. They are his incubators and brooders. They are large, well-marked fowl, and wehave no doubt butthat under his careful management this breed will not deteriorate in any points of excellence, while, judging from his Leghorn record, they will lay eggs which will hatch a fair percentage of chicks.

We can confidently recommend any of our readers who are in need of new blood for their flocks to go to Mr. McClure, as there are very few poultry yards indeed where so little inbreeding has been done.

Mr. McClure is in communication with several of the best American breeders to procure a cock to head his yards for this season, and by the time this goes to press he will have arrived. This will make the fifth successive year in which a well-bred White Leghorn cockerel of new blood and strain has flourished in these yards.

C. MIDWINTER,

St. John, Winnipeg.

Mr. C. Midwinter, as cut No. 8 shows, makes a specialty of Black Minorcas, in the breeding of which he has been singularly successful, having secured all the first prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial in 1893, and all the firsts and seconds in 1892. Though so successful in the management of this breed, he does not confine all his attention to Minorcas by any means, as in addition to them he has a number of Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks and Toulouse geese.

He, like so many of Manitoba's prominent farmers, is a native of Ontario, having been born at Burford, in the county of Brant. After removing to Manitoba he settled upon a farm in the municipality of Springfield, where he is looked upon as one of the most progressive farmers of the section. Last year his crop amounted to 1,400 bushels. A field of fifteen acres of wheat averaged 40 bushels per acre. He also has a well-bred herd of Berkshires, comprising both pure-bred and grades.

Having been engaged in the poultry business in Ontario, he early saw the opportunities in Manitoba, and at once turned his attention in this direction, with the result that his business has increased to such an extent that he has found it necessary to devote his time largely to the interests of his poultry. With this object in view he purchased ten acres of land in the district near St. John, and lying within the corporation of the city of Winnipeg, where he will erect suitable buildings and engage more largely in his chosen profession. He has gone to great expense in providing himself with the best regardless of cost, and added to his already large stock several new strains, including ducks and geese from the well-known breeder, Mr.

Shoemaker, of Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

He is thoroughly in love with the land of his adoption. After having visited Mexico, Oklahoma and other places in the south, he returned entirely satisfied with the prairie province. Mr. Midwinter is a veteran poultry breeder of thirty years's tanding.

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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.

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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, gardners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

m Canada.

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Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.
 No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 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.

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

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling.

3.—Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.

See section 9 and four following in publisher's announcement above.

ment above.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "Profitable Horse Raising for the Manitoba and Northwest Farmers, with Suggestions on Breeding, Feeding, Training and Marketing." Essays to be in this office not later than March 15th.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best essay on "How to Make a Success of Winter Farm Dairying in Manitoba or the Territories." Essays to be in this office not later than April 15th.

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

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

WM. JONES. AUSTIN, MAN.

"The Austin Poultry Farm" is situated at Austin, Man., on the main line of the C. P. R., about half way between Brandon and Winnipeg. Here Mr. Jones, formerly of the poultry farm of Lewis & Jones, Collingwood, Ont., and a poultry fancier of long experience in the raising and management of poultry, has 166 acres devoted solely to the raising of poultry. Although only starting this enterprise last spring, he has already 1,700 feet of poultry houses, and expects by this fall to double the present capacity.

Mr. Jones has his houses arranged in the most convenient manner. The breeding pens are 8x12 feet, and fitted up withdust boxes, feed and drinking troughs, with a large window for each pen facing south; running the full length of the building is a passage three feet wide; an upper story full length of the building, where will be situated a 300egg incubator, with brooders, etc. The whole of this upper story will be devoted to the raising of early chicks.

The farm is beautifully situated on Squirrel Creek, three-quarters of a mile of which runs through it, and it is to be dammed this spring to form a large pond for the ducks and geese. The soil is a sandy loam, with two gravel pits, so the fowls will not suffer for want of "grit."

Mr. Jones' stock was imported from some of the best breeders in the United States, and his Brown Red Games from England last spring. Twentyeight distinct varieties of land and water fowl, including the following, are kept :- Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Blue Andulusians, Black Minorcas, American Dominique, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, Gold and Silver Hamburgs, Houdans, S. C. Black Polish; Black and Brownbreasted, Black Sumatra, Cornish, India and Pit Games, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans; Rouen and Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

Mr. Jones will be able to supply eggs from all the above varieties this spring. His advertisement appears in this journal. All visitors are cordially invited to inspect the premises.

Poultry Commissioner for Canada.

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

The Poultry Exhibition.

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

The number of entries was in excess of that of any former year. At the show in Hamilton last year the entries numbered 1,295, which was the largest entry list up to that time. This year the entries number 1,354, an increase of 59 over any previous year. The attendance was good, and the exhibitors all seemed to be in the best of spirits, well satisfied with the decisions of the judges, and also with the sales they had made and the prices received. Not only was the show, numerically speaking, a success, but the quality of the exhibits was wonderfully good.

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

have swept everything." In all the classes there was a large number of

World's Fair winners present.

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

Leghorns were a close second, with 129 entries, followed by the Polands with 85, and the Wyandottes with 80 entries, while the other breeds were all well represented.

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

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

satisfactorily to all.

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

largest breeders in America.

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

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

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

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

Sharp Butterfield.

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

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

Plymouth Rock—This favorite breed was well

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

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

In Hamburgs Mr. Butterfield said that it was the largest collection of good birds he had ever seen together on the continent. There was a large number of World's Fair prize winners. panish were really a fine class in every par-

ticular, with a large number to choose from.

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

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

Colored Dorkings were chiefly represented by the show of Mr. Allan Bogue, of London. Games were a good class all through.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In pullets Mr. John Petch, of Shakespeare, was first with a slate-colored cross between a Leghorn and a Plymouth Rock. Messrs. Webber and Robinson, of Guelph, received second for both pullet and cockerel. The pullet was a Dorbinson pullet and cockerel. The pullet was a Dorking and Langshan; weight, 63 pounds. The cockerel weighed 81 pounds, and was a cross between a Black Java and Langshan.

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

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

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association.

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

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

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

REPORT OF WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONER.

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

In considering the exhibit and results it must be borne in mind that the United States had a much greater fowl population to select birds from, and if possible they were more interested in the great undertaking than any other people. Under these circumstances they made as complete an entry as was possible of the very best selected birds. Notwithstanding all this the Province of Ontario has secured more than her proportional share of the cash prizes and honor ribbons. We also found a ready market for our surplus stock, as the sales made amounted to something over \$1,500. The total number of specimens on exhibition was 3,373—2,904 fowls and 469 pigeons and pets. Ontario showed of these 883 fowls and 155 pigeons and pets." Mr. Bogue then read a detailed statement of the prizes won in the different sections, from which we take the following:-

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

n	ly 698.	The awards were divid	ded as	follows:-	ı
	Third pi	zes. prizes. rizes. prizes.	164 78	United States. 312 216 101 69	
	Percenta number Percenta	l age of birds winning of r shownage of number of awards	48	698 30	
		age of amounts of awards			
	In fowl	s alone there were 2,90			
	Percents	age of birds winning and	ntario.	United States.	
	of nun	ber shown	44	25	
	award	s made	43.46	56.54	
	award	8	44.43	55.57	

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

HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

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

fill the egg-basket.

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

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

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

MISTAKES IN POULTRY RAISING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The requisites for a good keeping egg, he said, were the following:—They should be infertile; after the hatching season all males should be put away.

the hatching season all males should be put away.
They should be gathered every day, and packed in oat hulls or chaff with the large end down.
"Chickens," he said, "should be fed three times a day for the first three months."
Wheat should always be fed to the thicks for their evening meal, instead of soft food, as it takes longer to digest. Corn chop, bran and shorts mixed with skim-milk would be found excellent food.

Give the fowls plenty of run.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WELCOMED TO THE TOWN.

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

POULTRY SHOWS AND THEIR RELATIVE VALUE TO THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY CULTURE.

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

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

duction of eggs.

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

earth well-beaten down and kept perfectly dry.
A pen containing one rooster and six or eight
hens should be 12 feet high, 10 feet wide and 10 feet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The speaker preferred hens to any artificial means of hatching. For the first week he would recommend as feed for chickens grated bread, the yolk of eggs, and oatmeal mixed with water. The second week wheat

tailings or any small grain may be added. Lettuce, onion-tops and cabbage are relished by all young stock. A very important point is that they should be fed often.

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

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

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

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

ing committee, and it is probable that the prizes will be increased another year.

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

OFFICERS ELECTED.

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

Manitoba Veterinary Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Veterinary Association was held on February 15th, in Winnipeg, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :-

S. J. Thompson, provincial veterinarian, presi-

dent.
M. Young, Manitou, vice-president.
W. A. Dunbar, Winnipeg, treasurer.
W. J. Hinman, Winnipeg, secretary and regis-

Council—J. G. Rutherford, S. J. Thompson, M. Young, F. Torrence, W. J. Hinman, J. Spears and W. A. Dunbar.

The committee appointed to draft a memorial in reference to the reported existence of pleuropneumonia in Manitoba reported as follows:—
Whereas, the veterinary inspectors of the British Government have asserted that cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia have been detected in Canadian pleuro-pneumonia have been detected in Canadian cattle, some of which have been shipped from the Province of Manitoba, resolved, that the Veterinary Association of Manitoba, consisting of the following members—J. G. Rutherford, W. A. Dunbar, David McNaught, T. Torrence, C. Little, M. Young, D. H. McFadden, S. J. Thompson, W. J. Hinman, H. D. Smith, J. Sweet, W. M. Morrison, W. R. Taylor, J. Spiers, W. A. Shoults, in council assembled in the city of Winnipeg, this 16th day of February, 1894, declare that contagious players. February, 1894, declare that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist, and has never to their knowledge existed among the cattle of this pro

The report was adopted, and the registrar was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and also to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gardner, President of the Board

of Agriculture, London, England.

The secretary was also instructed to send the following resolution to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa:-" Whereas, the recent adoption of the agents known as mallein and tuberculin has rendered the diagnosis of glanders and tuberculosis much more simple and certain than heretofore, and whereas, Canadian veterinary surgeons can only obtain said agents through private channels and at considerable trouble and expense, therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of the association steps should at once be taken by the Department of Agriculture, in view of the large interests involved, to place these new methods of recognition within the reach of every practitioner throughout the Dominion, either by arrangement with one or other of the European scientists, or by establishing a laboratory for their preparation.

Reports of committees were then read, and it was further resolved by the meeting that examination be held twice yearly, in February and July, the next to be held during the week of the Provincial Exhi-bition, from the 23rd to 28th of July, when the semi-annual meeting will be held.

The President of the Manitoba Dairy Association, Mr. John Hettle, M. P. P., writes us to say that both the Federal and Local Governments have promised assistance in giving dairy instruction throughout the province this coming season, and he says :- " If in any district of the province ten or twelve farmers will agree to supply milk and at-tend the meetings and let us know, we will send a man to give said instruction for two or three days. He will bring with him a cream separator, butter-worker, churn, etc." Wherever meetings as above can be arranged, apart of course from farmers' institutes, which we presume will all be visited, notice should be sent to President Hettle at as early a date as possible, so that the work may be forwarded and all arrangements completed in good

Brandon Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this society took place on Friday, Feb. 9. The day being rough, very few farmers attended, but there was a good attendance of townspeople. The different reports were adopted, the financial one showing a deficit of \$400. This has been caused partly by the hard times, which lessened the amount of available funds, and partly by considerable repairs which have had to be made to the fences and buildings of the Agricultural grounds, on which \$200 a year has been expended for the last two years. The President strongly condemned the Turf Clnb for not defining their position, they having a lease of the grounds for racing purposes, but no document being forthcoming ing purposes, but no document being forthcoming to show to what extent their privileges extend—much of the damage done to the buildings being caused by trainers frequenting the grounds.

The following directors were then elected; -S. A. Bedford, James Henderson, R. E. A. Leech, J. A. Smart, A. F. Sutherland, T. E. Kelly, Dr. Torrence, V. S., B. Trotter, A. McPhail and S. Cox,

Poultry on the Farm.

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

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

To illustrate the need and value of verifying everything. I will say I had always of verifying

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

4 square feet standing room per fowl.

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now, while the truth of much of this must be admitted, yet "there is another side to the story." They seem to forget that the prices above quoted obtained only in years of abundant crops, when they had large quantities to sell. They also forget that whenever crops were poor they received correspondingly high prices. For instance, wheat \$2 per bushel, hay \$40 per ton, butter 50 cents per 1b., etc. All this is now altered. If there be a failure of any crop in our locality some other more favored section has an abundant crop, and owing to the present facilities for transportation the prices are not increased to any extent by the deficiency

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When we look at the success which has attended coultry culture in other countries not so favorably ituated for that industry as Canada; when we consider that the products of poultry in the United States exceed the dairy products, the wheat crop, the corn crop, the tobacco crop, the cotton crop, or the product of any other single industry; when we find it stated that the immense war indemnity which France was compelled to pay to Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian war of 1872 was

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

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

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

Don't be discouraged by failure at first; others

have succeeded, why should not you?

Don't think the industry will be over-done.

That is what was first thought about the cheese business.

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

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

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

weakens the constitution.

Don't imagine that hens will not lay as well without having a male with them. They will, and

the eggs can be preserved for a greater length of Don't be afraid to pay a dollar or two for a superior male to improve your stock.

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

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint.

BY M. MAW, NORTH WINNIPEG POULTRY YARD. Farming without a stock of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, is wasting an opportunity of making money, and those who keep them and give proper attention find both pleasure and profit, besides an agreeable change in the diet. What is nicer or handier, when you want to get up a meal, than fresh eggs, a fine young cockerel or a plump turkey? And what a difference it makes in your store bill, when you can take a full basket of eggs every week to exchange for needed supplies, or by good management and the right stock you can have eggs to sell when they command the highest price, and get your spare cockerels and old hens marketed before the general rush. There is always a market for a good article in poultry properly dressed, and Winnipeg commission men will handle them for you at a small percentage. But a great many farmers consider poultry a nuisance, and can not see any profit in them, and if you visit their farms, you will find the poultry are the only stock on the farm that have no building set apart for them, 1894

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

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

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

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

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

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

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY.

Poultry Raising from a Farmer's Standpoint.

G. C. CASTON, CRAIGHURST.

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

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

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

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

superiors in the production of eggs.

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

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

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

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

substance to furnish material for shells.

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

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

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

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

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

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

course, the greatest profit.

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

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

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

Turkey Raising.

BY M. MAW, NORTH WINNIPEG POULTRY FARM.

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

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

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

several and found enlarged livers and general symptoms of indigestion, caused by over-feeding. feed often, but little at a time, and scatter cracked wheat for the first two weeks. After that whole wheat will do. Keep a supply of small sharp gravel and ground bone, if convenient.

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

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The following are the officers of the Winnipeg Board of Trade for the year 1894, as elected at the annual meeting, held on February 7th:-W. B. Scarth, president; R. T. Riley, vice-president; A. Strang, treasurer; C. N. Bell, secretary. Council— F. L. Patton, J. Y. Griffin, D. W. Bole, S. A. McGaw, Wm. Georgeson, John Galt, J. H. Ashdown, F. W. Stobart, R. J. Whitla, S. Nairn, F. W. Thompson, K. Mackenzie, J. Redmond, T. A. Anderson, H. Miller, J. H. Housser, Board of Arbitrators—W. B. Scarth, K. Mackenzie, E. L. Drewry, G. F. Galt, Geo. J. Maulson, S. A. D. Bertrand, J. H. Brock, R. T. Riley, S. Spink, John Galt, Wm. Hespeler, J. E. Steen.

We take the following extracts from the press reports of the speech of the retiring president, F. W. Stobart :-

"I am sorry to see the past year closed without our having yet obtained an independent railway connection between Winnipeg and Lake Superior. When nature has given us such a magnificent system of waterways between Lake Superior and the Atlantic, thereby placing us within a few miles practically of the seaboard, we do indeed seem to be blind to our own interests when we fail to secure that connection, for so long as we are without it we are still in the hands and at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whose interests, it is true, are bound up with our own, but who, we believe, cut too close to the farmers' cost, when calculating what the farmers can afford to pay for the carriage of their grain.

There seems to me to be no hope of wheat rising materially in price. Under these circumstances, it behoves us surely to reduce, where possible, the cost of production, or, in other words, cheapen the expenses of the farmer to enable him to compete in the markets of the world, and as pointed out to Messrs. Foster and Angers in the memorial presented to them when here last summer, the only way to do this is to reduce to revenue basis the import duties on all farmers' necessities. If this portion of Canada is to advance at all, it is a prime necessity that protection, which benefits a handful of manufacturers in the eastern portion of Canada, must be done away with, and the absurd theory that Manitoba and the Northwest exist only as a market for eastern Canadian manufacturers aband-

oned. For though the argument is feeely used that eastern Canada has borne the burden of developing the country, and that, therefore, in return this country should not object to paying heavy burdens in the shape of taxation for the benefit of eastern manufacturers, surely when we consider the amount this country annually contributes, by payment of interest on bonded indebtedness for public works in eastern Canada, the argument is a falacious one."

FREIGHT RATES.

On Nov. 8th the Council wired Mr. Van Horne, asking for a reduction of freight rates to Fort William, and also on all rail rates. The telegram was signed by the presidents of the Grain Exchange, the Jobbers' Union and the Board of Trade, to which the following was received:-

"I see nothing that the company can do that will help matters appreciably. Nothing but improvement in the general financial situation and in the world's markets will do that. The hardships of low prices is not confined to Manitoba by any means, and large districts in the United States are much worse off than the Canadian Northwest, and the situation of those dependent upon iron and other mining industries is infinitely worse than that of the farmers anywhere. The company has suffered west of the lakes, as much as anybody and our losses there have been very heavy."—W. C. VAN HORNE. VAN HORNE.

This was answered on Nov. 10th as follow:-

"Telegram received. Please reconsider, make material reduction asked for and the country will be satisfied you have met situation fairly. Your interests, which are great, must suffer from refusal, and your company assumes full responsibility. Please answer.'

This telegram was signed by the presidents of the Board of Trade, Jobbers' Union, Grain Exchange and Patrons of Industry.

Mr. Van Horne answered by wire that he was writing in reply, and on receipt of the letter the Council were informed that the directors of the company had carefully discussed the question of rates and were unanimously of the opinion that a further reduction under existing conditions could not be made. Their reasons were practically those stated in his letter to the Patrons of Industry in August.

The retiring Council recommended that their successors deal vigorously at an early date with this question of freight rates.

TARIFF.

The Board's Memorial on the Tariff, which was presented to the Finance Minister while in Winnipeg last summer, was based on the following arguments :-

"1. There is in this province a lack of the raw

material required in most manufactured articles. "2. The cost of labor for manufacturing is higher here on account of the sparse settlement, and also because the settlers attracted to this province are a class less available for that purpose than in more populated centres.

"3. The cost of fuel. "4. The cost of carriage of raw materials and

"5. Manitoba is now, and will be for many years, almost solely an agricultural country, and as such, must come into competition with all other countries producing similar classes of produce. The prices to us must be the price at the point of consumption, less the cost of carriage and handling.

The Council submitted to Ministers Foster and Angers:

That the customs duties on goods coming into Canada should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with a revenue tariff.

That all specific rates of duty be abolished, and that all duties be levied on ad valorem basis.

That the Government be empowered, upon evidence given of the existence of a combine to maintain or increase prices, to lower or abolish, by order-in-council, the import duty on articles affected by such combine.

The Council maintain that the increased importation at lower rates of duty than now prevail would tend rather to increase than diminish the revenue derived by the Dominion; many of the duties now in force are absolutly prohibitive, and therefore no revenue now accrues to the Gov-

The Council submit that manufacturers of many lines of staple goods in Canada have formed combines and base their prices, not on the cost of manufacture, plus a fair profit, but on the values which similar goods from abroad cost laid down in Canada, duty paid. This being the case, the consumer pays an excessive price for his goods and the Government does not secure a revenue, the manufacturer being the only gainer.

In a list the Council submitted some examples where the tariff, in its operation, bears especially severely on the settlers of Manitoba and the North-

west Territories.

The list included such necessaries as lumber, nails, builders' hardware, pumps, building paper, rope, barbed wire, binding twine, agricultural implements, coal oil, harness, cottons, blankets, etc.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

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

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

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

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

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

LICE. W. BALDWIN, SR., St. Manitou:—"I have a mare four years old; has been in pasture through the summer, but since using her this winter she has taken to rubbing her left side and hind quarters

taken to rubbing her left side and hind quarters and stamping with her hind feet while standing in the stable. While driving her, if the tug touches her thigh, she will swing out or squat; otherwise seems perfectly well and hearty."

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

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

"roup" in turkeys, in February 20th issue.

Legal.

MAKING REPAIRS.

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

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

REPAIRING HOUSE—LEAVING FARM.

J. K. P.:-"1. C rented a farm from B for five years, and C agreed, as part of the rent, to com-plete certain unfinished parts of the house on the farm; C has since completed the work agreed upon. Cafterwards discovers that repairs to the roof and otherwise are necessary in order to make the house habitable. Can C recover from B damages for household goods which were injured by reason of the house being badly built or out of repair; and can he make B put the house in repair? 2. Can C leave the farm, under the above circumstances, before the expiration of the five years; and how long notice must he give B of his intention to quit?'

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

REPLACING DEAD TREES. JAY KAY:-"In 1892 I gave an agent for a firm of nurserymen an order for trees, and on the printed form which I signed there was a condition by , 1894

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

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

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

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

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

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

Timely Notes for March—No. 1.

BUYING AND SELLING FROM THE FARMER'S POINT. Is it not strange that in dealing with farm produce there should be a far greater margin exacted by the dealer (with, perhaps, the exception of wheat) than in any other branch of food? A dealer will handle a bag of flour for from 10 to 25 cents a bag, or at the rate of 5 to 121 per cent. Sugar is handled at a very small percentage, while on butter there must be at least 5 cents made or 20 or 25 per cent. On meat there is double that rate, or 50 per cent. On oats there is a profit of 5 to 10 cents a bushel, and so on. In many cases it is owing to the farmer's want of capital that he is compelled to sell in the cheapest market and to buy in the dearest. In other cases he is trying to spread himself over too much, far more than he has capital or help to manage. Then, again, the want of com-bination among farmers makes them an easy prey to the solid phalanx of the dealers, with their associations, etc., for fixing the price of their goods, concentration of effort on specialties, with cheaper production, and planning to have things to sell when they are dearest, and to buy when they are a drug in the market. In many cases, in opposi-tion to "Mixed Farmer's" ideas, as enunciated in Feb. 5th issue, it is cheaper to buy certain articles than to try and grow them yourself.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES AND ILLNESS.

Several of my friends and neighbors this winter have already (and I am afraid more will before spring) lost cows and horses through sheer carelessness and meanness. To keep cows in such a state of poverty that they succumb immediately after calving is anything mistaken according. To after calving is surely mistaken economy. To keep no record of the probable time at which a cow is expected to calve is rank carelessness. To allow a cow that is due to calve to remain out at a straw-stack and have her new-born calf chilled to death is a preventable loss.

To let a horse drink all it can directly after a long drive is likely to damage that animal. To give a hungry horse a pailful of oats, followed by a big drink of ice-cold water, is to invite an attack of colic. On the principle that prevention is better than cure, I would like to recommend that all cows

"coming in" should be fed a pailful of bran at least once a day for ten days before calfis expected; that cows should not be milked out dry for at least four days after calving—by so doing I have never had a case of milk fever; and that they should not be allowed out of the stable for three days after calving.

Separate the calving cow from the others and put her in a warm place by herself, where she can sprawl about and where you can give assistance if required. A warm bran-mash with an ounce or so of ginger in it is a good tonic after calving.

By always feeding a horse some hay when very hungry, then giving a moderate amount of water, and then the grain feed, you will save yourself much loss and your horses considerable pain.

HOW MANY TIMES A DAY TO FEED. This question appears to have been agitating the agricultural stations, with the apparent result of determining that twice a day is sufficient for cattle, with pigs generally so, but with horses, their stomachs being small, three times a day are necessary. To me it appears greatly a matter of convenience. In our short winter days twice a day is often enough—early in the morning before breakfast and before it gets dark in the afternoon; but you must have good roomy mangers, so as to hold an ample supply of food, or a sliding box ar-rangement that will allow the food to slip down as it is used. Warm the feed for the pigs during cold weather, and allow them plenty to drink. Once a day is enough to water cattle and sheep. Three times a day is requisite for horses, even the colts.

NEW VENTURES IN FARMING. Just now dairying is the best paying branch of farming, but only to those who have worked into it and understand it. It will not pay every one of the Manitoba readers of the ADVOCATE, for some have only to improve a little on their methods to make wheat pay; others have not the necessary help in their own families, and do not understand how to care for cows in the best manner, while they may be experts in the rearing of poultry or sheep; with others there is too much steady work for dairying to be popular.

To any one desirous of going into a new branch I would say, go into it slowly, feel your way. You will buy your experience, certainly, but you may just as well buy it cheap as dear, and if you fail on a small scale it will not cripple you.

GENERAL.

Suppose the Dominion Government try giving a bonus on exported butter, like Australia is doing, of a proportion of its selling price in England, say one-tenth; that would be two cents on every pound

selling for 20 cents, three cents for the quality worth 30 cents, and so on.

Is the herd law cheaper than fencing? Is it necessary, and is the stockman obliged to herd his stock if his neighbor chooses to neglect fencing his

In visiting your friends these winter days, have you found more or less comfort than in your own? If so, wherein did it lie? Too many of our farmers have a "company-room" or "parlor," which is really the most uncomfortable room in the house, and it is there the unfortunate visitor, be he friend neighbor or stranger, is ushered with much state, The children are run out, the windows are smoth ered in curtains, there are rugs, pictures, etc., in all sorts of places, and there is an utter absence of any comfort; on the contrary, everything is un-comfortable. You shun that house ever after. Better take us into your kitchen or dining-room and let us sit at ease, with plenty of light and an absence of state.

By all accounts the "attractions" have it, and the Winnipeg Industrial will be correspondingly boycotted.

"Ill fares the exhibition,
To juggling "attractions" a prey.
Where folly and vice accumulate,
And farmers' exhibits stay away."
"INVICTA."

The Dispersion of Cairnbrogie Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys.

The name of Graham Bros., Claremont, has for many years been kept before the public as the leading importers and breeders of the best class of desdale and Hackney horses, and our readers will hear with regret that the firm have reluctantly decided to sell their choice stud by public auction. Wednesday, 21st of March, is the day fixed for this event, and doubtless many a lover of a fine horse will avail themselves of this opportunity of witnessing this the most extensive and important sale of horses ever held in Canada. It matters not from which standpoint this stud is viewed, whether we judge by the successes in the show-yard, the individual excellence of the offering, or from the large numbers of grandly bred and equally grand horses included in this sale, every horseman will concede that this event is without a parellel in horse circles, and one not likely to be repeated in many years to come.

The offering will include seventeen Clydesdale stallions, thirteen Clydesdale mares and fillies, four Hackney stallions, four Hackney mares. Queen's Own, three times crowned champion since his importation, deservedly stands first, and we feel that words fail to do him justice, but we ask all interested not only in Clydesdale horses but in heavy draught breeding where they can get

as likely a sire. In scale and jaunty action he outclasses all competitors yet seen in our show rings, classes all competitors yet seen in our show rings, while from the ground up his superb conformation and grand character is all that the most critical judge could desire. We also ask where a horse can be purchased equal to Queen's Own in breeding. Certainly he is one of the best sons of the peerless Prince of Wales 673, whose get are to the front in every show ring in Scotland, and Queen's Own is infinetely more suitable to the wants of Clydesdale breeders in Canada than any of his brothers. Prince Alexander, Prince of Kyle, Prince of Canruchan, and a host of other sons by the same sire, ruchan, and a host of other sons by the same sire, have won highest honors in Scottish show rings in late years, and now the grandsons are of Prince of Wales are well to the front, and Queen's Own has contributed his quota to his sire's credit.

No better breeding than Queen's Own dan be found to mate with Macgregor mares or mares containing the bleed of Darnley, or in fact any well-

bred ones.

Among the other horses to be sold is Lord Harlcourt, who has repeatedly carried a ribbon at many a well-fought meeting. He also is strongly bred in Prince of Wales blood, as also is Cecil's Heir, which is a most likely young horse. Then there are the two horses Crosby Gallant and Crosby Chief, both well bred in Darnley blood. These should provoke brisk bidding, as they have often got a share of the winnings among the good ones. In this stud there are many more just as good. It is impossible for us to individualize. We repeat: Seventeen choice Clydesdale stallions to choose from. Surely every man interested will come and take part in such a sale. Thirteen mares and fillies, and grand ones sale. Thirteen mares and fillies, and grand ones they are—many are the winnings they have brought home. No such chance was ever offered to Canadian farmers who have the slightest idea of placing a brood mare on their farms, or to breeders who wish to purchase a foundation for a stud of Clydesdales. Especially fine are a number of the fillies also included; these are chiefly from the best imported mares, and stred by the grand stallions that have been standing in the stud. These young things are just what one would expect to find where breeding is made a study of by the

There are eight Hackneys to be sold. Among these is Seagull (2261), sire Danegelt, a very choicely bred horse, half-brother to the famous Matchless of Londesborough, which has had such a brilliant career at the Royal Show in England, and since at

Seagull has proved a most desirable horse in the stud; his get are both finely formed and wonderful goers. He is rising seven, and is a beautiful horse and in fine form, and claims the attention of the best class of purchasers

Dundrennan (2959) is another superbly bred horse; his sire was Dorrington 2nd, another son of Denmark, whose blood is in seventy-five per cent.

benmark, whose blood is in seventy-live per cent, of the winners of recent years. Dundrennan is a beautiful horse with grandly placed shoulders, capital back and quarters, and is a great goer.

Kilnwick Fireaway (3698) is the best of the Hackneys now rising four, is a grandly colored bay of choice breeding, with superb action at knee and hock, and in conformation is all one could desire, and is a most likely horse for future honors.

The imported mare Comet (2556) has carried a

The imported mare Comet (2556) has carried a number of winnings, and, better still, is breeding right. Her weanling colt is a right good one, and is also to be sold. There are several choice fillies that are beauti-

ful in conformation and brilliant in acti dispersion of these will give an opportunity to purchasers that will not likely occur again,

There will also be sold the standard-bred and registered stallion Deacon 17380, and a most fitting representative he is. For beauty of form, strength and symmetry, it would be a difficult task to surpass him. He has a short, strong back, deep sloping shoulders, while his legs and feet are both perfectly formed and built of material that will stand a hard campaign when occasion calls for it perfectly formed and built of material that will stand a hard campaign when occasion calls for it. He is also bred in the purple, got by Bishop 1688, a son of Princess, and the sire of Bishop's Hero 2.24, McGlynn 2.25, and Gregory 2.30. Deacon's dam is sister to the Great Smuggler 927, and a half-brother of Deacon's held the two-mile record to thas a twoyear-old and a three-year-old, showing the best staying power as well as extreme speed.

Graham Bros. have imported a number of cele-brated winners which have been sold to breeders in the Western States. Among them is the un-beaten McQueen, that was three times champion at the Chicago horse show and won first in his class at the World's Fair last summer.

The stallions and mares are all recorded in the British, Canadian and American stud books, so that all is plain sailing for those who purchase, whether Canadian or American.

Saskatoon Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society held here approved the reports presented for 1893, and elected the following officers for 1994:-Joseph Caswell, President: Jas. D. Powe, First Vice-President; W. W. Irving, Second Vice-President; with a strong staff of directors. The next exhibition is to be held at Saskatoon. T. Copland was unanimously re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The Institutes.

Mr. J. B. Clapp, in his paper before the Melita Farmers' Institute, stated that although many men had made money at wheat growing in this country, and many will likely continue to do so, there was no doubt in his mind that mixed farming is more profitable. He advised those present grow wheat so extensively if they combined stock raising with it. "The fact is, we can produce as much, if not more wheat, in conjunction with cattle raising than in the mode of farming followed by too many at present, as the manure made, when applied to the land, will increase the yield, and the profit comes rather from the yield per acre than from the number of acres under crop." In order to produce wheat profitably, it must be produced cheaply, and still the fertility of the soil must be maintained. This has to be done by continued manuring and extensive summerfallowing, in order to keep the land clean. Therefore, wheat growing and stock raising go together when the most profit is expected to be made out of both branches. The continued growing of grain crops without manure, and the persistent burning of straw, soon impoverishes the soil, and farming of any kind becomes unprofitable. "The practical farmer will therefore keep all the stock his land will support, and instead of burning his straw every fall will find a far more profitable way of disposing of it by feeding it to stock of some kind, whether horses, cattle or sheep. One must be gov-

might not suit others differently situated. By outline of the profits made by feeding frozen those who are near a factory or village, dairying wheat and barley to steers as shown by the experimay be profitably carried on in connection with ments made at the farm, also the price realized for wheat growing, while to those who are farther from market the production of pork and beef will be found the most profitable. On farms where dairying is practiced, I think a good plan would be to sell the steers at two and a-half years old to a wheat farmer who could fatten them on straw and chop. not to run away with the idea that they could not In this way, a man whose farm lacks in pasturage would be able to utilize a lot of coarse feed, find employment and make a fair profit during the winter months.

BRANDON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute again met on Saturday, February 10th, the President, S. C. Doran, in the chair. After the minutes had been read, Mr. H. Nicol read clause 609 of the Municipal Act, which he said the Brandon City Council had asked the Local Government to repeal with a view to establish regular market days. After a short discussion on the subject, a committee was appointed to look into the matter and report at next meeting.

Mr. Bedford was then called on for his paper on "What We Have Learned of Mixed Farming During the Past Year." He said that farmers often look on mixed farming as being opposed to wheat growing, but this was not the case; we had a reputation for wheat which must be kept up, and he believed it would always be our main product. He drew attention to the fact that what used to be waste products of the different manufacturers now all utilized, and made to pay a good part of the running expenses. It should be the same on the farm. All straw should be used, and when the farm and the farm are the farm. screenings, which were now generally used for fuel in the elevators, should be used on the farm. He gave figures showing the nutritive values of the erned by circumstances, for what would suft one different chaffs as compared with hay. He gave an

frozen wheat fed to pigs. These experiments were made in 1892. The pigs were bought weighing an average of 90 pounds; they were fed chopped wheat and water; they were kept in a building so cold that the feed froze in the trough, there not being more suitable quarters for them. If they had been in a warm place much better results would have been obtained; as it was, 40 cents was realized per bushel for the wheat. The pigs were bought at 5 cents per pound, and sold at the same price. A review of the grasses experimented with was very interesting, and fodder corn was very highly ex-

Mr. Vantassel spoke of feeding weed seeds to

pigs with success.

Mr. H. Nicol thought that all farmers should grow barley; it came in for use in feeding all kinds of stock. He spoke very highly of bran. He had experimented some with grasses; he had even a higher opinion of "Austrian Brome" grass than Mr. Bedford had. He had tried all sorts of clover, but they, and most of the grasses, had winter but they, and most of the grasses, had winter killed. He did not think that timothy was an unqualified success in Manitoba. He thought we ought to study very carefully how to keep up the fertility of the soil. Townspeople and some of our Cabinet Ministers told us a good deal about mixed farming, but he thought that they did not know much about it

NOTES.

The following institutes are gazetted to be organized as follows:—South Brandon No. 3, Blyth, on February 15th; Beautiful Plains, Nee-pawa, March 14th; Deloraine, Deloraine, March 7th; Kildonan, Kildonan, March 12th. A meeting was recently held at Hamiota to discuss the desirability of forming an institute. .



ONE OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED

Oakburn, Aug. 29th, 1893.

To the Royal Crown Soap Co.:
Sirs,—I am glad of having the opportunity of giving my opinion of your Royal Crown Soap.
I like it splendid. We always use your Soap and will use no other.

To the Royal Crown Soap.

Yours gratefully, 18ABELLA HALLIDAY.

GRANULAR. CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL

Makes more Bread per Barrel. Economy is Wealth DIRECTIONS.

We insist upon a greater quantity of water being added than you have been in the habit of doing with soft ground flour, making the sponge to the consistency of a THIN batter. For BAKERS' BREAD use 1 to 1 less yeast. HOME-MADE BREAD 1 to 1 less than formerly. Keep the dough much softer than usual.

DO NOT MAKE IT STIFF. Salt is a most important factor in regulating fermentation, and in bread-making during cold weather \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) less salt is necessary than would be during the warmer months. This is due to the difference between artificial and natural heat.

Important Sales of Pure-bred Cattle & Sheep in England John Thornton & Co. will sell by Auction the following first-class herds and flocks:

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 3-Mr. H. J. Cornish's entire prize herd of Jerseys, at Thornford, Sherborne, Dorsetshire. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25-Seventy head of grand

young bulls, cows and heifers, from the cele-brated prize-winning herd of Shorthorns, bred by the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

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

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WYANDOTTES **Bronze Turkeys & Mammoth Pekin Ducks**

I have 150 Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys for sale, and all my prize winners. Eight exhibits at Industrial, eight prizes. My breeding pen of Wyandottes has never been beaten. Wyandottes and Rocks are the best for Manitoba; lay well in winter; easy to raise; good mothers; make a grand cross, and average eight to nine pounds of delicate-flavored meat. Write for what you want, and send stamp for reply. 200 Egg Excelsior Incubator for sale. 61-y-m

JOHN F. SMITH, -Beresford Stock Farm,

Has now, in the CITY OF BRANDON, at his new Stock Emporium, SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, also COWS and HEIFERS of BOTH BREEDS.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares & Fillies Prices low and terms easy. Write or wire.

J. E. SMITH. Box 274, BRANDON, MAN

AUCTION -:- SALE -: OF :-SHORTHORN CATTLE Wednesday, April 4th, 1894,

Lot 25, Con. 16, London Tp, near Denfield, Ont. at One o'clock, About 20 Head of Cows and Young Animals,

With the thick, stylish, low down Scotch Bull ing good cattle at their own figures should attend this sale. TERMS—9 months on approved joint notes.

J. T. GIBSON.

G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

-: HAS :--... 2 Fine ... UK SALE-Shorthorn Bulls

16 months old, sired by Barrington Waterloo, from pure-bred cows. Also a few good heifers. 64-a-m

FOR SALE, PRINCE ROYAL = 10525 =

To prevent inbreeding this imported roan Shorthorn bull, combining great substance with rare symmetry, quality and rich breeding. Write or come and see.

H. NEWMARCH, Strathewen, Stonewall, Manitoba



Maple Grove Stock Farm,

EMERSON, MAN.

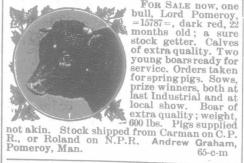
Richly bred Holstein-Friesians, headed by Posna 3rd's Clothild, the diploma bull at Winnipeg Industrial. I have a few young bulls, of the finest quality, for sale, and will quote attractive prices on them for the next 60 days. They are sired by my Clothild bull and Tempest's Captain Columbus, and out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

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES.



FOR SALE now, one bull, Lord Pomeroy, = 15787 =, dark red, 22 months old; a sure stock getter. Calves of extra quality. Two young bears ready for young boars ready for

WILLOW BROOK STOCK FARM PRIZE WINNERS.



Choice of the flock headed by "Captain Bin" (39782) imp. Ewe Lambs, shearling and 4-year-old ewes, all pure-bred, at low prices. Young Large York-shires and Ohio Imp. Chester Whites from prize winning from prize-winning Sows. Registered

Clydesdale Stallions. Terms to suit purchasers. J. OUGHTAN, Crystal City, Man. 62-y-m

T PAYS TO ADVERTISE :--:--:-:: IN THE:-:-:-::

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

HOME MAGAZINE

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

same old hard times still stare we Canadians in the face.

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

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

To explain our position more fully, we will briefly describe the old way of conducting mercantile business. First, the manufacturer sold his wares to the wholesale man; then the wholesale man sold to the retail man; then the retail man sold to the farmer. In each transfer there was more or less loss from had transfer there was more or less loss from bad debts, and, of course, each man who handled

then the retail man sold to the farmer. In each transfer there was more or less loss from bad debts, and, of course, each man who handled the goods had to get a living out of it. In some instances it was the agent instead of the retailer, but in any case it was the farmer who paid the whole bill. Are we right or are we wrong in the above statement? We leave it to yourself to supply the answer. If you are a spot cash buyer, our system comes to your assistance.

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

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

We have the honor to be,

We have the honor to be, Yours respectfully,

STANLEY MILLS & GO

Wholesale Merchants, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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THE MOST EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE OF



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

When the most Royally-bred CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS, as well as the best individuals of their breeds, will be sold. The above include Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Foals, consisting of The Champlon, Queen's Own, and sixteen others, many of which have been winners in the leading shows of Canada. Thirteen Clydesdale Mares, principally sired by Macgregor and the best horses of the day. The Hackneys comprise Seagull, and three other stallions and four mares. The above are all registered in the British, Canadian and American Stud Books. Terms: Twelve months' credit without interest, on approved paper; a discount of seven per cent. for cash. To get to the sale, Claremont, which is one mile from the farm, is twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. Morning train from the west arrives at 10 a.m., leaving Toronto at 8.45; from the east, local arrives at 9 a.m. Visitors arriving on the Midland Division of the G. T. R. will be met at Stouffville, which is six miles from the farm. Catalogues on application.



GRAND'S



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

We have received instructions from

MAJOR E. H. FOSTER,

to sell his entire herd of

- - - REGISTERED - - -HOLSTEIN CATTLE At AUCTION, on Tuesday, Mar. 20th, 1894

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

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



REMEMBER THE

GREAT BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE

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

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

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

ROSSER, - MANITOBA.

WALTER JAMES & SONS BREEDERS OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE

(Bates and Cruick shanks).

Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap.



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE 0 0 0 OF 0 0 0

FARM, LIVE STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

MR. G. C. WELD will sell by public auction at his farm, April 10th, 1894, his entire stock of PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES, BERKSHIRES, HORSES, and FARM IMPLEMENTS. The Ayrshires number eight head, several of which were bred by Thomas Guy, Orhaws, Ont., and are of his famous Gurta, Orange Blossom and Perfection families; all are registered. The Berkshires are descended from carefully selected stock, bred by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont. A number of Grade Cows and Young Cattle will also be sold, together with five horses, including four mares in foal. The Implements are a first-class lot, and include Binder, Mower, Potato Planter, Potato Diggers, Waggons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, etc., etc. At the close of the sale the Farm, containing one hundred and four acres, will be sold. It is situated four miles below Winnipeg, Man., on east side Red River, opposite Kildonan Church. The public ferry is on the farm. House, fences and outbuildings good. FOUR ACRES OF SMALL FRUITS UNDER CULTIVATION.

Terms liberal. No reserve. For particulars, apply to M. CONWAY, Auctioneer.

M. CONWAY, Auctioneer, or G. C. WELD,

Winnipeg, Man. 5-b-m

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Winnipeg, Man.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE : : OF : : :

TO TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1894.

There will be included the imported Kinnellar bull Warfare and five bull calves of different ages sired by him, one of which is out of the imported Kinnellar cow Charlotte; also fourteen cows and heifers, which are chiefly sired by the Sittyton Lavender bull Lavender Victor, bred by Hon. John Dryden, while the younger heifers are sired by imported Warfare. Among the latter is a heifer from imported Charlotte. All cows and heifers of suitable age will have calves at foot, or will be in calf to imported Warfare. Farm is twelve miles west of St. Thomas, two miles east from Iona, and four miles from Lawrence, on the Loop Line. The early 6.30 a.m. train from Loadon connects at St. Thomas with M. C. R. for Shedden. Terms—Seven months' credit on approved notes. For further information see catalogue, catalogue,

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton.

4-b-om A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

-IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF --

Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Berkshires,

HAS NOW FOR SALE AT VERY MODERATE - - PRICES - -

13 YOUNG BULLS

Intending purchasers will be met at Winnipeg on receipt of letter or telephone. Telephone No. 349 Gill.



POULTRY RAISERS'

GALVANIZED : WIRE : NETTING.

1 inch Mesh x 36 luches wide. 11/2 " " x 42 " x 48 11 11 2

All sizes can be furnished.

Bone Crushers for Dry Bone. Bone Cutters for Green Bone. DRINKING FOUNTAINS, ALL SIZES.

J. H. ASHDOWN.

Winnipeg.

OF THE TIMES

475 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MAN. 56-a-m

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEC, MANITOBA. (CORNER GRAHAM.)

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

JAMES BRAY



BERKSHIRES



JOHN A. ROSS, BUTTERFIELD, MAN.

I can supply now a few of different ages of excellent pedigree. Booking orders for spring delivery. Write for what you 62-y-m



R. J. MITCHELL, Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Breeder of Berkshire Pigs, Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks.

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-ym Correspondence solicited.

R. J. STEWART, "Poplar Grove" Farm, NOTICES.

ETIn writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate. PEARCE'S SEEDS.

PEARCE'S SEEDS.

The well-known seed firm of John S. Pearce & Co., of this city, as usual, is forward with a handsome catalogue for 1894, representing every department of the seed trade, and also garden requisites, bee-keepers' supplies, fertilizers, and everything in the way of dairy supplies. Practical gardeners, florists and farmers generally contend that Pearce's seeds are good, fresh, pure and sure. Let every farmer, gordener, florist and dairyman see Pearce's 1894 catalogue, and also Mr. Pearce's Farmer's Handbook. This book contains 160 pages of useful and interesting matter, in addition to a complete almanae and calendar, with a space for weather diary, cash diary, a carefully prepared live stock breeding table, and miscellaneous information that every farmer and gardener needs. A handsome premium goes with every dollar invested.

FARK AND TEARING WAGONS,

PARM AND TRAMING WAGONS,

FARM AND TRAINING WAGONS,

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

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

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

grain of excellent varieties.

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

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

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

See Mr. Arkell's advertisement in this issue.

Mr. Bedford, Experimental Farm, Brandon, reports the sale of the Ayrshire bull "Sendy Jim," the last of those offered at the annual sale, to G. P. Murphy, Eburne, B. C. He also says that "all our small fruit cuttings and roots are applied for, and all our grain except barley."

The Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Industrial has fixed upon July 22rd to 25th as the date of the coming exhibition. This, we think, is too late, as haying is then in full swing, and farmers cannot afford to negreet this important crop. The week previous would be more autable to all farmers and stockmen.

Jas. A. Mull-as, of Cropus River, concludes, after an

suitable to all farmers and stockmen.

Jas. A. Mull-ne, of Cyprus River, concludes, after an experience with poultry extending over 37 years, that, for a farmer's hen no breed can exceit he B. B. R. Games. He has now Game hens weighing 6 the each that have been laying for a considerable time, their eggs being very large, only requiring seven of them to the pound.

On Feb. 18th, H. & W. Smyth, Hay, Ont. write:—"Among our young Shorthorn bulls at present on hand, we would like to draw special attention to a dark roan len months calf from our old show cow, Canadian Duchess of Gloster 14th, and a roan from Village Flower, she by Prince Albert—3669-from old Village Blossom imp.) Both are by our fine breeding bull Blake 15177, but we also offer for sale."

Montreal, October 24, 1877.

fessers. Dick & Co., City.

Dear Sirs:—I used a box of your Purifier, and found it a excellent-article. By horse improved so much in ppearance that I have since sold him to American nyers, making a first-class sale. I also had a horse that of bodly sprained. In the kase. A Voterinary surgeon old me to try Dick's Blister, which I did; and the results as that, in less than ten days; I was driving him as well as ever.

Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY.

as ever.

Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY,
Mr. J. F. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., will sell at public auc
tion, April 4th, 1594, twenty head of Shorthorns. This
herd contains a number of good animals. The young
things were got by Jocelyn, 17428—The cown offered for
sale are also in call by this bull—Jocelyn was bred by
Mr. John Miller, Brougham, Ont., and is of one of the
best Scotch families, and is a very superior animal. Few
better bulls of his age are to be found in Canada. Among
the cows are a number of first-class animals. Write to
Mr. Gibson for full particulars. See his advertisement
in this issue.

Mr. W. B. Cockhura written - "Shoon was sale I have

In this issue.

Mr. W. B. Cockburn writes:—"Since my sale I have old the two heifers I reserved, Missic of Neidpath 18th and tuby Rose, and as I expect to leave for Englant early his spring, and having no use, for British Chief, I have locked to sell him.—It is in fine show shape and doing xcesdingly well—the best eater I ever saw. His calves re wonderfully good ones. He is as sure and active as a lif. Any one in need of a show or breeding bull should of miss this chance, as I will sell reasonable and on asy terms. He is aft to head any herd, either in the now ring or the treeding herd." See advertisement in aother column.

nother column.

Messez Fletcher Brothers, Oxford Mills, Ont., are out the save advertisement in this issue. In a recont letter bey say — Our cattle and hogs are doing nicely this inter. All our young buils but one are sold. Solves over were so good with us as they were lest year. I will have a number of Holstein bulls to choose from its spring. We also expect a large crop of Yorkshires in arch and April, that should give satisfaction to pursusers, as we bought nothing but the best when establing our hard, and we always keep the best etook pars at head of herd. The two now in service are King oft Duke and Isaleigh King; both their sires and dams are imported from the herd of Sanders Spencer, agand.

Ar. C. W. Eckardt. Secretary Y. M. C. A., 33rd Stree Branch. New York City, writes:—"I enclose a change of advertisement for spring trade. I had some wonderful reports of hatches last season, eggs shipped to Victoria, E. C., producing ten strong chicks from twelve eggs; some shipments in Ontario and Quebec resulted in 100 percent, hatches. We have not been able to show this season, but have furnished the winners at many large shows, and chicks from eggs purchased from us have also captured a large number of prises at leading shows. Our stock this season is in excellent condition—the finest, I think, we ever mated; with the price of eggs reduced to 31.00 and \$2.00. I expect a big sale. I am pleased with the results from ad. in your paper; it continues to bring me more business by far than any other that I make use of. Yours would be the last I would drop."

At the last Industrial, Mr. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy,

More Jusiness by far than any other that I make use of. Yours would be the last I would drop."

At the last Industrial, Mr. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, won first prize on a buil calf of his own raising; this seems to have whetted his appetite for exhibition honors, and in order to be loaded for the coming Industrial, he has just imported from Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., a youngster that not only carries a good pedigree, but is an individual of extra merit, a good red in color, lengthy, straight, and on short legs; in fact, a typical "Indian Chies," and, if carried along carretully till July fair, will take some beating. "Manitoba Chief" is by (imp.) Rir Lewis, the out of (imp.) Heliotrope 4th, by (imp.) Sir Lewis, the out of (imp.) Heliotrope, the magnificent roam, with, which Mr. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man, chrief all before him in the female classes a couple of summers ago. She was, in her day, one of the best cows in Canada, taking first in Toronto and elsewhere. A full brother-to-Mr. Graham's new importation, at present owned by Chas. Preston, Meaford, Ont., weighed, at 20 months old, 2000 lbs. But from such a combination of blood as "Indian Chief" and old "Heliotrope" we should certainly expect something extra.

NOTICE.

The old and favorably known threshing machine firm of Stevens & Burns. of Winnipeg, Man., and London, Ont., are agents of the Ertel Victor hay and straw baling presses. It is claimed for their presses that they will accomplish more and better work than any other press made. One man, after baling 300 tons, claims to be able to press 12 tons in 10 hours.

by careful attention to the requirements of his numerous customers, the business at the Market Drug Store coutinues to grow in magnitude. Mr. Eddington, the genial proprietor, only employs experienced dispensers, thus securing careful and accurate service for the public. Everyone in the establishment seems to take a personal pleasure in making it a pleasant and satisfactory piace to get prescriptions filled or family medicines. His stock is always replete with pure drugs and the most effective remedies, as well as condition powders and other medicines for domestic animals.

CHEAP RATES TO CALIFORNIA. CHEAF RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has put into frect a series of low round-brip rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894, and are good for stop over under certain conditions. These rates will enable those desiring to do so to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubted by the second only to the World's Fair, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California. The rate to 8 an Francisco and return. via California from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon, is \$30,50. For any further information, apply to Chas. 5 Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, or H. Swinford, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

Paul, or H. Swinford, General Agent. Winnipeg, Man.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement in our advertising columns of "The Spade Harrow," manufactured by The Worsman & Ward Mfg. Co., of London, Ont. This implement has proved itself to be one which so farmer can afford to be without, especially in making a seed hed on plowed sod, fall plowing, or where the ground is hard or lumpy. Where other implements made for the same purpose have falled, this Spade Harrow has given perfect satisfaction. This firm also manufacture the celebrated Wortman & Ward Hay Forks, Elevators and Grain Sings, IX. Wind this, The Clipper Grain Grinder, Thimble Skeins, Iron Pumpe of every description, and the well-known "Dalay" Revolving Barrel Churn, which is now in great demand, and may be had in any size from No. 0, holding 7 gallons (for one cow), up to No. 12, with a capacity of 150 gallons for creamery use.

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

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

ADDRESS THE SUPPLY COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, ORT.

Shropshires and Berkshires.

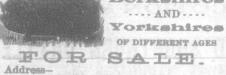
JAS. ELDER, Virden, Man. Young pigs for sale.
Astheproprietorintends going into dairying, he will sell off the lot of Shrops cheap. Some are imported.

IMPROVED LARGE

Orders taken for summer and early fall pigs atgreatly reduced prices For sale, from imported Boar, Prices away down. RIDOUT & PERCIVAL,



---- AND ----



G. O. WELLD, Box 214, WINNIPEG. Now booking orders for spring delivery. 350-tf-m

CARBERRY POULTRY YARDS. Light Brahmas

(Duke of York and Felch Strain.) A FEW CHOICE COCKERELS -: AND :-

Eggs for Hatching. W. ATKIN, 64-f-m Carberry, Man.

HARTNEY POULTRY YARDS

For Sale—Two grand L. Brahma Cockerels, \$2.50 each; one at \$1.50; one fine pair B. Langshans, \$5; three first-class trios, S. C. B. Leghorns, \$5 per trio. Will exchange any of the above or Buff Cochins or Rose Comb B. or W. Leghorns. Lambert's "Death to Lice," fifteenounce package, 40c. by mail post-paid.

64-a-m J. H. CALLANDER, Hartney.

FOR SALE

PURE-BRED Imported Cockerels.
WHITE, Brown and Buff Leghorns.
GOLDEN and Silver Wyandottes.
LIGHT and Dark Brahmas.
BUFF and Partridge Cochins.
BUE Andalusians and Black Minor
BLACK and Brown Red Game. Write for prices. Enclose stamp for reply.

Address, AUSTIN POULTRY FARM. AUSTIN. MANITOBA. WM. JONES, Prop. 63-a-m

EGGS FOR HATCHING

-: FROM :-

Prize Winning Buff Cochins, Blk. Spanish, W. Wyandottes, Came Bantams and Mammoth Pekin Ducks.

SENT SAFELY. PRICES REASONABE. A. M. Matheson, BRANDON, MAN. 65-tf-m

Emerson Poultry Yards.

Five Breeds of best Imported Stock—Light Brahmas, B. Langehans, B. P. Rocks, B. Minorcas, W. C. B. Polish. Eggs from ten grand breeding pens, \$2,00 per setting. Young stock for

J. SULLIVAN, - 64-f-m - Emerson, Man.



- WHITE - SWINE, -Dorset Horned Sheep, Bronze Turkeys and Black-Breasted Red Game Fowls.

Prices reasonable. Write for particulars to E. VANCE, Emerson, Manitoba. 64-d-m

Prize - Circulars, - Catalogues. CHEAP WINNIPEG. R. D. RICHARDSON

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TIME TABLE—Taking effect Monday, Nov. 20, 1893,

MAIN LINE.					
READ UP: READ DOWN.					
NORTH BOUND.			4	SOUTH BOUND	
Freight No. 163. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. No. 107. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. No. 108. Daily. Freight No. 164.	
1.20p 1.05p 12.36p 12.10p 11.37a 11.22a 11.00a 10.27a 10.01a 9.23a 8.00a 7.00a 11.05p 1.30p	3.49p 3.34p 3.19p 3.00p 2.51p 2.38p 2.20p 2.05p 1.45p 1.20p 1.10p 9.15a	9.3 15.3 23.5 27.4 32.5 40.4 46.8 56.0 65.0 68.1 168 223 453 470	Winnipeg *Portage Junct. *St. Norbert. *Cartier. *St. Agathe. *Union Point. *Silver Plains. Morris. St. Jean. Letellier. Emerson Pembina. Grand Forks. Winnipeg Junct. Duluth Minneapolis. St. Paul. Chicago.	12.41p 6.07a 12.55p 6.25a 1.12p 6.51a 1.20p 7.02a 1.32p 7.19a 1.50p 7.45a 2.05p 8.25a 2.27p 9.18a 2.50p 10.15a 3.00p 11.15a 6.40p 1.25p 7.55a 7.05a 7.05a 7.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.	19 1		WEST	BOUND.
	u	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127. Mon. Wed, and Friday.	8.8
11.57a 9.52a 11.12a 9.31a 1 10.37a 9.14a 1 10.13a 8.57a 1 9.49a 8.50a 1 9.39a 8.41a 1 9.05a 8.26a 8.26a 8.28a 8.08a 1	10. 21.2 25.9 33.5 39.6 49.0 54.1 62.1 68.4 74.6 79.4 86.1 92.3 102.0 109.7 117.3 120.0 123.0 123.0 129.5 137.2	Winnipeg Morris. *Lowe Farm. *Lowe Farm. *Myrtie. Roland *Rosebank Miami. *Deerwood *Altamont. *Somerset. *Swan Lake. *Indian Springs. *Indian Springs. *Greenway. Baldur. Belmont. *Hilton. *Ashdown Wawanesa *Elliotts. Rounth waite *Martinville Brandon.	3.17p 3.28p 3.47p 4.03p 4.36p 4.38p 5.15p 5.15p 5.58p 6.15p 7.10p 7.18p	8.00a 8.42a 9.27a 9.45a 10.15a 10.40a 11.28a 12.02p 1.17p 1.50p 2.15p 2.50p 3.22p 4.13p 4.53p 5.47p 6.04p 7.18p

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND. READ UP. Mixed No. 144. Monday, Wednes- day and Friday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	WEST BOUND READDOWN Mixed No. 143. Monday, Wednes- day and Friday.	
5.30 p. m. 5.15 p. m. 4.43 a. m. 4.30 " 4.07 " 3.15 " 2.43 " 1.45 "	3 11.5 13.5 21 35.2 42.1	Winnipeg	9.00 a. m. 9.15 " 9.44 " 9.54 " 10.17 " 11.05 " 12.30 p. m.	

Stations marked * have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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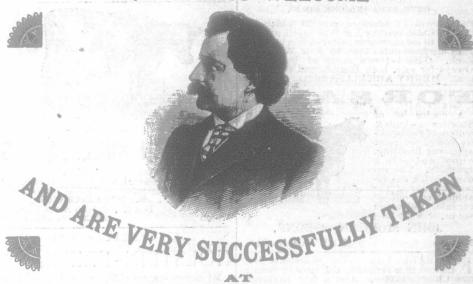
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ULCERKURE Tongue Oreek, Alta., Aug. '93.

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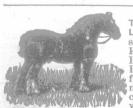
A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta.



the the For sale by hardware dealers generally. It your dealer does not keep them write to B. R. HAMILTON & CO. Patentees, Neepawa, Man. 49-y-m

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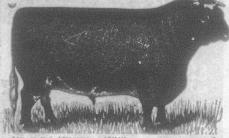
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BRITISH CHIEF = 11243=, dark roan, calved une 4th, 1890; without any doubt the best breed ing and show bull Indian Chief ever sired. He is quiet, sure, and as active as a yearling, and will be sold reasonable, on easy terms. Write at once. W. B. COCKDIATIA, ABERFOYLE, ONT. 5-tf-om

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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. HENRY SMITH, Manager.

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Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires. Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berk-shires. 7-1-y

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Twenty young sows for sale, bred to my three stock boars, Highelere Prince King Lee, and Champion Office: OLAREMONT, C. P. R. Sy-om

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DORSET-HORNED SHEEP

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of this breed, at Toronto Industrial, Quebec Provincial, at Montreal, and Western Fair, London, of 1893. Thity
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Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.

15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont. CANADIAN BLACK BESSHERI



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

Bank Farm, Orchardvill, Ontario. 23-1-f-om Duroc.Jersey Swine

Are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agl. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 4-2-y-om



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hand the best young Clynes-pale Horses and Mares on this cor inent. Bred from the well-known Wales, arnley.

Rams, Ram Lambs

this year's importation.

Orders can now be

booked for Shearling

and Ewes, sired by by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None, Also Rams and Ewes of

HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls NORTHERN LIGHT -AND-

SHORTHORNS

CHOICE YOUNG

VICE CONSUL

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES

For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, due to lamb in March. All Stock Registered.

from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion =15404=; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes, W. G. PETTIT,

13-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R

SHROPSHIRES

Having reduced Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a freshimportation of a very choice lot of shearing ewee, all bred in England to a ram half brother of he ram that Mr. he ram that Mr. dowen-Jonessold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000. I can



for \$1,000. I can now offer for sale over 100 imported shearling ewes as good as over 100 imported. W. S. HAWKSHAW, over 100 imported. W. S. HAWKSI any I ever imported. W. S. HAWKSI Clanworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London.

SHROPSHIRES - FOR - SALE

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



19-y-om

SHROPSHIRES.

A fine selection of Shearling Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffing-ton, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported e w e s and sired by Royal Marquis. 170 head to select from.





JOHN

Makes a specialty of breeding choice SHROPSHIRE SHEEP -: AND :-

Cruickshank Shorthorns

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



Importer and Breed er of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada. P. O.: Springfield on-the-Credit.

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

Bred for butter, G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world,—8,000 lbs, milk and 654 lbs, butter in her 18th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 8 ozs, butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 263 lbs, butter a week and 57 lbs, milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.

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

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DA

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

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical Large Yorkshires in America, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address, J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,

Jerseyda'e Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div. C. T. R., importer and breeder of Dorset Horned Sheep

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



Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailes, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty.

R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. 5-y-om

COTSWOLD RIDGE FARM

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

breeding. JOSEP Uxbridge Station.

Imported Cotswold Ewes

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

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

LARGE (WHITE) IMPROVED YORKSHIRES AND LARGE : : ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. : :

Please notice: All Please notice: An parties ordering pigs from us for the next thirty days will be allowed a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. off our regular prices. Our stock



P. O.: Springfield on-the-Credit.
Stations: Spring field and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R.

5-1-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Cent. off our regular prices. Our stock oursists of a few boars fit for service at once; also some very fine Yorkshire Sows, last April and June pigs. We also have on hand a fine lot of young pigs, both breeds. Send in your orders early, and get a genuine reduction in prices. Apply to WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.

IMPROVED : LARGE : YORKSHIRES

THE MARKHAM HERD

Farm at Locust Hill Station, C.P.R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed.

17-y-om JOHN PIKE & SONS.

Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Come and see, or address— J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT

BERKCHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES. Have two litters of the above ready for shipping. They are a fine lot, and a pedigree with every pig, and prices are right in line with the times. Can

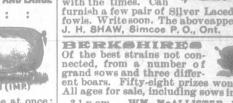
with the times. Can furnish a few pair of Silver Laced Wyandotte fowls. Write soon. The above appears but once. J. H. SHAW, Simcoe P. O., Ont. 5-a-om

Of the best strains not con-nected, from a number of grand sows and three differ-ent boars. Fifty-eight prizes won last season. All ages for sale, including sows in farrow.

3-1-y-om WM. McALLISTER, Varna. Ont. ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

LARGE - ENGLISH - BERKSHIRES





- IMPORTER OF -

Address DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

and Chautauqua Giant

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable

ARMS

The Best Made on Earth -- SO SAID THE JUDGES ON VEHICLES AT THE

WORLD'S RAIR

WHO AWARDED US A

MEDAL - AND - DIPLOMA

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

ALLEN'S PATENT GIANT ARMS

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

MALLEABLE IRON-

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

stronger, though less in price, than any ordinary 31/4 to 33/4-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 21/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast-iron arm wagon and less in price.

for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Terms and Prices Liberal.

CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

ANFG. CO. (Ltd.)

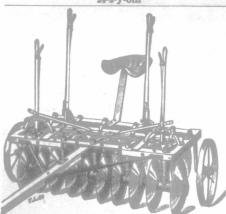
Send in your orders early.



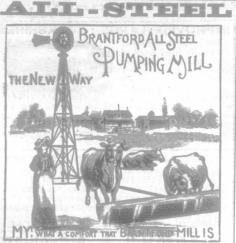
I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old. I am booking orders for pring litters. My breeding pens contain wenty typical Tamworth Sows and two Imported Boars, all of superior quality. I guarantee all stock sent out by me to be as represented.

JOHN BELL, Amber, Ont. IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHHM CATTLE AND - - SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. - -

A grand lot of Suffolk
Pigs, all ages, for sale
at prices to suit the
times. A. FRANK &
SONS, The Grange, four
miles from Cheltenham
Stn., C. P. R. & G. T. R.
24-2-y-om



(Patented October 17th, 1893.) Manufactured at the Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works. It is an entirely new invention—one row of disks following behind the other, so mechanically arranged as to cut all the ground at one going over, and prevents ridging, leaving the ground as level as when harrowed with a comground as level as when harrowed with a common harrow, yet can be arranged to throw the ground to or from fruit trees, grape vines, berry bushes; and cultivate corn, potatoes, etc. They are made into four different sizesfor one, two or three horses—and require no skill to work them. Any boy capable of driving a team can handle the disk equally well as a man. Write for price lists, testimonials, etc. Agents wanted. Agents' outfits and printed circulars will soon be ready. Address, 4-a-m H. TALLMAN, Beamsville, Ont.



WIND MII

Our Sectional Power Mill Is a Wonder Write for particulars. Mention this paper. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, Ltd.

BRANTFORD, - CANADA. COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. (Ltd.), Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. 4-y-om



LATEST! A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION. THE Fly Horn

Irap WORKS COMPLETE. Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale.

H. GUTHRIE, Parentee, Paris Station P.O., Ont

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS. American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER ERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana. 13-13-1-y-om 400 — Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries — 400 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent.) Established 1882.



Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one huadred cares in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.

13-y-om E. D. SMITH, Winena, Ontario.

13-y-om E. D. SMITH, Winena, Ontario.



SEED OATS

THE IMPROVED AMERICAN has given the largest yield at the different Experiment Stations in several of the States. Joseph Harris & Son, Moreton Farm, N.Y., say: "We have grown these oats for many years, and have never found any thing nearly so good. I sowed 15 bushels on 8 acres last spring (May 22nd), and have over 500 bushels. They are white, have an open head, have a long, stiff straw, and are medium early.

Price per bushel, for 10 bushels or over, 90 cents; under 10 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel. No charge for bags.

BANNER OATS—For 5 bushels or more, 60 cents per bushel; bags free.

4-c-om JOHN MILLER, Markham P. Q., Ont

4-c-om JOHN MILLER, Markham P.O. Ont.

Seed Grain Goanette, Black Tartarian and

Early Cothland in quantities of 5 bus, and over, 50 cts. per bu.; bags extra. MUMMY and CROWN PEAS.

in quantities of 5 bus., 75 cts. per bus.; bags extra, Crown Peas not perfectly pure. G. A. BRODIE, 5-c-om BETHESDA P.O., ONT.

EIGHTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL SPRING STALLION SHOW

DRILL SHED, TORONTO, MARCH 28th and 29th, 1894. Under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Canada, and the

Canadian Hackney Horse Society. Premiums will be offered for the following breeds:

THOROUGHBRED, CARRIAGE & COACH, STANDARD-BRED ROADSTERS, HACKNEY, SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE. Increased Prizes in Every Department. Prize lists and further information may be

had on application to the Secretary. JAMES ROWAND, M. P., HENRY WADE. President, Dunblane. 4-c-om Sec'y, Toronto.



PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCKS - Our Eggs Hatch. -

FROM GRAND PRIZE MATINGS, \$2 PER 13 FROM CHOICE SELECTED STOCK, SI PER 13

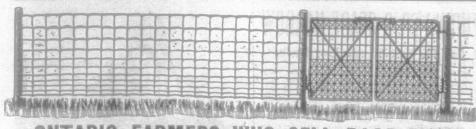
Customers report from Quebec "13 chicks from 13 eggs"; Toronto, "14 chicks from 14 eggs"; Victoria, B. C., "10 chicks from 12 eggs. New circular and catalogue free.

C. W. ECKARDT, Ridgville, Ont.

3-y-om

Indian Games; White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. Bronze Turkeys, the farmer's favorite fowl. My yards contain birds that have won at the greatest shows in the United States and Canada. I can please the most exacting breeders with exhibition and breeding stock, which I always have for sale. I can also supply Barred Plymouth Rock and White P. Rock eggs from grand birds. Eggs, except turkeys, \$1 per 11. Turkey eggs, 25c. each.

19-y-om JOHN J. LENTON, PARK FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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WHITE MONARCH OAT IRISH COBBLER POTATO GOLD MEDAL DENT CORN CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY

> Our 1894 Seed Catalogue is brim full and flowing over with good things that every progressive Farmer and Gardener should have. Send for a copy, Address

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

-:- ALSO FULL LINE OF BEE SUPPLIES. -:-

THIS IS THE PATRON SEWING MACHINE.



R. Y. MANNING, Eso., Manager of the Grange Company, Toronto:
Dear Sir, — Being down in the city some time ago, I called, amongst other places, at your store. When there you asked me as a favor to allow you to send up to my address one of your new sewing machines that you selected at the World's Fair to have it tested in this lo-

PACIFIC HEIGHTS NURSERY COMPANY

2921 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Importers of and Dealers in New, Rare and Elegant Plants of every description. Palms, Orchids, Cacti, Bamboos, Bulbs, Aquatics, New Chrysanthemums, etc. Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruit Trees and Plants. Japanese and Chinese Fruit Trees a specialty. Catalogues sent free upon application. 62-y-om

BRONZE: TURKEYS: FOR: SALE.

Two-year-old, \$15; yearling, \$15, and young gobler, \$10. All first prize winners. Also an extra good young pair (\$7), and two pair July hatch \$5 per pair.

I Exhibit the Heaviest Turkeys in Canada. Send for circular.

W. J. BELL, ANGUS, ONT.



SUCCESS. ANNUAL MEETING

Mutual Reserve Fund

Life Association.

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

Assessment System. Mutual Principle.

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

CANADIANS PRESENT.

The meeting was attended by representative ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Insurance experts themselves allover the world.

CANADIANS PRESENT.

The meeting was attended by representative men from all over the world, and among them the following Canadians were noticed:

Messrs. D. E. Cameron, Deputy Provincial Treasurer for Ontario; David Gillies, M.P.P., Carleton Place; W. E. Wellington, nurseryman, Toronto; W. P. McMahon, barrister, Belleville; T. W. Chapple, barrister, Uxbridge; E. P. Johnson; L'Original; W. J. Murray, Brookling R. W. Sutherland, Toronto; Wn. Green, Toronto; D. Z. Bezette, Montreal; W. J. McMurty, Toronto; Col. Domville, St. John, N. B. The following let-ters of regret at unavoidable absence were read from Warring Kennedy, Mayor of Toronto, and Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters. Order of Foresters.

Order of Foresters.

Samson, Kennedy & Co.,
Wholesale Importers,
Toronyro, January 23, 1894.

E. B. Harper, Esq., President Mutual Reserve
Fund Life Association, Broadway, New
York, U. S. A.:
My Dear Mr. Harper.—I am profoundly sorry
that I cannot do myself the pleasure of accompanying the brethren from Toronto, who leave
to day to attend the annual meeting of the
Mutual Reserve. I have so many things to attend to this week in connection with municipal
and other matters, that I find it impossible to
get away.

and other matters, used get away.

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

Mayor of Toronto. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 22, 1894.
J. McMurtry, Esq., General Manager lutual Reserve Fund Life Association,

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

Dear Sir and Bro.—I regret that, owing to several important matters coming up in connection with our Order in Illinois and Indiana, requiring immediate attention, I am again compelled to forego the pleasure of accompanying you to New York to attend the annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. I need not say that I am very much disappointed, as I had expected to learn very much from attendance at said meeting.

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

istered. Yours sincerely. ORONHYATEKHA.

ORONHYATEKHA.

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

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

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

cipally first mortgages on first-class New York real estate.

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

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

Thinking people were not slow to grasp the hought, or

ompanies.

Thinking people were not slow to grasp the honesty of President Harper's system. They wanted insurance at cost. They objected to subjecting themselves to a contract that forced them to become investors and placed their investments out of their control, and put restrictions upon their rights and ownership in these investments, and this is just what the level premium companies do to their policy-holders. Not so the Mutual Reserve Fund. It offers its policy holders insurance at cost. The only reserve it accumulates is incidental, yet it is large enough to meet all necessities and cover all risks. The association is in every detail, in every conception, a mutual insurance associaall risks. The association is in every detail, in every conception, a mutual insurance association. The cost of management and the cost of death claims is equitably distributed among its thousands of members. As its risks are most carefully dawn, its death claims fall far below the figures of the mortality tables. As they are distributed all over the world they are brought to the general average, and are not liable to sudden increases and decreases.

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

President Harper may well be proud of the

already been saved to the members of the Mutual Reserve.

President Harper may well be proud of the glorious success of the Mutual Reserve. His master mind, his indomitable will, his untiring energy, his mature judgment, has overcome all obstacles, and placed his association a giant among giants in the insurance world. Yet he has so managed the business and organized it that it is to-day a great machine, dependent upon no one, two or twenty men to perpetuate its life and its activity. This has been accomplished by bringing together in the management, active, energetic, honest, reliable, business men, whose judgment and work in their special fields is unexcelled.

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

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

The report of J. Douglas Wells, third vice-president, showed that \$6,642,600 of new business was received from Canada alone.

After the presentation of the reports, Mr. D. E. Cameron, Deputy Provincial Treasurer of

ness was received from Canada alone.

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

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

In speaking to the revolution, Mr. Cameron

nearly three millions of dollars had been disbursed, and after doing this noble work, President Harper's report said in part:—

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

With the work of the year 1893 accomplished, the result is that the Mutual Reserve has now in force a total business of over \$262,000,000.00; death claims paid in 1893, \$2,95i,855.23; assets, \$5,138 516.36; liabilities, \$2,136,496.81; net surplus over all liabilities, \$3,002,019.55; total membership of the association, \$2,716.

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

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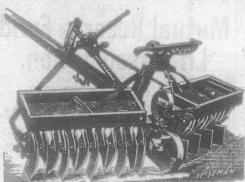
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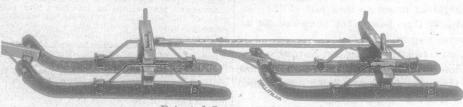
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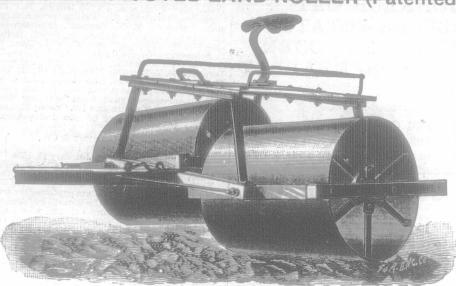


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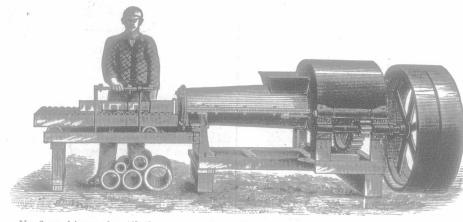
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