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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

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

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

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

5.—Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided by rule 4.

6.—No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

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

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Profits of Beef Production in Manitoba and the Northwest;" writer to give a detailed statement of the cost of production. Essay to be in this office not later than May 15th.

A

Death of Mr. J. W. Bartlett.

Mr. J. W. Bartlett, chief clerk in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, passed away from this life and its activities on the morning of Sunday, April 3rd, after a painful illness of ten days, arising from an inflammatory affection of the bowels. In February last Mr. Bartlett had reached the age of 41 years, having been born near Glencoe, in the county of Middlesex, Ontario, where his parents still reside. He was the eldest of a large family, all of whom are still living. His earlier years were devoted to practical agriculture, and being of an enquiring, progressive turn of mind he devoted close study to subjects related to that important avocation. It is related that when quite a boy he on one occasion imagined that farming was too slow for him, and applied for and secured a situation in a store. After a few days he commenced to ask himself if that were what he was cut out for. He said he felt ashamed that he, an able bodied young man, should be shirking behind a counter, while there was plenty of work at home; so he dropped the yard stick and his situation, and went back to the old farm. "The world has need of lots of such boys now," writes one of our readers in a letter to the editor of the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**. Mr. Bartlett early entered heartily into the work of associations and institutes designed to advance the interests of farmers, and found time to contribute to several journals, finally becoming identified with the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE** in the east, where his work gave such satisfaction that a couple of years ago he was placed in editorial charge of the Manitoba and Western Edition. Last fall he was tendered and accepted the chief clerkship in the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Immigration, which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the Premier and his colleagues. During the recent session of the Legislature Hon. Mr. Greenway took occasion on the floor of the House to refer to his admirable qualities for the position. He also did good service to the Province in connection with the Cattle Breeders', Poultry and Dairy Associations and Central Institute, and on the Industrial Exhibition Board. He was an unselfish man of sterling integrity—one in whom his fellows could trust, and whose good qualities of head and heart had in a short time endeared him to his associates in the offices of the Local Government. His remains were interred in St. James' Cemetery, Winnipeg.

Ladoga to be Further Tested.

In view of adverse reports regarding the milling qualities of Ladoga wheat, Prof. Wm. Saunders writes that arrangements have been completed with the Dominion milling Co., of Toronto, whereby a test is to be made that is expected to settle definitely the relative value to the miller of Ladoga and Red Fyfe wheat, a carload of the former, grown in the north for that purpose, being secured. Until the results of this trial are made known it would be well not to attach any great weight to the reported Minneapolis test.

Manitoba Farmers' Alliance.

A meeting of delegates from various lodges of the Farmers' Alliance was held at the office of the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**, on Wednesday March 30th for the purpose of forming a Provincial Alliance for Manitoba. The following officers were elected:—

President—J. H. McClure.
Vice-President—G. S. McKay.
Secretary—E. C. Harvey.
Treasurer—A. G. McKenzie.
Tellers—H. Corbett, J. B. Barber.
Trustees—Mr. Porteous, R. S. Conklin, E. Millige.

Auditors—A. W. H. Stewart, S. Sims.
It was moved by S. Sims, seconded by D. Wright, that the president of the newly organized Provincial Alliance be empowered to grant commissions to any other members of the Alliance who may wish to organize new subordinate alliances. Carried.

Moved by A. G. McKenzie, seconded by Mr. Porteous, that each district alliance send its president and secretary, and each subordinate lodge send one representative to form the Provincial Alliance. Carried.

It was moved by J. B. Barber, seconded by D. Wright, that the provincial executive correspond with the Patrons of Industry, to find out upon what terms an amalgamation of the two organizations could be formed, and to submit the result to the subordinate lodges. Carried.

Moved by A. Ross, seconded by A. G. McKenzie, that the provincial alliance, through the district and subordinate lodges, consider the advisability of forming a union with the Patrons of Industry. Carried.

Mr. H. C. Clay, ex-secretary of the Patrons of Industry, then addressed the meeting, and a discussion followed concerning the two organizations.

Votes of thanks were then passed, expressing the appreciation of Mr. Clay's services, and to the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE** for the use of the rooms. The meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the president.

Improved Farm Implements.

We are always glad to call the attention of our readers to firms that are engaged in manufacturing agricultural machinery or implements for farm work. Such is the Thoms Implement Works at Watford, in the county of Lambton. The proprietor, originally a farmer himself, has been engaged in building farm implements for over twenty years, therefore he claims that he should know what are practical tools required for farm work. He is the patentee of several valuable improvements in Canada and the United States, and is now making a specialty of building riding and walking ploughs and corn cultivators. A special feature is their two-furrow gang plough, which is now entirely superseding the three-furrow gang plough once in use. Another capital implement is their lever corn cultivator, by which the operator can perfectly control the depth, whether used in baked or melloy soil, and should prove just the thing for cultivating among small fruits, as well as roots and corn.

Lathyrus Sylvestris.

In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Mr. F. E. Clotten, of London, England, who is Prof. Wagner's sole agent for the sale of seed. As this plant is a comparative stranger in this country, a few words about it may interest our readers. This plant, which belongs to the natural order, *Leguminosae*, is a native of Hungary, where it grows in immense quantities in a wild state, but owing to an excess of Tannic and Gentianic Acid, is totally unfit for feeding to animals. Prof. Wagner, the originator of the improved *Lathyrus Sylvestris*, noticing the luxuriance with which this at that time poisonous weed flourished, commenced some thirty years ago to cultivate it, in the hope by so doing of eliminating the poisonous matter. This he claims to have succeeded in doing, and he now offers seed of his improved *Lathyrus Sylvestris* to the public. The advantages claimed for this plant are as follows:—

It grows most luxuriantly, producing, it is claimed, no less than 18 to 20 tons of green fodder to the acre in four cuttings.

Its feeding qualities are very great, it being claimed for it that it is four times as valuable as corn (fodder) in its nutritive qualities.

It requires no further cultivation after the first year, and will last for fifty years.

It possesses to an extraordinary extent the power, conceded to all *leguminosae*, of absorbing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, and then yielding it by its roots to enrich the soil.

That there is a great deal of truth in these assertions is proved by the experiments conducted at Woborn Farm by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and also by the reports of leading agriculturists throughout the world, and we would like to see a fair test made in Canada of the *Lathyrus Sylvestris*, for should it prove to be what it is represented, it will undoubtedly be a great boon to the stock-raisers of any country. Owing to the fact that the supply of seed of the improved plant is still very limited, the price is very high, being \$10.00 per lb. Orders sent direct to Mr. Clotten, or in the meantime to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, will be attended to at once. Remittances for amount must be made with order. Mr. Clotten will be pleased to give any information to parties wishing it.

Warring with the Credit System.

There are, undoubtedly, times in the history of some farmers, especially in a new country such as Manitoba, where a mortgage incurred for the purchase of land proves a very great stimulus to effort and enables them to secure a standing not otherwise possible in so short a time. However, the credit system as it exists generally is most unfortunate and wasteful, and should, as far as possible, be discredited and got rid of. The condition of the farmer, whether prosperous or otherwise, very speedily makes itself felt upon the whole business life of the country. It is not to be wondered at, then, that a journal enjoying the standing in mercantile circles of *The Commercial*, of Winnipeg, should devote a good deal of space to the question of the farmer's business relations. Referring to the views of our correspondent, "Invicta," in favor of making a sharp distinction between cash and credit business in favor of the former customer, the *Commercial* computes that as much as every ten per cent. should be added by the merchant to the cash price, to cover interest and cost of book-keeping, and a further addition to cover losses from bad accounts. In conclusion *The Commercial* adds:—

"The writer in the *Farmer's Advocate* referred to speaks of the organization known as Patrons of Industry as a means of placing business upon a cash basis. The writer, judging from his remarks, is evidently not a Patron himself, but he commends the efforts of this order in the direction of encouraging cash business. So far as the Patrons are concerned, all we have to say is, that if they are going in for cash business, and if it is their aim to educate the farmers to do business on a cash basis, then we welcome them. They may cause some temporary inconvenience to merchant at certain points, but if they succeed in

reducing business to a comparatively cash basis they will accomplish a great good for Canada. The *Commercial* is with them heartily in this respect at least. We have always held that the free credit system is an injury to the farmers as well as to the merchants, and we are glad to see that some of them are getting their eyes opened to this fact. Farmers who buy for cash should not be obliged to pay credit prices, neither should credit customers be allowed to buy at cash prices. If merchants would reduce their business to this system, doing cash business on a cash basis, and credit business on a credit basis, we do not think they would have much to fear from the order of Patrons of Industry."

The Provincial Fat Stock Show.

The question of holding a Provincial Fat Stock Show has been under consideration for some time by the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and the Fat Stock Club of Guelph. Representatives of each of these bodies met in Toronto on the 7th of April and decided upon holding a Provincial show in the city of Guelph some time about the middle of December next. The terms agreed to were as follows:—

"That the Agriculture and Arts Association agree to hold a fat stock show in Guelph, in December next, in connection with the Fat Stock Club, the Sheep Breeders' Association and the Swine Breeders' Association; upon this basis the local Fat Stock Club and the city of Guelph to provide all the accommodation necessary to hold a creditable show; the Sheep Breeders' Association to provide \$300 or more towards the prizes, the Swine Breeders' Association \$300 or more, and the Agriculture and Arts Association \$1,000; that three representatives from the Fat Stock Club, five from the Agriculture and Arts Society, and two from each of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations be the Committee of Management, the Agriculture and Arts Association to pay all expenses, with the exception of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' committee expenses, and to collect all receipts. In case all the prizes in the sheep and swine departments are not paid out the proper proportion of such unpaid prizes be paid back to the two different associations."

Besides the space provided for the exhibition of live stock, Mr. John I. Hobson, the representative of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, promised that ample accommodation would be provided for an exhibition of poultry, and Mr. Henry Wade was instructed to communicate with the officials of the Ontario Poultry Association and request that their association co-operate with the above-mentioned associations in offering prizes for poultry. Mr. F. W. Hodson, of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, was requested to correspond with the seedsmen and dairy supply men and request that they also co-operate and prepare a prize list for seed grain and dairy goods.

There has been several very good Provincial fat stock shows held in Ontario, but this promises to be far the best ever held in any part of Canada. The prize list will be issued at an early date when we will publish the greater part of it, which will be a guide to the other provinces. There should be a first-rate winter show held in every province, and we trust that the example set by Ontario will be followed by Manitoba and other places. Some of the leading seedsmen have been approached and have promised their hearty co-operation in this matter.

Year's Test of Massena, 16 Years Old.

If, while testing a cow for a year, I take her to the exhibition for the whole month of September and resume test on return, is it not fair to take her *actual* yield of milk and butter for August, the month before she left, and for October, the month after she returned, and take the average of those two months for September, the month she was away?

I do not think the most prejudiced person in the world could find fault with this mode. I am as much opposed to guess work as anyone, but there is reason in all things, and when a person takes pains to churn a cow's milk separately for a year, but takes her to the fair during test, it is only right that they be allowed to make *some* estimate of what the cow would have done had she not been absent that month, provided always that the month of absence is distinctly labelled "estimated", and then your readers can add it on to the cow's actual churning or leave it off, just as seems best to them.

On this basis I give the test of the most wonderful cow of her age I have ever known. March 1st, 1891, Massena dropped a bull calf, she being then 15 years old, and her test began 7 days afterwards, viz.:—

	Milk. lbs.	Butter. lbs. oz.
March 7th to Sept. 6th (inclusive), just 6 months, the cow <i>actual</i> <i>ly yielded</i>	5,413½	416 10
Sept. 7 to Oct. 6, (estimated).....	751½	61 4¾
Oct. 7 to Nov. 6, inc. (actual).....	829	54 8
Nov. 7 to Dec. 6, inc. (actual).....	590½	51 15
Dec. 7 to Jan. 6, inc. (actual).....	505½	43 1¼
Jan. 7 to Feb. 6, inc. (actual).....	333	21 4½
Feb. 7 to 15, 9 days (actual).....	67½	5 5

Total for 11 months and 9 days, 8,290½ lbs. 654 0¾

From Feb. 15th her milk was thrown out till the morning of the 28th Feb., when she dropped a nice heifer calf, sired by her own son, Massena's Son, that had such a glorious success at our exhibitions last fall, winning first over all Canada, Toronto, 1891; sweepstakes, Toronto, 1891; headed first prize herd, Toronto, 1891; second prize at Ottawa, 1891; headed first prize herd, Ottawa, 1891; headed special gold medal herd, Ottawa, 1891; first at Montreal, 1891; sweepstakes, Montreal, 1891; headed first prize herd, Montreal, 1891. His grandson, Massena's Combination, took first as bull calf at Toronto, 1891; second as bull calf at Montreal, 1891; first as bull calf at Ottawa, 1891. His g. daughter, Massena's Maggie, took third prize as three-year-old, Montreal, 1891; second prize as three-year-old, Ottawa, 1891. First prize *everywhere*, as well as sweepstakes at Montreal, being taken by my three-year-old g. daughter of Stoke Pogis 5th, Jetsam's May—14½ lbs. a week at two years.

To return to Massena's test, it was made

DURING HER SIXTEENTH YEAR.

She had dropped two mature calves within the year. She had travelled over 1,100 miles by rail within the year and stood three weeks on fair grounds. She had been in *no way* forced, as being far too valuable, and for nearly two months before calving she had no grain whatever.

During the 19 weeks previous to calving she averaged over 9½ lbs. butter a week for the whole period. Until the last 7 weeks, when she was only eating thin bran, it took but 11½ lbs. of her milk to make 1 lb. of butter.

What cow of her age can beat the record? If she is alive and well, I think she could surprise the world yet at Chicago, and she has never been one hour sick in her life. It is almost needless to add that Massena was in my prize herd everywhere we exhibited.

MRS. E. M. JONES,
Brockville, Ont., Can., Mch. 2, 1892.

International.

The accompanying illustration of the imported stallion International represents a grand specimen of the modern Clydesdale. It is the importation of horses of this class that has made the Clydesdale horse the favorite draft horse of Canada. While the importers of other breeds have too often been content to bring horses that would give them a profit, Clydesdale importers have determined to bring the best. International is by that popular sire Flashwood, that has won innumerable prizes throughout Scotland; and the fact that he was chosen to travel four succeeding seasons is sufficient evidence of his popularity as a breeding horse. International himself is a horse of great quality. His feet and legs are just the type that delights the eye of a Scotchman.

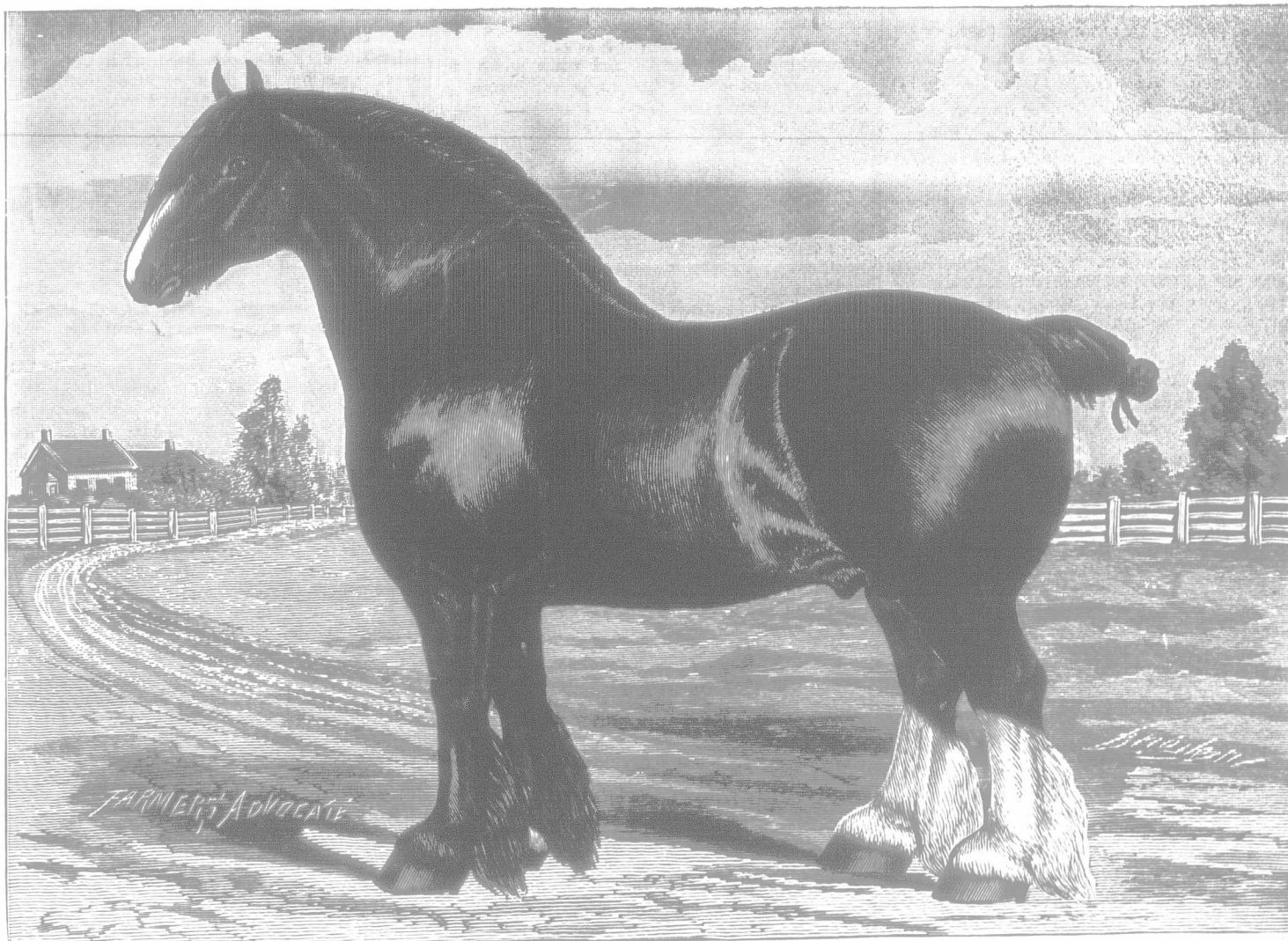
and sheep feeders have been "in it" with a vengeance. Some 89-lb. grass Texas sheep sold at \$5.90. At the middle of April the best prices, compared with the corresponding times last year, were as follows:—Native steers, 1600 lbs., \$4.65; Texas steers, 1252 lbs., \$3.70; native cows, 1200 lbs., \$3.25; feeders, 1200 lbs., \$3.75; western sheep, 145 lbs., \$5.90, 126 lbs., \$6.10; and lambs, 67 lbs., \$6.65. Top prices at Chicago a year ago: Native steers, 1462 lbs., \$6.25; Texas steers, 931 lbs., \$4.60; native cows, 1046 lbs., \$4.30; feeders, 816 @ 1124 lbs., \$4.50 @ \$4.70; western sheep, 90 lbs., \$5.95; lambs, 99 lbs., \$6.50.

With corn selling 25 @ 27 cents per bushel less than a year ago, the farmers who refused to

Colts with Weak Joints.

BY THOMAS J. FAIR, FRANKFORD, ONT.

As foaling time will soon be here, I will give to the readers of the ADVOCATE a simple cure for weak joints, which, if put into practice intelligently, will be the means of saving many otherwise promising colts from being destroyed or remaining unsightly cripples all their lives. The remedy is a pair of boots made as follows:—For each boot you want a piece of sheet-iron 6x10 inches, which may be cut from old stove pipes or old milk-cans, one piece of leather 7x10½ inches, and one 8x10½ which may be taken from old boot-backs. Turn the iron up one inch at bottom end of boot and press it down; this makes a smooth edge that will not cut the leather; put narrow



THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION INTERNATIONAL, THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOSEPH O. HALL, DRUMQUIN, ONT.

He is also very handsome above, and is certainly to be numbered among the best horses of the day in Canada. He was imported the fall of 1890 by Messrs. Graham, Claremont, and has recently been purchased by Mr. Joseph O. Hall, of Primrose Farm, Drumquin, Ont.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Fat cattle have lately been losing feeders so much money that the latter have not been putting enough corn into them to make good quality. Fat cattle are \$2 per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago; best 300-lb. hogs at \$4.80 are 50 cents lower than a year ago, and sheep are about the same. The cattle market has lately been so low that every cut in prices was severely felt by farmers and feeders. Good 1350 @ 1500-lb. export steers at \$3.80 @ \$4.10 is "drawing blood." The cattle market has been very low all year. Hogs have been fetching good money,

feed it during the winter, and now have the alternative of taking the low price or feeding it to low priced cattle, feel that they are being whipsawed very badly.

Country roads have been extremely bad of late, and feed lots in many sections have been belly deep in mud.

The cattle and horse thieves in Wyoming and Montana are running things with a high hand. They seem to have the sympathy and aid of the small settlers, who are opposed to the big range companies, and the latter are having an exceedingly unpleasant time of it.

The American Fat Stock Show will be held no more in the old exposition building on the lake front. The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company is beginning the erection of a fine large pavilion at the stock yards, which will hereafter be used for that purpose. It will be used also as a pavilion for the display and sale of fine horses.

piece of leather inside this and turn it up over bottom of iron, and it will project one-half inch at top and sides; this prevents iron coming in contact with the leg; place the other, after punching holes along the edge one inch apart and one inch from edge of leather, on outside, with lower end slipped under iron where turned back; then put a copper rivet in each lower corner through both leathers and the iron, and the boot is done. Draw the boot around the leg below the knee with lower edge nearly to the hoof and lace it up middling tight, though not so as to prevent circulation. If the boot is too large you can make it smaller by trimming the edges of the leather. I put a pair on a foal unable to stand, and it got up at once and nursed, and in three days could follow its dam, and an uncle saved one which he sold afterwards for \$170.

Among English Breeders.

While on a visit to England the past winter, a member of our staff spent a few weeks among the leading breeders looking over their herds and flocks, and we now give a few short notes on some of the principal farms visited, commencing with some of

ENGLAND'S SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS.

The first Shropshire flock we visited was that of Mr. Herbert Parker, The Park Farm, Alcester, Warwickshire, who has been for some years past quietly building up a flock on a foundation stock of ewes, selected from the very best flocks in England, purchases having been made, regardless of cost, from such breeders as Bradburne Bros., J. Pulley, etc. At the time of our visit the flock consisted of 100 breeding ewes, a number of them sired by the Bradburne ram, The Mitre (4863), he by Buffalo Bill (3396), dam by The Rector (1769). Most of these had been mated with the rams Senior Wrangler (4814) and Royal Astwood (5494). The first of these, a very large, heavy sheep, with a very heavy fleece, is a son of Chorister (3747), and his value as a breeding ram is shown by the fact that he sired the 1st prize pen of ram lambs at the Bath and West of England Show, afterwards sold at \$100 each; the second, Royal Astwood, is from the flock of that well-known breeder Mrs. Barrs, his sire being Duke of Norfolk (3033) and his dam a ewe by The Dean (2356); although not by any means large, this is a very thick useful sheep, with a great deal of quality. Besides these two Mr. Parker has bred a limited number of ewes to the Bradburne rams, Pride of Warwick and Make Way (5341), by Precentor (4733), for whose service, he tells us, he paid a fee of \$5 a ewe.

One thing that struck us forcibly was that at "The Park Farm," while all the stock was in good condition, nothing was pampered, the ewes all being in store condition, while the lambs, which were coming strong and healthy and in no small numbers, were lying out with their dams every night.

Mr. Parker is a life member of the English Shropshire Record Association, and while he is interested in Shire horses, Yorkshire hogs and fancy poultry as well as Shropshires, it is to the latter that he devotes his special attention. He has made a number of sales in the last few years to Canada and the States, and we can confidently recommend any of our readers who are visiting England in search of Shrops to pay a visit to "The Park Farm," Alcester.

We cannot close this notice, however, without mentioning that we noticed here among the horses a very useful mare, by Right Sort (2483), the sire of Mr. G. Brown's well-known stallion, Holland Major, and also a nice yearling filly by Coton, he by Harold.

In the piggeries were a bunch of Yorkshires, bred direct from S. Spencer's stock, among them a couple of young boars that promised to make a grand pair of pigs, while the poultry yard was stocked with pure-bred Langshans (Croadd's strain) and Minorcas.

ASTWOOD HILL SHROPSHIRE.

After leaving The Park we drove across to Astwood Hills and paid a visit to the well-known flock owned by Messrs. T. & S. Bradburne, which has sent so many of its representatives to conquer again and again at the Royal, the Bath and West of England, and other leading shows. As our time was limited we were only able to take a hurried look through the flock, but even that was enough to show us that its owners are fully deserving of the position they have won for themselves among English breeders. Among the stock rams the first we noticed was the ram Lord Kingston, a grand, thick, even sheep, short-legged, and showing a wonderful deep, well-sprung rib, with a well-wooled head. This ram was purchased last year from the flock of Chas. Coxon, Esq., at whose sale he brought the highest price of the day. He is now being fitted for the Royal Show. Another very useful ram

in this pen attracted our attention also; he was bred by Mr. J. Beach, and has sired some of Messrs. Bradburne's best lambs this year, while another extra good sheep was a two-shear ram bred by Messrs. Bradburne themselves. This ram, his owners claim is the best sheep they ever bred; he is a half brother to their Royal winner last year at Doncaster, and a full brother to one of their ewes that won at the same show. One point that we would like to draw our readers' attention to is that both this ram and the next shown us, the well-known One Above All, were hired out last season for more money than most Canadian breeders are willing to pay for the purchase of a ram. Besides these two-shear rams we were shown a pen of eight shearing rams, and one of fifteen shearing ewes, all being prepared for the Royal Show at Warwick, and a grander lot it would be hard to find—all beautifully woolled about the head and legs, and standing squarely on the shortest of legs, with thick, even carcasses.

As at the Park farm we again found the ewes and lambs lying out in the pastures, and a grand lot they were, numbers of the ewes having been prize-winners at the Royal and other shows, in past years, and most of the lambs being sired by the rams we have mentioned. Among the ewes we noticed a grand lot of eighty shearlings, which we were told would be for sale this season. We are but doing them justice in saying that for size, quality, breeding, they equal anything we saw in England, and we strongly recommend them to the notice of intending buyers. Besides their Shropshires, Messrs. Bradburne carry a small stock of Shorthorns, as well as Shire horses and hunters.

We would, before leaving Astwood Hills, draw our readers' attention to the magnificent average made last year by sheep sold from this flock by Messrs. Lyttell, Mannsall & Walters, 93 sheep and lambs realizing no less than \$6.650 or an average of over \$70 each.

MR. G. THOMPSON'S SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORN.

After leaving Astwood Hill a couple of hours on the train took us from Alcester to Hatton and then a short drive brought us to the farm of Mr. G. Thompson, at Wroxall. Mr. Thompson has for a number of years been an enthusiast on fine stock, and the result of good judgment, combined with the determination to buy only the best, is easily seen in the quality of his stock. As Mr. Thompson was absent from home at the time of our visit, we were unable to go through the herd of Shorthorns, numbering some forty head, to get as much information as we would have wished. It did not need an expert, however, to see that the cattle were not only well-bred but well-fed. Among them we especially noticed the roan two-year-old heifer Fairy Duchess. This is a grand type of a milking Shorthorn, smooth all over, with a grand back and rib, and a beautiful head. As a yearling she won 2nd at the Bingle Hall Show in Birmingham, and as a two year old she has been shown only three times, winning one 1st, one 2nd, and a Reserve No. Among the younger animals we very much fancied a bull calf eight months old, by Grand Duke Winsome, out of a cow bought at Lord Moncton's sale for \$1,200. This calf, a rich roan in color, struck us as being very promising. Short-legged, and with an excellent top, he shows a wonderful lot of quality. But if the Shorthorns were good of their kind, the Shropshires were even better. When Mr. Thompson first founded his flock he made purchases of ewes from such flocks as those of Messrs. Evans, of Uffington; Farmer, of Ludlow; Felton, of Ludlow; and Barrs, of Nailstone. On these ewes he has been using rams of the very best strains, the result being that last year at the Royal Show at Doncaster this flock won the following prizes: H. C. on two-shear ram, H. C. on shearing ram, and 2nd on ram lambs. When we add that this was Mr. Thompson's first exhibit at the Royal, and that these classes were the only ones in which he competed, our readers can see for themselves the credit such a record deserves. The rams last used at Wroxall have been Lord Rowington (5331), winner of Reserve Number at the Royal, 1890, and H. C. at Royal, 1891, and a ram from the flock of Mr. J. E. Farmer, Ludlow, Squire of

Wroxall (5557). We have very little doubt but that Mr. Thompson's Shrops will be heard of again this year at the leading shows. His shearing ewes especially struck us as a wonderfully good lot, and we can confidently recommend any of our Canadian importers who intend visiting England to give Mr. Thompson a call before they purchase. We also understand Mr. Thompson intends having an auction sale of pure-bred stock on August 2nd, which will be well worth attending.

WOLF'S HEAD FARM.

Leaving Warwickshire, a few hours run by train brought us from Hatton to Baschurch, a small station a few miles from Shrewsbury, and here we found a trap waiting to take us to Wolf's Head Farm, near Nesscliff. Here we found an old friend in the person of Mr. Jno. Thonger, so well and favorably known to many American and Canadian Shropshire fanciers. Mr. Thonger's flock was founded twenty-two years ago by the purchase of almost the entire flock of the late R. Pembry, who for over forty years was in the front rank of English breeders. Since its foundation the flock has been bred with the greatest care, none but the best of blood being introduced. The flock now numbers over two hundred head of ewes, combining the blood of such flocks as those of Messrs. J. Bowen Jones, Rd. Thomas, Rd. Brown, Crane & Tanner, etc. Among these ewes were a choice lot of shearlings, as well as some very nice shearing rams, sired by The Fleece, bred by T. S. Minton; Stalloe's Choice, bred by J. Bowen Jones, and Wirral. This last named ram, winner of 1st at Birkenhead and H. C. at the Bath and West of England, was hired for a long price from Mr. R. Brown, of Ruyton. This sheep was used again last season, as well as a ram from Mr. Bowen Jones' flock, and two home-bred rams. Until lately Mr. Thonger never showed his sheep, being of the opinion that the fitting necessary for the show yard did them no good; but last year he made a few exhibits and was very successful, winning two firsts at the West Midland show with three pens of sheep, as well as several prizes at local shows. Mr. Thonger makes it a rule never to pamper his stock in any way; and, indeed, at the time of our visit, although the weather was bitterly cold, we found all the young lambs lying out with the ewes, and a grand lot of lambs they were—strong and healthy.

Mr. Thonger has paid several visits to both the United States and Canada, and numbers among his customers such well-known men as G. E. Breck, Paw Paw, Mich.; Blake Bros., Galesburg, Mich.; Fields Bros., Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Wm. Medcraft, Sparta, Ontario. He is always open to assist buyers in making selections, and we need hardly say that being situated right in the heart of the Shropshire country, and having an intimate acquaintance with all the leading breeders, Mr. Thonger's assistance should be very valuable to foreign buyers.

THE BEAM HOUSE FARM,

the property of Mr. Wm. Thomas, a name well known in Shropshire circles, is situated a few miles from Mr. Thonger's, who kindly drove us over there. Mr. Thomas founded his present flock on ewes bought from his father, Mr. Richd. Thomas, who is well known as the oldest member, but one, of the Shropshire Record Association. Since it was started this flock has achieved an extraordinary amount of success in the show ring, winning a great number of prizes at the Royal, the Bath and West of England, the West Midland and other leading shows. The flock now numbers over 350 ewes, of which 140 are shearlings, most of them being sired by such rams as Blue Blood (1360), Honest Richard (4016), Park Hero (4707), Royal Clive (5495) and Leicester Hero (5293). This latter sold when a two-shear for the handsome figure of 110 guineas. The breeding ewes, over 200 in number, combine the blood of Patriot (1198), Grandeur (133), Prince Victor (158) and Prince Royal (971), all well known as Royal winners. At the time of our visit nearly half the ewes had lambed, and Mr. Thomas reported that so far 97 ewes had brought him 181 lambs. When we add that among the sires used last season were the well-known Royal winner, Lord Ashby (3381), and the champion ram at the West

Midland show, Mr. Geo. Lewis's Timewatch (5624), it is almost needless to say that the youngsters were all that one could wish. Still, blue as is the blood that runs in the veins of these baby Shopshires, and destined as many of them are to win still more fame for the Beam House flock, we found that, as on the other farms, all the lambs had to be out day and night with their dams, in spite of the fact that a cold raw wind with frequent flurries of snow was blowing. Mr. Thomas's card will be found in our advertising columns, and we need hardly say that a visit to Beam House is essential to all lovers of Shrops who may visit England.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

The Eradication of Noxious Weeds.

BY D. F. WILSON. BRANDON.

The weeds which the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories have to contend with may be divided into two classes—annuals and perennials; and though to a certain extent they require the same treatment it may be said they need to be treated in directly opposite ways. While neither should ever be allowed to go to seed, annuals should, under certain conditions, be encouraged to grow, while perennials should, if possible, never be allowed to show themselves above the surface. The principal indigenous weeds are pig weed, wild buckwheat and couch grass. There are others, but these are the ones that give the most trouble. The first two are annuals, the latter one a perennial. In some parts of the country imported weeds are thriving, notably Canada thistle and wild mustard, which all who came from Ontario know as old enemies. Though annuals and perennials require different treatment, all weeds of either class can be destroyed in the way which is suitable for destroying others of the same class. Some may be more stubborn and harder to eradicate than others, but they must succumb to the same treatment if it is thorough. When wheat is grown to such an extent as in Manitoba, summerfallowing must be the means taken to clean land, whether the weeds be annual or perennial, although the system of fallowing will require to be different. In the case of annuals, if the land has been worked in the ordinary way for a number of years, the owner may make up his mind that such a field cannot be cleaned in one year. The soil has by continued ploughing under of the seeds of weeds got these seeds mixed through it to the full depth that it has been ploughed, and these seeds remain dormant until brought near enough to the surface to grow; and as the depth at which seeds germinate is in proportion to their size, some of them have to be brought very near the surface in order to do so. This is one of the reasons that pig weed is so formidable. In destroying these weeds the object to be kept in view is, first to cause them to grow and then kill the plant before it can produce seed. In order to do this it may be necessary in some cases to harrow in the spring, in order to cause the seeds that were dropped the previous season and lie on the surface to grow, but in most cases the melting of the snow will cover them sufficiently to do this. The fallow may be ploughed directly after seeding and well harrowed at once, repeating the harrowing at intervals so as to kill the young weeds as they grow, or it may be let lie for a time and then be gone over with some surface working implement which will destroy everything that has grown. Such an implement is, however, not found on every farm. Harrows of the disc type will not do it. When all danger of weeds seeding out before frost kills them is past,

cultivation should cease. Land summerfallowed in this way will be free from weeds the following year if care is taken not to work too deep when seeding in the spring. The following year put in the crop with the drill or disc harrow without ploughing, again being careful not to go too deep. Good land, well fallowed, will grow a good crop put in in this way, and it will be free from weeds, while if it is ploughed weed seeds will be turned up near the surface which will grow in the crop, ripen, seed before harvest, and so reseed the field with weeds. By simply working the surface the dormant seeds are left so, and two clean crops are taken off the land for one fallowing. The next year the field should be again summerfallowed, when another layer of seeds are brought to the surface and destroyed.

By ploughing a summerfallow again after it has been harrowed and let lie for a time, a great many more seeds may be destroyed in a season, but the second ploughing must be done early in the season. I have heard farmers say they have had much dirtier wheat on fallows that they had ploughed twice, than where they had ploughed but once. In these cases the ploughing was done just before harvest, so that by the time the soil had settled well the weather had become cold, and seeds, therefore, did not germinate freely, so were just right for growing the following spring. All things considered one kept clean and thoroughly packed will be sufficient, and by taking two crops from each fallowing will be, though slow, the most profitable way of cleaning land of our most common weeds. One ploughing also has an advantage over two in that the soil has longer to settle before winter (an important point in land containing humus), as it lessens the danger of weeds in the next year's crop.

With perennial weeds the time to begin operations is when they are in blossom by turning them under, the plough cutting under the roots, but only just below so as to bring them on the surface as much as possible. Harrowing should not be done for a few days, during which, if the weather be dry and hot, good work will be accomplished. Plants in blossom have exhausted themselves to a very great extent in reaching that stage of their growth, so that by turning under weeds at that time the vitality of their roots being much reduced; should they grow again their growth will be much less vigorous. By not harrowing at once many roots are exposed to the sun, and the soil being loose and broken gives them but a poor chance for renewing growth. Harrowing a little later will bring up many more roots, which, being exposed to air and sun, will be killed. The subsequent cultivation of the fallow will depend on the variety of weeds, the season and the soil. In some cases one or more ploughing will be necessary, but one thing must be observed, and that is that no weed show itself above the surface the season. Do not wait for them to show themselves, but check them while still out of sight.

A plant breathes through its leaves, and the principle of destroying a perennial weed is never to let it breathe after once it has been turned under—in fact, to drown it. In wet seasons this will sometimes be difficult to do, especially with couch grass, but to be successful it must be done, and if thoroughly done will clean land in a single season.

Where a field is infested with both classes of weeds the only course to pursue is to first heat it for the destruction of perennials, and then follow up with the rotation for eradicating the annuals, which is by no means costly, for it is doubtful if there is a more profitable way of making land in this country even where weeds are not troublesome.

In Ontario I have known land perfectly cleaned of thistles by one or two late sown crops on spring ploughing, and were this practised in this country it would destroy both classes of weeds to a very great extent. Barley is the only crop that could be made use of in such a case, but even it is attended with too much risk in this climate to make a practise of sowing it late.

Where mixed farming is practised hoe crops can be made take a large part in keeping the farm clean, but as farming is carried on at present dependence must be placed almost altogether on the summerfallow.

The Raising of Dairy Calves.

BY W. J. PALMER.

In all branches of dairy farming the farmer must necessarily depend to a large extent on his cows to enable him to carry on his business successfully. In some cases, especially when milk is supplied to cities, the dairyman finds it more profitable to purchase milk cows as he needs them, fattening or selling off those that show a tendency to become dry. But in the majority of cases it is found to be more profitable and satisfactory for each dairyman to raise his own calves, as by so doing he can breed his best cows to a first-class dairy bull and thus get calves which, under proper care and treatment, will develop into superior dairy cows. By continuing this course of action he will greatly improve his herd and increase their producing power.

Some people tell us that it is impossible to raise good dairy calves profitably, as they require abundance of new milk to keep them thriving, and this new milk is a very expensive food. Fresh milk certainly is the best food for the young calf, and the natural method of taking it is for the calf to draw it from the udder of the dam, but there are many considerations among dairymen that come in to prevent this method of feeding. This is only practicable among the breeders of pure-bred and high-priced stock which are grown primarily for beef. Dairy products have become too valuable to permit calves intended for the dairy or for beef to be raised upon whole milk; they must and can be grown just as well upon the refuse of the dairy, skim-milk and whey, if other and cheaper foods are used in conjunction.

In order to understand the real feeding value of skim-milk and whey, it is necessary first to study the composition of new milk, and then see what constituents are removed in the processes of butter and cheese-making. The composition of new milk is generally constant with the exception of its fat, which is the variable constituent. Its average composition is: water, 87.5 per cent.; fat, 3.60 per cent.; albuminoids (casein and albumin), 4.00 per cent.; sugar, 4.20 per cent.; ash, .7 per cent. In buttermaking the sole object is to remove as much of this fat as possible, hence skim-milk has practically the same composition as the new milk, with the exception of the fat, which is removed in the cream and goes to make butter; a small proportion of the casein is also removed with the fat. Skim-milk from deep or shallow pans has about the following composition:—Water, 90 per cent.; fat .7 per cent.; albuminoids, 3.50 per cent.; sugar, 5 per cent.; ash, .8 per cent. Hence, we see that it is almost a perfect food, containing all the essentials necessary to build up and sustain the body, with the exception of fat. This can be supplied in oil meal or some of the grains, such as oats, pea meal or bran. One hundred pounds of skim-milk contains about 3½ lbs. albuminoids, or material for forming muscle and flesh; 5 lbs. sugar, which goes to keep up the heat of the body and perhaps to form fat; about four-fifths of a pound of ash which builds up the bones, and over ½ lb. of fat. Hence, if calves are fed skim-milk (warm) in small quantities at a time, with a little oil meal or grain in addition, they will thrive and grow rapidly. It has been valued at from 29c. to 25c. per 100 lbs. (10 gals.) for feeding purposes, but this is a low estimate. Practical men give it a higher value than this.

In cheese making, on the other hand, the object is to get as much of the albuminoid and casein out of the milk as possible and with it a large proportion of the fat; hence, whey is not so valuable for feeding purposes as skim-milk. It, however, contains valuable ingredients, and if fed carefully, sweet and warm, with the constituents in which it lacks, supplied in other foods, it gives good results. One hundred pounds of whey will contain about 93 lbs. water, 1 lb. albuminoids or muscle formers, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar and 3-5ths of a lb. of ash. We thus see that it is chiefly valuable on account of the sugar it contains, so that in feeding it to growing animals we should add a liberal supply of albuminoids and fat. These can be given in flax seed, oil meal, shorts or pea meal. Sweet whey is generally estimated at about 15c. per 100 lbs. for feeding purposes; but it must be sweet, for directly it turns acid a portion of the sugar, its most valuable constituent, has become converted into lactic acid and thus loses its feeding value.

In feeding a heifer calf for dairy purposes much less forcing food is required or even desirable than when feeding for beef. Rich milk or fatty pods are not required, but food which will build up a good frame of bones covered with solid muscular tissue. If a calf intended for the dairy is so well fed on fat-producing foods when young that it gets into the "habit" of putting fat on its ribs, this habit will very likely follow it through life, with the result that the milk pail suffers. If a heifer becomes fat on liberal feeding, instead of enlarging her growth and retaining her milk form, she should be discarded from the herd, as she will rarely prove a profitable milch cow.

When feeding skim-milk and whey to calves much trouble and loss has been occasioned by not giving proper attention to the small matters of detail. It is these small matters that determine the difference between profit and loss every time. It cannot be expected that the calves will thrive when fed these foods cold or sour; they must be fed warm and in small quantities at a meal. Overfeeding, especially when the calf is young, is to be avoided, for if sucking the cow it will only get a small meal at a time, and its digestive organs are not yet developed sufficiently to dispose of several quarts at once. Feeding much milk and other concentrated foods does not give that large development of stomach which will be necessary in after-life, when the cow will need to consume and assimilate large quantities of bulky and coarse foods. Hence the calf should have access to good clover hay at all times; it will thus soon develop its first stomach and commence to chew the cud.

Several of the successful breeders of thoroughbred stock in Ontario are feeding skim-milk to their calves with good results. A prominent breeder near Ailsa Craig, feeds his calves as follows:—For two weeks they get a full allowance of new milk; then skim-milk and flax seed tea is gradually introduced, until at four weeks they get all skim-milk; at this age two calves get about half a pint of flax seed between them; this is increased until two calves get one pint between them. They are also allowed all the meal they will eat and early cut clover hay cured in cocks. The calves have grown remarkably well under this treatment.

Smith Bros., near Churchville, the large breeders of Holstein cattle, allow the calves to suck for three days, three times a day; they are then weaned and five to six pounds warm new milk given three times per day for the first month; this is then reduced to seven pounds new milk fed twice a day until the calves are three months old, when skim-milk is fed, eight to nine pounds twice a day; this is continued as long as possible. Meal (mixed oats and oil cake) and good hay are placed within reach at all times. The calves are kept in lots of six or more, being tied up before giving them their milk and kept tied for a half hour after feeding to prevent them sucking one another. This is an important point, as many calves are ruined by feeding this habit of sucking after drinking their milk.

Another plan in feeding dairy calves is to give whole milk for the first week; then skim-milk three times a day, fed blood warm, mixed with flax seed gruel, in proportions of three parts of

milk to one of gruel. This gruel can be made by boiling one pint flax seed and one pint oil meal in ten or twelve quarts water, or flax seed alone in about six times its bulk of water. If flax seed is difficult to procure, about two tablespoonfuls of oil meal per day, dissolved in hot water, can be added to the skim-milk. This oil meal can be increased up 1 to lb. per day. This will be sufficient until the calf is about two months old. Oats, bran or middlings can gradually be fed as the calf grows and improves. If diarrhea occurs one quart of new warm milk will stop it if no other food is given.

If whey is the only part of the milk that can be reserved for the calves, then it must be supplemented by foods rich in muscle formers and fat. Oil meal is probably the best food for this purpose, as it contains 28 per cent. albuminoids, 10 per cent. oil and nearly 8 per cent. ash, the very constituents which are lacking in whey. Pea meal and shorts are also rich in these materials. If about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of oil meal or cake, dissolved in hot whey, be added to each gallon of whey it will be found a good food for the calf ten days to two weeks old; after that add an equal amount of bran, ground oats or barley to each gallon and increase the amount fed. After the calf is about two months old about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. wheat middlings may be used in the mixture.

As in all feeding operations, calf feeding requires the greatest care and attention. To keep the feed boxes perfectly clean and sweet, and to handle the animals kindly and gently, are very important points. The calves should have plenty of exercise. Those calved in the spring should be kept in during the hot days of summer so as to avoid the flies, and allowed a pasture run at night until the cool autumn weather comes on.

In a well regulated dairy, when it is desired to keep up the herd of cows, about one-fifth their number of calves should be raised each year. These should be the pick of the lot and bred so as to "come in" at about two years old. The calves from the poorer cows can be sold for veal or destroyed.

Is the Shorthorn the General Purpose Cow?

BY JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

In which breed, or in the crosses of what breeds, can the general cow be found? is a question that has been many times asked, but so far as I know has not been definitely answered. Neither do I suppose will it be settled for all time by this paper. The cow that is bred for special purposes, such as for beef, either by stall feeding or grazing, or for dairy purposes, has and always will have its admirers; but after all, what the general or average farmer wants is a cow that has, to as large extent as possible, all these qualities combined.

Before endeavoring to answer the question, it might be proper to try to define briefly what would constitute the general purpose cow. Would it not, to as large a degree as possible, be the cow that when judiciously mated, the produce, if a cow calf, in type should be equal or superior to the dam, or if a steer calf, be fit for the market in the shortest possible time, making the highest returns for the feed consumed? Would it not also be the cow which for the feed consumed produced the greatest number of pounds of butter or cheese of the finest quality, and when she has answered her time for breeding and for dairying purposes, can be turned into beef of the highest quality at the least cost? If the line of argument so far is sound, we readily perceive that it would be of no avail to look for this cow in those breeds which are specially bred for beef purposes, neither will it be of use to look for her in those breeds which are bred exclusively for dairy purposes. Now, I presume it will require but little or no argument to de-

monstrate that the Shorthorn cow will nearly always produce her own type. If bred with the main object being for beefing purposes, she takes a prominent and conspicuous stand among the beef cattle fed in this country, and I think the same might be said of every other country where improved breeds of cattle are kept. As an instance, at the late Fat Stock Show held at Guelph, all the animals exhibited, with the exception of one or two, were Shorthorns or grade Shorthorns. Again, in early maturity she takes a prominent place among other breeds. A friend of mine last winter fattened a number of yearlings that were two-year-old steers when shipped in June last, and weighed from 1,400 to 1,435 lbs., and heifers of the same age that averaged 1,375 lbs., and there are many instances of them making from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. at that age; and again, are there any finer specimens of cows, heifers and calves found in any of the breeds than we see among the Shorthorns exhibited at our agricultural exhibitions? Now, what is the record of the Shorthorn cow as a dairy cow? I am free to confess it may be difficult to prove that she comes up to the qualifications laid down in this paper, and if so, I think there are at least two causes why she does not. First, I think it may be safely asserted that Shorthorn breeders generally have paid more attention to their feeding and beefing qualities than to a good performance at the milk pail. With this I do not propose to find fault; it is not the intention of this paper to find fault, for the breeders may have good cause for the particular line of breeding which they have followed. Second, if there have been competitive tests in this country not only with other breeds of cattle, but individual records showing what can be done with a Shorthorn for a stated period—as I say, if there have been such competitive records, they have not come under my observation. I give the following, clipped from an agricultural paper, as the results of the British Dairy Show of 1890. At this show there were 437 cattle entered for the competition, and the tests were as follows:—Shorthorns, 121.1; Dutch, 115.5; Ayrshire, 93.8; Guernsey, 98.1; Jersey, 90.8; Red Poll, 69.1; Dexter Kelly, 68.1. The second prize-winning Shorthorn scored 117.9 points, but had the greatest milk yield of any in one day, being 61.3, but being under 3 per cent. in fat. So you see in Britain where some of the breeders breed for milking purposes the Shorthorn cow can show a good record. At a Farmers' Institute meeting which I attended lately, one gentleman stated that the best dairy cow was a cross between Shorthorns and Ayrshires. To get the best you will notice it required a cross with a Shorthorn. Now, is it not a fact that public opinion is a fairly safe guide in domestic matters as well as other questions? It is true that it may and does sometimes err. Well, how is public opinion on this general purpose cow question? Although we have in Ontario nearly all the breeding breeds of improved cattle, and have had them for many years, what do we find? Why, about nine-tenths of the cows kept by the general farmer are Shorthorns and their crosses. Now, you have noticed that the title of this paper was the query, "Is the Shorthorn Cow the General Purpose Cow?" I have endeavored to present some facts and figures with the view of answering the question in the affirmative, but will leave it with you to say whether I have done so or not.

Rules Governing the Canadian Swine Records.

The Directors of the Dominion Swine Breeders convened March 10th in the office of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto. The following rules were accepted and will govern the entries received for registry in the various divisions of the Canadian Swine Record:—

BERKSHIRES.

1. Animals to be eligible for entry must have been bred by reputable breeders in Great Britain, or satisfactory evidence given that they are directly descended from such animals with every cross recorded.
2. All animals imported after April 1st, 1892, must be registered in the British Berkshire Record, or the dam and sire must be recorded therein.
3. An animal recorded in the American Berkshire Record shall be eligible to record in the Canadian Berkshire Record.
4. Boars and sows may be entered at any age.
5. The date of birth of each animal must be given correctly, and the name and address of the breeder and owner.
6. When forwarding the pedigree of an animal to be recorded, give the number of pigs in the litter to which it belongs.
7. The owner of a sow at the time she was served will be considered the breeder of the pigs.
8. No pedigree will be received unless written on the printed forms furnished by the Recording Secretary, and must be certified to by the breeder and owner or agent or representative of each.
9. All applications for the registry of pigs sired by boars not the property of the breeder must be accompanied by a certificate giving the date of service, name and number of boar, signed by the owner of the boar, whose full address must be given.
10. All registered animals when sold must be transferred on the books of the Association before their progeny is eligible to register. If a female is pregnant when sold the seller must give the name and number of the boar by which she was served.
11. Transfers sent in during the year shall be published in the first succeeding volume of the Record.
12. Entries must be accompanied by the necessary fees, as follows:—Members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will be charged for registration and certificate fifty cents each, transfers twenty-five cents; non-members, double fees.

RULES GOVERNING THE SUFFOLK RECORD.

1. Animals to be eligible for entry must have been bred by reputable breeders in Great Britain, or satisfactory evidence given that they are directly descended from such animals, with every cross recorded.
2. All animals imported after April 1st, 1892, must be registered in the Middle or Small White Sections of the National Pig Register of Great Britain, or the dam and sire must be recorded therein.

Rules 3 to 11, inclusive, are the same as are from 4 to 12, inclusive, in the Berkshire Division.

RULES GOVERNING THE TAMWORTH DIVISION.

1. Animals to be eligible for entry must have been bred by reputable breeders in Great Britain, or satisfactory evidence given that they are directly descended from such animals, with every cross recorded.
2. All animals imported after April 1st, 1892, must be registered in a reputable British register, or the dam and sire must be recorded therein.
- 3 to 12, inclusive, the same as 4 to 12, inclusive, of the Berkshire Record.

RULES GOVERNING THE REGISTRY OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

1. Animals must trace in all crosses to ancestors registered in the section for large white pigs in the English National Pig Register.
- 3 to 10, inclusive, the same as 4 to 12, inclusive, of the Berkshire Record.

RULES GOVERNING THE POLAND CHINA DIVISION.

1. Animals to be eligible for entry must trace in all crosses to United States Records for Poland Chinas in good standing.

Rules from 2 to 10, inclusive, the same as 4 to 12, inclusive, in the Berkshire Division.

The rules governing each of the Chester White, Jersey Red and Victoria Divisions are similar to those governing the Poland China Division.

In each division an animal whose dam and sire is recorded therein is eligible for entry in that division.

Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont., is the Recording Secretary. He will furnish entry blanks, etc., free of charge, on application.

Mr. Ackrow's Sale of Shorthorns.

This public sale of cattle, held on the 6th of April, was a real success in every respect, and proves that good Shorthorn cattle, when offered in good condition, will bring satisfactory prices. A healthy feature in the sale was that the animals were bought upon their merits as individuals, irrespective of what are called fashionable pedigrees. Animals of good old fashioned lineage, as well bred as any, and carrying their claims to favor in their faces and forms, realized right good prices. Another healthy sign of the times was the exceptional demand displayed for young bulls, which proves that farmers are still alive to the advantage of using good, thick-fleshed Shorthorn bulls, in order to breed the best feeding cattle. The first eleven cows and heifers were of orthodox Aberdeenshire breeding. These, with two imported cows, bred at Kinnellar, were the offspring of Sittyton and Kinnellar bulls, from cows with one or more crosses of this blood on the imported cow, while a wonderfully thick and smooth lot of cows of several of the old standard Canadian families, in some cases topped out with three or more imported bulls of similar breeding, testifies alike to the popularity of good, thick cattle, as well as to the fact that Ontario can produce and retain the type as well as any country in the world.

Let us hope we have seen the advent of a new era in pure-bred cattle, and there will be found encouragement for even comparatively obscure and unknown breeders like Mr. Ackrow and his late lamented and highly esteemed son to do as they did in building up on an unpretentious foundation, such as they possessed, a herd of cattle that claimed the admiration of the large company of professional breeders, as well as the large assemblage of practical farmers present at the sale.

Much credit will be cheerfully conceded to Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, to whom was entrusted the management of the sale, which was complete in every particular, and much credit is also due to the popular, prudent and gentlemanly auctioneer, Mr. John Smith, of Brampton, of rising fame in the disposition of pure-bred stock; but to the men who bred and fed the cattle belongs the highest meed of praise, for the skill and judgment displayed in years of patient care in building up a herd of thirty head good enough to bring an average of over \$130 in these days of comparative depression.

We give below a list of the animals with prices and purchasers:—

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Imp. Cleopatra—John I. Hobson, Mossborough	\$ 255
Imp. Charlotte—S. & R. Brown, Iona	195
Bella 4th—J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield	170
Juliet's Rose—C. J. Wilson, Dunkerron	110
Josephine—Robert Miller, Brougham	160
Jubilee—R. Somerville, Teston	205
Jilt—S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale	210
Jolie—Robert Miller, Brougham	100
Clementina—Jas. Johnston, Brampton	100
Crescent—S. Barker, Thistleton	85
Juliet—G. Garbutt, Thistleton	90
Rose of Kentucky 9th—W. R. Elliot, Everton	95
Rose of Kentucky 8th—J. Wallace, Newbridge	100
Rose of Kentucky 3rd—G. Garbutt, Thistleton	210
Rose of Kentucky 6th—Jas. Brown, Norval	95
Rose of Kentucky 10th—Wm. Thomas, Teston	125
Rose of Kentucky 11th—Wm. Wilson, Brampton	90
Rose of Kentucky—Samuel Johnston, Fordwich	85
Ada 2nd—J. I. Hobson, Mossborough	200
Ada—R. Somerville, Teston	150
Adaline—S. Johnston, Fordwich	85
Annie's Favorite & calf—J. Hillock, Brampton	90
Amelia—W. Thomas, Teston	80

BULLS.

Reporter (imp.)—E. Sables, Everton	300
Royal Saxon—Jas. Kidd, Bradford	125
Clarendon—D. Downey, Castlederg	80
Baron Temple—Jas. Kenny, Lockton	100
Cavalier—R. Somerville, Teston	150
Premier—A. Cameron, Teston	95

29 head—Average.....\$3,565
 \$135

Our Farmers' Sons.

IMPRESSIONS MADE BY A TOUR THROUGH ONTARIO.

BY JAMES ELDER, VIRDEN, MAN.

Having spent three months on a stroll through Ontario, I would like to give our Manitoba farmers' sons the benefit of the impressions made by that stroll. And the first thing that impressed me was the number of commercial travellers we find on the road. No matter what train we boarded we found from two to a half dozen of these gentlemen, most of whom, of course, put on a good deal of style, and seemed to be enjoying what we call "a soft time," and the question which arose in my mind was: "Do I envy these men?" and the answer was: "I envy them not."

First of all, because they have no home; or if they have, they are very seldom there. Whilst this may not be a serious objection with the young man—it is, or ought to be, with the man who has a family. The man who has a family must often feel that longing for the society of the home circle which only he who has experienced it can describe, or, if indeed, he ceases to feel it, then he has lost appreciation for the warmest and most sacred spot on earth. The young man, however, without perhaps thinking of the above consideration, is struck with the dignity and style of these fellows, and the position they hold. But let us just follow one of them into one of the places where they go to solicit orders, and here we find that the exceedingly pompous individual of the railroad train has to take second place to the plain farmer, or country lassie who may be in at the same time, and has to quietly wait while these are being waited upon, or till the merchant has nothing else to do.

The next thought is the amount of anxiety to wholesale men which is represented by these hordes of commercial travellers. How many anxious days and sleepless nights can only be partly realized by the failures reported every month.

The next thing which impressed me was the number of tradesmen, clerks, and office men who enquired for situations in Manitoba. Had I been able to place them, I could have brought up a great number of these; but, unfortunately, among this class the supply exceeds the demand. The fact is there are too many engaged in professional, mercantile and mechanical pursuits. The next thing that impressed us was the fact that the farmers are beginning to assert their position. The Farmers' Institutes are doing a good work in this direction. We find that at the Institute meetings farmers are able to discuss questions relating to their own calling in a manner most creditable to themselves—a fact which is bound to give them a much higher position among their fellows than they have hitherto held. This improvement is no doubt due largely to the fact that our young men have had the benefit of a better education than their fathers, and are being encouraged to improve their talents in the way of public expression.

The next thing that impressed us was the intelligence used and the improved methods adopted by the best farmers of Ontario, which we believe is due partly to competition, but chiefly to the Farmers' Institutes, and the dissemination of agricultural literature, among which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE takes a prominent place. And now the result of all these impressions is that I am more convinced than ever that our farmers' sons are not acting wisely in leaving the farm and rushing to the city or town in search of a "soft time." Better far stay on the farm and make good use of your brains in lightening the strain upon your muscles, and help your father to make a success of the most ennobling and independent occupation in which a man can engage. So much for the boys. In my next I will have something to say to the fathers.

Timely Notes for May.

SOWING OATS.

I believe, to a certain extent, in the theory that the seasons in Manitoba go in cycles of seven years each, and so I venture to predict another "wet year." Under these circumstances, and even if I expected a dry season, I would certainly sow no wheat of any kind after 10th May, but would devote the rest of my land to oats, barley, etc. It is generally conceded that oats do better on spring-ploughed land than on fall ploughing, and if it is a windy time during oat seeding I would certainly plough them in, from three to four inches deep, harrowing each day's ploughing with either a press or a common drill. With the drill about nine pecks of good clean seed will give the best results. If for sale, sow only white oats, and of sorts I prefer English White, Banner and Prize Cluster. For feed, Black Tartar is preferred by many, as its yield is good, but for my own part I sow only pure white oats. In most parts of the country oats may be safely sown up to the 28th May, increasing the quantity of seed to three bushels by that date. Try to grow a heavy crop. You may just as well have 60 as 40 bushels to the acre; it will cost no more per acre, and considerably less per bushel.

BARLEY.

In many quarters barley is either not sown at all, or only so little of it that a word in time may save a number from neglecting a most useful crop. True, the price of "common feed" barley is low, and has been so all the past winter. But do you only try to grow "feed" barley? Climb up higher—grow the malting sample, and even if you are so far from a good market that you can't sell it for malting, still the qualities that make it valuable for malting will make it more valuable for feeding to your cattle, horses and last, but not least, your pigs. Barley approaches in feeding value the nearest to corn of all our grains, and a crop of 40 bushels to the acre is only a good one, nothing extra. Sow two bushels to the acre on a mellow seed bed with a press drill (if possible) about the first week in May, though it is safe to sow until 1st June. Harvest with a binder and set up in dozens, and turn the shocks once or twice, even if it doesn't rain, and stack as soon as dry. Don't let it stand a day longer in the field than actually necessary.

CLOVER.

We hear complaints of the native hay meadows running out from constant cutting and prairie fires, and we must turn our attention to growing our own hay. *Manitoba Red Clover* is hardy enough for Manitoba, and I would recommend each farmer to sow ten or twelve pounds per acre, on say five acres of good land, with his oats or barley, and mix with it from 6 to 8 lbs. each of timothy and orchard grass, and a few pounds of "drop-seed". If we can only get into the way of sowing clover regularly we shall soon increase the fertility of our fields, and also cleanse them. A corner of your clover patch fenced off would keep your pigs healthy and cheapen the cost of your pork. Give it a trial.

DAIRY BREEDS.

I see from a late copy of an American paper that in a trial of breeds for butter at the New Hampshire Experiment Station that the Short-horns came out ahead. Again, a Mr. G. W. Stanley made an average of 312 lbs. per cow from a herd of pure-bred Shorthorns. In this connection, it will be encouraging to those of us who have good grade cows that are paying their way, and not "stealing a living", to hold on to them and "grade up". Use only bulls from good milking dams and grand dams, and only breed from your best cows. And right here I will throw out the hint, and a broad one at that, that the dealers in dairy supplies send out a traveller with a Babcock milk tester to test farmers' cows at a fixed rate per cow. It would pay as a speculation in itself, and would also advertise and sell their other goods. Who will begin this good work?

FENCING.

In putting up that line fence, make a fair agreement with your neighbor, and then put up a good strong fence. In fencing your field, keep the fence at least twelve feet from the growing crop, and so remove the temptation to break in. Too often we see the two-wire fence close up to the wheat or oats, and when some beast puts his head through and eats up what he can reach he naturally pushes in a little further.

Buy your wife a butter-worker. Of course you have a good churn.

Pack your butter in good tubs and ship to a commission agent, and deal for cash. Deal only with reliable firms, and after one season's trial of the cash system you won't want to return to the "trade" method.

Agitate for a creamery in your neighborhood or a cheese factory, and once started send honest milk, and all you promised to send.

Sow turnip seed this month, and into next month for succession.

Put in a good breadth of mangels; the cows will find room for them in the fall.

Try sowing a few oats and peas mixed for winter feed.

P. S.—Don't patronize that "scrub" stallion because he is cheap, his progeny will be unsaleable. Try to rear something that will fetch at least \$150 at three years old. A poor horse is not as profitable as a good ox.

Crops on forty Acres.

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

In the spring of the year it was arranged that about 40 acres of land should be set apart for the particular object of growing feed for cattle, in order to ascertain and illustrate how many cattle could be fed for the whole year upon the product of that area. In many parts of Canada an impression has prevailed that farmers cannot keep or feed at a profit large herds of cattle unless they have large farms. In most instances the estimate is that six full grown cattle, and an equal number of young growing stock, are as many as can be fed conveniently on the fodder and coarse grain crop on a farm of representative size, of say 55 acres of cleared land. As a matter of fact, the average number of horned cattle kept per farm is about four head of full grown animals, and an equal number of growing young stock. It appears to me that the numbers of cattle might be doubled, with increasing profit to the farmers, and decided gain to the fertility of the fields. A further extension and improvement in mixed farming, which will cause more cattle to be fed on fewer acres, is capable of great service to the whole agricultural interest of the Dominion. This experiment has been in progress for only six months of the year. The full report can be made with satisfaction only at the close of each twelve months. The following report of progress will show the areas of land under different crops, and the yield of each which were obtained. In a general way, it may be said that the yield of crops did not reach my anticipations. The corn crop was the lightest per acre which has been gathered for three years, and a disastrous hail storm on 13th August beat down the grain crops and battered the leaves of the corn to a very serious extent. The recurrence of an injury from that cause is unlikely in coming years, as it has been infrequent in past years. Continued rains during the harvest season caused further losses in the grain crops. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the experience of the year points to the probability that 25 milch cows will be fed, wholly or nearly so, on the product of the 40-acre lot for eleven months. On 2nd July, 25 cows were put in one herd to be fed from its yields of crops. The milk from them furnishes a supply for experimental dairy work; and feeding experiments are being conducted with them on different rations.

TOTAL YIELD OF CROP FROM 40-ACRE LOT.

Ripened Crops.	Lb. of	
	Straw.	Grain.
8 acres, mixed crop, as in Table I.	26,454	13,245
Golden Vine Peas	965	437
Goose Wheat	1,003	1,373
Beardless Barley	3,102	2,060
Banner Oats	2,790	4,345
3 acres, in 5 plots of mixed crop, similar to plots 1 to 5 in Table I.	10,442	4,345
14	Totals	43,791 22,355

Root Crops.

	Lbs.
1 acre, Carrots	26,785
1 acre, Mangels and Turnips	8,110
1 acre, Turnips	9,655
3	Total
74,134	
1/2 acre Cabbage and Kohl Rabi	15,296

Cured Fodder Crops.

2 acres, Spring Rye, wilted 12 hours and put in silo, 14,060 lb.
Mixed crop, cereals, second cutting, 1,825 lb.
11 1/2 acres, Corn, wilted on an average two days, and put in silo, 130 tons, 1,750 lb.
(That is equal to 183 tons, 450 lb. green weight.)
1 acre, Corn, stoked in field to cure, 11,940 lb., weighed February, 1892.

1 1/2 acres, Corn, fed green to the cattle (from 7th August) with mixed crop.
4 1/2 acres, pastured.
3 1/2 acres, mixed crop, as in plots 1 to 5, fed green; nearly 1 1/2 acres of this was used in erecting paddocks for the bulls, and the crop on it was partially spoiled by the traffic incident to the work.

The following Table and explanatory notes present the details of the different crops.

RIPENED CROPS.

Eight acres mixed crops.—The land had no manure applied for at least five years; it was cropped every year; it was ploughed in the fall of 1890; it was disc harrowed twice in spring of 1891; the smoothing harrows were used on it twice. It was divided into eight plots, each one acre in size.

A different mixture of grain was sown on each plot.

TABLE I.

Number of Plot	Mixture sown		Date sown	Date when ripe	Date when cut	Total per acre	Bush.	Lb.
	Golden Vine Peas	Barley						
1	1/2	1	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	4,945	4,880	1,728
2	1	1	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	4,875	1,595	1,518
3	1	1	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	4,875	1,518	1,518
4	1	1	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	5,180	1,795	1,795
5	1	1	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	4,894	1,808	1,808
6	1 1/2	1 1/2	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	5,175	1,871	1,871
7	1 1/2	1 1/2	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	4,870	1,465	1,465
8	1 1/2	1 1/2	April 30	May 12	Aug. 17	4,830	1,406	1,406
			Quantity of straw and grain					
			Grain from thresher					

NOTES.—The mixtures were all sown on 30th April and came up on 12th May. Two pounds of flax seed were sown with the mixtures on plots 1 to 5. It ripened, and was ground with the grain for the feeding of cattle. I think at least 3 pounds per acre will give better returns.
The crop from plot 6—wheat and peas—gave the largest yield of grain per acre. That mixture of grain is also the most valuable for feeding in combination with corn ensilage. The second largest yield of grain was on plot 5, from a crop of wheat, barley and oats. I do not recommend this mixture.

as I consider that every mixture should contain either peas or vetches. These latter grains do not require to obtain their supply of nitrogen from the nitrates in the soil as the other grains of the mixture do.

Owing to a severe hail storm on August 13th, and rains before and during harvest time, the crops on all the plots were very badly broken down and lodged. In consequence, a large percentage of grain was shelled on the field.

Fodder Corn and the Silos.

It is not too much to say that no single subject closely related to successful agriculture, is receiving so much attention from the agricultural press of Canada, or is creating so much discussion at conventions and meetings of farmers, as that of the growing of fodder corn and the making of ensilage. The economical feeding of cattle in stables, and the increasing of the number of cattle which are kept per farm, are matters peculiarly important to the farmers of Ontario and the provinces that lie eastward of it. This brief chapter is presented for the purpose of indicating how the farmers in every district may obtain the largest service from this crop. No specific rule or direction will be found applicable to all soils, districts or seasons; but in all districts, in nearly all soils, and in every season, the corn crop will yield the farmers in the provinces which I have mentioned, feeding material for their cattle during the winter, with more profit and advantage than any other single crop, which can be grown with as little labor, and exhaustion to the fertility of the land, and which can be saved in a cured condition as conveniently.

From the corn which was grown on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, some information bearing upon the comparative value of the crop of corn at different stages of maturity, has been obtained. The stage of maturity reached, has been recorded at the "tasselling," "silking," "early milk," "late milk" and "glazing" stages of growth.

The following table illustrates the number of ears and nubbins, obtained from planting in rows 3 ft., 4 ft. and 5 ft. apart, with from 3 to 4 grains per lineal foot in the rows

Number of ears and nubbins, in rows 100 feet long, on 15th September —

VARIETIES.	Distance of Rows Apart.					
	Three Feet.		Four Feet.		Five Feet.	
	Ears.	Nubbins.	Ears.	Nubbins.	Ears.	Nubbins.
Red Cob.	20	49	16	85	22	109
Pearce's Prolific.	112	22	91	20	143	38
Longfellow.	87	23	121	30	134	34
Thoroughbred White Flint.	13	51	45	48	63	59
Average.	50	36	68	48	90	60

While the rows five apart showed the largest number of ears and nubbins per lineal foot in the rows, the three different methods of planting gave nearly the same numbers each per acre.

Information on the comparative percentages of water, dry matter, yields per acre, dry matter per ton, and dry matter per acre, at the different

stages of growth of the four varieties, "Longfellow," "Pearce's Prolific," "Thoroughbred White Flint," and "Red Cob," is found in the following table:—

TABLE II.

Name of Variety.	Planted.	Tasselling.	Silking.	Early Milk.	Late Milk.	Glazed.
Longfellow.	May 23.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 27.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 21.
Pearce's Prolific.	do. 23.	do. 3.	do. 13.	do. 29.	do. 12.	do. 22.
Thoroughbred White Flint.	do. 23.	do. 18.	do. 25.	Sept. 22.	Oct. 3.	
Red Cob.	do. 23.	do. 22.	Sept. 2.	Oct. 3.		
Per cent. of water in green plants.		85.73	83.8	80.0	77.8	73.8
do. dry matter in green plants.		14.27	16.17	19.95	22.14	26.18
Yield per acre (green weight)..... Lb.		45,329	48,082	45,806	42,769	43,154
Dry matter, per ton of green corn... do.		285	323	389	443	524
do. per acre..... do.		6,468	7,770	9,138	6,467	11,298

These figures point to a very large increase in the weight of dry matter per acre as the corn approaches the ripe condition.

The analyses of these varieties of corn and the calculations have been made by Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chief Chemist. A more extended analysis of the corns will doubtless appear in his report for 1891 or 1892.

Corn of the same four varieties was also grown under a method of cultivation with from three to four grains to the lineal foot, in rows of 3 feet, 4 feet and 5 feet apart respectively in each case. The following Table shows the average yields per acre which were obtained from the different methods of planting:—

TABLE III.

Weights of four varieties of Indian corn sown in rows 562 feet long. Four rows of each variety were sown at the distances of 3 feet, 4 feet and 5 feet apart respectively. The corn was wilted two days before weighing.

VARIETIES.	Distance of rows apart		
	3 feet.	4 feet.	5 feet.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Red Cob.	2,970	5,330	5,305
Pearce's Prolific.	2,568	2,800	4,470
Longfellow.	2,464	3,430	4,110
Thoroughbred White Flint.	3,058	4,270	5,190
Average per acre.	17,857	19,154	18,479

Taking into account the convenience of cultivation, the keeping down of weeds, and the quality of the stalks, it appears that the best results are obtained from planting in rows, 3 feet or 3½ feet apart, or better still, in hills, 3 feet apart each way.

The same four varieties of corn were also planted in rows, 3 feet apart, at the rates of 2,

4, 6 and 12 grains per lineal foot in each row. The land on which they were grown was so irregular in character, that no fair comparison of the yields, that may be obtained per acre from these different methods of planting, could be made. A brief report of the quality of the ensilage from these methods of planting the corn will be made.

These four varieties of corn were also planted in different combinations,—(1) two rows of each alternately, and (2) two of the varieties mixed in each row. The following table shows the results obtained from these investigations:—

TABLE IV.

Method.	Varieties.	Stage of growth.	Weight per acre, wilted.	Green Weight per acre, (calculated).
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Two rows alternately.	Red Cob	Silking	20,785	29,060
	Longfellow	Late milk		
Two rows alternately.	T. W. Flint	Early milk	24,350	34,090
	Pearce's Prolific	Late milk		
Seed mixed before planting.	Red Cob	Silking	23,685	33,159
	Longfellow	Late milk		
do. do.	T. W. Flint	Early milk	22,600	33,040
	Pearce's Prolific	Late milk		
do. do.	T. W. Flint	Early milk	21,745	30,443
	Longfellow	Late milk		

These five acres were all planted on 23rd May, cut on 12th September, and wilted for two days. The green weights per acre, would be about 40 per cent. more than the wilted weights.

There does not appear to be any advantage from the planting of different varieties in alternate rows, nor from the mixing of varieties in the same rows.

CONCLUSIONS.

In the making of ensilage from mixed crops, rye or clover, it is desirable to put the crops into the silo in a green and succulent condition. They should be run through a cutting box to provide for even distribution and close packing. They must be weighted heavily, either by the application of artificial pressure, or by being put into the bottom of the silo, which will be filled shortly afterwards with corn ensilage. The interstitial spaces between the fine stalks of such crops as oats, peas, rye, clover and grass, hold sufficient air to cause them to mould or decay, unless pressure be applied to expel it. The silo offers a convenient place for the saving of such crops when the weather is unfavorable, but the lighter yield which can be obtained of them per acre, hinders them from being as profitable to grow for ensilage, as a crop of corn wherever that can be grown to the "late milk," or "glazing" stage of maturity.

The experience of the season points to the following conclusions of silos, and the filling of the same.

SOIL.

If a field with a loose, warm, loamy soil be convenient to the silo, and can be used, it should be selected in preference to heavy clay or cold soils. Sod may be ploughed under shortly

before the crop is planted, with the probability of good results from that method of preparation. In all cases the land should receive a liberal dressing of barnyard manure, be ploughed in the spring, and be harrowed to a state of fine tilth before the corn is planted.

SEED.

The vitality and vigor of growth of the variety of corn, which has been selected, should be tested. The putting of a few grains in a flower pot in a warm place in the house, will enable any farmer to verify for himself these qualities in his seed grain. Frequent disappointment results from neglect in testing the vitality of corn before planting it. As a general rule the variety which will yield the largest weight per acre, and reach the "glazing" stage of growth before the frosts come, is the one to select for any district. The "glazing" stage may be otherwise described, as the stage when the corn is just past its best condition for boiling in the ear for table use. It is better to err on the side of selecting a variety of a habit of small growth, which certainly will reach the glazing stage, than a variety of large growing habits, which may not come to the desired stage of maturity.

The maximum quantity of seed per acre may be put at 25 pounds; excellent results have been obtained from the planting of 18 to 20 pounds per acre.

MANNER OF PLANTING.

Planting in hills three feet apart both ways appears to afford the corn a better chance for maturing early, and for producing a large number of ears. A hand corn-planter may be used to dibble in the corn. From four to six grains per hill should be planted. Corn may also be planted by the use of a hoe, and covered to a depth of at least two inches. In that case the foot should be pressed on the soil over the corn. For small areas, furrows three inches deep may be ploughed three feet apart. A marker, which may be constructed by driving wooden pins or harrow teeth through a plank at distances of three feet from each other, may be drawn across the furrows. From four to six grains may be dropped at the points of intersection. They can be covered quickly and well by the planter's foot. For large areas a single or double horse corn-planter may be used with advantage. The planting of corn in hills, affords an opportunity for the effective cleaning of land from weeds without much hand labor, by permitting cultivation in both directions.

If planted in rows, the rows should be from three to three and a-half feet apart, and the grains may be put in at rates of three to four grains per lineal foot. For small plots, a convenient method is to open a furrow with a plough; the seed may be dropped in at the rate already mentioned, when it may be covered. For large areas a single or double corn-planter will be found a serviceable implement.

DEPTH.

Corn seed should be planted to a depth of from two to three inches.

CULTIVATION.

In cases where a crust forms on the land before or immediately after the corn comes through, a light harrowing will prove very helpful to the vigor and growth of the crop. Harrowing of the corn until it is six inches high, will increase the rapidity of growth and the yield per acre. The cultivation between the rows, when the plants are small, should be close to them and deep. When the plants have grown to a height of more than three feet, the cultivation should be more distant and shallow in order to avoid injuring the side roots of the plant.

SILOS.

The main features that are required in a silo, are strength to resist the outwards pressure of its contents, exclusion of air by the construction of the sides, and a fair depth of holding capacity, in order to permit the ensilage to settle into a compact mass. Sufficient strength of sides can be obtained in most silos, by the use of 2 x 10-inch or 2 x 12-inch studs, placed from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. A clay or earthen floor is most economical, and as good as any that can be put in. The inside of the walls of the silo

may be finished by a single lining of lumber, nailed to the studs, horizontally. The lumber should be tongued and grooved, and dressed on the inside. If each alternate board be allowed to extend at the corners, so as to make a lock-joint, that will give additional strength to the structure. The corners of the silo, on the inside, should be filled by the use of a board or plank, 10 inches wide, set on end. The triangular space behind it, should be filled with sand or sawdust. I consider that studs, 2 x 10-inch or 2 x 12-inch, with one ply of sound tongued and grooved lumber, nailed horizontally on the inside, are sufficient for an efficient preservation of the ensilage. Additions to that method of construction, may be advantageous in a few cases for convenience. If a portion of the ensilage around the sides becomes frozen, that is more an inconvenience than a loss. It should be mixed with the warm ensilage, from the middle of the silo, before it is offered or fed to the cattle.

CUTTING THE CORN.

The cutting of fodder corn by hand, has been found the most economical of the methods which we have tried. If the crop be allowed to wilt in the fields, until it loses from 15 to 20 per cent. of its moisture, a pleasant aromatic odor will be developed, which leaves the ensilage with a more agreeable smell. From an examination which was conducted with two tons of corn, left to wilt in the fields, in small heaps of about twenty-five or thirty stalks each, it was found that, with two days exposure during bright sunny weather, the corn lost 28.5 per cent. of its weight; and with four days exposure, 36.8 per cent. After twenty-eight days standing in "stooks," it had lost 52 per cent; and after five months, it had lost 58.8 per cent. of its original green weight.

FILLING THE SILO.

It is advantageous to cut into the silo those varieties of corn, which have thick stalks, in lengths of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Cut into such lengths, there is no waste, and the stalks and cobs are all eaten up clean by the animals. Provision should be made for a fairly even distribution of the corn in the silo, while it is being filled, and for tramping the sides and corners most thoroughly. The weighing of the corn does not appear to be necessary or advantageous. After the silo is filled, the surface should be levelled and thoroughly tramped; and after the lapse of not more than one day, it should be covered to a depth of 6 inches with cut straw. If a foot of cut straw be put on top of that a few days later, probably no loss at all from waste ensilage, will be found on the opening of the silo for feeding. The feeding should be effected from the top of the ensilage, and a quantity of the exposed ensilage should be raked from the top daily.

Promising Districts at the Coast.

BY SUBSCRIBER, DEWDNEY, B. C.

I have been a reader of the *ADVOCATE* for three years, and think more ought to be written from our province than praise of the grandeur of her mountains and rivers. Although too much cannot be said of the scenery of B. C., I for one would like to see more in the *ADVOCATE* about the agricultural and fruit growing resources of the province. Certain parts bid fair to become foremost in the Dominion for the above mentioned industries. One of the sections that is rapidly progressing includes the valleys of the Lower Fraser. On the north side of the river is Chilliwack where farming is now extensively gone into, and pedigreed stock is imported to this valley, from the eastern provinces, of all breeds. Fort Langley, with its hop fields, and Ladness, with its thousands of acres of grain-growing land, also deserve attention. Then on the south side there is Agassiz with its lime cliffs. Dewdney, which is a very large valley, is a comparatively new settlement, yet there are large orchards set out, and a number of hop fields, Port Hammond with its banks of clay, which are productive of a very fine quality of bricks attracting attention, besides the large tract of prairie land which is not yet brought under cultivation. I suppose the valleys here mentioned will be new to most of the readers of the *ADVOCATE*, but in the near future they are destined to be better known and more highly appreciated.

My Experience With Corn Ensilage.

BY W. C. EDWARDS, M. P., ROCKLAND, ONT.

I promised you some time ago to give you a short sketch of our experience in growing corn ensilage, but regret to say that lack of time has prevented me doing it sooner. We began some seven or eight years ago, and like many other beginners sowed our first crop broadcast, and raised a considerable crop of food that was little better than water. We performed this folly but one year, and ever since have sown our corn in drills, with the exception of a few acres, which we tried in hills one year, and while we found this system work very well, yet on the whole we prefer the drills, and now confine ourselves wholly to this plan. As to our method of preparing the land for the crop, something depends on conditions and the variety of soil. But our usual plan is to plough in the autumn, and manure, sometimes on the surface, and sometimes ploughed in. In the spring we prepare to seed about the 15th of May, or as early after that date as possible. We first harrow the ground well, then plough lightly, then harrow thoroughly and roll. On some of our farms we drill in with an ordinary seed drill, stopping up all but two of the drills. But on our farm at Rockland we have always marked off the drills with a plough three and a-half feet apart, and have dropped the corn by hand, aiming to place the seed five or six inches apart, then cover either with harrow turned up side down, or with roller drawn crosswise over the drills. And now for the cultivation. Just as soon as the weeds begin to appear we begin to harrow with a light harrow with rather short teeth and slanted a little backwards, and this we continue as may be necessary until the corn is fully six inches or more high, passing over it with a hoe afterwards, and trimming up a little wherever it may be found necessary. Then we begin to use the cultivator. Sometimes we find it necessary to use teeth same as harrow teeth in passing through the first time. But after that we use the knives and cultivate quite shallow. We now use the hand hoe very little, but we pass through the cultivator every few days until the corn is far above the horse and man.

As to the seed we use, we have tried different varieties. Mammoth Southern, B. & W., Compton's Early and Red Cob Ensilage, and while we have had good success with all these varieties, yet our preference is for Compton's Early and Red Cob Ensilage. But the greatest success we have ever had was last year with Red Cob Ensilage and Longfellow, a Canadian variety, sown in alternate rows. The Longfellow almost completely matured, but being a native variety it was of course very much smaller than the Red Cob; at the same time this permitted the sun getting in and about the Red Cob, and it grew to a larger size than if the whole crop had been of this single variety, and it also matured fairly well. On the whole I do not think the weight of the entire crop was much less than if it had been all of the large variety, and the feeding value was much greater. It has proved to be very satisfactory feed indeed. We have fed some sixty steers upon it for the entire winter, and are yet feeding them; they are ready to turn off in excellent beef, as soon as the market will take them, and the only addition to the corn ensilage has been about five pounds of cut oat straw per day to each steer, and an average of five to six pounds a day of ground feed. We began with two pounds per day, and it was the first of this month before we reached eight pounds per day.

As to soil for growing the crop, we have grown it on almost every variety except black muck—it we have never tried; but we have grown it on light sandy soil, sandy loam, sharp gravelly soil and clay loam, and have never failed to grow a good crop on any one of these soils, and we have done as well as any on a good clay loam. Of course, good drainage is always a necessity to sure success.

Last season, finding it necessary to plant more corn than we had calculated for the autumn before, early in the spring we ploughed a ten-acre field that had laid waste for some years; the soil is sandy, and was always considered too poor to grow anything. After ploughing we harrowed it well, and with the use of a disc harrow

running crosswise over the furrows, the sod was thoroughly cut up. We then manured and ploughed again, and planted the corn as herein before described, and the result was one of the finest crops we have ever raised. In conclusion I will say that we have had great general success in growing ensilage corn. We think highly of it as a most useful and cheap food, and one most conveniently handled. At some future period we shall be glad to give you our views as to silo construction, and our method of harvesting the crop, opening our silo and feeding the ensilage.

Experiments With Alkali Soils.

BY FRANK T. SHUTT, CHEMIST DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The statement (NOTE—made in an eastern newspaper.—ED.) that "alkali patches" can be made as productive and valuable by simply ploughing the land and leaving it fallow, causing the alkali to evaporate, is unfortunately not correct nor the treatment efficacious for, the reason that the "alkali" is not of that nature that it "will evaporate from exposure to air."

Mr. Bedford, superintendent Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon, writes me that "the patches usually occur in the lower portions of heavy, strong land, and land insufficiently drained." A heavy clay or hard pan subsoil very often serves to prevent the washing out of the "alkali," which, remaining more or less in the surface soil, accumulates there rather than diminishes. The falling rains wash it a few inches below the surface, while capillary attraction and evaporation serve once more to leave it as a white incrustation exposed to the air, into which, as I have stated, on account of its non-volatile character, it cannot escape.

During the past year an investigation into the composition of these alkali soils has been made in the laboratories of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The work is as yet not completed, but when the experiments now in progress are finished we expect to be in possession of data that will allow us to assist the Manitoba and the Northwest farmer very materially in solving the difficult problem of how to improve these soils.

In the meantime I would say that the work done seems to point emphatically to thorough drainage as the most efficient means of getting rid of this troublesome and very soluble constituent. Wherever practicable this should be resorted to. Again, deep and thorough tillage serve to deter the accumulation of alkali near the surface by preventing surface evaporation.

Many advise a heavy coating of manure, animal refuse or other highly nitrogenous matter to these spots, reporting good results from this practice. The beneficial effect may be due to a more vigorous growth being induced, and so enabling the plant to withstand the poisonous action of the alkali. Gypsum is also recommended. Where the alkali is sodium carbonate (sal soda), the gypsum converts it into a less caustic and corrosive salt to vegetation. It is applied at the rate of 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre, according to the amount of alkali present. Apart from the presence of "alkali," these patches of soil are very fertile and capable of producing magnificent crops. Hitherto little has been done in Canada towards their reclamation. Their improvement is worth working for, and may well occupy the attention of the practical farmer and the scientist.

[NOTE.—Mr. Bedford has forwarded additional quantities of our alkali soil, and also the white alkali incrustation to Mr. Shutt who proposes to continue his experiments along that line.—ED.]

Manitoba Studs, Herds and Flocks.

"SPRUCE BANK FARM" SHORTHORNS.

On the shores of Oak Lake, about seven miles south of the C. P. R. main line station of that name, is located "Spruce Bank Farm," the property of Mr. R. L. Lang. While admirably adapted for the culture of wheat and other grain this district possesses advantages for the pursuit of live stock husbandry, such as abundant pasturage and water, not everywhere available. With an inherent love for live stock Mr. Lang has very naturally turned his energies with praiseworthy enthusiasm in that direction, and the expectations of an *Advocate* representative were not disappointed at the condition in which his Shorthorns and Berkshires were found on a recent visit. During the past season he provided additional stabling and everything was comfortably and intelligently housed. Close at hand also were large stacks of straw from which all stock was generously bedded, a matter too often neglected by some Manitoba farmers, whose great anxiety seems to be to burn the straw or scatter it all as far from the barns as possible, leaving stock to stand on bare, damp, cold boards or wisps of hay perhaps all through the winter. Wind breaks for the protection of Mr. Lang's garden, house and outbuildings are coming on splendidly, adding not only beauty but comfort to the place. Merry Monarch—9219—, at the head of the herd of Shorthorns, is a red bull with a little white, bred by Mr. D. Alexander, of Bridgen, Ont., sired by Lord Linton—8912—, dam Bridgen Beauty, by Sir T. C. Booth—2459—. He was two years old last November, and is developing good size and a lot of quality, and carries himself in stylish form. Laurel Lustre, also bred by Alexander, now three years past, is a grand cow, a rich roan in color, sired by imported Venturer—6445—, dam Lustre 24th. Her mate, The Queen, bred by Thos. Russell, of Exeter, Ont., is a cow of fine proportions with many strong points. She was by Prince Royal—5763—, dam Barnpton Kinellar. She was three years old in January, and will fill out considerably yet. Both are carrying plenty of flesh and handle well. Pride of Spruce Bank, bred by Sharman & Sharman, of Souris, Man., is a very promising red, with a trifle white, got by Buchan Laird—4347—, dam Lady Howard, by Waterloo Warder. She will be three years old next November. Another choice cow is Countess of Blandard, a red, three years old next August, bred by Shanks Bros., of Rapid City, got by Sir Ralph, dam Minnie May, by Duke of Cumberland. At the time of writing each of these cows had calves, two roans and two reds and whites, all by Merry Monarch, and a grand lot highly creditable to their sire. Another of the foundation cows of this herd is Gaiety of Rotherwick, a roan two years old next August, bred by Sharman & Sharman, got by Buchan Laird, dam Gaiety 6th. About forty-five head of useful grade cattle completes the lot.

Pure-bred Berkshire pigs of a decidedly superior type constitute another specialty at Spruce Bank, the sires being Viceroy—1300—, bred by Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., a lengthy pig of great substance, three years old, and Markwell 2nd—1909—, a yearling bred by Thos. Russell, the sows being Gem—1379—, three years old last November, Spruce Bank Gem 2nd—2025—, and Queen of Spruce Bank—2166—. The first two had large litters of very promising youngsters at the date of our visit.

MR. JAMES LANG, OAKLAND HEIGHTS.

On an adjacent farm resides Mr. James Lang, brother of the former, and also a most successful young farmer. A good horse "fills his eye", on which cattle fail to make any serious impression. This spring he imported two carloads of extra good farm horses from Ontario for the district, and among them an imported Clydesdale

stallion, Auld Langsyne (5504); not one of the ponderous type, but still a decidedly useful style of horse. He is a bay, bred by Hugh Brown, Templand Mains, Dalry, Ayrshire; sire Stud-Book Laddie, dam Sweet Hope of Lissensmoss, foaled June 10th, 1886. There was also a pacer among Mr. Lang's importation, built evidently for speed, and bearing the rather ambitious name of Hal Pointer, but not the "Hal" of United States race track fame.

J. D. MCGREGOR & CO'S "ABERDEEN-ANGUS RANCH."

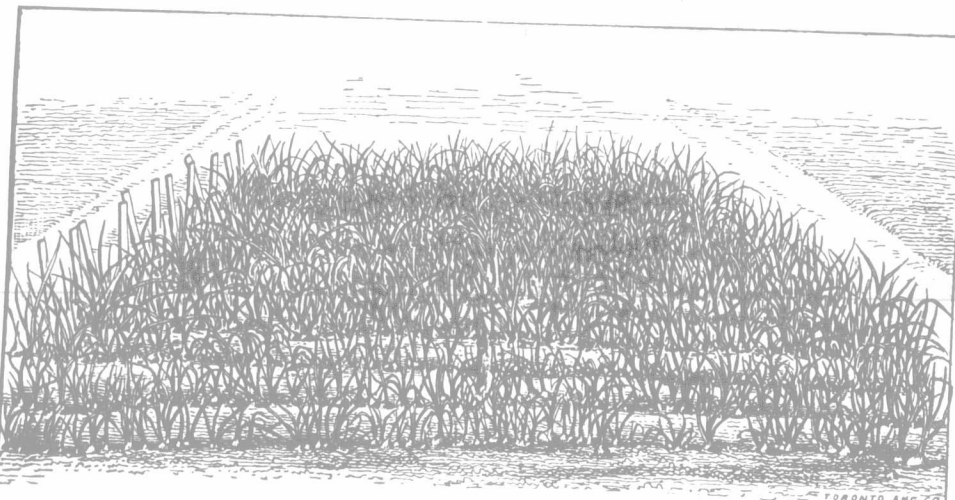
Some twelve miles south of Oak Lake station, on one of the choicest grazing sections of the province, Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, have established a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. A proportion of the section has been broken for the purpose of raising oats and other coarse grains. Water is plentiful, while a grove of oak and poplar skirts the west side and forms a capital shelter for buildings. The herd includes some sixty head, not counting this spring's crop of calves, and forms part of a larger herd of Angus cattle imported into the Northwest by Mr. Gordon Cumming, of Calgary, in 1889. A lot of the best were selected as the nucleus and brought to Oak Lake in October last. Of the bulls used in this herd, we will begin with Royal Souter. This grand young bull was purchased from Clement Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of the present day. Mr. Stephenson considered him good enough to use in his own herd, and his judgment was not at fault, as a yearling steer by him was 3rd at Birmingham and 1st at last Smithfield Show. A large number of young stock are by this excellent sire. Barrasford, also bred by C. Stephenson, is half brother to Royal Souter, and has been recently sold to Mr. Wrightman, of Melita, at a good price. He is fortunate in securing such a fine young bull. Kinloss and Joker of Ballendalloch are from the famous Ballendalloch herd of Sir George McPherson Grant, a herd so celebrated in the annals of Polled-Angus history that any remarks on it here would be superfluous. Donald Dhu of Mulben, a splendid young bull from the herd of J. McPherson, of Mulben, is now the bull principally in use on the herd, and is a very grand specimen of the breed.

We now come to the cows. The pick of the basket perhaps, is to be found amongst the seven head from the Altyre herd of Sir W. Gordon Cumming, containing representatives of the Pride, Vine, Rose, Oakleaf and Mayflower families. This herd has, perhaps, done as much if not more than any other in bringing prominently before the public the Polled-Angus as a beef producer, by the phenomenal success obtained by two animals exhibited in London in 1881, who swept everything before them, and at the finish fought between themselves for the proud position of champion animal of the year. A reference to the report of last year's Birmingham and London shows, demonstrates that the herd is still keeping up its position, as one first at Birmingham and two firsts and a second at London were obtained this year. An Altyre bred ox shown by Baron Rothschild was also first at Birmingham in his class.

The herd also contains selections from the Kirkton, Earnside, Tullochallum, Mulben and Burnside herds. Any doubts as to the excellence of the Polled-Angus as a beef producer may be dispelled by reference to the record obtained by Mr. Clement Stephenson with his Polled heifer Luxury (7783), which, when brought to the block test, after having won the championship both in Birmingham and London in 1885, gave a return of 76½ lbs. dressed meat to live weight. This record has never as yet been approached by any other breed. Records of Polled-Angus killing over 70 per cent. are, however, by no means uncommon, as reference to any of the block tests in either England or America will demonstrate. In selecting these cattle, Mr. Gordon Cumming was careful to take only animals with good constitutions, avoiding all over-fed and pampered animals.

Growing Onions.**SOWING SEED IN DRILLS VS. TRANSPLANTED PLANTS.**

When visiting the trial grounds of John S. Pearce & Co. last season, we were very favorably struck with the marked difference between the bulbs of a plot of onions, part of which had been sown in the ordinary way at the usual time in drills, and part transplanted. The difference was so marked that we had photographs taken, and cuts prepared from same for the *ADVOCATE*. Cut No. 1 shows the onions as grown in the ordinary way from seed sown in drills. Cut No. 2 shows the crop ready to harvest from plants transplanted from a hot bed into the drills. The seed was sown about the 1st of March in an ordinary hot-bed, and then transplanted about the 25th of April into the plot as shown in cut. Comment is unnecessary on this difference in the crop, and the method is well worthy of a trial by all onion growers, the only question being the cost and labor of transplanting. But this must be more than amply met by the very superior onions and early maturity and soundness of the bulbs, together with nearly if not twice the bushels per acre.



NO. 1.—ONION SEED SOWN IN THE ORDINARY WAY.

Treating Grain for Smut.

BY JAMES FLETCHER.

The constant enquiries which come to me from farmers as to the best way to treat grain for smut, make it advisable to draw attention through your columns so widely read to a well-known but effectual remedy. By the time your next issue appears farmers will be preparing to sow their seed grain. During the past season wheat, barley and oats in many parts of Canada were seriously attacked by the fungus diseases known under the general head of "smut." These diseases are all one to the attacks of parasitic plants, and are propagated by means of the minute grains of black powder of which the smut consists. These small grains, which are the fructification of the smut plant, are called spores, and are bodies analogous to the seeds of more highly organized plants. The diseases are transmitted by means of these spores or "seeds" which adhere to the grain, and are sown with it. They then begin to grow and penetrate the tissues of the growing plant, and in time destroy the seed. The above being the case, and the crop grown in 1891 having been badly infested by these enemies, there is every probability that the crop of 1892 will also be largely destroyed unless measures are adopted to prevent it.

There are several kinds of smuts, and botanists recognise those which attack the different small grains as different species. For practical purposes, however, they may be considered by farmers as identical, because they all can be overcome by the same remedy. There are several remedies recommended, and for this reason many farmers do not try any. I advise the following, which I believe, from all considerations, to be the best:—

1. Dissolve 1 lb. blue-stone (copper sulphate) in two gallons of water; place this in some

large receptacle and pour in grain until it almost reaches to the surface of the liquid, stir well and skim all "smut balls" and rubbish from the top. Leave the grain to soak for a quarter of an hour, then pour off the liquid and spread the grain out thinly to dry, and sift dry lime over it.

2. Dissolve 1 lb. blue-stone (copper sulphate) in 20 gallons of water, stir the grain well and leave to soak for twelve hours, then soak in lime water (lime slaked in ten times its weight of water) for ten minutes.

3. Should the above be inconvenient the following may be substituted:—1 lb. sulphate of copper is dissolved in a pailful of hot water,

of the treatment in use, perhaps the best, is to immerse the seed twelve or fifteen hours in a one-half per cent. solution of sulphate of copper, that is, 1 lb. in 20 gallons of water, and then put the seed for five or ten minutes in lime water, made by slacking lime in ten times its weight of water. This, if properly carried out, will prevent the smut, with but little injury to the crop.

Cooke & Berkeley, the highest English authorities say: "Since dressing the seed wheat has been so widely adopted in this country, this pest has been of comparatively little trouble."

Oat Culture, Seeding and Smut.

This question has been under experiment at the Ohio station for four years. In 1888 the largest yield came from plots seeded at the rate of five and six pecks to the acre. In 1889 the yield from the plots seeded to the rate of five, six, seven and eight pecks was practically the same. In 1890 the results were very irregular, owing to the disease of oats so prevalent that year. The plots receiving five, ten and twelve pecks gave the largest yields. In 1891 the experiment was duplicated, two varieties of oats being used. The work was done on land very uniform in quality, and the season was favorable. The results are given in the following table:—

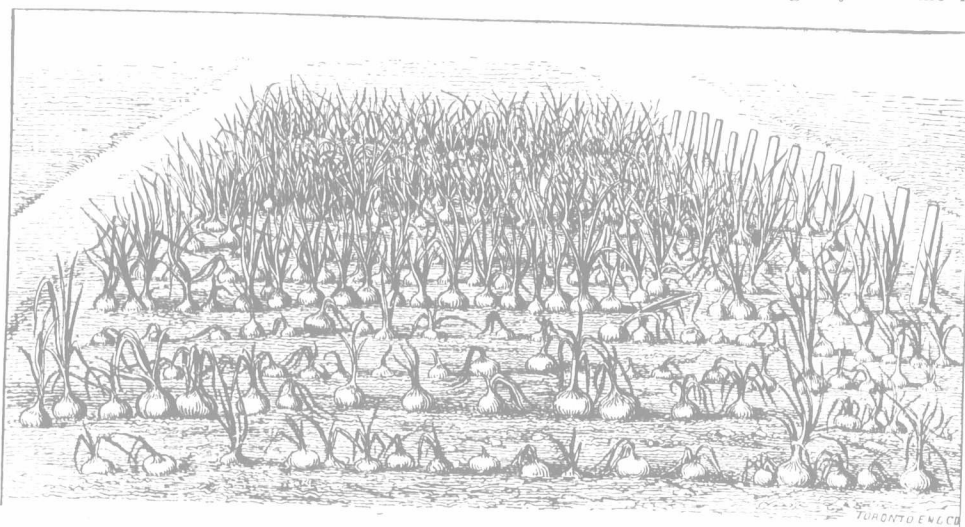
Seed per acre.	Yield per acre.	
	Wideawake.	Clydesdale.
4 pecks.	44.1 bushels.	39.1 bushels.
5 "	45.6 "	41.1 "
6 "	49.7 "	40.1 "
7 "	50.9 "	42.2 "
8 "	50.3 "	42.4 "
9 "	45.9 "	39.5 "

It will be seen that with both varieties the largest yield came from seeding at the rate of seven and eight pecks per acre. The Wideawake weighed 28½ to 30½ pounds per bushel, and the Clydesdale 35½ to 37. In both cases the lightest oats came from the four-peck rate of seeding, and the heaviest from the seven-peck rate.

PREVENTION OF SMUT IN OATS.

Repeated experiments, made at the Ohio Experimental Station and elsewhere, prove beyond doubt that the loose smut of oats may be almost completely prevented by dipping the seed in hot water. To do this, have two vessels, in one of which water is kept heated to about 120 degrees, and in the other to about 135 degrees. Have a loosely made basket, with a wire or cloth cover, and considerably smaller than the vessel containing the hot water. Fill the basket with oats, fasten down the cover and set it in the vessel in which the water is heated to 120 degrees. Let stand ten minutes or more, shaking occasionally, so as to get the oats warmed up to this point, then take out and dip quickly into the water heated to 135 degrees, shake or stir vigorously for five minutes, then remove and spread out to dry.

The farm yields the farmer a great many luxuries that are not credited.



NO. 2.—ONION SEED SOWN IN HOT-BED AND TRANSPLANTED.

There is no question as to the efficacy of the copper sulphate treatment, and the small percentage of injury to the vitality of some of the grain, is not worth considering, when compared with the crop of good, clean grain reaped. Wheat, oats and barley may be treated in the same way; but oats should be submerged, not sprinkled. Prof. Dellerman, one of the highest authorities on this continent, says (Bull. 12, 1891, Kansas Agric. College, p. 30):—"Since the early part of this century the almost universal method of preventing smut has been to soak the seed, before planting, in a solution of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). Of the many forms

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

The Six most promising varieties of Potatoes grown in the District in which the writer resides, and the mode of culture which has given the best results.

BY THOS. COPLAND, SASKATOON, N. W. T.

The great range from very poor to very good crops of potatoes, in a country where it is easy to have good crops every season, should make any farmer open both eyes and ears to discover why one crop is so small and another within sight, on no better land, is so big. The small one may be 60 bushels of miserable little things to the acre, the big one turns out 300 bushels or more of large, well developed tubers of superior quality from equal ground. The certainty of good crops of this tuber and the ease with which they are produced has led to carelessness in preparing the soil, so that the big crops are becoming the exception.

The writer knew a farm where two parties, in 1890, obtained from the owner the privilege of planting potatoes, and the farmer's own were planted close at hand. One had a failure, the other a very small crop, and the farmer himself an excellent return of prize-takers. The failure was due to using seed cut too small, and not thoroughly preparing the ground; the partial failure, to plowing in rough manure with the seed so that the ground was dried out too much for the roots to gather nourishment. As failures generally come from these causes or not having the land plowed deep enough we will now confine ourselves to describing how to raise good crops, but before doing so would just say, never mind the man who tells you to "plant at the increase of the moon or your potatoes won't grow!" Get the ground ready and plant in suitable weather as near to the middle of May as possible, whether the moon is waxing or waning. The method followed most commonly by successful potato growers in this section, and by the writer, is as follows:—First of all the land is plowed deep, and when possible this should be done in the fall, and the furrows left rough so as to expose the soil to the action of frost, and collect as much snow as possible. Before this fall plowing is the best time to put on a good supply of stable manure, well rotted, and turn it under. New land almost anywhere in the North west is so rich that a good crop will be obtained without manure if the land is thoroughly prepared. In the spring harrow till the soil is mellow, and plow again, crosswise of the fall plowing if convenient, as deep as you can go, and harrow till all is mellow. If the cultivation up to this stage has been done when the soil was in a proper condition it will now be ready for the seed, and the weight of the crop will be in exact proportion to the depth and thoroughness of the cultivation, for shallow plowing with meagre pulverizing means little food for the roots, while a deep mellow soil lets them revel in luxury.

There is no doubt but that by far the largest crops can be obtained by planting on the trench system, but that entails far too much labor for the average farmer, and the plan of dropping the seed into every third furrow after the plow answers every purpose and insures a good crop. Medium sized tubers cut to an average of two eyes in the set, and cut say two days before they are wanted for planting will give the best results, though in a very dry spring uncut potatoes about the size of a hens egg will be equally good. Run the plow furrows 11 to 12 inches wide so that the potato rows will come 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet apart and drop the sets about 1 foot apart in the rows. It is supposed that the land has been previously cultivated, say from 9 to 14 inches deep, according to circumstances, but in planting the plow should run about 6 inches deep and a little loose soil will always fall into the furrow so that the potatoes will be planted about 5 inches deep. In a week or so after planting a stroke of the drag harrows, lengthwise of the rows, will smooth the ground and kill many germinat-

ing weeds. Again, when sprouts begin to show above ground, give say a double stroke of the harrows and nothing more will be required till the rows show well up. After this, especially in dry weather, cultivate shallow and often with a drill cultivator or scuffler; never hill or ridge up the rows but cultivate level, and keep down weeds. Lambs quarter is a gross feeder and takes the same kind of sustenance the potato does, therefore if both are grown there will be less potatoes. This mode of cultivation has never failed in this section to raise the largest crops, and the potatoes have always been of the best.

A few words in conclusion as to varieties grown. The writer has tried about 40 named kinds and raised probably 200 seedling varieties. Along with Early Rose we may class Early Sunrise, Early Vermont and some others which are so much alike in every way that Early Rose may stand for the lot and be our standard of comparison, and, supposing we rate it by points, others would compare something as follows:—

Variety.	Productive-ness.	Quality.	Vigor.	Earliness.
Early Rose	100	100	100	100
Beauty of Hebron	98	108	105	100
Early Ohio	96	102	98	105
Early Puritan	94	102	102	95
Rural N. Yorker No. 2	98	100	100	94
Burpee's Extra Early	102	108	98	112

The figures show how results have led the writer to estimate the different varieties, highest number being highest in estimation. Late varieties seldom do so well.

Weeds.

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

(Continued from page 57.)

Sisymbrium officinale (Hedge Mustard).

Plant one to three feet high; wide spreading branches; small yellow flowers; pods awl-shaped, closely pressed to the stem, and erect, of about same size as those of common mustard. A very common roadside weed, growing usually close to the sidewalks in villages and small towns, but seldom proving a nuisance on the farm.

PAPAVERACEÆ (Poppy Family).

We are not troubled much with weeds from this order, of which the plants have a milky or colored juice, regular flowers, which soon fall to pieces and cover the ground where they have been in bloom.

Papaver rhœas (Field Poppy).

This variety bears red flowers, which are exceedingly common in the fields of England, but as yet have not got such a foothold in Canada. The variety *P. dubium*, with lighter red flowers, is also making its appearance. Hand-weeding is a good method to get rid of these annual weeds bearing showy flowers.

Chelidonium majus (Celandine). FIG. 12.



Fig. 12.

Common Celandine

This is sometimes found by the waysides, having escaped from gardens, where it has been grown. The flowers are small, of yellow color, and arranged in a sort of umbel; the pods long and slender. The juice is a thick yellow fluid. It is not likely this plant will prove troublesome where thorough cultivation is carried on.

HYPERICACEÆ (St. John's-wort Family.)

The only plant in this family that may be classed as a weed is:—

Hypericum perforatum (St. John's-wort).

This has a shrubby appearance, and is about 1½ feet high. It is very common along the railway track, where its yellow flowers present an attractive appearance. In some places it becomes a nuisance, and as the root is perennial, it is not easily destroyed. But where the land is thoroughly worked it is not troublesome. The spotted appearance of the leaves, especially when held between the observer and the light, together with the innumerable stamens in its yellow flowers, serve to distinguish it from other flowers of the same color.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ (Pink Family).

Herbs, of which the stems are somewhat enlarged at the joints; leaves mostly opposite and entire; flowers terminal, consisting of four or five parts. Some very beautiful flowers are found in this group, such as the Pinks, Carnations, Soapworts and Sweet William.

Lychnis Githago (Purple Cockle). FIG. 13.



Fig. 13.

Field Cockle

A beautiful flower, but in the wheat field it has lost its attractiveness, and is considered a pest. Its seeds are not so readily got rid of in cleaning the wheat as some, so that it injures the quality of the flour. The plant has a grayish look; is about 2 to 3 feet high, and bears beautiful violet-purple flowers. The seeds are black and irregular in form. The bright flowers make it readily seen, so that it can be pulled before seeding, and being an annual, be checked in its distribution.

Silene inflata (Bladder Campion). FIG. 14.



Fig. 14

Bladder Campion

This plant bears a white flower; the calyx or outside floral cup is quite veiny and bladder-like in appearance. The pistil has three styles, while the cockles have five. It is a perennial, and in some parts quite common, but is not difficult to suppress by clean cultivation.

Lychnis vespertina (White Cockle).

This weed has a white flower, which, in general appearance, resembles the Cockle; but an examination of the flowers shows there are two kinds—those on one plant being all staminate, those on another pistillate, that is, each plant bearing one set of reproductive organs. This biennial plant is getting more common of late, but is not difficult to get rid of where thorough cultivation is practiced.

Cerastium arvense (Field Chickweed.)

This weed is usually found in dry fields, and is sometimes very common; leaves hairy and small; white flowers, with five-notched petals twice as long as the sepals; the stems are also hairy. Not a troublesome weed.

Stellaria media (Chickweed).

The stem of this annual is weak and spreading, with a line of hairs; leaves somewhat oval and many small star-like white flowers, and is generally found growing on damp ground. It is quite hardy, but is readily checked by under-draining and frequent cultivation.

Saponaria officinalis (Bouncing Bet). FIG. 15.



Fig 15 *Commar Soap wort*

A strong, coarse plant in the Pink family; flowers somewhat pinkish, clustered in corymbs; leaves 3-5, ribbed, 2-3 inches long; lower ovate; upper more tapering; stem 1-2 feet. Being a perennial and vigorous grower, this weed spreads rapidly. It is very common by the roadsides, Lundy's Lane, Niagara, and other parts of Ontario. It does not appear to invade cultivated fields to any great extent, but is chiefly confined to the roadside.

Insect Life, the periodical publication of the Division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, contains among the editorial articles of its April number an account of a dangerous potato pest which has recently found its way into this country. It is known as the Potato-tuber Moth (*Lita solanella*, Boisdu), and was first noticed in 1855 in Tasmania. It has been very destructive to potatoes in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Algeria, but in this country did not attract attention until November, 1891, when it appeared in California. The remedy advised is the immediate seclusion and destruction of all infested potatoes.

A Co-operative Gristing Mill for the Portage Plains.

In the February issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a correspondent introduced for discussion the subject for co-operative milling. Since then a Glenlea, Man., correspondent, Mr. R. C. Welsh, has written us in favor of farmers establishing flour mills as well as elevators, and at a meeting of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Institute the President, Mr. Thomas Sissons in the chair, Mr. Smith Curtis read a paper entitled: "A Co-operative Flour Mill." He looked upon a local mill, where gristing could be done and exchange could be given upon a just basis and where flour could be purchased at a fair price, as a necessity and a benefit to a farming district. Among other things he said:—

"The Manitoban pays the same price as the Torontonians and Montrealers for Manitoba flour.

"The price of Strong Bakers in our town is about \$2.80 per bag of 98 lbs.; the retail price in Montreal and Toronto is an average of \$2.65. No. 2 hard wheat will make a straight grade of flour at least equal in value to Strong Bakers. The price of that wheat here is 66 cents; in Montreal or Toronto it is \$1.03 to \$1.04, that is 57½ per cent. more than it is here, yet our flour made from it is as cheap there to the consumer as it is here.

"1 bushel of No. 2 hard wheat will make 44 lbs. of flour, 4 lbs. of shorts and 10 lbs. of bran, 2 lbs. being allowed for waste.

"We will be safe if we take 2¼ bushels of wheat to make a bag of flour. As will be shown later on, a good profit can be made by charging 12½ cents per bushel for gristing. We can easily see what a bag of flour equal to Strong Bakers should cost the farmer at the mill:—

2¼ bushels No. 2 hard @ 66 cents.....\$1.48½
Gristing at 12½ cents per bushel......28

Then he has 22¼ lbs. bran and 9 lbs. shorts,
worth ½ cent per lb., or say..... 15½

Making the 98 lbs. flour cost..... \$1.61

"Hence, he now pays 99 cents too much: allowing the retailer a profit of 30 cents per hundred, the townsman, too, is paying 69 cents per cwt. too much.

On the foregoing data, and according to population, he estimated that the town and district of Portage la Prairie was sustaining an annual loss of \$22,000, allowing the retail dealers thirty cents per bag for handling. In the same way, taking the province as a whole, he figured the loss to the farmers to be close on a quarter of a million dollars. The remedy was for farmers and townsmen to co-operate and build an independent mill. He said the average saving to the farmer on his own flour consumption would be \$17 or \$18 per year, almost enough to pay his taxes. The local consumption he estimated, for Portage and district, at about 26,635 bags or 13,317 barrels, enough to keep a 50-barrel mill running day and night for 260 days in the year and would grind 60,000 bushels of wheat. He suggested a 100-barrel mill large enough for double that capacity, proposing a joint stock company with a capital of say \$20,000 in 800 shares of \$25 each. He went at length into the details of building, equipping and running a mill, estimating that a good paying profit could be made by charging 12½ cents per bushel for gristing.

After a careful discussion, the Institute adopted a resolution on motion of Mr. W. C. Graham, seconded by Mr. C. Braithwaite, favoring the establishment of a mill in Portage la Prairie on lines similar to those laid down in Mr. Curtis' paper.

At a subsequent meeting of farmers and others called specially for the purpose, the chairman, Mr. S. R. Marlatt, stated that he used about 26 cwt. of flour per year in his own household, costing about \$78. If he could exchange wheat at such a mill as proposed for the flour, bran and shorts that could be made from it, paying twelve and a-half cents per bushel, he could save \$21 per year, and have the bran and shorts besides.

Mr. Sissons favored building the mill, but advised proceeding carefully in the matter.

Mr. John A. Ingram said it would be necessary for the mill to turn out a first-class grade of flour, and urged getting further light on the subject.

Mr. Thomas Wallace favored a fifty barrel mill, and did not think it desirable to enter into competition with the large milling companies. Messrs. D. H. McCowan, C. J. Green, Thos.

L. Metcalf, Capt. Butler (of Poplar Point) and others addressed the meeting.

It was finally moved by S. Curtis, seconded by C. J. Green,

That Messrs. S. R. Marlatt, Thos. Metcalf, W. P. Smith and S. Curtis for the town, and Messrs. T. Wallace, Thos. Sissons, D. H. McCowan, C. J. Green, Wm. Fulton, Geo. Tidsbury, Robt. Coulter, Capt. Butler, James McKenzie, James Gilmour and W. C. Graham for the rural municipality, be a committee to get estimates of cost of available sites for a flour mill, cost of a building, and cost of machinery for a fifty, seventy-five and one hundred-barrel mill; also to canvass for subscribers for shares in the rural municipality and the town of Portage la Prairie, and also to devise a scheme on which the mill might be operated so as to make it the greatest possible benefit to its shareholders and the inhabitants of the town and adjacent country, for submission to a subsequent meeting. Carried.

Since then, under date of April 6th, Mr. Curtis writes the ADVOCATE as follows:

"The committee appointed to suggest a basis for running the mill have not yet finally decided what to suggest and will not for some weeks. They cannot do it until full information as to cost of plant and working expenses, etc., has been got. In the meantime shares in the proposed company are being canvassed for and are rapidly being taken up. In two and a half days one-half the shares expected to be subscribed for were taken by farmers casually met in town by the canvasser. It was proposed to borrow \$4,000 or \$5,000 by loan on the mill, but it looks now as if that will not be necessary. It has, so far, been the easiest scheme to float that has ever been started here. Yours truly,

SMITH CURTIS, Sec'y Com."

The Co-operation of Farmers is Being Realized.

The outcome of the Grange, and the after co-operation of its members in handling all kinds of goods required by the farmer, has led to founding of what is known as the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., whose place of business is 35 Colborne St., Toronto. This company was organized, and is owned and controlled by the farmers for the purpose of procuring their supplies as nearly as possible as at first cost of production. The popularity of this institution is proved in the rapidly increasing trade that has developed in the last six months. It is also not surprising that the movement should have found enemies. Prominent among these are the retail druggists, who, through their association, have declared that they will not purchase goods from any firm that will sell to the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and have thus determined to boycott the Grange in the drug line, and thus stop them from selling drugs. The result is that Lyman Bros., who heretofore have supplied the company with drugs for the past ten years, have recently refused to sell to them rather than lose their trade with the retail men. Fortunately the company have a large supply on hand, and will continue to give their patrons the benefit of securing the best drugs at the lowest possible figures.

A number of the members of the more newly formed association of Patrons of Industry, during their late convention held in Toronto, visited the company's store, and became so interested in the principles of co-operation carried out by the company that they appointed a special committee to investigate their mode of business, with the result that the following report was unanimously received:—"That this store deserves the patronage and support of every farmer who is loyal and true to his own best interests, and is daily receiving the co-operation of this thinking community."

Farmers' Bulletin No 7, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, treats of the practice, methods, and efforts of spraying fruit trees for insect pests and fungous diseases. The subject of spraying is presented in the bulletin in a practical manner for information of the orchardist and fruit grower, and special attention is given to meeting the objections now being raised in Great Britain and other countries against the use of fruits produced in the United States. The facts brought together show conclusively that the spraying of fruit trees does not injure the fruit or make its use dangerous to consumers.

Methods of Hastening the Ripening of Wheat by Cultivation, and Modes of Preventing Injury by Frost.

[Read by D. F. Wilson before the Brandon Farmers Institute.]

(Continued from page 128.)

As to protecting wheat from frost I am convinced that a good cloud of smoke must have a decided effect on the atmosphere, but to be made a success there are no doubt certain principles to be observed. For instance, it is no use to hang the thermometer against the house even on the north side, and watch it so as to know when it is time to light the smudges, the house is warmer than the atmosphere, and the crop may be frozen before the fires are lit. Then it does not do to hang it on a fence or anything near the house, for the buildings are always on high land, sometimes the highest point on the farm, and it is the low land that freezes first. The thermometer should be kept where the land is lowest, and the smudges started while the temperature is still several degrees above freezing, as it is much easier to keep up the temperature than to raise it after it is down. Though I believe smudging may often save a crop, still I think in this case as well as in all others "prevention is better than cure," and that it will be much better for the country if farmers endeavored in every available way to hasten the ripening of the wheat, and so do away as much as possible with the necessity of smudging.

Manitoba Poultry Notes.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Poultry Association, held April 14th in the offices of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Mr. H. A. Chadwick, President, in the chair, Mr. Wm. Thompson was appointed secretary *pro tem.* to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Secretary J. W. Bartlett. On motion of John Hettle, M. P. P., seconded by Alex. Lawrence, M. P. P., the President was appointed to represent the Association on the board of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, Mr. Hettle explaining that the Act was being amended to provide for such representation.

The question of incorporation was discussed and deferred till another meeting. Several present spoke in favor of holding a poultry show next winter, and steps are likely to be taken at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Association next summer with that object in view.

The President reported that the Brandon Branch Association was in a flourishing condition and were taking over the entire management of the poultry department of the Brandon Summer Fair.

WINNIPEG ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Poultry Association the Industrial Exhibition prize list was carefully revised, and the President was authorized to ask the Exhibition Board for certain improvements to the poultry building.

The Secretary, Mr. Blackhall, reported that most of the Winnipeg poultrymen were importing heavily new stock this season for the improvement of their breeding pens.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Thompson of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, seconded by Mr. A. Monkman, and supported by several of those present, was unanimously adopted:—

"That we, the members of the Winnipeg Poultry Association hereby place on record an expression of deep regret at the sudden and lamentable decrease of the former secretary and vice-president of this organization, Mr. J. W. Bartlett, who was called to his reward on the morning of Sunday, April 3rd, 1892, in the midst of an active, useful and promising career. A true friend of the poultry and agricultural interests of this province generally, we shall long realize the benefits of his efforts on our behalf; but above and beyond this we mourn his loss as a man of sterling integrity, who, under all circumstances, had endeared himself to us as a frank and faithful friend. To his sorrowing widow and family we extend our warmest sympathy and condolence at this trying hour of bereavement."

The Secretary was directed to have the resolution engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. Bartlett.

BRANDON POULTRYMEN.

A meeting of the Brandon Branch of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held at the

Royal Hotel, Brandon, on the evening of Saturday, April 2nd. It was resolved that they should undertake the management of the poultry classes at the coming summer fair, in accordance with a wish expressed by the agricultural society. The President, Vice-President and Secretary were appointed a committee of management.

A decided interest was evinced in this department last year, and the poultrymen will endeavor to make it a thorough success at the coming show. One hundred and fifty dollars will be offered in prizes for poultry.

The Outlook for Fruit in Manitoba.

BY THOMAS FRANKLIN, STONEWALL.

SIR,—As many of your readers are aware of the effort in fruit raising here, and as I am greatly indebted to Prof. Saunders, Mr. Gibb and others for courtesies in furnishing me with trees, shrubs, etc., for experimental work, and my time is so taken up that I cannot send separate reports to each kind friend, allow me to give a few jottings, which I trust will be interesting to your readers.

The Saskatoon (June berry) is very abundant. This berry is worthy of propagation. It grows here a good deal larger than the Black Naples currant, and makes nice preserves. Wild plums and cherries (red and choke) are also very plentiful, but I write to tell you of cultivated fruits.

Strawberries.—The Crescent, Downing, Glendale, Champion, Wilson and Jessie have borne well. In novelties, I had one specimen of the Britain, five inches in circumference, a little larger than the Jessie.

Currants.—The Fay's Prolific bore its second crop, and finer berries I have never seen. The White Grape was more abundant and second in size. Red Dutch, Victoria, Holland, Black Naples, Lee's Prolific and Stewart's Seedling, all bore a fair crop of fine fruit.

Gooseberries.—Houghton and Downing were loaded. Smith's Improved and two or three other varieties mildewed somewhat, but had a light crop.

Raspberries.—Turner succeeds without protection. Cuthbert, Philadelphia and Golden Queen, with protection are doing pretty well. A blackcap (perhaps the Doolittle) is bearing fairly.

Blackberries.—Ancient Britain, Snider and Taylor (protected in winter) are fruiting nicely. The Windom and two or three other dewberries are yielding their first fruits of fine luscious berries.

Plums.—I have collected some forty kinds of Northwest sorts, from Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and this year have five kinds carrying specimens, viz., De Soto, Speer, Sendloff's Seedling, Newton Egg and one without name.

Cherries.—Prof. Budd's Osthheim blossomed and formed fruit, but fruit has dropped. Prof. Saunders kindly sent me two of the Koslov Morello, which are doing well. He also sent me one Besarabian, which has made a good growth.

Pears.—The Russian Gakovska froze out last winter. I have received from Ottawa twenty-five from Russian seed, which may do better.

Apples.—Of some eighty varieties of apples and crabs the following after three years' test seem the most promising:—Gideon's Seedlings, Pearce's Seedlings, Russian Lieb, Rubetz Naliv, Hibernial, Antonovka, Red Cheeked, Red Repka, Istovka, Ostrakoff. Some of these look like blossoming next season. In crabs and hybrids, Whitney No. 20, Transcendent Darts, Gibb, Hyslop, seem among the most promising.

Forest Trees and Ornamentals.—The Manitoba White Elm, Ash, Soft Maple and Box Elder are succeeding very well; Butternut I am hoping to raise; the Persian Lilac flowered abundantly; Spiraea Ballardii and another are now in blossom, so is an Althea. Tamarax Armurensis has beautiful foliage, but I doubt whether it will flower. The John Hopper, planted outside, had one beautiful rose; Caragana, or Siberian Pea, after three years' trial without injury, promises well for an ornamental hedge plant. The Russian poplars, notably Certinensis, Petroviki, Laurifolia and Boleana are an acquisition and are doing well. Salix Fragilis and Aurea are beautiful trees.

I would like to get promising varieties of gooseberries for testing, and would be glad to hear from any of your readers on the subject.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

CARTIER ELECTORAL DIVISION.

A farmers' institute for the electoral division of Cartier was successfully organized on Monday, April 11th, in the cheese factory on the farm of Mr. Robert Grant, sec. 15, 7-3, with a membership of twenty-seven.

Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Ninerville, was called to the chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting, called on Mr. George H. Greig, of Otterbourne, who reported that he had secured more than the requisite number of signers to the petition for the formation of an institute under the Provincial Act; that the Department of Agriculture had announced the meeting in the Gazette, also fixing that date and place of meeting.

Mr. Thompson was appointed scrutineer, and the election of officers by ballot resulted as follows: President, Wm. Wallace; Vice-President, Robert Grant; Sec.-Treas., George H. Greig; Directors, S. Cranston, Robert W. Greig, John Harrison, J. Wade, H. Street and J. Wittick; Auditors, J. McVicar, jr., and A. McVicar.

The proposed constitution, drafted by the Central Farmers' Institute was considered clause by clause and adopted as the constitution of this institute.

An address followed by Mr. Thompson, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, on "the work of farmers' institutes and what they may be expected to do".

Votes of thanks were passed to the speaker for his address, and to Mr. Grant for the use of the room in which the meeting was held.

It was decided that the next meeting be held at Ninerville, on May 24th, at 2 p.m.; programme to be arranged by the Board of Directors.

SOURIS ELECTORAL DIVISION INSTITUTE.

The Souris Electoral Division Farmers' Institute was organized at Melita on March 30th with a membership of 40, and with the prospects of a good many more. "We should have a large institute here," writes a correspondent of the ADVOCATE, "it being the garden of Manitoba and settled with enterprising farmers." Officers were elected as follows:—President, John S. Thomson, Waskada; Vice-President, Dr. A. M. Livingston, Melita; Secy.-Treas., A. D. Wheeler, Melita.

A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the action of the Central Farmers' Institute in asking the Dominion Government to remove the duty from binding twine.

The next meeting will be held in June, when it is expected that Mr. Bedford of the Brandon Experimental Farm will be present.

BRANDON INSTITUTE.

At a recent meeting, Vice-President Nichol in the chair, Mr. Van Tassel gave an account of his winter's work as emigration agent in Ontario, after which Mr. Thompson, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, read a paper on the Farmers' Institute system, methods of carrying it on and the results that should be expected therefrom. On motion of Fred. Smith, the desirability of establishing a free market was urged upon the Brandon City Council. The proposed independent binder twine factory at Winnipeg was favorably discussed, and Messrs. Nichol and Leech, Secy., were authorized to see that farmers had a controlling interest before any stock subscribed by members of the institute was paid over to the company.

At a subsequent meeting the following was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved.—That we, the members of the Brandon Farmers' Institute, desire to record our feeling of deep sorrow in the death of Mr. Bartlett, the late Secretary of our Central Society. Closely identified with us in thought and work, we who are interested in the agricultural development of this province feel very keenly our loss. To the members of the bereaved family in this their hour of sore affliction we would extend our heartfelt sympathy.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

At the concluding meeting of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Institute, until after seeding, Mr. J. A. Ingram, in an able paper, contrasted an agricultural with a professional life, the showing being decidedly in favor of the farmers.

On motion of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, seconded by Prof. J. B. Caldwell, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the members of this institute, having heard with deep sorrow of the sad and untimely death of Mr. J. W. Bartlett, Secretary of the Central Institute, proffer to his bereaved wife and family their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the heavy and irreparable loss which has befallen them."

the soil to act on it before it can be taken up by the vines. Where to get your vines and how to get them is often a trouble, or, as is often the case, exorbitant prices are often paid to some agent. Many agents are all right and may be bought of; others buy cull stock and label to suit their orders, and when your fruit comes to bear you find you have not got what you paid for. Be careful of whom you buy. There are many good reliable firms in Canada. Send to some of the firms advertised in this journal or the Horticulturist and you will get well treated, as I know them to be honest nurserymen; but for those of you who have a good local nurseryman you may do as well or better with him. If you are likely to have trouble from mice when your vines are laid down and covered for winter, take some arsenic or paris green, cornmeal and grease, and mix up like a cake, thick, put in some tin cans so that cats, dogs or chickens cannot get it, and put a few of these under your vines, and if properly mixed you will have no trouble with mice peeling your vines. Now, farmers if you have no grapes growing, as soon as you read this look up some advertisements of nurserymen in these columns, and send them a post card asking for their free price list of trees and vines, pick out what you want, have it sent by mail or express, and start growing grapes at once for your own use, and if you follow my advice you will not be sorry.

Top Grafting Fruit Trees.

BY THOMAS J. FAIR, FRANKFORD, ONT.

In this I do not intend to give instruction on the process of grafting, for Mr. Coston's paper in March number contains full directions for successful grafting, but would say that when the grafting has been completed the work will be thrown away if the grafts are not looked after the remainder of the season. As well might a man plant fruit trees and then say I have done my part, take care of yourselves, as to set grafts and not look after them. A tree, if large, should be prepared for grafting, if pruning has been neglected, by cutting nearly all the small branches from the limb you intend to top graft a year before you perform the operation, for if too many branches are left below the scions when set, they will take too much of the flowing sap and not enough will reach the scion to give it a good start. After the grafts begin to grow, go through the orchard and where the scions are not making a vigorous growth, remove all the small branches below grafts; this will give to the graft a large part of the nutriment that went to these limbs; but if the grafts are making too much growth they may be pinched in about the middle of August, and remove the branches below the grafts the following spring. Always remember to keep the end of the limb where grafted covered with wax to exclude wet and prevent decay, and keep all succors rubbed off below grafts, which must be pruned judiciously, if you want fruit. One of the worst enemies to grafts is the tent-caterpillar which seems to have a great liking for their tender leaves, and will ruin your work if left in the orchard. The most effective way I have tried to destroy them, is to take one quart of soft soap, put it in a large pail and fill nearly full of warm water, then take a light cedar pole ten or twelve feet long, and the size of a stiff fish pole; on the end wind a coarse, wollen cloth, six or eight inches wide around small end and tie tightly in centre with a strong cord, and you are ready to battle with one of the worst enemies of the orchard. Go through the orchard early in the morning while the worms are in their tent, wet the cloth on pole in the soap and water, and rub out the nests of worms, which may be plainly seen when the leaves are very small. The alkali in the soap is death to every worm it touches whether small or large. The cheapest and best grafting wax is made from one pint pure raw linseed oil, four and a half pounds resin, and one pound beeswax, melt all together over a slow fire, and when all is melted pour into a tub of cold water, and when cool thoroughly work; it will not stick to hands if kept wet with cold water.

Oak Lake Jottings.

A few miles south of Oak Lake the ADVOCATE representative was cordially entertained by Mr. L. O. Lemieux, a former C. P. R. locomotive engineer, the vicissitudes of which life caused him for health's sake to adopt the avocation of farming, in which he is proving successful. He pursues the line of mixed farming to a certain extent, keeping pure-bred Leicester sheep, Berkshire swine and a herd of grade cows, which he is crossing with a Holstein bull, to improve their dairy qualities. He makes a speciality of butter dairying, finding that product more profitable than beef, always realizing for his butter 25 and 30 cents per pound. He grows Red Fyfe wheat, and showed the writer a beautiful sample of American Banner oats. Mr. Lemieux is also a breeder of pure-bred Collie dogs of choice blood.

Half an hour's drive brought us to the residence of Mr. A. Malcolm, who is farming on a large scale, as might be inferred from the fact that last year he grew 3,000 bushels of oats, 4,700 of Red Fyfe wheat and 1,100 of Ladoga, the latter from less than 40 acres. Mr. Malcolm has had four years' experience with Ladoga wheat, and he is highly pleased with the results, finding it, he claims, about 10 days earlier in ripening than Red Fyfe; in fact, his faith in it was such as to decide him to sow one-half his wheat area this season with that variety. He is testing a new sort, "Magyar," having grown from a single grain three bushels in three years. Besides a large and comfortable dwelling, Mr. Malcolm has good outbuildings, and at the head of his herd of cattle an excellent Shorthorn bull, Grand Duke of Beresford =12504=, bred by Mr. John E. Smith, of Brandon, and three years old on May 5th.

Another resident of the locality is Mr. J. Goodwin Home, of the "Belmont Farm." He is an enthusiastic grower of wheat, especially a variety called "Emporium," which he has tested for three years, as a result, giving up all other kinds in its favor. He says it is from six to ten days earlier than Red Fyfe, averaged last season 34 bushels per acre, weighing as high as 67½ lbs. to the bushels. It is a hardy bearded variety, having a light chaff, and does not shell easily. The berry is very plump and mills well. Mr. Home sold a considerable quantity of "Emporium" for feed. More may be heard about it in the future.

A DAY AT VIRDEN.

Notwithstanding a visitation of fire Virden is keeping up its record as one of the most progressive and prosperous towns of Manitoba: Its people are of that stamp, and it is backed up by a splendid agricultural country, where the farmers pride themselves on growing prize-winning grain and in an increasing number of cases rearing superior live stock. For example, "Hensall Farm," the home of Mr. James Elder, with whose trusty words of counsel FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers are familiar from time to time, ranks in the locality something in the nature of "a model farm," with its well-ordered household, substantial stables resting on solid stone walls, good fencing; broad, carefully pruned windbreaks of maples, etc., at even distances apart in straight rows, whose five years growth has made them a thing of beauty, as well as a protection to the fruit garden, house and outbuildings; fields arranged for economy of time and labor in cultivation, implements in good repair, grain all ready for seeding weeks before the time, and a little shop in which carpentering and blacksmith's jobs are attended to at the proper moment, thus saving breakages and serious losses. Speaking of shelter belts, Mr. Elder last season transplanted an additional lot of 600, out of which only three were lost. "Hensall Farm" is a standing protest against slipshod farming in all its forms, right down to the saving of manure, a yard for which is specially provided with a water supply in the centre, so that the pile can be wetted to hasten fermentation and rotting, before application to the land. Apart from a stable of useful horses,

Mr. Elder has cows to supply the wants of the family in dairy products, pure-bred Berkshires, and a flock of about 20 sheep, seven being pure "Shrops," purchased from Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth (near London Ont.), one of the leading importers and breeders of that province. The rest of the flock are grade "Downs." Poultry are also kept and well cared for.

Just southwest of the town Mr. H. W. Dayton, formerly of Kildonan, is running a large farm, but, as our readers are aware, continues to make a speciality of poultry, for which his place is peculiarly adapted. A beautiful little stream at the foot of a wooded slope, containing plenty of sand and gravel, passes within a few rods of the house and outbuildings. The bloom on his Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahams, and the excellent condition of his Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese, bespake how well they were thriving under Virden conditions.

Mr. J. H. Proctor, whose fine stone stables are within the town limits, is devoting considerable attention to Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, having fourteen pure-blooded ewes and a large number of grades. His herd of Shorthorns—not a large one—is headed by Prince of Binscarth, a bull of massive proportions, yet quite active.

"Boss Hill Farm," owned by Messrs. Bounerie & Routledge, also proprietors of the "Elphinstone Farm," Newdale, constitutes one of the attractions of Virden suburbs, its fine buildings, large windmill and tree-skirted avenue catching the eye of everyday travellers over the C. P. R. They are breeding saddle, Hackney and carriage horses, the principal stallion on the farm being the Dean Swift, a dark chestnut Thoroughbred, whose large, stylish colts bear testimony to his qualities as a sire. Another Thoroughbred, Bushfield, stands at Newdale. A few Shorthorns are kept, the bulls in service being Bachelor and Lord Frank of Boss Hill. The firm are now branching out along another line of live stock husbandry, viz., sheep rearing, by importing from Ontario about 400 ewes, thirty of which are thoroughbred Shropshires headed by eight or nine imported rams. A portion of the flock will remain at Virden, the rest going to Newdale.

Those who leave Virden without making a call at "Gopher Creek Farm," the property of Mr. Wm. Stephen, will miss seeing one of the most picturesque and well managed farms in the province, and one in a high state of cultivation. The soil is lighter than in many localities. He has strong faith in the virtue of liberal applications of manure, not only to preserve the soil from impoverishment, but to hasten the ripening of grain, and has no hesitation in predicting that prairie soils continuously cropped will become less productive, and take longer to mature the grain, causing greater risk from frost before ripening. He spreads the manure upon the land practically as fast as it is made in winter, dragging it with a light harrow in spring, and ploughing it in rather deeply. The "bugbear" with many over this plan is that of weed seeds, but if the grain fodder and straw are free from these pests there will be no foul seeds to carry to the field. It would be an improvement where this plan is pursued, no doubt, to cut the straw used for bedding. But let farmers beware of weedy town-made stable manure. Besides horses and a herd of cattle with a Shorthorn bull, Grand Master, at their head, Mr. Stephen has a small flock of sheep that exhibit the evidences of intelligent care and treatment. A hospitable, plain-spoken, earnest man, there is about what he says, and all his methods, the idea of permanence and thrift, characteristic of a thorough going Old Country trained farmer, who sets a mark for the guidance of others, and aims to leave his fields better than he finds them.

Saskatoon Fall Fair.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society will be held at Saskatoon on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of October, 1892. Mr. David Lusk is the President and Mr. Thos. Copeland Sec-Treas.

Veterinary Questions.

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

"MILK FEVER" AND GLANDERS.

1. Will you please give some information concerning cows and milk fever—the symptoms and treatment required. 2. How should a farmer treat his horses when an outbreak of glanders is in the district? NEW SUBSCRIBER, Saltcoats.

1. Parturient apoplexy (often, but erroneously, called "milk fever") is an affection peculiar to the cow, and is connected with the period of calving. It usually sets in from twelve to forty-eight hours after parturition, but may occur after six or even eight days. Its attack is sudden, the premonitory symptoms being often unobserved. There is much diversity of opinion regarding the precise nature of this disease, but it is not expedient that I should at present mention any of the pathological theories advanced respecting it. Cows in plethoric condition with large secretion of milk, and from five to nine years old, are most subject to this disease. It rarely attacks a cow until after the third calving, and very seldom after the seventh. The symptoms are loss of appetite and suspension of rumination; rigors or shivering are sometimes observed; the secretion of milk is always partially, and often totally arrested; the pulse may be nominal; breathing at first accelerated, but in a later stage slow and stertorous; uneasy movements of the hind limbs; staggering gait, most noticeable behind. This symptom of paralysis rapidly increases until the ability to stand is completely lost. When the animal is down and unable to rise, it either lies on the brisket with head turned to shoulder or flank, or on its side with head and neck stretched. At times the animal will dash its head about in a violent and spasmodic manner. The eyes are staring and gradually become dim and insensible to touch. The peristaltic motion of the bowels ceases, and, as a consequence, obstinate constipation supervenes; the secretion of urine is scanty; the tongue becomes paralyzed, and the power of deglutition (swallowing) is partially, or altogether lost. As the disease generally runs its course in from twenty-four to fifty-six hours, the treatment should be prompt and active. In the first stage, before the animal goes down, the abstraction of five or six quarts of blood from the jugular vein has often a beneficial effect. The following stimulative and purgative dose should immediately be administered: Sulphate of magnesia, 20 ounces; croton oil, 25 drops; fluid ext. nuxvomica, half ounce; ginger pulv., half ounce; aromatic spirits of ammonia, two ounces; treacle, one pint. Dissolve all in one quart of hot ale, and give in one dose. As free action of the bowels is of much importance enemas of warm water containing a few ounces of raw linseed oil and two ounces of glycerine should be given every two hours until the bowels respond. The animal should be placed in a roomy, warm, well ventilated and well bedded loose box. If unable to rise it should be turned from one side to the other two or three times a day, and kept with bundles of straw in as comfortable a position as possible. The urine should be drawn off with catheter three times in twenty-four hours. A strong stimulating liniment, mustard or hot water, should be applied to the back, especially over the loins, and a bag containing chopped ice should be applied to the occiput and forehead. The following drench should be given every three hours until six or seven doses are given: Carbonate of ammonia, two drachms; fluid extract of nuxvomica, one drachm; nitrous ether, 1½ ounces; treacle, half pint. Dissolve in one pint of hot water. Great caution should be observed in the administration of medicine by the mouth, after the tongue and pharynx has become to a large extent paralyzed. Although the prognosis of this disease has a decided leaning to the unfavorable, much of the fatality may be averted by timely, active and properly directed remedial measures. When possible the case should be put in the hands of a properly qualified veterinarian. In addition to the treatment I have mentioned, I would advise fomenting the udder with warm water, and drawing the teats three

or four times a day. This disease may be to a considerable extent prevented by withholding from cows, especially from those disposed to plethora, for five or six weeks before calving, food of a stimulating and too nutritive kind, and by giving instead that which is cooling and easily digested. A little daily exercise during the last few weeks of pregnancy has also a tendency to ward off an attack of this much dreaded disease. This disease has been known to manifest itself, although very rarely, previous to calving, and even during the act of parturition, and Fleming mentions it as having been noticed in the ox, but I have never seen a case of it in the bovine male.

2. Cleanse well the floor of your stable, white-wash the walls, stalls and mangers with a wash made of water and quicklime, and into each pailful put half a pound chlorid of lime. Disinfect your stable at least once a week by swabbing it with carbolic acid, four ounces to two gallons of water. See that your horses are kept in good condition, and keep them at a safe distance from infected and suspected animals and places. Allow no strange horses to go into your stable without carefully inspecting them.

GARGET.

Would you kindly give us the cause of cows having garget, and the best way to cure it?

T. G. BLIGH,
Millwood, Man.

The causes of mammitis (garget) are various, chief among which are overheating of the system, exposure to cold, lying upon cold ground or wet pasture soon after calving, bites of insects, wounds, bruises and other injuries, neglect in milking, etc., are productive of this disorder. Cows in plethoric condition, with an abundant secretion of the lacteal fluid, are subject to mammitis. The treatment is constitutional and local. Put the cow in a dry and warm stall; give a good bed; give the following purgative:—Epsom salts, one pound; nitrate of potass and pulverized ginger, of each half ounce; treacle, one pound; warm ale, one quart; foment the udder with warm water three times a day, and for an hour each time. After each fomentation apply, by rubbing well into the affected parts of the udder, the following liniment:—Raw linseed oil, 2½ ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, 1½ ounce. Draw the teats four times a day, and if they are very sore use milking tube. If the case is a very severe one support the udder with a bandage and poultice with hops and linseed meal. If abscesses form they should be opened and dressed daily with weak carbolic acid lotion—one part of the acid to thirty of water. Mammitis is often a very intractable and destructive disorder, and whenever practicable the services of a veterinary surgeon should be secured.

FEEDING TURNIPS AND POTATOES.

Please let me know through your valuable paper if turnips and potatoes are suitable feed for idle horses in winter time. If so, how often should they be fed? Also which of the two would you most recommend for the use of the horse where carrots are not raised? A. M.,
Campbellville, Man.

The Swedish turnip is more easily digested, but is not quite so nutritious as the potato. As food for the horse, the moderate use of either of these roots is safe and advantageous. They should be fed once a day only, and night is the most proper time. Both turnips and potatoes should be sliced, and are better, when fed, to be mixed with chopped straw. Eight pounds of potatoes or ten pounds of turnips may be given at each feed, but if the bowels become too laxative the quantity should be lessened. These roots when cooked by steaming can be fed more liberally and to better advantage than when fed in the raw state.

A "GIDDY" SOW.

I have a sow about one year old. About three months ago, a short time after being served, she seemed to be suffering from spells of giddiness, sometimes much worse than others, but bothered with it very constantly. Would feeding dry wheat cause this? Is feeding dry grain suitable for pig food, or should it be changed at times to other feed and boiled? Kindly answer through the columns of your valuable paper, and oblige,
J. B. LORIEK, Dugald, Man.

The feeding of raw wheat, largely or exclusively, especially if frozen, would very probably produce the effect you have mentioned. Raw wheat, unless fed in moderate quantity and alternately with food of coarser quality, is not a safe diet for any of the domesticated animals. Boiled or steamed wheat is safe and proper food. A change of food is advisable, if it is sufficiently nutritive and digestible.

AIR UNDER SKIN.

Have a young cow that got hooked behind right foreleg by another, letting air under the skin. This air is spreading all over her side.

1. Are serious consequences likely to follow its presence there? 2. What treatment can be given? ORRWOLD.

No serious results are to be apprehended from the presence of air in the connective tissue. By fomenting the parts well once or twice a day with warm water, and rubbing towards the wound the emphysematous condition will gradually disappear. The wound, however, if deep, will require special attention, especially if much inflammatory action supervenes, which is indicated by pain, heat and swelling. Keep the mouth of the wound open, enlarge it if necessary. Foment frequently and freely with warm water, and inject twice a day a sufficient quantity of the following lotion: Hydrat perchlor., one drachm; muriatic acid, two drachms; water, one quart.

Spring Fair at Shoal Lake.

The fifth annual horse fair was held at Shoal Lake on April 19th. The attendance was smaller than in previous years, but the quality of the stock surpassed that of any other season.

In the heavy draught class the judges had no hesitation in awarding the first prize to McGregor, No. 1487, owned by Menzie Bros., dam by Lily of Auldmuir, sire Auldmuir, No. 4230. The second prize was justly awarded to Thos. Young for his Broughton Prince, sire Prince 5253, its dam Broughton Lizzie, No. 5435. This fine stallion was bred by Alex. Hannay, Sorbie, Wigtownshire, Scotland.

In the agricultural class the horses were in exceptionally fine condition, and created a large amount of attraction to the lookers-on. First prize, Early Morn 4364, sire Lancaster (2607), dam by William the Conqueror (2345). Early Morn's pedigree is one of the finest. His sire took the first prize at Thorne in 1851, and his dam the first at Stockport, Eng., in 1873, and first at Manchester, Eng., in 1874, and three other firsts in other large English towns. He was bred by Wm. Hurst, Stratfield, Woodhouse, Doncaster, and is now the property of Gardiner Bros. The second prize was given to Grand Material (1814), bred by Jno. Morden, Bowville, Ont., and owned by Wm. Chapel, Shoal Lake.

The third and last class was the roadsters. First prize, Royal Grit, sire Royal Revenge, bred by Jno. King, Bayfield, Ont., and owned by Mr King, of Shoal Lake. Second prize was awarded to the fine gray stallion Arrigo, sire a French horse. He was bred by Burton Levens, Owen Sound, Ont., and now owned by Jas. Aylsworth, Birtle, Man.

Some of the breeders are proposing to unite with Strathclair and hold one fair representing all the country which these two towns take in, and to hold it at Strathclair one year and Shoal Lake the next. This district can boast of a class of horses second to none in Manitoba, and all those shown have left colts that are a tribute to the individuality and breeding qualities of their sires.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Arrangements for the holding of the second Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 25-30, are progressing rapidly and favorably, all the committees in charge of the various departments being energetically at work. The cash and special premiums enumerated in the prize list constitute a long and handsome array of attractions to intending competitors. Numerous additions and improvements have been made to last year's list. The board of directors and Secretary Strachan are sparing no effort to make the show a grand success.

Agricultural Legislation.

At the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature a great deal of attention was paid to legislation affecting the agricultural interests of the province, though no more than is warranted in a country where farming is of such paramount importance, and on the prosperity of which the progress of the country is so largely dependent. Among the more special and important enactments were the following:—

The Farmers' Institute Act was amended, whereby the Minister of Agriculture may employ a portion of the Legislative grant for the promotion of the objects and aims of the Central Institute. For carrying on the work of the Central and local institutes the sum of \$1,500 was placed in the estimates. Institutes may be organized without regard to the territorial limits of electoral divisions, and meetings of local institutes may be at any place decided on by a majority of members. The action of the government in liberally aiding this important work will be heartily approved.

Agricultural Societies.—Existing societies formed under the old electoral division Agricultural Societies' Act, are continued without regard to any former or existing territorial limits of electoral divisions, and new ones may be formed on petition of 50 persons who are not members of any existing agricultural society.

Noxious Weeds.—An increased grant was made for inspection under the Act for the eradication of noxious weeds, necessitated by the rapid spread of certain weeds in various parts of the province. Municipalities cannot be too rigid in enforcing provisions for the destruction of weeds. Self interest, however, should prompt every farmer to fight the ingress of weeds, irrespective of any legal "pains and penalties."

Provincial Fair Aided.—The sum of \$7,500 was voted, in addition to the \$7,500 voted in 1891, towards the Winnipeg Exhibition.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association has been incorporated for its object the organizing, establishing and holding an annual Agricultural Industrial and Arts Exhibition at the city of Brandon, and for other purposes. The act of Incorporation is very similar to that formed in 1891 to incorporate the Winnipeg Industrial Association. Mr. H. C. Graham, M. P. P. for South Brandon, was the promoter of the Bill. It is said to be the intention of the government to grant substantial assistance as soon as the association is fully organized.

The Insectivorous Birds Act was so amended as to allow wild swans and wild geese to be shot or exposed for sale at any time.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Act was amended, giving representation on the Board to the Manitoba Poultry Association, instead of the "Southern Manitoba Poultry Association."

The World's Fair.—The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to provide for an adequate representation of the province of Manitoba at the Industrial Exhibition or World's Fair proposed to be held at the city of Chicago in 1893, beginning on May 1st, and continuing six months. Some difficulty arises in getting separate space allotted for the Province. Under existing regulations Manitoba would have to exhibit with the other Provinces in the space allotted to the Dominion, and in the building to be erected by Federal Authorities. Arrangements may be made so that Manitoba will have space enough allotted to her sole use, so that a suitable building may be erected. The exhibit will be prepared under the direction of a Commissioner, and will include all the main natural and manufactured products of the country. A live stock exhibit is not contemplated, though no doubt the "Studs, Herds and Flocks" of the Prairie Province would make a highly creditable showing among those of other stock raising countries.

Agricultural College.—Having in view the increasing needs for practical agricultural knowledge as the country grows older and becomes more thickly settled, the Legislature has provided the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of a suitable site for an agricultural college and farm in connection therewith, along lines similar in the main to those according to which the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental

Farm are carried on, and which are now so creditable, and doing such good service in that province.

Seed Grain Exchange.—The sum of \$300 was placed in the estimates for carrying on the Seed Grain Exchange, the nature and objects of which were set forth in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for April. In brief, the design is to provide for the free carriage of good seed wheat between different districts in Manitoba.

Other Grants by the Legislature to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration indicate that, as in the past, a vigorous and progressive policy along these lines is contemplated with, however, a judicious regard to economy.

Race Track Events.

At Winnipeg on June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, Manitoba Turf Club and the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will hold races in conjunction, something over \$4,000 to be offered in prizes. Portage la Prairie will follow with races on July 7th and 8th; Morden 14th and 15th; and it is also intended to give an all-age stake running, and four-year-old stake trotting at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Mr. J. A. Moore is secretary of the Turf Club, and W. J. Hinman, V. S., of the Horse Breeders' Association.

The Mulberry.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR,—My attention has just been directed to a note in the January number of the ADVOCATE on the "Mulberry as a Windbreak," by W. S. H. This was called forth by an article over my signature in your issue of December, '91, on "Poplars and Willows for Manitoba and the Northwest."

In considering varieties of forest and other trees suitable for Manitoba and the Northwest, *hardiness* is the first essential, as pointed out by your correspondent. This is just where the Russian Mulberry fails. I had expected it would succeed at least in Southern Manitoba, and to test the matter, several thousand were distributed, with other forest tree seedlings, in the spring of 1890. My correspondence shows that it was among the first to be cut down with autumn frosts, and I have yet to learn of a locality within the region referred to where it was not killed to the ground or snow line. The seedling trees were obtained direct from Mennonite settlements in Nebraska where the original stock was introduced, and is now growing. At Ottawa it kills back annually, but not severely. As a hedge plant it bears pruning well, and makes a dense barrier in which form it stands the winter fairly well. The largest trees I know of in this country do not exceed twenty feet in height planted about as many years ago. Being propagated, the fruit varies from that which is entirely worthless to that which under certain circumstances might be relished. On the whole we have more desirable trees, and many far better adapted to northern localities. Yours truly,

JOHN CRAIG,
Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Horse Show at Morden.

The grand turn out of horses at the Morden Spring Show was a credit to the farmers and horsemen of that progressive locality, and with such a choice lot of sires, heavy and light, to select from, the horses of the district should steadily improve. The judges were Messrs. Wm. Risk, of Winnipeg; Thos. Gordon, Dakota; and Thos. Dickenson, of Seaforth, Ont. The prize-winners were as follows:—

Imported Heavy Draught.—1st, B. C. Parker's The Times; 2nd, Simon Hunter's Gen. Gourlay.

Canadian Heavy Draught.—1st, Jas. Morley's Young Wellington; 2nd, J. J. Washington's Pleasant Valley Chief.

General Purpose.—1st, Robt. Henderson's Black Douglas; 2nd, W. Scott's Louis Napoleon.

Carriage Horses.—1st, Thos. Hovey's Young Leopard; 2nd, Henry McElroy's Black Warrior.

Standard Roadsters.—1st, Dr. McConnell's Golden Bally; 2nd, Dr. Tweed's Cornado.

Roadsters (non-standard).—1st, Geo. Cochran's Sovereign; 2nd, W. Steele's Highgate Hambletonian.

The diploma for the best stallion on the ground was awarded to Mr. B. C. Parker's The Times.

Assafetida for Abortion.

Mr. G. W. Farlee, President of the American Jersey Cattle Club, writes as follows on the use of assafetida for abortion in cows:—

"I have recently treated a neighbor's Jersey cow that was an habitual aborter, and succeeded in getting her to carry her calf for the full time. It was apparently a desperate case, as she had lost three calves in succession, when seven months pregnant; but as her milk is unusually rich, even for a Jersey, her owner was naturally anxious to have a calf from her. It is often difficult to get an aborting cow in calf, but this cow always held to the first service.

"The treatment was addressed to quieting the nervous system of the cow. Assafetida is supposed to be an excellent drug for the purpose, so I prescribed a tablespoonful of the gum, as finely pulverized as possible, mixed with a cut mess, twice a day, beginning the treatment a few days before her usual time of aborting, and continuing it daily for a month; after that one tablespoonful a day until the full period of gestation was accomplished. Should symptoms of parturition appear, then the daily dose was to be immediately increased to four tablespoonfuls.

"The drug produced the desired condition of composure; in fact, the owner says she was a nervous cow, but her disposition was entirely changed. A capable physician advised me that it was a safe drug to give in large doses. Years ago, when I had epidemic abortion in my herd, I used assafetida with great success, and in one case a cow that had lost two calves carried the entire term, although for the last three weeks of her time parturition seemed imminent daily. During these three weeks we gave her four tablespoonfuls of the gum daily. I had reason to be thankful for the remedy, since the cow in question was Gazella 3rd, which thereafter proved a regular breeder, and made me 751 pounds 6 ounces of butter in a year on moderate dairy rations, and the calf she dropped was Signoretta, that gave me 680 pounds 6½ ounces in a year on second calf, an average daily grain ration of less than eight pounds.

"A cow threatened with abortion should be separated from the herd, to secure quiet, and relaxing food withheld, though, of course, her bowels must not be allowed to grow constipated."

NOTE.—Assafetida is a safe drug to use and would tend to have a soothing effect on the animal, hence its virtue with nervous cows, but in case of "epidemic abortion," arising from a micro-organism, what Mr. Farlee claims for it would not be conceded.—Ed.

Alaska—A New Route.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (Limited) has open up an attractive route for summer tourists. Their handsome Clyde built steamer "Islander" is to make five trips from Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., during the coming season, among the inlets, fiords, etc., of British Columbia, to Sitka and the great Muir Glacier. Among other places the steamer will call at Fort Simpson, Metlakahla, Gardner's Inlet, China Hat, Fort Rupert and Alert Bay, points not visited by other steamers that have hitherto made the trip to Alaska. In this way some of the most magnificent of the coast scenery of British Columbia will be seen, and seen from the deck of a new, well appointed and comfortable steamer. The passage being in smooth water throughout, a great part, indeed, through narrow fiords where a biscuit could be thrown ashore on either side the vessel, the only drawback to such a trip is removed. Passengers so desiring are to be landed at Sitka, and, of course, at any of the points named in British Columbia.

This picturesque and interesting portion of the North American continent is very little known; an excellent description of it was given by Lord Dufferin when he visited it as Governor-General of Canada; and the fact that the trip can now be made with every comfort, and at such a reasonable cost (\$95 the return ticket from Victoria or Vancouver) ought to attract a number of those who desire to recruit their health, and at the same time enjoy a novelty in travel. Tickets and berths, etc., for this tour can be obtained from any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

It may be remarked that hens are set like plants, and that eggs especially resemble roses, both being propagated by layers. So it is eminently proper the agriculturist and poultryman should be one and the same person. Very early sitters, like tender plants, need to be well covered at night or they will become chilled and exhausted. Their broods, on arriving, should have quite sunny places or a warm room, else they will likewise get chilled, and consequently stunted. Those poulterers who wait till later, sometimes have valuable eggs they desire to save for hatching purposes. Such eggs ought to be collected as soon as laid, or they may lose their vitality, especially if the weather is cold and windy. They can be kept in a fairly cool pantry or moderately warm cellar, and placed in a box of bran, no two eggs touching, or left a few in a dish, and often turned. Our grandmothers said, "put the small end down;" philosophers say, "large end down," while Biddy herself leaves eggs side down. Experts claim eggs brought from a distance should rest 12 or 24 hours before being set, because an inflammation is created in them by the jar and motion of cars. Some home eggs, presumably the same age, but distinguishable, can be mixed with those purchased, and two or three hens have each a few expensive ones under her, so if there proves to be any poor sitter, not all ventured will be lost. Fresh eggs make stronger chickens and hatch quicker, sometimes in 18 days, while old eggs often require 22. "Like produces like," and probably we wish for neither dwarfs nor giants. Medium-sized eggs best fit cooking rules and shipping crates, and are prophetic of useful fowl in turn. More than once, high-priced sittings sent me have contained flat eggs, a shape which should never be set; it has a much greater liability to break than the round, symmetrical form, that continuous arch which is nature's best construction for resistance to pressure. In cold weather 11 eggs are all a brooder can well manage; if too many are beneath her, those about the edge get chilled. That boy who set a hen on 50 eggs, just to see her spread herself, was a predestined experimenter and inventor. By the way, it is said that Edison, the electrician, when a child in dresses, was one day found sitting on a nest, trying to hatch its contents.

A nest-box can be so narrow and short as to prevent Biddy turning herself around or turning the eggs over without endangering her safety, thus uncomfortably cramping her limbs and proving a very literal sort of straightened circumstances. A nest too dishing will cause heaped and broken eggs, but, of course, a nest box need not be so large nor its filling so flat that eggs will scatter about and get away from the hen. Above all, if a square box is used, let corners be well packed and kept so, otherwise some egg or little chick will get lost down there. The sitter's heat will gradually dissipate a teaspoon of sulphur put in each nest as made a valuable insecticide. At least twice, for its effects last, but till a new hatch of parasites, the hen should have pyrethrum rubbed or blown into her fluff and head plumage. This kills only those parasites it touches, and does not affect the hard eggs of such pests. If too large and fat mothers are selected, their nests, eggs and chicks naturally will show evidence of some heavy sitting down. It is well to do any necessary cleaning before setting our hens, leaving everything reasonably quiet and soothing during incubation, after which dump all fillings out of their nests, wash the latter with kerosene and have a general righting up. The proud young mothers are perfectly willing to have a celebration then. Kerosene, at other times our best insecticide, better be dispensed with during incubation. Should any oil get upon the eggs, it might fatally close their pores, and even its fumes, if strong, are believed to destroy their fertility. Unless quite young fowls are bred from, or very early eggs used, when more cockerels may be expected, the poulterer can usually count on half his chicks for future layers, and plan accordingly.

"With twelve white eggs in a downy nest
The old hen sits in a box in the shed;
And the children, yesterday, stood and guessed
Of the hopes that hid in her speckled breast,
Of the dreams that dance through her red-crowned
head."

Their guesses were all very fanciful, until
little three-year-old had her turn.
"And what say you, little curly pate?
I see a thought in your merry eye."
"She fink," says the bright-haired baby Kate,
As she lifts the latch of the garden gate,
"Vere'll be tickens to skatch for by and by."

How to Keep Your Poultry Healthy.

BY "PLYMOUTH ROCK."

The keeping of poultry is often rendered so uncertain and unsatisfactory at times by the invasion of disease that a great many give up one of the most delightful occupations we are acquainted with, just because the hopes of the would-be-fanciers are so often blasted by a lack of knowledge of the rules on which the whole prosperity of the undertaking must eventually rest. The most important two rules in the handling of poultry are, pure, sweet and sound food, and a warm, dry and well ventilated house free from draughts and sudden changes of temperature. To the beginner, and to those who have failed from the inroads of disease to acquire a reasonable degree of success, I would say, listen to my advice, based on years of experience, of failure and success, and you will probably pick up a point or two that will aid you to avoid the many mistakes the writer of this has fallen into. In the first place, no matter what kind of feed you feed, let it be sound and free from mould. It is my firm belief nine-tenths of the diseases of fowls are caused by damaged grain. It is poor policy to buy damaged grain, no matter how cheap; but supposing you have on hand a large quantity of feed that has suffered from mould, and cannot afford to throw it away, this may be rendered more wholesome by pouring scalding hot water over it—remember the water must be scalding hot, if not it will not kill the fungus or mould. Never give your fowls sloppy food; by doing this your fowls get more water into their crops than nature calls for, and causes trouble. See that they have plenty of pure, sweet water, and give them their food in a dry or crumbly state, and they will of their own accord regulate the supply of water needed.

Ground bone, oyster shell, or gravel from river bottom, should be kept within reach of your fowls at all times. A dust-box filled with clean, dry sand seems to gratify a peculiar desire, but here let me advise you never to give a dust either of coal or wood ashes, as the alkali will get into the feathers and dry out the oil and totally ruin the plumage of the birds. Ventilation—yes, perfect ventilation; and by this I mean ventilation without a draught. How to secure this altogether depends upon your fowl-house, location, etc. I will just say that the best time to admit air is during the middle of the day, when the air is warmest and driest. The third item of importance is light. Let the fowls have as much light and sunshine as possible. The fourth and last essential is, keep your fowls dry. Did you ever notice how uncomfortable and disconsolate a fowl looks when thoroughly wet through? Do you, reader, suppose they assume this aspect merely for fun, or to impose on the credulity of their owner, and induce him to sympathize with them? No; when a fowl gets fairly wet you can count on loss to yourself. My firm conviction, derived from experience and observation, is this: That fowls or chicks at all times, with probably the exception of the summer months, provided we have no cold rains, be kept dry as possible. Many of the diseases of poultry come from exposure to cold and wet; and if any one can prove to me that a fowl thoroughly wet through, and standing on one leg on the lee side of a barbed wire fence, with its tail virtually between its legs, and the rain falling at the rate of a gallon to the square inch every minute, is improved either in health or looks, or egg-producing qualities, I will submit, and apologize, and ask forgiveness for advancing a theory so utterly opposed to the practice and precepts of a large number of our so-called practical farmers and haphazard poultry breeders.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

Virten	Thursday, July 14th
Glenboro	Friday, " 15th
Oak Lake	Saturday, " 16th
Brandon	Tuesday and Wednesday, " 19-20
Winnepeg "Industrial"	" 25-30
Macleod, N. W. T.	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
Saskatoon	Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5-6
Regina	Thursday and Friday, " 6-7

NOTE.—Fair secretaries or directors are requested to send in additions to the above list.—Ed.

Big Wheat Yields at Rathwell.

BY GEORGE FORBES, RATHWELL, MAN.

I see in the April number of the *Advocate* a request *re* large yields of wheat. In 1887 we had sixteen acres of wheat that gave 57½ of No. 1. hard, and it was allowed by all that saw it that there were over three bushels left on the ground, it being badly tangled and rather ripe, and shelled out in cutting. I believe that there is plenty of land in Manitoba that will, once in a while under favorable circumstances, yield 60 bushels, and even more. The above was the fourth crop of wheat on the same field summer-fallowed by one ploughing in 1886, grown on my farm at Rathwell. In this vicinity 50 bushels per acre has been raised by several parties in different years, but I do not wonder at some having doubts that never saw such yields. I did not think them possible till I saw this.

Minnie May's Dep't.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

So many of our occupations lie out of doors this lovely May weather that we should be properly equipped for them. A woman's good looks depend so much upon the skin and complexion, she should not think any labor lost that is bestowed in the proper care of them. Many of my girls are engaged in such suitable and profitable industries as poultry raising, bee-keeping, flowers, fruit, and even stock farming, that they must of necessity be out of doors nearly all the time; but let us not forget to try and preserve our fair looks just as long as we can. Nothing can be an excuse for neglecting them. These occupations for women, so far from being unsuitable, are some of the most life-giving pursuits, and instead of detracting from her good looks should make her healthier and happier. Do not think any nasty mixtures applied to the face can improve the complexion; there must be sound health and the roses and lilies will grow. Before you go to your work in the morning, dress for it, as you would dress for anything else. A broad brimmed hat should be worn always when in the sun and air, tied under the chin, the ties attached to the outer edge, thus forming a complete protection. Who has not suffered the discomfort of a sunburnt face?—the smarting and swollen feeling, and the nasty brown tint all over the face next day. Very tender skins will smart sometimes even with a hat on. Bathe the face in water as hot as can be borne, until all the heat has gone, then rub one drop of liquid honey over, and dry with a soft towel; the cooling effect is very soothing. Gloves should be worn all the time when out of doors. You will say they feel awkward. So they do; but you will soon become accustomed to them, and miss them. Do not scorn such helps to refinement. We should never forget we are women, and bring as much gentleness and nicety into our pursuits as possible. Gloves of leather, for such purpose, can be bought at a small price, or you can cut and sew them from strong cloth, or, better than all, crocheted or knit them of strong white cotton. When the hands become chapped wash in soap and water and rub a drop of honey on while still wet, and then dry thoroughly. If the weather is at all damp wear rubber overshoes, thus guarding against rheumatic attacks, which are too often contracted by damp or cold feet. Observe these rules, my dear girls, and never forget that you can dignify any occupation you engage in.

MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best essay on "Travelling as an Educator." All communications to be in our office by the 15th of June.

So Tired!

This is a picture of me. Eight o'clock is my bed-time, but I was making a new dress for my doll. Her name is Marget Jane, and aunt came and gave me a piece of velvet off her winter's bonnet. The sleeves were too big or too little, and I couldn't get them right. I waited after my mamma said it was bed-time as if I didn't hear her, but she looked as if I must go the second time, but I didn't. She let me stay then, but I wasn't happy. Nothing went right and my mamma was very still, but she knew all I was doing. I got very sleepy; I was cross, too, and my mamma didn't come up with me to tuck me in when I had said my prayers, and kiss me good-night and perhaps tell me a nice story. She just sent me away up alone with a candle to see with. I cried with all my might so everybody in the house heard me, but I had to go alone.

My Uncle John draws pictures, and this is the one he made of me. It was up on the wall when I came down to breakfast this morning. He has a "Kodak" now, and he says he can show me myself in all my moods. I think he means when I am angry, because my mamma was telling him how I caused her such trouble with my bad temper. If I do what I am told and keep in good humor my Uncle John will forget to take my pictures, so I'm going to try.

I'm very much ashamed to have anybody see this, but I'm not going to be like that any more, and this picture will show me what I once was like and may serve as a warning to other girls and boys.

I hope the *ADVOCATE* will print my letter and 'scuse the ugly picture, and I'll try to write a big letter some day.

KIT.

Answers to Inquirers.

M. G.—Can you tell me how the terms "Whig" and "Tory" originated?

The word "Whig" was given to the Liberal party in England by the Royalists in Cromwell's day, from the initials on their motto, "We Hope In God." The word "Tory" may be traced to the Irish adherents of Charles II. during the Cromwellian era, when the words Tar-a-Ri (pronounced Tory), and meaning "Come, King," were so constantly in the mouths of the Royalists as to have become a by-word to designate them.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.—"Miss Hjee didn't sing," remarked a friend to the leader of the church choir at the Church of the Offertory. "No; she has resigned." "I thought she had a good place. What was the trouble?" "She was offended about the selection of an anthem which she had to lead off last Sunday, and vowed she'd resign sooner than sing it, and she did." "That's odd. What was the anthem?" "It began, 'I have been young, and now I'm old.'"

Wishes.

BY EVELYN L.

"Wishing, of all employments, is the worst."

In these words the poet evidently refers to that idle wishing which is content to be complete in itself, and needs no action to bring it to perfection. Wishing for that which we cannot hope to obtain is, indeed, the worst of employments, but if the wish be the means of spurring us on to greater efforts after higher things, it will not be without avail. And yet how many are the foolish wishes that we make from day to day. Great indeed would be our unhappiness were it

which you shall wish; but, take care, for after having asked for three things, I will grant you nothing more."

The fairy having disappeared, the man and his wife were very much embarrassed, but presently the woman said: "For myself, if I am the mistress, I know well what I will wish. It seems to me that there is nothing so good as to be beautiful and rich."

"But," answered her husband, "with that one might be ill, one might die young; it would be wiser to wish for health and long life."

"And of what use would a long life be if we were poor?" said the wife. "That would only

serve to make us unhappy for a longer time. In truth, the fairy should have promised us a dozen gifts, for there are at least a dozen things which I shall require."

"That is true," the husband replied, "but let us take time to consider; from now until to-morrow morning we will examine into the three things which are the most necessary to us, and then we will ask for them at once."

"I will think all night," said his wife; "in the meantime let us warm ourselves for it is cold."

Taking up the tongs the woman mended the fire, and seeing so many hot coals, she said, without thinking, "Here is a good fire, I wish we had a yard of black pudding for our supper, we could cook it so easily." Scarcely had she uttered these words when there fell by the chimney a yard of the black pudding she had so thoughtlessly desired.

"Evil be upon the gourmand with her pudding," cried the husband. "Truly, here is a beautiful wish! I wish that you had the pudding at the end of your nose."

In a moment the man perceived that he was still more foolish than his wife, for by this second wish the pudding leaped to the end of that poor woman's nose, and she could not possibly tear it away.

"How unhappy I am," cried she; "you are indeed wicked for having uttered such a foolish wish."

"I assure you, my dear wife, that I did not think of it," said the man, "but what shall we do? I intend to wish for great riches and will have a golden case made for you in order to hide the pudding."

"Oh, no," she exclaimed, "I would kill myself if it were necessary to live with this pudding upon my nose. There still remains one wish, leave it to me, or I will throw myself from the window!" Saying these words she ran to open the window, and her husband, who loved her dearly, cried hastily: "Stop, my dear wife, I give you permission to wish what you like."

"Very well," said the woman, "may this pudding fall to the earth." Immediately the pudding detached itself from her nose and, turning to her husband, she said, "I see that the fairy mocked us, and she was right. Perhaps we should have been more unhappy being rich than we are at present. After this let us



SO TIRED!

possible for us to obtain all those things which we thoughtlessly desire. The following short story from the French illustrates this in an amusing manner:—

One winter's evening a man and his wife, seated near the fire, were talking of the happiness of their neighbors who were richer than they.

"Oh! if I were the possessor of all that I wish for," said the woman, "I would be very much happier than any of these people."

"And I also," said the husband, "I would wish to live in the time of the fairies, and that one might be found good enough to grant me all that I would desire."

At the same moment they saw in the room a beautiful lady, who, regarding them earnestly, said in a low and musical voice, "I am a fairy. I promise to grant you the first three things for

be content with such things as it may please God to send us. In the meantime we will sup upon our pudding, since that is all that remains to us of our wishes."

The husband thought that his wife was right, and they supped gaily, not troubling themselves further about the things for which they had intended to wish.

To be content with what you have, and to be content with what you are, are two entirely different things. It has been well said that the moment a man becomes satisfied with himself, at that very moment everyone else becomes dissatisfied with him. Let your wishes then reach out towards that which is noble and good and true, for such aspirations alone must lift you to a higher plane. Link with them an earnest, prayerful effort after the right, and you will find that they may be made the means of elevating your character, and leading you ever onward and upward.

"In idle wishes fools supinely stay;
Be there a will, and wisdom finds the way."

PRIZE ESSAY.

What is Economy?

BY JESSIE J. LAMBERT, JOCELYN, ALGOMA, ONT.

Economy is the most important element of success. Economy of money and economy of time. By economy I do not mean penuriousness; it is not necessary to write economy and spell stinginess. Miserly saving means the greatest extravagance, and necessitates the expenditure of the most valuable of heaven's gifts—health and strength. "Occupy till I come," is the commission by which everyone holds whatever of earthly possessions are committed to his care. We may forget the terms on which we received the property, but that will not alter the case. An account must be rendered hereafter regarding this commission. When they of old appeared to give their reckoning it was ten for the ten and five for the five. The talent in the napkin was put there by human hands, which choose to use it in this way, when they ought to have used it in that. All God's gifts have their use, but they can be abused too. The value of money is just the good it will do in life, and we ought to know and appreciate this value. Injudicious expenditure of money is a fruitful source of evil. Experience teaches how to save it sensibly, and not at the expense of health, strength and comfort. Such wholesome economy will disincite us to spend our time or money without adequate return, either in gain or enjoyment. Some of the finest qualities of human nature are related to the right use of money, such as generosity, honesty, justice and self-denial, as well as the practical virtue of economy. Economy is the result of a habit of self-denial. Like all habits it is well to remember it has to be taught early in youth.

"To be frugal is wise, and this lesson of truth should ever be preached in the ears of youth. The young must be curbed in their spendthrift haste, lest meagre want should follow on waste."

Economy and meanness are often considered by the young to be synonymous terms, and we can prove that this is not true by being generous whenever we can. There is a good old proverb which says: "He who will not save in youth will have his nose to the grindstone all his life." We know that wastefulness is wrong, and that if a thing has any value it is a duty to see that it is not thrown away, even if we do not want it for our own use. "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," was spoken by Him who became poor that many might be rich. If by using a little time, patience and ingenuity a saving may be made which enables the person practising it to buy a coveted book, picture or little gift to give to a friend, then it has not been economy exercised in vain. The art of Political Economy might well be supplemented in every school of our land by a course of Domestic Economy. Too many women know next to nothing about how to spend their allowance or earnings to the best advantage. No habit is more valuable than the careful keeping of accounts of money, received or spent. That there is as much pleasure as profit in the practice of household economy, is an acknowledged fact with all thrifty, painstaking women, but housewives, and particularly youthful ones, must be

careful, lest in their efforts to economize they diminish the nourishing properties of the daily food at the same time as they lessen its cost. Happy indeed is the housewife who has judgment enough to strike the fortunate mean. The woman who makes her life one dull grind, who tolerates nothing which does not tend towards earning or saving money, will find when too late that she has lost what is more valuable. You may save and you may get and yet be very unhappy. Worldly success, however universally coveted, can only be desirable in so far as it contributes to happiness. The woman who fails to make her home the sunniest place to her family, has a mistaken idea of economy; there are plenty of people outside of home who will entice them away, unless there is a strong attractive home influence. It is the petty economies which are the destroyers of genuine home life and comfort.

An economical application of time brings leisure. Method enables us to drive our business, instead of our business driving us. There is nothing attended with results so disastrous as such a miscalculation of our time and means as will involve us in perpetual hurry and difficulty. The brightest talent must be ineffective under such a pressure. The best recipe for succeeding in the world is this: "Work much, and spend little."

In the ordinary course of human affairs success ever waits upon economy, which is the condition by which prosperity must be earned.

PRIZE ESSAY FOR APRIL.

The Policy of Tongues, or How We Should Govern Our Speech.

BY MISS R. MILLER, ST. MARYS, ONT.

For the sake of our home lives alone it is most important that we learn to control our tongues. Did we indulge in scolding, grumbling and fault-finding; did we retort every irritating or impatient word, with one still sharper—what a perfect Pandemonium home would sometimes be! And has not nature, too, most prudent of lawgivers, placed double guard over the little unruly member, which is the organ of speech.

While it is not given to many to speak well and wisely on every occasion, to drop pearls at every word, it rests with each and all, the brilliant and learned, the illiterate and dull, the least and greatest, to cultivate a right and charitable frame of mind, a spirit that breathes good will to others of which our speech should be the outward expression.

In the first place we should always endeavor to speak the truth with charity; but if we would speak charitably, we must also think and feel charitably. How often we denounce and condemn others, forgetting that had we the same weak nature, the same lack of judgment or common sense, or had we been exposed to a similar temptation, we would, in all probability, have acted in precisely the same manner. Cato said, "There is nothing so delightful as the hearing and speaking of truth;" but there are many unpleasant truths told out of pure malice, rather than for the sake of the truth itself.

Important as it is at times to speak, it is often just as important to preserve a judicious silence. Lord Bacon said: "Discretion of speech is more than eloquence." As a rule, those who say but little obtain credit for knowing a great deal more than they do. Some will chatter away incessantly, about anything or nothing, till one quite agrees with the Irishman, in thinking their tongues might be glad when they are asleep, for they seldom get a moment's rest while they are awake. The habit of speaking out one's mind upon every occasion is by no means always wise, and is often the very essence of rudeness. If we can say no good of anyone, let us keep silence, since we know that criticizing faults will not cure them, and are conscious of many shortcomings of our own.

"Disgust concealed,
Is oftentimes proof of wisdom when the fault
Too obstinate, and the cure beyond our reach."

We should be sincere. Insincerity soon shakes all faith in human nature; and at the present

time, when falsehood, or as it is sometimes politely called, exaggeration is so alarmingly on the increase—when so much of what is said must be taken at a liberal discount, it behooves all truth-loving people to mean what they say.

In conversation, we should have regard for people's feelings, should be tolerant of their views and opinions, should seek to interest them and draw out their good qualities, rather than display our own powers or learning. Wit, jest and repartee, all add zest to conversation, and make it a delight; but better never make a joke, unless we are sure it will be taken in good part, than do it by wounding some sensitive spirit. Slang, vulgar phrases and meaningless expletives should be avoided. They are marks of uncultured minds and unrefined tastes. Ridicule and sarcasm are dangerous weapons, and should be handled with care. If we would convince another of an error, better employ tact and caution, else we only kindle resentment and thus defeat our own ends. Nor should we descend to frivolity or flippancy. Loquacity is to be deplored, unless coupled with good sense and intelligence. The reason given in Hudibras that people who talk on trifles talk so fluently is, that the tongue is like a race-horse, and the less weight it carries the faster it goes. While the conversation of the best bred people is about things rather than persons, it is, of course, no harm to speak a word of encouragement or commendation of or to anyone, and when prompted by sincerity, and devoid of any flavor of sycophancy or flattery, it is a graceful thing to do. Evil speaking and gossiping should be shunned as a pestilence. Those who seek to pick holes in the characters of others by gross misrepresentations, by cowardly insinuations they dare not utter in their presence, by spreading reports they know are not true, should remember they betray in themselves an evil disposition, a littleness of mind and nature, a "leprosy of soul," that is enough to make angels weep. Such people neither think nor care what harm they do. They are a sort of disturbers of the peace that are out of the reach of legislation.

"Good name in man or woman, dear, my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of the soul.
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something,
nothing;
'Twas mine; 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed."

Lastly, we should guard the good name and character of another as we would wish others to guard our own. To listen, to smile, or to look approval upon anything which detracts from another's character without contradicting, when we know it to be untrue, is to become a participant in the mischief. This is surely one of the occasions which Solomon meant as "a time to speak."

Pleasant Paragraphs.

A dandy on shore is disgusting, but a swell at sea makes everyone sick.

The only creatures that cannot have too much cheek are pigs.

What is that which has eyes yet never sees?
A potato.

A clever woman listens to compliments; a foolish woman accepts them.

There is always a hand of welcome ready to be offered to the strange umbrella.

When you need a friend never pick out the man whose dog never wants to follow him.

Electricity is a wonderful educator. Think what it has done to make men see things in a new light.

No one but a successful man can truly pose as a cynic. He alone knows of how little value what men desire is.

A four-year-old boy recently complained that his teeth had trod on his tongue.

The three things most difficult are, to forget an injury, to keep a secret, and make good use of leisure.

The man who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth is now looking about for something to eat with the spoon.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

The story is told of a Canadian school-boy, who, when asked to give the meaning of *responsibility*, did so by what teachers now call the "illustrative method". He said: "I have but one suspender on; the button in front is off, and there is great *responsibility* on the back button."

I may now say, and you will understand my meaning, that there is much responsibility resting on you at this time—the first of May. Already the fields are drying, and the plows, harrows, cultivators and seeders are ready for use. The farmer who does not value these sunshiny May days will not cease to lose by it until another year has rolled around, and another May may bring him another opportunity. The same with boys and girls. This is your May time of life, and it comes but once.

As you watch the men at work at recess time, are you longing to be with them, to turn the soil and sow the seed? It is a worthy ambition—a calling true and noble. It is but natural, too.

Tennyson says:
"For my spirit leaped within me To be gone before him then,
In among the lights, looks at,
In among the things of men."

The boy who will succeed in his life work does not spring into it unprepared. By knowing what it calls for, he knowingly prepares to fulfil its needs. The girl who will be a good house-keeper, or good baker, is preparing herself for it by watching or by assisting others before making a trial and afterwards a final success.

These beautiful May days, how we enjoy them! A happy release from winter's ice-bound clasp, it is no wonder everything seems rejoicing. The frogs in the pond, the crickets, the birds, all join in with the spring chorus. How innumerable are the voices in it; yet, we scarcely hear them unless our attention is called to it, so accustomed have we grown to each. The cawing crow, the drumming partridge, the tapping of the woodpecker, are high in the scale, and call our attention; but the minor notes, so musical, but with their tones of sadness, are sometimes lost. The water rippling on the shore, the rustling leaves, the sighing pines,—is it any wonder the poetic nature is stirred to speak of what he "can never express, yet cannot all conceal".

Listen to what Susy Larcum, an American woman, says about May:

"When April steps aside for May,
Like diamonds all the rain-drops glisten;
Fresh violets open every day;
To some new bird each hour we listen,
"Longfellow, another friend of ours, writes:
"The robin, the forerunner of the spring,
The blue bird with its jocund carolling,
The restless swallows building in the eaves,
The golden buttercups, the grass, the leaves,
The filices tossing in the winds of May,
All welcomed this majestic holiday."

Then, there is Tennyson's "May Queen," with which you are each familiar. Even Milton writes of

"The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous May, that doth inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire:
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing."

May is a good time for you, my nieces and nephews. Marbles are out again, and bats and balls; then there is paddling in the water, climbing the hills, fishing, boating and so many things to keep boys and girls busy. There, too, are your gardens. Already the seeds are starting. I hope. And have you decided how you are going to divide your garden: what you are going to have in each bed, and what about the produce of it when it has grown? Your object is to have all do well now, and we will have time throughout the summer to talk of the other.

I am much pleased to see a growing desire among my nieces and nephews for good reading, also a growing dislike to anything that is not pure and true. Stand firm in this—like rocks. Each of you may become such a rock if you stand firm when words your mother might not listen to are spoken; when actions of which your father disapproves are being done. So, my dear young folk, you may become rocks of shelter for weaker ones than yourselves by stopping the drift of wrong-doing and letting it go no further.

UNCLE TOM.



P. S.—This month I present another very exciting picture from which my nephews and nieces must make a good story, and a prize of \$2.00 will be given for the best. All stories must be in our office by the 15th of June. Some must have made a mistake about the date given for the last, as they were not called for until the 15th May and already a great many have arrived, but they will all be judged together and the best will appear next month. UNCLE TOM.

Physical Exercise.

Care should be taken not to discourage the young in their natural fondness for physical exercise. Many boys and girls have relinquished sports eminently fitted to invigorate and strengthen them, and which they thoroughly enjoyed, because of slighting remarks of their elders, and from fear of being thought childish. We cannot estimate the evil consequences that may follow when we persuade a young girl that good hard play is unladylike, or a boy that it is unmanly. On the contrary, such sports should receive our most thorough respect and most cordial sympathy. Not to shorten, but to prolong the time during which they may be suffered to promote health and happiness should be our aim; and when the taste for them declines, our effort should be to replace them by some congenial exercise.

Grandpa's Love.

"One and two, I love," said Daisy.
"Three, I love, I say."
Petal after petal falling,
Fluttered far away.

"Four, I love—all these are grandpa—
With my heart alway.
Five, that's naughty, jealous Towser,
Fire I cast away.

"Six, he loves—of course that's grandpa—
Seven's me, Daisy May.
Eight, they both love, really, truly—
More and more each day.

"Nine, he comes,—I'll run and meet him,
With my dosies gay.
Ten, he tarries, but he'll hurry
To his Daisy May.

"Eleven, he courts—what's that, I wonder?
Guess it's tennis-play.
Twelve, he marries,—I'd marry
Grandpa any day, yes!"

Natural Soaps.

Various saponaceous compounds have been patented for sale under the names of "soapina", "soapine", or similarly manufactured words, but they are usually made from some natural product which has the appearance and quality of soap. In the West Indies and South America

grows the soap tree, whose pulpy fruit is used by the natives instead of soap for washing. This substance, if used in excess or too frequently, injures the texture of the fabric, but it has such excellent cleaning qualities that it will clean as much linen as sixty times as much soap. This saponaceous quality belongs in a greater or less degree to a number of other species of the genus saphindera, all of which are tropical except one, which is found in the Southern States.

Then, there is a tree in Peru, whose bark in infusion yields a soapy liquid, valued for washing woollens. This bark is extensively imported to Great Britain, and also to other countries for this purpose.

The juice of the soap wort, a weed well known in America, as well as Great Britain and Europe, forms a strong lather with water, and was much used by our grandmothers for scouring dresses. In California the roots of the Philanthium, which grows there abundantly, are much used for washing clothes. This plant has a strong odor of brown soap in its leaves and stem, as well as its roots.

The Egyptian soap wort and the Spanish soap root of the same genus have been employed for washing from time immemorial in Southern Europe and Egypt, and are to some extent exported for use in cleaning fine articles.

Some of the South Sea Islands produce a species of vine. The thick part of the stem cut in pieces and softened by cooking on hot stones produces a lather-like soap when put into water. In many of the islands of the tropics a berry is gathered which supplies all the qualities of soap.

Farmer Strawsack to Dentist.—Say, doc; the tooth next to that one aches too. Dentist.—Yes; in sympathy. Farmer Strawsack.—Durn such sympathy! Yank 'er out!

Puzzles.

1—SQUARE WORD.

My first is "a fluid," as you know well.
My second is "more than" tongue can tell.
My third is "a sign," a password or scrawl.
My fourth is "an incident," will know to all.
My fifth and last are "fissures," I'm told.
Found 'mong the rocks where lieth the gold.

FAIR BROTHER.

2—DROP VOWEL PUZZLE.

H-p-f-r-th-b-st-pr-p-r-f-r-th-w-rst-nd-t-k-wh-t-G-d
s-nds. ADA ARMAND.

3—CHARADE.

While out one day, my second spied,
My first I saw him do;
To catch him was of no avail,
He seemed as though he flew.

My whole's a game oft played by boys,
It's amusing to the mind;
Now, cousin's, put you heads together,
And my riddle you will find.

GEO. BLYTH.

4—CHARADE.

With Uncle Tobias as patron
We'd do very well I ween,
For in many of his writings
Much solid sense is seen.

But now, dear Cousin Eddie,
You ought to have a care,
And never tell such naughty tales
About a lady fair.

Perhaps this maiden is the one
You spoke about before,
Who eched our handsome cousin
And thus makes him feel sore.

Now flirting, much like quarrelling,
Needs two to play the game,
And if the girls are flirts, why then
The boys must be the same.

I've tried to LAST your confidence,
So don't think me a sham,
When I tell you Lanark County
Is where they're "Packin' ham."

Now, as this puzzle's pretty long,
'Tis time to FIRST me out,
The TOTAL'S closed, I'll make my bow,
Then here goes, "Right about."

ADA ARMAND.

5—CHARADE.

Sacred to the memory of "Henry Reeve," who
passed away (from "puzzledom") on "New
Years day, 1892".

He sat at the head of our circle,
We elected him as Reeve;
He signed our monthly checks, but now,
His name I don't perceive.

We miss him; from our ranks he's fled;
His chair is empty still.
Oh! who is there can fill his place?
There's none to LAST his quill.

Our friend has gone, I know not where;
A shining light was he.
I fear that he has gone to join
The great majority.

As upward from the PRIMAL round
Of puzzledom's ladder steep,
Our friend did slip, forsooth, and fell
Into the — briny deep.

He's dead, alas! (His work I mean.)
His puzzling days are o'er;
He laid his quill upon the shelf,
We'll see his face no more.

For lack of time, dear friends, I'll not
COMPLETE his life to write.
I'll leave that for someone else to do
Who has a better right.

FAIR BROTHER.

Answers to April Puzzles.

- 1. Patron. 3. Respect-ability. 2. S T A R E
- 4. Governors, rulers and statesmen should possess courage, wisdom and integrity. A R M S T
- 5. Hand-some. R E S T
- 6. Lanark County. 7. Uncle Tom, ADVOCATE.

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

Elsie Moore, Anna Gordon, Ada Armand, Edward A. Fairbrother, A. R. Borrowman, Addison Linder, Oliver Linder, Geo. W. Blythe, I. Irvine Devitt, Alex. Hartle, Lily J. Day, Jessie H. Anderson, Geo. Montgomery, T. H. Halle.

CHARITY IN JUDGMENT.—Never let it be forgotten that there is scarcely a single moral action of a single human being of which other men have such a knowledge—its ultimate grounds, its surrounding incidents, and the real determining causes of its merits—as to warrant their pronouncing a conclusive judgment.

In youth grief is the tempest which makes you ill; in old age it is only a cold wind which adds a wrinkle to your face, and one more white lock to the others.

**TO AGRICULTURISTS
THE WORLD OVER.**

A GREAT change has come over the Farm Machine and Implement trade of Canada, by five separate and distinct Companies being consolidated into one. At first curiosity was aroused amongst our farmer friends as to the objects and intentions of this GREAT AMALGAMATION, a few having some doubt as to its expediency. However, the necessity for this move, and the great advantages that are resulting to consumers and manufacturer alike are becoming daily more apparent. Let him who doubts examine samples of the magnificent and complete line of machines and implements we are offering to the public, and let him note the prices our agents are now in a position to quote on these goods.

Modern political economists are strongly advocating the consolidation of manufacturing interests and the uniting of their management as a means of overcoming the extravagant and wasteful methods hitherto in vogue, and as being the most economical, the most scientific and in every sense the best way of conducting manufacturing industries. The ill success of altogether too many manufacturers points out only too plainly the unhealthy state into which the trade had drifted by its former methods.

In consolidating our interests, therefore, we have but followed the inclination of the times, and are not seeking to "monopolize" or to "wield control," but to put this national Canadian industry on firmer footing, and to restore it to a more healthy state.

While we thus seek to accomplish our aim, it will be seen that the farmer also cannot fail to be likewise benefited, for:—

1st.—CONSOLIDATED PATENTS means an extraordinary opportunity of combining in one machine the best features formerly used on the several different machines—hence a machine of better mechanical principle.

2nd.—CONSOLIDATED MANUFACTURERS means the general use in all our works of all trade secrets and patent processes of manufacture heretofore used by any one of the factories; and the joint purchase of such enormous quantities of raw materials means prices correspondingly lower—hence a machine better and more cheaply constructed.

3rd.—CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT means that this Company will be managed by the united efforts of men of the longest and largest experience in the business, who will now direct entire their energies to the development and improvement of this single enterprise and its methods, instead of wasting much of their time and talents in opposing and competing against one another as heretofore—hence improved and more economical methods.

4th.—CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES means that now one staff of travelling agents can do the work which formerly required four staffs; that in each district one local agency can do the work of four, and that one warehouse also will be sufficient—hence an enormous saving in distribution.

5th.—CONSOLIDATED INTERESTS means an abundance of capital for the proper conduct of the business, giving every possible facility, and also enabling the Company to carry an ample stock of supplies and extra parts for repairs at all desirable points, where they can be most quickly and conveniently obtained by customers—hence better attention to the farmer's requirements.

It will, therefore, be seen from the foregoing that our patrons can depend upon getting the goods we manufacture at the lowest possible price, and that the consolidation of interests will enable us to produce the best machines and implements, both in design and construction, ever placed on sale, and that every facility will be provided, for attending promptly and expeditiously to the wants of agriculturists.

We point with pride to the lines of machines catalogued, to any and all of which we respectfully invite the attention of intending buyers.

Soliciting a continuance of your patronage, which we pledge to do our utmost to merit.

We are, yours faithfully,

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited.

Lessons Learned in Poultry Keeping.

BY R. W. CASWELL, GULL LAKE, ASSA, N. W. T.

Having been a breeder of poultry for several years, I take great interest in anything about them, and am glad to see the ADVOCATE has a poultry department. I have been experimenting with a home-made incubator for four years, and will give you a plan of it soon. Having read a great many articles in poultry papers—some advocating "moisture," and others "no moisture," I started by putting in moisture on 17th day, and chicks died in the shell, from third day to the end of hatch, with 30 per cent. the result. The second time I put in moisture on 10th day and chicks died principally during the first ten days, result 50 per cent. The third hatch I put moisture in on third day, and increased it on 15th day, and got 60 per cent. Fourth I put in more moisture on third day and increased it on 10th day, and had still a better hatch. Now I have concluded the moisture question had to be arranged according to the climate in which the incubator was operated. While dry hatching would probably give good results in Ontario, it would not in western dry climate, and any person hatching with incubators must study the business thoroughly before he or she can make a success of artificial incubation.

My plan of keeping down lice in the poultry house, and that is necessary, if you wish to get eggs and have healthy fowl (lice and eggs are entirely separate branches of the poultry business; they cannot be produced together), is to cut a barrel in the middle, and place it in the poultry house, then nearly fill it with dry dust, into which I mix sifted ashes and a little Persian Insect Powder; the hens dust themselves in this, and you should see how they enjoy it. The lice have to look for other quarters, they cannot stand the dust bath.

I have tried several remedies for roup, and find that spirits of turpentine is the best article to be had. Take a piece of bread the size of top of finger, soak it in turpentine, put it down the hens throat, holding her until she swallows it, then rubbing the sides of head and comb a couple of times with the turpentine, which will generally effect a cure. If a large flock is to be treated, spongia is good; it is put in the drinking water and is, therefore, easier given. It can be bought of any homoeopathic doctor or druggist. I would advise every farmer to breed pure-bred fowls. If he cannot afford to buy fowls, he can buy eggs of pure-bred stock, which are cheap, considering the stock, for it is not eggs he is buying, but purely bred birds in the eggs. They lay better, eat better and look better. Never use a common cock, as well use a common scrub bull as a common cock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

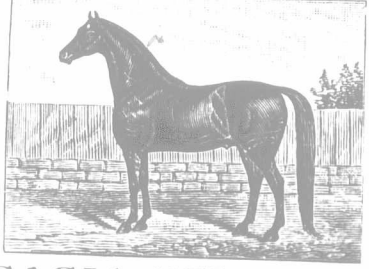
- Auctioneer—J. B. Butter, Winnipeg.
- Northern Pacific R.R.
- Horse and Condition Powders—Thos. R. Wellband & Co., Winnipeg.
- Annual Exhibition—Thos. Harkness, Brandon.
- Agricultural Implements—Anderson & Calvert, Winnipeg.
- Bankrupt Stock Dealer—J. T. Wilson, Winnipeg.
- Large Yorkshires—Peter Stewart, Rosebank.
- Large Yorkshires—James Bray, Portage la Prairie.
- Stallion—W. P. Smith, Portage la Prairie.
- Plymouth Rock Eggs—J. B. Lokier, Dugald.
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- Armstrong "Speeder"—J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Guelph, Ont.
- Undertakers—M. Hughes & Co., Winnipeg.
- Shropshires and Yorkshires—E. J. Reid, Souris.
- Photography—Mitchell's Art Studio, Winnipeg.
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- Palace Hotel—D. C. McKinnon, Prop., Brandon.
- Pumps—W. H. McIntyre, Brandon.
- Groceries, Teas, Provisions—John A. Montgomery, Brandon.
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 28 head, consisting of bulls, cows, heifers
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 Catalogues will be ready June 1st.
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 Will travel his old route from Hamiota to Birtle for
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 "Red Cross Stock Farm" — Standard-Bred Trotters.



ACACIA 11522, chestnut, 1534
 hands, weighs 1,150 lbs., sired by Balaklava 1853
 (trial 2,24; by Onward; by Geo. Wilkes; by Hamble-
 tonian 10. Balaklava's dam, Kate Tarlton, by
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 Bull. \$35.00 to insure. Remains at home and is
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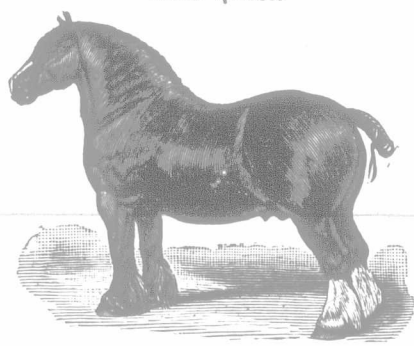
GOLDEN BALLY 12159,
 Vol. 9, beautiful dark chestnut, 16 hands, weighs
 1,050 lbs., was sired by Balaklava (as above). His
 dam was Fanny B. by Grandson 1129; by Lakeland
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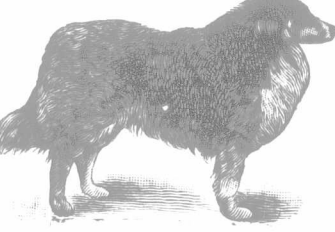
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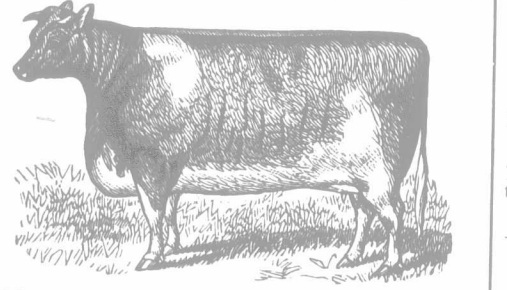


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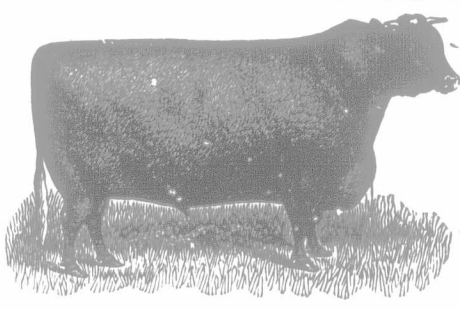
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 Townsend, New Glasgow, N. S. Price, \$80 at farm,
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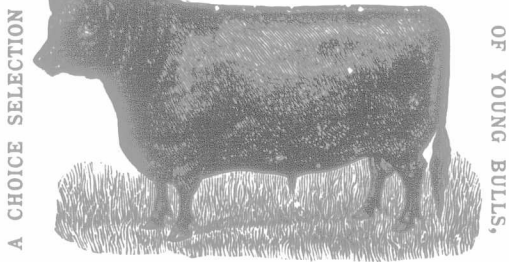
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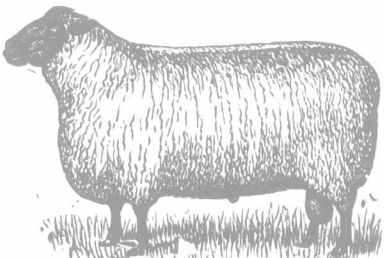
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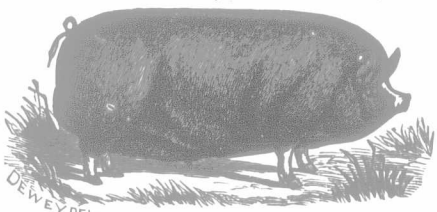
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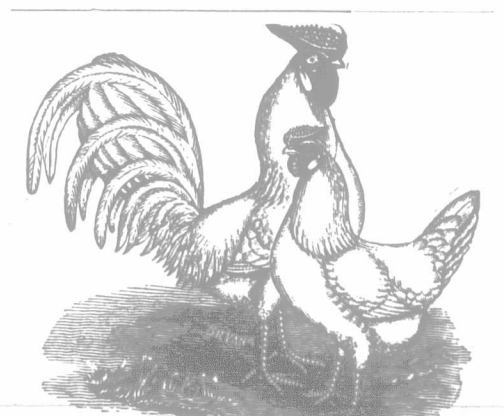
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Am breeding this year from Gold, Silver-laced and Black Wyandottes, White and Bard Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Cochins, Black Hamburgs and Bronze Turkeys. **Eggs from all these, \$2 per setting.** Last fall my birds won the following prizes: Laced Wyandottes— young birds, 1st and 2nd prize at Toronto Industrial. At Winnipeg: Wyandottes—old birds, 1st; young birds, 1st and 3rd; White Rocks, 1st; Bard P. Rocks, old birds, 3rd; young birds, 2nd and 3rd; Light Brahmas, old birds 2nd; 1st prize pair of young birds was from my strain. Black Cochins, old birds 1st, and young birds 1st; Black Hamburgs, 1st. Bronze Turkeys, young birds 2nd. In competition with imported birds; most of these birds included in my breeding pens this year, also several prize-winners imported from the east. Eggs guaranteed fresh, carefully packed in handled baskets, and delivered at Express office, Winnipeg. Eggs will be ready to ship by 1st of April. Write for circular. **S. LING,** -a-m WINNIPEG, MAN.

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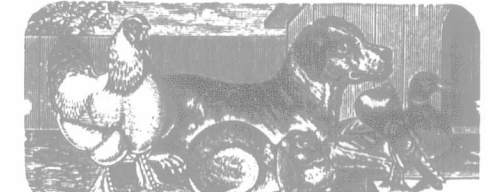
the acknowledged king of layers. First prize at the Winnipeg Industrial. We have since imported a grand Cuck from the States. He will head a yard of ten Hens. If you want to raise stock that will be egg layers at home and prize winners abroad, get a setting of eggs. **ONLY \$2.00 PER 13.** Stock for sale.

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Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Dark Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshan, Black Spanish, Pit Game, Guinea fowls and Black African Bantams. A few cockerels for sale of each variety. I won 14 first prizes out of 18 entries at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition 1891. Fresh eggs for hatching. Send stamp for catalogue and price list. 27-c-M

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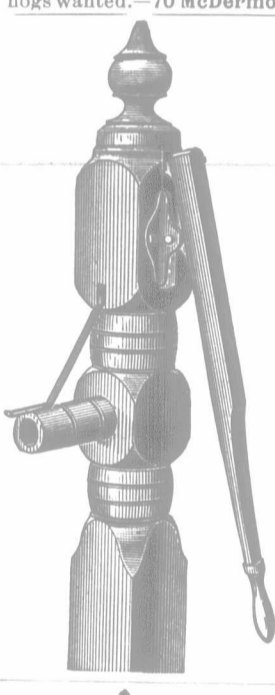
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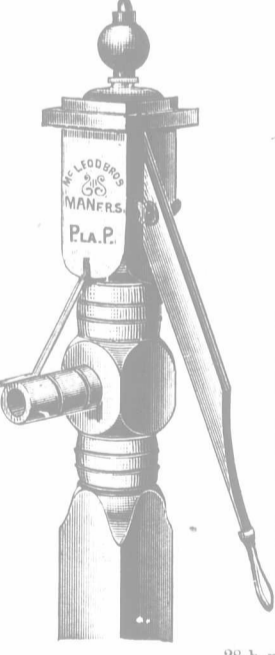
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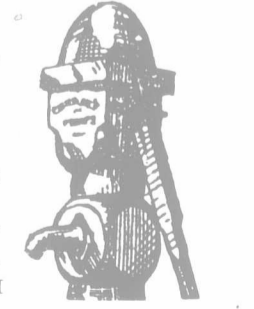
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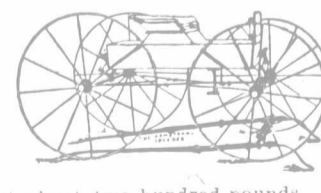
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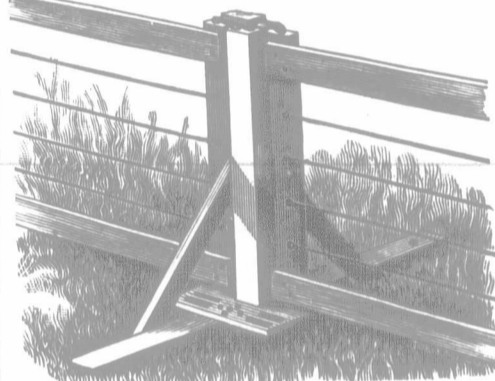
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China Hall in connection. 29-y-m

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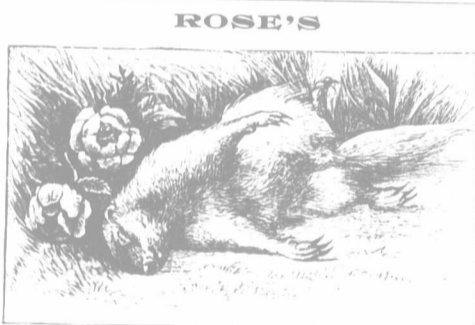
W. H. HOOPER,
Auctioneer, Real Estate & Commission Agent
Cor. Rosser Ave. and 12th St., Brandon,

Buys and sells Real Estate. Liberal advances made on consignments. High prices paid for Raw Furs. Ten years in the city, and am thoroughly posted as to values in Real Estate. I am a good judge of live stock, dry goods, groceries, hardware and merchandise of any kind. Animals taken for sale and boarded until sold at the lowest possible rates.

W. H. HOOPER
24-y-M

PIMPLES SPOIL YOUR FACE!
CURE THEM
by sending for a
PACKAGE OF THE CURE
and a full sheet of directions to
P. O. BOX 7, BRANDON.
Price, \$1.00. 24-y-M

J. A. BROCK,
The Leading Photographer
"FLEMING'S BLOCK,"
ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON. 20-y-M



(TRADE MARK)
GOPHER KILLER
took Diploma at Brandon Show, 1890. Endorsed by all who use it. A. H. KILFOYLE, 16, 11, 19, collected \$7.96 bounty; after using three bottles says he killed three times as many. This is one of a number of letters we have. **ROSE & CO.,** Rosser Ave., Brandon. Sent by mail, 50c. 28-y-M

W. H. SHILLINGLAW,
ARCHITECT.
Plans and Specifications prepared for all kinds of buildings.
Schools and Churches a Specialty.
Brandon, 24-y-M Man.

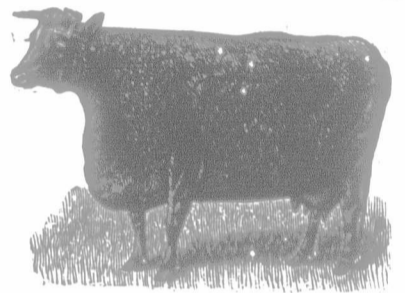
SAMUEL SMOOT'S
RESTAURANT,
Corner 10th Street and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON.
(Immediately opposite C.P.R. Station.)
Meals at all hours. All kinds of canned meats kept in stock for the convenience of the travelling public. Call in and get what you want. 20-y-M

CONBOY,
THE JEWELLER,
For Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silverware. All kinds of first-class goods kept in stock and sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Between 9th and 10th Streets, Rosser Ave., Brandon. 24-y-M

A. E. REA & CO.,
FLOUR and FEED
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN AND PRODUCE
of all kinds. Rapid City Flour always on hand.
Cor. 8th St. and Rosser Ave., Brandon. 20-y-M

ESTABLISHED 1886.
BEAVER HALL CLOTHING HOUSE—THE FARMERS' EMPORIUM
For Clothing, Furnishings and Fur Goods.
THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.
GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.
24-y-M **JOHN T. SOMERVILLE, BRANDON, MAN.**

JOHNE SMITH
Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.



CLYDESDALES.—A number of young Stallions, of imported stock on both sides; also imported Stallions and Mares; all superior animals of the most fashionable style and breeding.
SHORTHORNS.—A most select herd, of all ages; cannot fail to please; stock not pampered, but in good condition; all registered in D. H. B., and of grand individual merit. Come and see the stock. Write or wire.

21-y-M **J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.**

JERSEYS : AND : WELSH : PONIES.

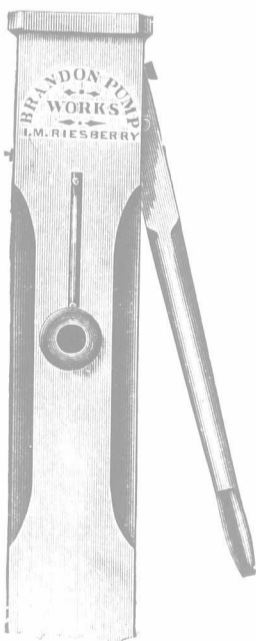
A number of sons and daughters of Nell's John Bull, A.J.C.C. 21921, at prices to suit the times. All reg., or eligible to registry, in A. J. C. C. This herd is the home of such cows as Allie of St. L., 26 lbs. 12 oz. butter in one week; Miss Stoke Pogis, 21 lbs 5 oz.; Kit, 22 lbs. 11 oz.; Polley of St.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

GEORGE SMITH & SON, GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.

FRED. D. COOPER,
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent,
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

A large number of choice improved farms for sale on easy terms in the fertile districts of Brandon, Souris and Pipestone. All information, advice and assistance cheerfully given to intending settlers.
308-y-OM

JAS. S. GIBSON,
Wholesale and retail jobber in
CARRIAGES
Of every description. I carry the largest stock in Brandon. Don't buy before inspecting my large stock of 200 carriages. Also agent at this point for the Cocksfoot Plow Co. FOR SALE—Georgian Imported Shire Mare; also carload fine Brood Mares. I also handle horses. Fancy drivers a specialty.
CORNER 8th ST. AND PRINCESS AVE.,
OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL,
BRANDON, 27-f-M MAN.



BRANDON PUMP WORKS

I. M. RIESBERRY,
PROPRIETOR.

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

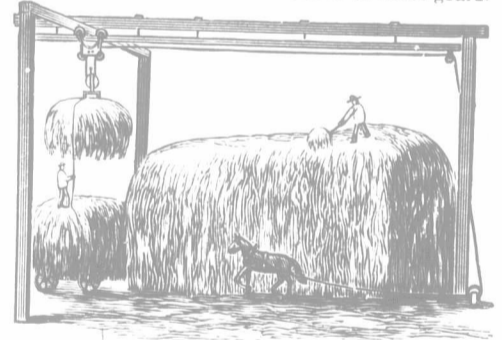
Send for Price List.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
Corner Eighth Street
and
Victoria Avenue,
BRANDON.
28-y-M

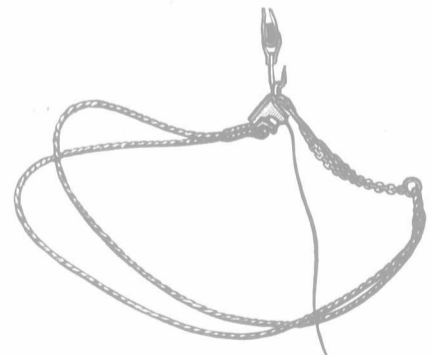
J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON, ONT.
Ridgling horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 27-y

BUCHANAN'S
Malleable Improved Pitching Machine

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



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



THE COMMON-SENSE SHEAF LIFTER

Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for unloading sheaves. Leaves sheaves in the mow just as they come from the load.
Responsible Agents Wanted.
Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to
27-y-M **M. T. BUCHANAN, Ingersoll,**

SMALL FRUITS. Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape vines. It will pay you to get my price list. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS,** Canada's best. Unsurpassed. **PLYMOUTH MOUTH ROCKS,** Ed prize winners. Eggs only \$2 per 13. Catalogue free. **C. W. ECKARDT,** Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm, Ridgeville, Ont. 26-y-M

**MANITOBA
FARM
LANDS!**

**A. J. BANNERMAN,
REAL ESTATE & FINANCIAL BROKER**
435 Main St., WINNIPEG.
Improved and unimproved farm lands in the best parts of Manitoba for sale or to rent on easy terms. Loans negotiated on bonds and mortgages, rents collected, estates managed, taxes and insurance paid, etc. Correspondence solicited. 314-y OM

**WINNIPEG
CITY
PROPERTY!**

STEVENS & BURNS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Straw and Wood-Burning Portable and Stationery and Traction Engines, Ertel Victor Hay Presses, Threshers, J I C Agitator Separator, Saw Mill Machinery, Chaff Cutters, Engineers' Brass Goods & Fittings and Iron Pipes.

AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, **BOILERS.** SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

28-f-M **STEVENS & BURNS, Winnipeg, Man.**

WILKINS & ANDREWS, BRANDON

CASH BARGAINS IN

PANTS TO ORDER } Clothing, Furnishings, &c.
22-y-M] \$4.00.

MARLATT & HOUSSER LUMBERMEN
Portage la Prairie

SEASON :: OF :: 1892

Our Stock will be found the most complete in the Province, and we invite the inspection of parties wishing to build.

WE CARRY ALL KINDS OF

**LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS,
TURNED STUFF, LIME, BRICK, PAPER, ETC.**

Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. We solicit your patronage, and will guarantee satisfaction. 28-c-M **MARLATT & HOUSSER, P. O. BOX 746.**

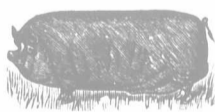
CITY PLANING MILL and LUMBER YARD
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,

Wholesale and retail in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime and Building Paper, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Bannisters, Newel posts, &c. All kinds of shop work on short notice. Prices right. Mill Yard and Office, opposite M. & N. Depot, Main St. Delivery to all parts of town **FREE.** Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHONE 37. [28-h-m] Address—**J. M. TAYOR, Box 306, Portage la Prairie, Man.**

**SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS
FOR 1892**

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.



For 5 new names we will give a setting of 13 eggs from the yards of Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, from any of the following varieties: White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks, and Aylesbury Ducks.
For 15 new subscribers we will give a pair, or for twenty a trio, of White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Rose Comb, Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks or Aylesbury Ducks, bred by Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ontario.
For 150 new names a Shorthorn Bul or Heifer, 15 months old, from a prize-winning Manitoba herd.
For 50 new names we will give a pure-bred registered Shropshire Ram Lamb, bred by Mr. John Oughten, Crystal City, Man.

For 5 new names we will give a setting of 13 eggs from the yards of Mr. R. W. Caswell, Gull Lake, Assa., N. W. T., from either Rose Comb, White Leghorns, or White Wyandottes. A capital chance for boys and girls to start raising pure-bred poultry.
For 35 new names we will give a pair of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, Man.
For 35 new names we will give a pair of pure-bred registered Berkshires, bred by Weld Bros., Winnipeg.
For 8 new names we will give a Colhe pup, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. L. O. Lemieux, of Oak Lake.
For 18 new names we will give a Berkshire pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, male or female, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. R. L. Laing, of Oak Lake.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. M. Perkins informs us that he is in receipt of a carload of choice timothy, hungarian and millet seed. Parties requiring seed of this kind should arrange for it at once. Mr. Perkins' advertisement will be found in another column.

The Manitoban, of Winnipeg, a bright monthly magazine, which has reached No. 5 of Vol. 1, is exhibiting continued signs of improvement. Besides the illustrations and literary attractions which its pages contain, the historic articles constitute a specially interesting feature, relating, as they do, to Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia.

Mr. L. J. Ashley, of Brandon, Man., is making a specialty of "Sword's Patent Siding" in connection with his extensive lumber business. Parties requiring building material will be supplied with price list of all his lines by calling or writing to him. The large quantities he handles of his specialties enables him to sell at right prices, and we would suggest an acquaintance with his price list as profitable to intending purchasers. See cuts, etc., in another column.

We are pleased to note that Mr. J. B. Rutter, who has been connected with Mr. J. T. Wilson, auctioneer, Portage Ave., Winnipeg, the last three years, has purchased the business of the said J. T. Wilson, and has also been enabled to secure a long lease of the Trinity Hall. The same having undergone considerable alterations, will make the best auction room in the province of Manitoba. One of our representatives has had an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Rutter for the last five years, and can testify to his sterling integrity and business capabilities, and is sure that all business intrusted to him will receive careful and prompt attention.

The Northwest Wire Co. (Ltd.) have erected a factory in Winnipeg, corner Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne St., and fitted it with the best improved machinery for the manufacture of barb and plain twist wire fencing. With their extensive facilities for manufacturing, they expect to fully supply the demand and promptly fill all orders entrusted to them, thus avoiding the great loss and inconvenience felt heretofore from this cause. Using only the best galvanized English bessemer steel wire, the best machinery and workmanship procurable, they offer their goods with perfect confidence, and feel assured that the satisfaction realized by both dealers and customers of their wire will be fully appreciated. Their advertisement in another column will furnish further important information.

STOCK GOSSIP.

J. B. Lockier, of Dugald, writes:—"Good demand for my Plymouth Rocks. Am selling more eggs than ever before." See his advertisement.

Mr. A. Galloway, of Arcola, Assa., has sold his Jersey bull, "Moose Mountain," to Rev. J. B. Powell, of Carlyle, for a brother of the latter at Tiger Hill, Man.

Greig Bros., of Otterbourne, report the sale of the roan yearling bull Meteor—15779—to Thomas Slater, of Clear Springs. He is got by 18th Duke of Kirkcubrighton, from one of their general purpose cows, Magenta—7000—.

Mr. E. J. Reid, of Souris, Man., reports that his stock is all doing well—both Shropshire sheep and Improved Large Yorkshire pigs. He lately received from Wm. Goodger & Son, widely-known swine breeders, of Woodstock, Ont., a choice pair that will be hard to beat. Note the change in Mr. Reid's advertisement this month; he is offering some choice young stock.

Mr. Jas. A. Mullin, of Cypress River, reports that his live stock, including poultry, has come through the past winter in "tip-top" condition. He has had "good crops" both of eggs and calves. Mr. Thos. Hall, of Pilot Mound, lately purchased from him a very choice pair of Game birds. We understand that friend Mullin has got his eye on the World's Fair poultry department prize list.

John Hettle, M.P.P., of Boissevain, recently sold to John Hawkins, Tpt. 3, R. 19 W., a pure-bred Durham Cow, Lady Margaret [14884], bred by himself, got by Count Springhill, dam Lady Allen (Vol. 7, p. 439), by General Prim [3237] xxxx (31234); grand dam Flirt, by Prince of Wales [578] 5100 (18630); great grand dam Fancy Alias, imported. Mr. Hettle has three pure-bred females left.

The following sales of pure-bred Galloway bulls are reported from "Hope Farm," St. Jean Baptiste, the property of Mr. Wm. Martin:—General Gordon 8113, calved Oct. 21st, 1890, sire Black Crusader, dam Griselda, to Mr. N. Boyd, of Carberry, to head his pure-bred herd; Annexation 8114, calved Nov. 14th, 1890, sire Black Crusader, dam Cactus, to Mr. Wm. Mitchell, Roland; and Snowdon 8523, calved May 1st, 1891, sire Montcalm 6581, dam Beauty of Hope, to Mr. J. Wright, of Morden. The purchasers are to be congratulated on securing such sires for the improvement of their stock.

Mr. R. J. Phin, of Elphinstone, Man., has imported some choice stock from Ontario, including two yearling Shorthorn bulls from the herd of Mr. Jas. Hunter, Alma, one of which is to head his own herd; one Ayrshire cow from Jas. Phin, Hespeler; two Ayrshire cows and yearling Ayrshire bull from C. E. Bowman West Montrose, by Thomas Gilman, "Sunview," Moosomin; one Jersey bull calf for Edward Garter, Moosomin; trio of Wyandotte fowls and driving mare for himself. "My stock," writes Mr. Phin, "have come through the winter in good condition. The young bulls I have for sale are fine growthy fellows, all good colors and include one bred by Mr. Hunter, Alma. My cows are almost all red but I am changing the color this time as I have secured a roan Mantillini bull to head my herd."

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. H. Dey, of Indianford, Man., has purchased for use in the county of South Norfolk, from T. Ferris, of Portage la Prairie, the imported Shire stallion, Chieftain II. (5723), got by Champion 457, dam Wanwork 2306. He was bred by W. Riley, Esq., of Botton, Derby, England, and is a bay with white face and three white feet.

Mr. James Bray, of "Oak Grove Farm," six miles north of Macdonald Station on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, has leased the grain growing portion of his farm retaining choice hay land, buildings, etc., and will hereafter devote his attention more exclusively and extensively to raising pure-bred stock. He has had very satisfactory experience with Improved Large Yorkshire pigs, and is securing new blood. He went east last month for an importation, including the foundation for a herd of dairy cattle. Mr. Bray's post office is Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Peter Stewart, formerly of Parkhill, Ontario, an enterprising farmer and breeder of live stock, after a visit to Manitoba during the past winter decided to make his home here, and has located about two miles from Rosebank Station on the Brandon branch of the N.P.R. Before leaving the east he sold most of his herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle to Smith Bros., of Churchville, Ont.—some very choice ones at good figures. In addition to work horses, Mr. Stewart brought to Manitoba an importation of Improved Large Yorkshire pigs including imported sows with litters of fine young pigs which, elsewhere, he offers for sale in this issue. The ADVOCATE wishes Mr. Stewart success in his new home.

Thomas Speers, of Bradwardine, "Manitoba Park Region Stock Farm," has made the following sales of pure-bred Berkshire pigs since last report:—One boar to Robert Hall, Griswold; one sow to Nelson Carson, Orrwold; one boar to John Bond, Hillview; one boar and sow to Wm. Shaw, Oak Lake; one sow to William H. Speers, Hillview; one boar to Wm. Jaffery, Elkhorne; one boar and sow to Alex. Thume, Sewell; one boar to John E. Rose, Belview. Mr. Speers says his breeding sows have wintered well and there is a number of them akin to pig. Royal Star (imp.) (1425) is still at the head of the pens. His Shorthorn cattle have wintered well, and the bull Heir Apparent (imp.) 51380 is at the head of the herd. His cow Jubilee Queen has dropped a fine heifer calf, and the young bull Prince Hero (14744), has done exceedingly well, with plenty of size and carrying his meat in the right places; color, red.

RECENT IMPORTANT SALES.

The following sales are reported by J. D. McGregor & Co., of Brandon, for last month:—To Mr. Caswell, of Saskatoon, the bay four-year-old Shire Nailstone Attractor. This is a very nice topped, useful colt with excellent quality all over, and a good mover; he is well adapted to the district into which he has gone, and will prove a most valuable sire on the better sort of western mares owned around there. He is a sound bay in color with black points, and his breeding is extremely good. His sire Marshman II. (2846) having won prizes all over the shire countries, while on his dam's side he traces back through as good old fashioned strain as England possesses. Mr. E. Cameron, of Carrievale, (Nr. Carnduff, Souris, C. P. R.) has been fortunate enough to secure Messrs. McGregor & Co's well-known gray, Shire stallion Ironmaster. Messrs. McGregor travelled this stallion for two years in the Brandon district, and his colts were numerous and of very good quality. Ironmaster won first prize in a very representative class of Shire stallions at the last Brandon Summer Show, and he is in every way a typical draught horse, being an extraordinary mover, and yet possessing plenty of substance and size. Mr. Barnes has purchased an extremely useful colt in the black four-year-old Headon Cobnut, and one very well adapted to the Qu'Appelle valley district, where, we understand, he proposes to travel him. Cobnut is a very blocky, well-set colt, a fine, free mover, and with excellent quality, bone and hair, while from his ears to his tail he looks "every inch a gentleman," his breeding is of the best, his sire, Laddie, having the reserve prize at the London Show of 1883 (the largest Shire horse show in the world), and his grandsire, Lincolnshire Lad, being one of the most famous stock horses in the Shire records of twenty years ago. Another stallion that has "gone best" is Rising Sun, by Rising Star, a grand four-year-old, bay brown colt of great size and substance. His purchaser Mr. D. McLean, of Moosjaw, intends breeding him on his best heavy mares, a considerable band of which he has on his ranche in the Cypress Hills. Rising Sun, though not yet four years old, will weigh fully 1,800 pounds, and has excellent feet and legs. He will undoubtedly develop into a very massive stallion under Mr. McLean's care. Perhaps, however, one of the finest of Messrs. McGregor's choice importations has found its way to Virden. This is the three-year-old Nailstone Commander-in-Chief, his purchaser being Mr. C. J. Bell, of that place. Considerable mention was made of this colt at the time of the arrival of the importation, and Messrs. McGregor intended to have fitted him for the Chicago show had they kept him. He is a very well developed colt for his age, with a grand set of legs and feet, and a profusion of fine silky hair. His action is very free, and that he will develop into a wonderful horse, few who have seen him will deny. Mr. Bell intends to limit his service this season to a fair number of picked mares, and some of the excellent teams we have seen working in the vicinity of Virden will give him a chance to win his spurs as a sire.

**LIFE INSURANCE AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES!
ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.**

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

E. B. HARPER, PRESIDENT.

Assets over \$5,000,000; Reserve Fund over \$3,000,000; Government Deposits, \$500,000. Furnishes life insurance at actual cost to its members. Insurance written in 1891, over fifty million of dollars; paid in death claims in 1891, \$2,289,000. Comparison of cost in the "Mutua Reserve" with the "Old-Time Level Premium" companies for the past ten years on a \$5,000 policy. Please NOTE carefully and CONSIDER:—

AGE.	COST IN MUTUAL RESERVE.	COST UNDER OLD SYSTEM.	AGE.	COST IN MUTUAL RESERVE.	COST UNDER OLD SYSTEM.
25	\$ 466.75	\$ 994.50	45	\$ 678.75	\$1,898.50
30	489.83	1,135.00	50	801.10	2,850.00
35	540.25	1,319.00	55	1,235.54	2,995.50
40	604.60	1,565.00	60	1,671.18	3,881.50

Why pay \$100 for your life insurance when you can secure the same protection in one of the strongest life insurance companies in the world for \$50? For further particulars, circulars, etc., apply to nearest agent, or address A. R. McNicholl, General Manager for Northwest Canada, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular explaining our new 10-year distribution policy. 27-a-M



BARBED WIRE

Having erected a large factory in this city and fitted it with the latest improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Barbed and Plain Twist Wire
AT LOWEST CURRENT PRICES.

Only the best quality of English Bessemer steel wire used. Every pound guaranteed. Ask for our Brand—which is superior to all others.

THE NORTH-WEST WIRE CO., Ltd.,
28-f-m WINNIPEG, MAN.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD!

Send Twenty-five Cents for large Life-size Picture.

R. D. CAMPBELL,

Books and Stationery, 532 Main Street, Winnipeg.

P. S.—WILL PROCURE ANY BOOK PUBLISHED. SHORTEST NOTICE. 19-y-M

1839. FROST & WOOD, 1892.

— OF —
SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.,

— MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN —

AGRICULTURAL -:- IMPLEMENTS.

Order early and secure one of our

Celebrated Combined Champion Press Drills,

The greatest grain sowing drill yet introduced.

Spring Tooth Combined Seeders and Drills; Single Apron Binders; New Model Mowers and Tiger Rakes; Wagons and Sleighs; all kinds of Harrows; Full Line of Riding and Walking Plows.

Sole Agents for John Abell's Celebrated Threshing Machines.

Record: 3,300 bushels in 10 hours.

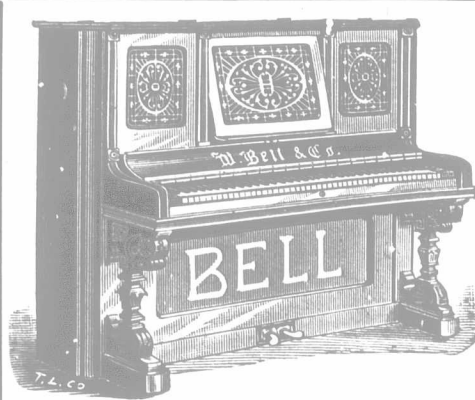
Agencies at all principal points in Manitoba. Full stock of Repairs always on hand at our agencies.

FROST & WOOD, 25-y-M WINNIPEG, Man.

**GEO. McCULLOCH & CO.,
FLOUR & WOOLLEN MILLS**

RAPID CITY, - MAN.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Rapid City Yarn, Blankets, Flannel, Kersey, Tweed, etc. The highest cash price for Wool. Extra inducement to farmers for Wool in exchange for goods. Samples on request. 28-y-m



**THE GENUINE BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS**

**New Williams, White and Household
SEWING MACHINES**

Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.

W. Grundy & Co.

6-y-M 431 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3, 1892, (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.		
Brandon Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat.	Brandon Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat.
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junct.....	11.19a	1.20p
1.57p	3.58p	9.3	St. Norbert.....	11.33a	1.36p
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier.....	11.47a	1.49p
1.33p	3.28p	23.6	St. Agathe.....	12.00p	2.05p
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point.....	12.14p	2.17p
1.08p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains.....	12.28p	2.28p
12.55p	2.48p	40.4	Morris.....	14.45p	2.45p
	2.35p	46.8	St. Jean.....	1.00p	
	2.13p	53.0	Letellier.....	1.24p	
	1.50p	58.0	Emerson.....	1.50p	
	1.35p	63.1	Pembina.....	2.00p	
	9.45a	168	Grand Forks.....	5.50p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junct.....	9.50p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.50a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.05a	
	9.00a	883	Chicago.....	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Freight Mon. Wed. and Friday	Passenger Tu. Th. & Saturday	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. and Friday	Freight Tu. Th. & Saturday
12.20p	9.20p		Winnipeg.....	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p		Morris.....	2.55p	4.45a
6.10p	12.15p	10.	Lowe Farm.....	3.18p	4.30a
5.14p	11.48a	21.2	Myrtle.....	3.43p	10.19a
4.48p	11.37a	25.9	Roland.....	3.53p	10.39a
4.00p	11.18a	33.5	Rosebank.....	4.05p	11.13a
3.30p	11.03a	39.6	Miami.....	4.25p	11.50a
2.45p	10.40a	49.0	Deerwood.....	4.48p	12.38p
2.20p	10.28a	54.1	Altamont.....	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.08a	62.1	Somerset.....	5.21p	1.45p
1.13p	9.53a	68.4	Swan Lake.....	5.37p	2.17p
12.43p	9.37a	74.6	Indian Springs.....	5.52p	2.48p
12.19p	9.26a	79.4	Maricapolis.....	6.20p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	86.1	Greenway.....	6.35p	3.45p
11.15a	8.58a	92.3	Balder.....	6.55p	4.18p
10.29a	8.30a	102.0	Belmont.....	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	109.7	Hilton.....	7.39p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	117.1	Ashdown.....	7.53p	6.25p
8.02a	7.47a	130.0	Wawanessa.....	8.03p	6.38p
8.15a	7.24a	139.5	Routhwaite.....	8.28p	7.27p
7.38a	7.04a	137.2	Martinville.....	8.48p	8.15p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon.....	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mixed Daily ex. Sunday.	St. Paul Ex. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mixed Daily ex. Sunday.	St. Paul Ex. Daily.
11.35a		0	Winnipeg.....	4.30p	
11.15a		3	Portage Junction.....	4.41p	
10.49a		11.5	St. Charles.....	5.13p	
10.41a		14.7	Headingley.....	5.20p	
10.17a		21	White Plains.....	5.45p	
9.29a		35.2	Eustace.....	6.33p	
9.06a		42.1	Oakville.....	6.56p	
8.25a		55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	7.40p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.
Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.
Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.
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20-y-M

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MANITOBA HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE

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

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Produce of such sires as Gen. Stanton (2545), 5 in 30 list this year; Almont Wilkes (11242), 2:20, trial 2:16; and Superior, sire of Canadian Girl. Brood Mares, daughters of Gen. Stanton, Almont Wilkes, Clear Grit, Brown Douglass and Winfield Scott, including dam and three full sisters of Fides Stanton 2:28 3/4, last half in 1:12. Jerseys principally of St. Lambert strain, all young stock, sired by sweepstakes bull Toronto 1890.—J. CARPENTER, Ingledale, Winona, Ont. 307-y-OM

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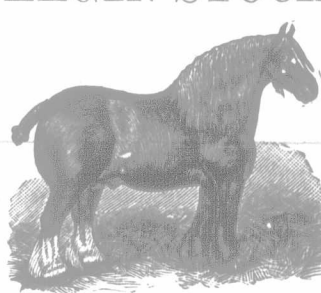
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35 PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS IN 1891 FOR OUR
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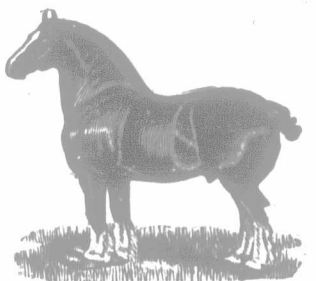
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The stock has taken more prizes than all importers and breeders combined in the province. I am prepared to sell at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. Canada Atlantic Ry and G. T. R. on the farm.
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BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.



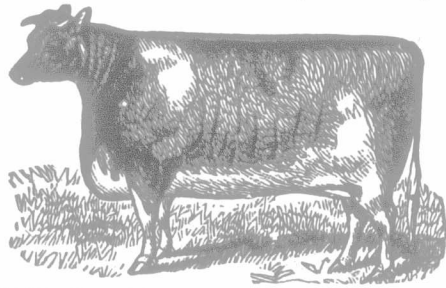
is at the head of our stud.
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Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Some grand bulls and heifers, the get of Roan Prince (amr.) A number of Yorkshire fall pigs for sale, also Berkshires of same age from imported stock. A few choice early litters to select from, sired by imported boars, and out of show sows. None but select stock shipped. Box 250.
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A fine lot of Shorthorn bulls fit for service. Bred from imported stock.
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A FEW YOUNG BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE also FOR SALE
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Improved Large Yorkshires

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SEVERAL choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service.

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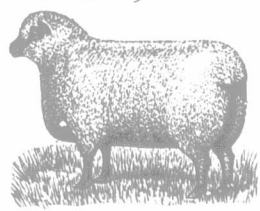
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ABERDEEN HERO,

Their sire. Also some nice

Young Heifers

From one year old up. Prices to suit the times.

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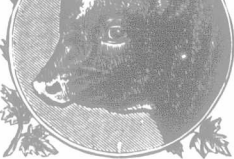
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The herd is headed by the noted Sir Christopher =3877=, and Mina Chief =13670=. The females consist of Mina and Strathallan families. Our Berkshires are prize-winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.

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SHROPSHIRE'S

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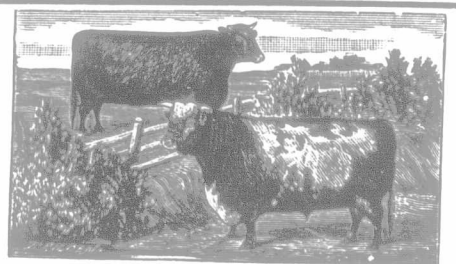
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PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

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

ADDRESS—
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
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Shorthorns, :::
Clydesdales
::: and Cotswolds.



I have now on hand **FOR SALE** an extra good lot of **Truly-Bred Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Cotswolds.**

Among my Cows, Heifers and young Bulls are some fine show animals. The Clydesdales are of equal quality.

My Prices are low and Terms liberal. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

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Telegraph and Post Office—GREENWOOD, ONT. 316-b.



Holstein-Friesians

OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.

Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

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THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.

Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 307-y-OM

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HOLSTEINS AGAIN IN FRONT.

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

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

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I have several very choice Bulls fit for service, which I will sell cheap, to make room for the young stock. Come and see them, and you will be pleased. Will allow Colanthus Abbecker, the Great Milk and Butter Bull, to be bred, to a few select Cows, at the low fee of \$12.00.

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

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF
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SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,
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This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 316-y-OM

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RIDEAU STOCK FARM

KINGSTON, ONT.,

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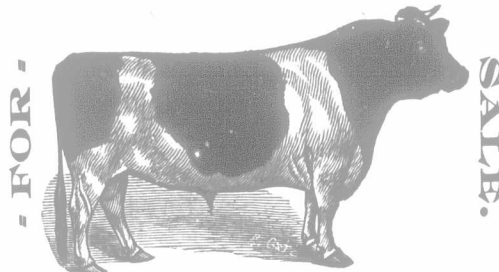
Holstein Bull Calves

Calved since January 1st, 1892.

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

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My stock is selected from the leading herds. Choice young stock for sale. Before you buy elsewhere, write me for quotations.

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Breeder and Importer of

choice Aberdeen-Angus

Polled Cattle, also

Shropshire Sheep from

the best blood of Eng-

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We have now much pleasure in telling our patrons that we have never been in better shape to meet their demands. We have not shown for three years, and all our stock have been on grass from May to December, and on swede turnips and rye hay from December to May. We can supply farmers with bulls to breed the best class of steers, besides settling once and for all the vexed dehorning question. Our strong point in the past has been the breeding and feeding of **SHOW ANIMALS.** We are breeding them **NOW,** and can turn out herds fit to stand against the world at Chicago next year. Our prices will be found most reasonable, and we shall gladly welcome farmers and stockmen, whether on business or pleasure. Send postal card for private Sale List and give us a call before investing.

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

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

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Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in farrow and young stock for sale at all times. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction, and pay freight to all points in Ontario, & make best rates to more distant points. Come and see, or write. 315-y-OM

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BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE

Canada's **Sir George,** (Canada's John Bull. Allie of St. Lambert, 26 3/4 lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily. Pure St. Lambert.)

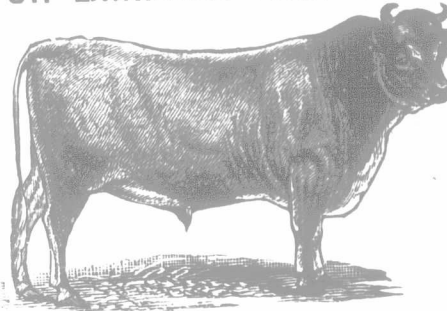
Massena's Son (Hugo Chief of St. Ames, Pure St. Lambert. Massena, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,099 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days. Sir Signal.)

Signal of Belvedere (Miss Satanela (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.)

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

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

ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY FARM.



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

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The prize-winning herd of the Eastern Townships, headed by Rene of St. Lambert (20943), winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes wherever shown. I make a specialty of pure St. Lambert blood, and breed none but the best. Choice young stock for sale. Terms, prices and pedigrees on application.

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Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (1:037), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21260), a son of Canada John Bull.

Strut headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2:15 1/4.

I breed none but the best and keep no culls.

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MAPLECLIFF STOCK FARM
Choice Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

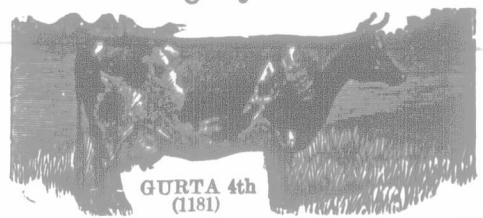
We make a specialty of these grand dairy cattle, our stock consisting of very heavy milkers, and have some fine young stock for sale; also high grades. One mile from Ottawa. **R. REID & CO.,** 311-y-OM Hintonburg, Ont.

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

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 26, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

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Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



GURTA 4th
(181)

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

THOMAS GUY,

314-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

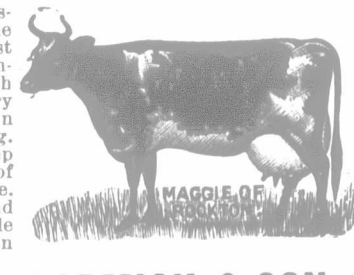
This herd has taken all the first prizes wherever shown in Quebec and Ontario since 1887 to 1891. From imported stock. Young stock for sale at liberal prices.

JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS,

315-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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



MAGGIE OF

JAS. McCORMICK & SON,

311-y-OM Rookton, Ont.

HEREFORD CATTLE, & CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right.—**JOS. CAIENS,** CAMLACHE, ONT., 14 miles from Sarnia. 313-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE.



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

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

THE GLEN STOCK FARM.

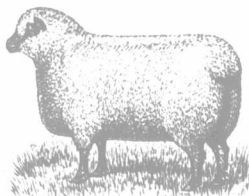
Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires. Choice young registered stock for sale. Telegraph office, Innerkip. Farm, 3 1/4 miles from Innerkip Station on C.P.R. and 6 miles from Woodstock G. T. R. **WHITESIDE BROS.,** Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont. 316-y-om



SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

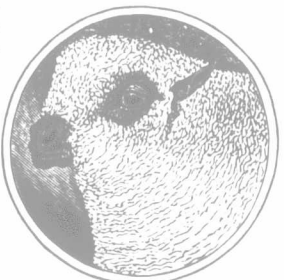
I offer for sale at right prices, a very choice lot of imported ewes and rams; also Scotch Shorthorns from the very best strain in Scotland. Write or come and see them.

W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT., Corwin, C. P. R., 7 miles east of Guelph. 310-j-om



SHROPSHIRE!

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



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

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWNS.

Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 309-v-OM

LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT

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

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

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

70 DORSET EWE & RAM LAMBS FOR SALE
The rams produce great results in crossing with other breeds, and are used extensively in Australia with the Merino. For particulars and price, apply

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

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

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, O. C., Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division G. T. R., Importer and breeder of **DORSET HORN SHEEP.** 314-v-OM

A CHOICE LOT OF SHEARLING EWES,

TWO-SHEAR EWES AND A FEW THREE-SHEARS,
bred to Sheldon's Pride and Prince Royal (imp.), and a choice lot of **EWELAMBS** of our own breeding; also a few **YOUNG BOARS.** PRICES LOW.

COME AND SEE THEM.
T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta P. O., Ont., 309-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.



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

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
DAVID BUTTAR,
Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland
Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-v-OM

SHROPSHIRE -:- SHEEP.

This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.
F. BACH & SON,
Onibury, Shropshire, ENGLAND. 289-v

SHROPSHIRE

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

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

BEAM : HOUSE : SHROPSHIRE.

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

ALCESTER PARK SHROPSHIRE.

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

Astwood Hill Shropshires, the most famous flock in England. We led in the show ring at the Royal and the Bath and West of England in 1891.
T. & S. BRADBURN,
Astwood Hill, Redditch, Eng. 316-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

SHROPSHIRE, -:- SHORTHORNS and Yorkshires.

My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome.
Young Stock always for sale at reasonable figures.

GEO. THOMPSON, Wroxall, Warwick, England. Station and Telegraph:—Hatton. Trains met by appointment. 316-y-om

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

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

DORSET HORN SHEEP

MY SPECIALTY.
These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction.
THOMAS CHICK,
Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England. 295-2v-OM

LINCOLN -:- SHEEP

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

WHITE -:- YORKSHIRE -:- PIGS

Address—
HENRY DUDDING,
Ribly Grove, Gt. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. 307-v-OM

HACKNEYS!

Duncan Jenkins, The Cross, Govan, Scotland, offers for sale Stallions and Fillies, the get of such sires as Dameelt, Ancones, Sir Gibbie, etc.; all registered, and of the very choicest quality. All American and Canadian buyers should visit this stud. 317-y-om

W. G. BUTCHER,

The Chestnuts, Needingworth, Hunts, England offers for sale a grand selection of **HACKNEY AND SHIRE-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES** of the choicest breeding, and good individually. All registered. Visitors welcome. Station: St. Ives, Hunts. 317-y-om

THE HOME OF SPRINGHILL DARNLEY.
Clydesdale dealers when in Scotland should not fail to visit Messrs. R. & J. Findlay's Stud, Breeders and owners, amongst others, of the famous H. A. S. winner, Chrystal 5387. Address—**Springhill, Balfieston, Glasgow.** 317-y-om

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.
Parties visiting Scotland to purchase the above should call on the undersigned, who always has a choice selection bred from the best strains of blood.
ROBT. WILSON, Manswrees, Bridge o' Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. 317-y-om

THE HOME OF SIR EVERARD!

Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, Scotland, calls the attention of American and Canadian buyers to the fact that his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys is one of the best in Scotland. Inspection solicited. No trouble to show horses. 317-y-om

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES

Walter Park, Halton, Bishopton, Scotland, the breeder of the world-renowned "Lord Erskine," has always for sale a choice lot of Clydesdale Colts and Fillies; also pure-bred Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Visitors welcome. 317-y-om

BLAIRTUMINOCK'S CLYDESDALES.

Prof. McCall invites inspection of his Stud of Clydesdales, by American and Canadian buyers. Among the many good ones bred at Blairtuminock may be mentioned Col. Holloway's renowned Cedric, acknowledged the greatest breeding horse in America. Address—

PROF. McCALL,
The Veterinary College,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

317-y-om

NOTICES.

Mr. Manson Campbell, the manufacturer of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill, has made a change in his advertisement this month. Read it.

The record for February, 1892, of new business received by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was \$4,412,850, an excess of \$796,750 over that of February, 1891. During January and February, 1892, the new business showed an excess of \$1,358,050 over the corresponding months of 1891. Mr. A. R. McNicol, of the McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, is the general manager of this Association for Manitoba and the Northwest.

THE SISSETON INDIAN RESERVATION in South Dakota will be opened to settlement on or about April 15th, 1892. This reservation comprises some of the choicest lands in Dakota for farming and sheep-raising purposes. For detailed information address W. E. Powell, General Immigrant Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.; or A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 4 Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont.

MONTHLY PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott street, Toronto, not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition"; also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in the Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

THE SHROPSHIRE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mortimer Levering, of Indiana, Secretary of the American Shropshire Association, who was in the city for a few days, called at the agricultural department of the exposition. He says the exhibit of Shropshire sheep will be very large, and will include quite a number of the finest specimens from Great Britain. Mr. Levering is going to England shortly on his own account, and will increase the interest of the Shropshire breeders in their section of the agriculture department.—Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

Mr. Levering, who is now serving his eighth term as Secretary of the Shropshire Association, is eminently the right man in the right place, and has brought the Shropshires to the front as the foremost breed now raised throughout the world. The display of Shropshires to be made at the World's Fair promises to be a noteworthy one. The amount of premiums offered by the Association and its members will be triple the amount offered by the Columbian Exposition. We understand that the Association will have its own elegant building at the exposition grounds for headquarters.—Daily Courier, Lafayette, Ind.

HOW ARE YOUR HORSES?—This is a very important question just before summer work is coming on. If lame, they should be treated. If any unsightly blemishes, they should be removed. If any distemper or founder, your horses are not in a condition to work. Also the matter of sprains and strains is very important at this season of the year. There are many other complaints that are likely to occur during the spring and winter months. For all such we can heartily recommend the use of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It is an active and thorough remedy in France, where it is manufactured. It has been in extensive use for many years, as an incomparable remedy, and is considered superior to anything else yet discovered. The importers and proprietors for the United States and Canada, The Lawrence-Williams Company, of Toronto, Ontario, publish a book giving full information regarding it and many other points of value regarding veterinary practice, which is sent free to anyone applying for same.

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

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

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

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 315-y-OM

Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.

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

THE MARKHAM HERD, Locust Hill, Ont. (Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C. P. R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 308-y-OM

FOR SALE
COTSWOLDS
—AND—
BERKSHIRES.

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

J. G. SNELL & BRO.,
EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.

Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 310-y-OM

S. COXWORTH,
CLAREMONT, ONT.

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshire Pigs and Peg. Cotswolds of the choicest strains. A few choice sows, six months old, for sale. Now is the time to order young pigs to be shipped in April and May. Nothing but choice stock shipped, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, or if convenient come and see my stock.—C. P. R. Station, Claremont, Ont. 316-y-om

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE!

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

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.

Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.
301-y-OM

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES—Two grand boars fit for service, also a few sows. Cheap. A. D. ROBERTS, Walmer Lodge, Ancaster, Ont. 315-y-OM


Improved Large White Yorkshires, Pedigreed.



We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to

Wm. Goodger & Son,
306-y-OM WOODSTOCK, ONT.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES



Sixty head of the best strains and quality. Write for prices.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,
CHURCHVILLE, - ONT. 314-y-OM

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

CHESTER WHITE SWINE



—AND—
DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. 310-y-OM

H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.,
Importers & Breeders of


OHIO IMP. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.



Size and quality combined. Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize both at Montreal and Toronto fairs, 1891. Sixty choice spring pigs for sale. 316-b-OM

E. D. GEORGE
PUTNAM - - ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine



The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 305-y

TAMWORTHS
—AND—
Improved Large Yorkshires.

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

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

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES
JOHN BELL,
Clydesdale Farm, L'Amaroux P.O., Ont.,

Offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 317-y-om

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



Standard - Bred Stallions

AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.

Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1136, sire of Egthorne 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Temple Bar 2.17 $\frac{3}{4}$, and forty-three others in thirty list. Other standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.

315-y-OM **CORNWELL & COOKE, Proprietors.**

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS

Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (12447), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. **A. M. Vansiele,** Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

\$50.00 FREE.

We offer in prizes as follows—1st, \$30.00; 2nd, \$15.00; 4th, 1 Box C. P. S., value \$3.60; 4th, 1 Box C. W. C., value \$2.40, to parties sending most words made out of the word "Cottam's" and eleven capital letters in next column.

COTTAM'S

P. C.

B. B. W. B.

B. S. C. P. M.

(Cottam's Patent Bird Bread.)
(Cottam's Bird Seed.)
(Cottam's Washing Compound.)
(Cottam's Baking Powder.)
(Cottam's Mustard.)

Old and young, everybody can compete. Mail 10c. for rules governing contest and we will send you a sample box of C. P. B. B., worth 10c.

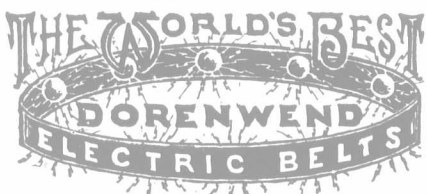
316-1-om **BART. COTTAM, London, Can.**



STOCKMEN !
USE
LEAVITT'S
DEHORNING
CLIPPER.

It makes perfect mules cuts all around the horn can be used by anyone and on any aged animal. It is positively the BEST! Endorsed by every V. S. and S. P. C. A. that have seen it. For circular giving testimonials, price, etc., address

S. S. KIMBALL,
Mangr. for the Dominion,
57 Craig St., Montreal,
P. Q. 317



CURES all nervous and chronic troubles—Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Liver and Kidney troubles, Female complaints, Varicocle, Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, etc. Sure cures and no drugs. Can be used with any truss, and helps to cure ruptures permanently. Book and all particulars free by mentioning **ADVOCATE.**

DORENWEND E. B. & A. CO.,

312-y-OM 103 Yonge-St., Toronto.

A PROFITABLE BABY.

ORANGE RIDGE, Manitoba, March 31st, 1892.

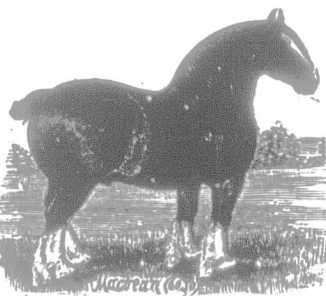
FRANK WILSON,
Agent "DeLaval" Cream Separators,
33 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR:—

We have received the No. 2 "Baby" DeLaval Hand Cream Separator, and we have got it set up and running nearly two weeks. We can find no fault with it as it does more than you claim for it. We enclose you the money for it. We think the machine is just the thing for this country where we have such extremes of heat and cold. I believe we are getting nearly 50-50 per cent. more butter now than we ever got before from the milk, and the quality is greatly superior. The machine runs wonderfully easy; I could turn it all day myself. You can refer anyone wanting a machine in Manitoba to me. Yours truly,

HENRY J. JONES,

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



— IMPORTED AND REGISTERED —
CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

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

GRAHAM BROTHERS

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

IMPORTED · HACKNEYS · AND · CLYDESDALES!

OF THE MOST POPULAR STRAINS OF BREEDING,
TOGETHER WITH THE HIGHEST

PRIZE - WINNING - INDIVIDUALS!

IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

Stallions by the Most Noted Sires for Sale.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

ROBERT BEITH & CO., 313-y Bowmanville, Ont.

Manitoba Farm Lands for Sale

— BY —
W. M. MOORE & CO.,

437 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON.

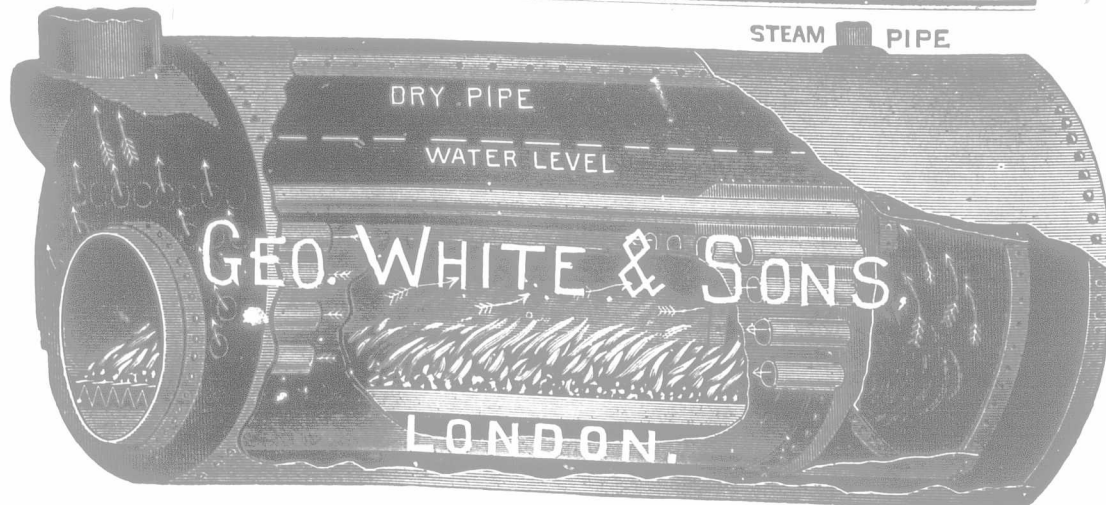
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n $\frac{1}{2}$	13,	6,	22,	10 00	n $\frac{1}{2}$	35,	10,	26,	10 00
n $\frac{1}{2}$	23,	6,	22,	10 00	e $\frac{1}{2}$	3,	12,	27,	8 00
e $\frac{1}{2}$	33,	6,	22,	10 00	n e $\frac{1}{4}$	36,	18,	27,	5 00
s e $\frac{1}{4}$	17,	6,	23,	15 00	All	12,	17,	12,	6 00

We have a large list of Manitoba land beside the above. We also have a list of Ontario Farm and City property, either of which we will forward to any address. Parties wishing to exchange Manitoba lands for Ontario property should send us particulars. We have some choice property to exchange. Ranches in Calgary district wanted.

316-f-om

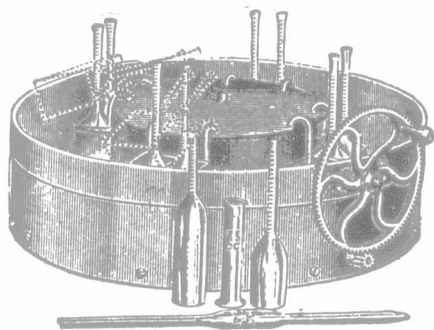
W. M. MOORE & CO.,

437 Richmond Street, London, Ont.



Whites' Wood and Straw-Burning Boiler. Special Internal Arrangements for Burning Straw.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.



BABCOCK MILK TESTER.

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

BABCOCK

MILK TESTERS.

ALEXANDRA

Separators (Hand and Power).

Butter Printers, - -

- Parchment Paper.

Nicest thing out for wrapping Butter.

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

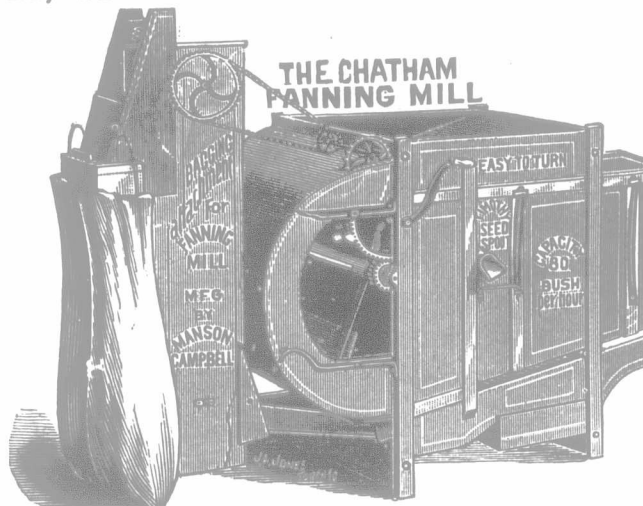
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND DIRECTIONS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATING.

--- CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. ---

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO.

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

317-y-om **CHATHAM MILLS NOW IN USE!**



2,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1886
2,300 MILLS SOLD IN 1887
2,500 MILLS SOLD IN 1888
3,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1889
4,000 MILLS SOLD IN 1890
4,600 MILLS SOLD IN 1891

Cleaning Al-ike Clover and Black Eye and Marrowfat Peas a special feature.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!

Over 7,000 Bagging Attachments now in use.

Bagging Attachment is run with a chain belt that cannot slip. The elevator cups are also attached to endless chain belt that cannot slip nor clog.

The Mill is fitted with screens and riddles to clean and separate all kinds of grain and seed, and is sold with or without a bagger.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Send for Circular.

MANSON CAMPBELL, 317-a-om CHATHAM, ONT.

SWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICES!

C. P. R. Lands in the oldest settled parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, previously priced at \$4.00 per acre and upwards, are now subject to

A REDUCTION IN PRICES AMOUNTING

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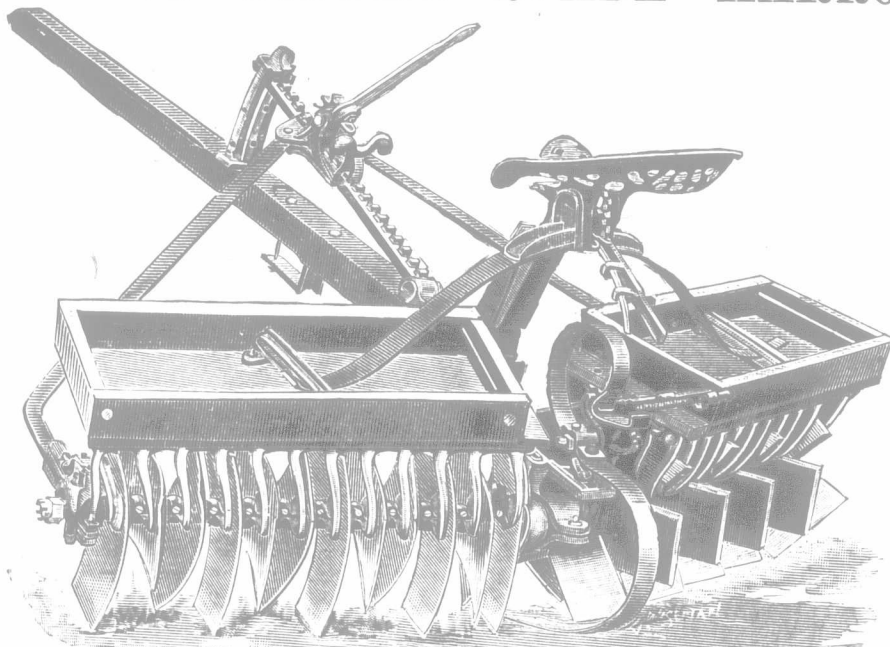


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