

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

U. I. Lumber Co., Y.  
Jan. 95

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



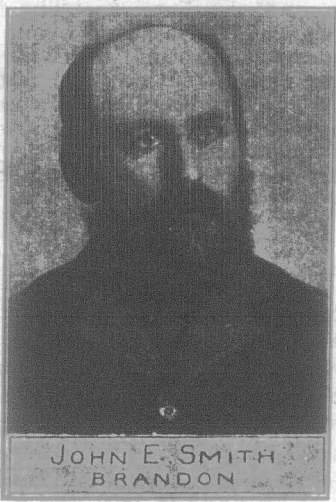
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

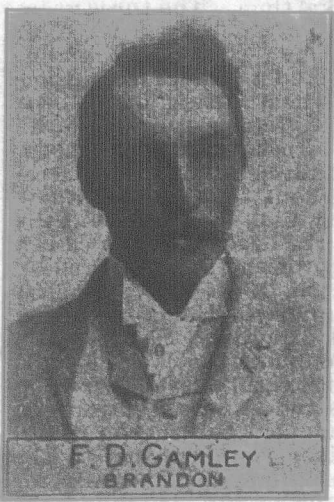
VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY 20, 1894.

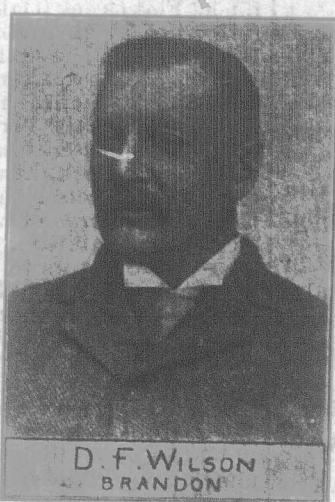
No. 368



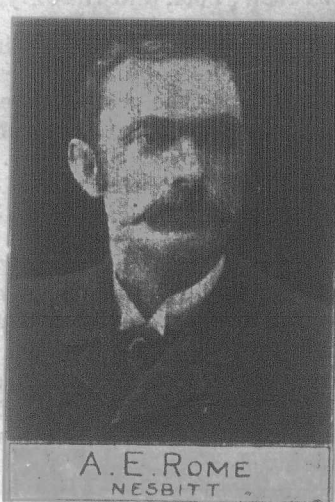
JOHN E. SMITH  
BRANDON



F. D. GAMLEY  
BRANDON



D. F. WILSON  
BRANDON



A. E. ROME  
NESBITT



J. A. S. MACMILLAN  
BRANDON



THOS. WALKER  
CARMAN



HENRY NICHOL  
BRANDON



HENRY TOKE MUNN  
BRANDON

PORTRAITS OF EIGHT SUCCESSFUL LIVE STOCK EXHIBITORS  
AT THE BRANDON, MAN., SUMMER FAIR.

A central agricultural experiment station and four or five branch stations are being established in Japan.

Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., has been elected Vice-President of the American Jersey Cattle Club at the annual meeting in New York.

Prof. W. B. Barrows has been appointed Professor of Zoology and Entomology and Curator of the Museum at the Michigan Agricultural College, to succeed Prof. A. J. Cook.

The Michigan Experiment Station has recently established a poultry department. It will be in charge of H. S. Dunning, who has had a large experience in practical poultry raising.

A law suit brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal against Mr. T. E. Cross, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for dehorning milch cows, was decided in favor of the defendant, the jury being out only five minutes.

Mr. F. L. Houghton, who succeeds Mr. T. B. Wales as Secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, has moved the offices from Boston to Brattleboro, Vt. Mr. Houghton is editor of the Holstein-Friesian Register.

Dr. L. L. VanSlyke, of the New York State (Geneva) Agricultural Experiment Station, whose extensive work on dairy problems is well known, announces that he has begun to prepare a textbook on the "Elements of the Science of Dairying."

From 200 to 300 horses are killed weekly at an abattoir on the outskirts of Brooklyn. The meat is shipped in bulk, pickled, to Europe. Nothing but good healthy horses are used, two veterinary surgeons being employed to inspect the animals, which come in from Philadelphia, Newark, Lancaster, Pa., as well as New York and Brooklyn.

A rapid extension has been made in the manufacture of butter and cheese in factories in the Maritime Provinces during the past two years. To meet the needs of the dairymen of those provinces, the Dominion Dairy Station, at Sussex, N. B., is to be used as a dairy school. A dairy school will also be established at Nappan, N. S., early in the season.

The Weather Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been enlarged in organization by the addition of a division devoted to the subject of meteorology in its relations to soils, especially the conditions of heat and moisture of the soil, and their relation to crop production. Prof. Milton Whitney, of the Maryland Station, will be chief of the new department.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Utah Agricultural College, has resigned his presidency, and returned to New Hampshire, his native State, to accept an agricultural editorship, and also the management of his family estate of 1,640 acres at Gilmanton, which he purposes to use as an experimental farm, for the demonstration, on a large scale, of modern scientific contributions to agriculture.

The Immigration and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons, Ottawa, has adopted a report from a sub-committee as follows:—"That it is desirable that substantial aid be granted to any company or companies who may undertake to establish and operate abattoirs and refrigerators in connection therewith for the purpose of slaughtering and the preservation of meats in a fresh condition for exportation."

The English Official Gazette announces that Canadian cattle imported into England will be marked at the ports of arrival, and that they will be isolated and killed at special abattoirs. The carcasses of such cattle are not to be removed without the permission of the Board of Husbandry. The lungs of these cattle are not to be touched until examined by the inspectors. This order goes into effect on May 15th.

Advices from England are to the effect that hay has maintained a high price, but complaints have come that the presence of pieces of wire in shipments of Canadian hay have caused injury to stock in several places. Unless care is taken in the packing in future, the reputation of Canadian hay will be injured. There are persons only too ready to make use of any flaw of this kind to decry Canadian hay. At the inception of the trade it is most important that no mistake of this sort be made, otherwise it may be damaged for a long time to come.

### Our Portrait Page.

JOHN E. SMITH, Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.  
*Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle.*

Mr. Smith is a Canadian of Scottish descent. He was engaged in mercantile business for ten years at Brussels, Ont. Came to Manitoba in 1881, and has since given his attention to real estate and thoroughbred stock. Has at present twenty-seven pure-bred Clydesdales, all registered, many of them imported animals, also fifty high-grade Clydesdales. Over 100 Shorthorns, all registered in Dominion Herd Book, and about the same number of high-grade Shorthorns, 35 Herefords, 10 Galloways, registered in their respective Herd Books; 30 pure-bred Oxforddown sheep and 90 grades, 50 Improved Large Yorkshire hogs. He was awarded 45 prizes at the Brandon Summer Fair, 1893—10 for Clydesdales, 18 for Shorthorns, 12 for Herefords, the sweepstakes for best mare on the ground, for best four colts the get of one stallion, for heaviest draught colt, and for best herd of cattle, the Shorthorns carrying the honors, Herefords, Ayrshires, Holsteins and Polled Angus being represented. The "Emporium" at Brandon, where the stock for sale is on exhibition, is one of the finest barns in the province, with all the latest improvements and conveniences. The breeding animals are kept at the "Beresford Stock Farm," where two sections are fenced for pasture, and two sections under cultivation, principally coarse grains being grown, wheat growing being a secondary consideration.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Balgay Farm, Brandon.  
*Leicester Sheep.*

Mr. A. D. Gamley was born at Lawrence Kirk, Kincardineshire, Scotland, in 1862. Left Edinburgh and landed in Winnipeg, February of 1882, where he took a position in a real estate office. The spring following he joined the survey party of Otto J. Klotz, who was then organizing preparatory to starting for the west. During the twelve months spent on the survey Mr. Gamley had a fine opportunity of seeing the country lying between the boundary and the second base line and Fort Walsh and the Rockies. The railroad was only built as far as Flat Creek (Oak Lake) then. The three years following '84 he managed a stock farm for A. J. Barnley, until he sold out and returned to England. Having already taken up land five miles from Brandon, he now commenced wheat raising on his own farm, but with very indifferent success, so he turned his attention to stock, principally sheep. Last year he bought a hundred high grade Leicester ewes, selected throughout Ontario, also a few Cotswolds, three of which took first prizes at the Brandon exhibition. At the head of the flock is a two-year old ram (a magnificent animal), bred by Mr. James Murray, Lyleton, Man., who took first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon. He is bred from stock from the flock of Mr. Kelly, Shakespeare, who carried off high honors at the World's Fair. Mr. Gamley is wintering eighty-seven breeding ewes, fifty-five ewe lambs and a number of wethers. His farm is admirably adapted for sheep raising, with the Assiniboine River running close to the sheep barn. The barn built last fall specially for sheep is probably one of the best of its kind in the country. The feeding is all done from racks, and the hay loft has a capacity of twenty-five to thirty tons. He also keeps a few cows and goes in for pigs and poultry. We regret that, owing to an error on the part of our artist, Mr. Gamley's initials appear on the illustration page as F. D. instead of A. D. Gamley.

D. F. WILSON, Brandon.

Daniel Fleming Wilson was born in the year 1854 in the town of Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, where his father, the late D. F. Wilson, who was a member of the Maux Bar, practiced his profession. On leaving school in the autumn of 1870 he came out to Ontario to "learn farming," as many young fellows do, and has nearly ever since been engaged in agriculture. For nearly ten years he remained in Ontario, most of the time in Simcoe county, but in 1880 moved to Manitoba and farmed in the southern part of the province for two years, when he moved to the Territories, returning again to Manitoba in 1889. The little Island of Man is somewhat noted for producing men of large size, and, though Mr. Wilson says "coming to Canada before he was full grown stunted him," we are inclined to doubt it, as he stands six feet one in his stockings, and weighs 224 pounds. He has a decided penchant for a Southdown, as they are the perfection of quality among sheep, and thinks they are the breed that should be used to grade up Canada's flocks with a view to export, believing that the first point to be aimed at is a mutton sheep of the finest quality. His flock of Southdowns is descended from sheep that were brought from the Model Farm at Guelph, and from F. W. Stone's flock; at present the flock is small, but it is intended to increase them considerably. Some years ago Mr. Wilson got from Ontario a very pretty heifer of a yellow color, which turned out an extra good dairy beast, and as her first calf came the color of the mother, it occurred to him to endeavor to breed a herd of these cattle for himself. Although progress has been slow, owing to the loss, before he was a year old, of the first suitable bull that was raised, he is persevering, and thinks he will soon be able to

show an uniform herd of exceedingly serviceable cattle. The original cow was shown at the last Brandon Summer Fair, and, although twelve years old, got third prize in that class, which Professor Shaw spoke so highly of (grade cow best adapted for the dairy). Mr. Wilson is also a poultry fancier, and his Brown China geese have attracted considerable attention at both the Winnipeg and Brandon shows for the last two years.

A. E. ROME, Evergreen Park Farm, Nesbitt.  
*Clydesdale and Coach Horses.*

Mr. A. E. Rome, of Nesbitt, was born in the year 1861, in the township of Westminster, County Middlesex, Ont., was brought up on a farm, and in the spring of 1880 came to Manitoba to carve out his future on the prairies of the great West, locating on a half section, 22 miles south of Brandon, in the Souris District, where he has devoted his energies to wheat growing and horse breeding.

Meeting with success in breeding grade horses and general farming, he concluded to branch out a little, and having always had a fancy for pure-bred stock, purchased in the year 1891, from Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont., the Clydesdale mare Lady Jessica [158]. This mare was awarded first prize at London, 1891, and was also awarded third prize in Toronto the same year.

Mr. Rome has also a coach stallion, four years old, dapple bay without a white mark, descended on both sides from celebrated ancestors. Young Tower (167) was foaled June, 1889, bred by Mr. La-beeve, Quebec, and sold to Mr. Beath, Sarnia, for the sum of \$425 when five months old. He was purchased by the present owner in the spring of '92, and brought to Manitoba. In Ontario this horse was the winner of many prizes at local shows, and since coming to Manitoba has won the following:—First prize at South Brandon, 1892; 1st prize at Glenwood Agricultural Show, 1893; 2nd prize at Brandon Summer Fair, 1893.

Mr. Rome is of opinion that if farmers would go more into mixed farming, they would not now feel the depressive times that this country is now undergoing. Evergreen Park Farm lies about two miles from Nesbitt, on the main line to Souris. By the appearance of the farm, buildings, stock, etc., Mr. Rome is one of the most enterprising young farmers of the district. The farm is well fenced, with gates leading into every field. The frame house and fine stone barns are situated about the center of the section, and not far from the main road. The buildings and lawn are surrounded with evergreens and maple trees, which add greatly to the appearance of the farm. Mr. Rome was recently married to a young lady from Stratford, Ont.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Brandon.  
*Shropshire Sheep.*

About two miles south of Brandon City is located the sheep farm of Mr. Macmillan. In 1892 he brought out from England a selection of 200 Shropshire ewes, having gathered them from among the first flocks in England. No such importation of Shrops has ever before been brought into Manitoba. Of the 3 magnificent rams imported along with the ewes, the best one was full brother to the champion ram of England in 1892, and has proved a splendid stock getter. The flock now numbers 400 head, including 100 ewe and 100 ram lambs. So well satisfied is Mr. Macmillan with the climate and conditions of Manitoba as a sheep country, that he intends increasing his flock by fresh importations in the spring. Mr. John Angus S. Macmillan was born in Yorkshire, England, and his thorough acquaintance with all the sheep growing districts enables him to make the very best selections. At the Brandon Summer Fair representatives of this flock won six first prizes and six seconds.

THOMAS WALKER, Carman, Man.  
*Holstein Cattle.*

Thomas Walker, born February 26th, 1858, in the County of Simcoe, Ont.; removed to Manitoba in 1882. At first he engaged quite extensively in wheat growing, but soon made up his mind that to be successful in this country other branches of farming must be taken up. After due consideration he decided on adding dairying, and selected the Holstein as the breed *par excellence* for that purpose, possessing not only great butter qualities, but having the large frame necessary for a profitable beef producer. In laying the foundation of the "Pine Grove" herd, he purchased that famous cow Bridgitte 194, bred by D. Pasman, Ranward, Friesland, and imported by B. B. Lord, Sinclairville, N. Y. As a prize winner Bridgitte has had a remarkably successful career, having won 29 first prizes and one second. After coming into the hands of Mr. Walker she dropped a fine heifer calf, which was awarded first prize as a yearling at the Brandon Summer Fair. To head his herd he bought from W. J. Young, Emerson, that grand bull Tempest Captain Columbus 3186, bred by J. B. Fort & Sons., Stronghurst, Illinois. This 3-year-old bull has already carried off two first prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial, and also first and diploma at Brandon in 1893. Mr. Walker's herd, though small, is very select, and as means allow he intends increasing it. His present location, one mile and a-half from Carman, is an excellent one for his purpose.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

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

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

CONTENTS.

- 197—Illustration. 198—Editorial Notes; Our Portrait Page. 199—"You Should Have It"; Canada's Columbian Victors—How the Public Appreciate Our New Premium Picture. 200—Spring Shows; Timely Notes for May—No. 2; Cultivation of Field Roots. 201—Stock Breeders at Ottawa; First Prize Essay; Profitable Horse Breeding in Manitoba and the N.W.T. 202—Institute Notes; Female Help; "Mud Fever"; Chatty Stock Letter from the States. 203—Millet Growing; Are Pigs Profitable in Manitoba; That Mixed Farmer Again. 204—Questions and Answers—Veterinary; Miscellaneous; Stall Fastenings for Dairy Cows. 205—Strawberry Culture; A New Label; Cleanliness in Relation to Cheesemaking; Farmer's Garden. 206—Poultry Raising from Another Farmer's Standpoint; Poultry on the Farm; Poultry for Profit. FAMILY CIRCLE:—207. THE QUIET HOUR:—207. MINNIE MAY:—208. UNCLE TOM:—208. STOCK GOSSIP:—211, 212. NOTICES:—209. ADVERTISEMENTS:—209 to 216.

"You Should Have It."

Under the above heading the Goderich Star makes the following observations:—"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is one of those publications that, once tried, will be found indispensable to the farmer, stockman or even the gardener or horticulturist. The issue for April 15 is particularly timely and valuable in the subjects presented. The information given for the orchard is very full and from the best authorities; there are hints from the leading packers on the now rapidly-growing hog industry; the dairy is well presented in a variety of points, and poultry and bees are each noticed by leading authorities. In fact, you will be interested and repaid by a perusal of this number, which is fairly representative of the character of this old and reliable publication. Send a postal card to the Wm. Weld Pub. Co., London, for a sample copy.

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Clydesdales.

Mr. Nichol was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, but while very young emigrated along with his parents to Ontario, where he was brought up, living upon a farm nearly all the time. For a few years previous to coming to Manitoba in 1880, he was working in the implement business for A. Harris, Son & Co., and came out here in their employ, being stationed for the first two years at Portage la Prairie, and in 1882 was sent to Brandon to open out business there for the firm. He remained in their employ till 1890, since which time he has resided on his farm a few miles north of Brandon, he having bought C. P. R. land in 1882 and another 1/4 section in '88. There are upwards of 500 acres under the plow, wheat, of course, having been the principle crop. In 1888 Mr. Nichol bought three Clyde mares and a driving mare, "Maggie B.," in Markham, Ont., and brought them out to his Brandon farm. He has now 11 registered Clyde mares, all Canadian-bred from imported sires, and of the hardy, blocky sort, with the best of feet and legs. In fact, he seldom requires to put a shoe on any of them. They run in weight from 1,300 to 1,600 lbs., and he finds them a capital farm animal in every way, working the brood mares on the farm. He has secured always a good share of the prizes at the Brandon Fair every year, and for the past three years the first prize on fastest walking team. The driving mare before mentioned has proved a fine breeder, having raised four strapping colts. He has now another driving mare, "Maud," and she also has raised some fine foals. These mares weigh 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. each, and so have weight enough to drag a plow when necessary. "Maggie B.," as a two-year-old won first prize at the Markham show in '87 over the filly that took first at Toronto. She has twice taken first place as brood mare and as single driver at Brandon Summer Shows, and was never beaten till last summer. But Mr. Nichol expects her to get there again. Mr. Nichol has now a fine shelter belt all around his house and buildings, which in a few years will prove a genuine shelter. And what is seldom seen in Manitoba, he has a very high board fence surrounding the stable yard, making it a pleasant place for the stock to exercise in. He always takes great interest in public affairs, and acted very acceptably as President of the Brandon Farmers' Institute during 1892 and '93. H. T. MUNN, OF J. D. MCGREGOR & CO., Brandon, Importers and Breeders of Draught and Carriage Horses, Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Tamworth Hogs.

Henry Toke Munn, member of the above well-known firm of importers and breeders of live stock, was born at Ashford, Kent, England, in 1864. Educated at Cambridge University. He came to Manitoba in 1886, and in the following year entered into partnership with Mr. J. D. McGregor, at Brandon, in the horse importing business, their first transactions being the bringing in from the west of several large shipments of western horses. In 1889 and the three following years the firm brought out from England large shipments of Shire, Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach, Hackney and thoroughbred stallions; in all upwards of seventy have been imported and sold. So well-known throughout the province are many of these horses that it is needless for us to mention them here. Any firm might well be proud to claim the honor of importing the three top horses in the coach class at the last Industrial Exhibition, not to mention the showyard victories of many others of their importing, not only at Winnipeg, but at nearly all local western fairs.

Besides horses, this firm have one of the largest herds of Polled-Angus cattle in Canada, and won the bulk of the prizes in this class at the Winnipeg and Brandon Summer Fair. Not only is this firm so extensively engaged in the pure-bred horse and cattle industry, but a couple of years ago they imported a number of Tamworth hogs from England, they being the first to introduce this breed into Manitoba. This breed of red hogs, long and favorably known in England, are bound to become favorites in this country; they are a bacon hog, long, deep sides, meat well proportioned with lean. They are very prolific, and are easy feeders.

In his regular letter, which appears elsewhere, our correspondent, "Scotland Yet," practically owns up to what has been all along asserted regarding the purpose of the British embargo against Canadian cattle. The Old Country feeder, he says, has now to buy his stores "in a protected market"—but he has to sell in a "free market" in competition with Chicago dressed meat. Why not call the embargo by its right name instead of slandering the healthy herds of Canada and going through never-ending "investigations" and "examinations?"

Pennsylvania is after the oleo interests with vigor. State Dairy and Food Commissioner Reeder has filed his first report at Harrisburg, instituting 56 civil suits for recovery of penalties and 45 involving criminal prosecution. Fully 50 per cent. of the samples of suspected butter submitted to test by Mr. Reeder proved to be oleo. There are 600 creameries in the State, and 1,800,000 acres devoted to the dairy interest. The entire capital invested is \$120,000,000, and the value of the annual butter product is \$20,000,000.

CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS.

How the Public Appreciate Our New Premium Picture.

From far and near encomiums continue to flow in expressive of the admiration excited by Canada's Columbian Victors, our new premium, wherever it has gone.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

"The victorious Ayrshires made a grand display at the World's Fair, and only second to the reality is the beautiful engraving entitled 'Canada's Columbian Victors,' issued by the Wm. Weld Co., publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London. It is a group of thirteen pure-bred Ayrshires, correct portraits of the animals that won the honors of the fair. The artistic work of this picture is highly creditable to Mr. F. Bridgen, who has brought out the fine points of the individual and the breed in a most admirable way. The enterprise of the publishers in producing a work of such excellence is also deserving of marked recognition.—The Globe, Toronto, Ont.

"Canadian cattle breeders were very successful at the World's Fair, Chicago, as they carried off many prizes. The exhibit of Ayrshires was especially good, and the honors awarded them exceeded anything anticipated by our breeders, as out of \$2,085 in prizes they carried off \$1,885. The Wm. Weld Co., publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London and Winnipeg, have just published an excellent engraving of the winners, which belonged to herds in Ontario and Quebec. The engraving is most artistically executed, every detail of shading and grouping being carefully considered and arranged by the well-known live stock artist, Mr. F. Bridgen, Toronto, who stands at the head of the profession on this continent. The enterprise displayed by the publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will, no doubt, be keenly appreciated by our breeders and dairymen, who are offered an excellent opportunity of securing a valuable memento of the great live stock contest at Chicago, where competition was open to the world, and where Canadians proved their superiority as cattle breeders.—The Mail, Toronto, Ont.

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE publishes an interesting engraving entitled 'Canada's Columbian Victors.' The animals portrayed won high honors at Chicago last summer, the grouping and shading is artistic, and the individual characteristics are faithfully brought out.—The Witness, Montreal, Que.

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, Ontario, Canada, has favored us with a very pretty illustration of 'Canada's Columbian Victors,' the Prize Winning Ayrshires' at the Columbian Exposition. The herd (thirteen in number) is composed of as perfect types of this well-known breed of cattle as may be found (possibly) in the world.—Drainage Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

"The publishers of the London FARMER'S ADVOCATE have just issued an engraving of a group of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, which won such a large number of the prizes at the Chicago Fair. It is a handsome engraving, and will serve as a permanent memento of the success of Canadian cattle at the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen.—Tilsonburg Liberal.

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has issued a capital plate of the prize-winning Ayrshires at the World's Fair, which will make an interesting addition to the adornments of every farm house in Ontario.—Algoma Pioneer.

PERSONAL OPINIONS.

"I received your picture 'Canada's Columbian Victors.' It is a good one, and well may the men feel proud who have their cattle shown in it. Have you any of the pictures left, entitled 'Canada's Pride?' I would like to get one."

THOMAS A. BOWLES, Fraserville, Ont.

"The beautiful engraving entitled 'Canada's Columbian Victors,' which for life likeness and artistic beauty is seldom equalled, and never excelled by any, will long serve to commemorate the great success of our young country at the World's Exhibition."

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklyn, Ont.

"Many thanks for your picture of the 'Columbian Winners' which you sent me some days ago. I consider it a very fine engraving and worthy of being framed for any farmer's home."

H. I. ELLIOTT, Danville, P. Q.

"We are very much pleased with Canada's Columbian Victors."

JAMES S. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

"Please accept our thanks for a copy of your engraving entitled 'Canada's Columbian Victors.' It is a very meritorious illustration, and I shall endeavor to have it framed and placed available to visitors here."

C. S. PLUMB, Director Purdue University, Agr. Experimental Station, Lafayette, Indiana.

"Please accept our best thanks for the very handsome picture 'Canada's Columbian Victors.' We have got it framed and hung up in our office where it will bear testimony to the excellency of Ayrshire cattle, and to the enterprise of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in producing a picture of such merit."

DAVID MORTON & SONS, Victor Soap Works, Hamilton, Ont.

"Accept my thanks for the handsome engraving entitled 'Canada's Columbian Victors.' I have had it framed and intend to hang it up in the agricultural recitation room."

H. B. GOODELL,  
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

"We received the engraving 'Canada's Columbian Victors,' and return our thanks for same. We are much pleased to see that our Dominion has done so well in the Ayrshire cattle line, and we are glad that there is a FARMER'S ADVOCATE to send throughout the country so pleasing a memento of her success at the Chicago Fair."

THE JOHN ABELL,  
Eng. & Mach. Works Co. (Ltd.) Toronto.

"Have received a copy of your beautiful premium picture, 'Canada's Columbian Victors.' Please accept my thanks. I am proud that Canada has such fine Ayrshires to exhibit, and proud of the enterprise of the ADVOCATE issuing such an excellent picture of them."

G. W. OLEMONS,  
Sec.-Treas., Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

"Many thanks for the handsome engraving which you so kindly sent me. I regard it as something well worth keeping, and in future it will hang on the walls of my 'sanctum' encased in a neat frame. It is a beautiful engraving."

JOHN D. MACDONALD,  
Editor and Publisher "The Advocate,"  
Picton, N. S.

"Please accept thanks for your premium of 'Canada's Columbian Victors' which I have just received. It is a very handsome premium and far more than I could reasonably expect."

GEORGE ALLAN,  
North Nation Mills.

"We hereby acknowledge receipt with thanks of 'Canada's Columbian Victors.' We consider it a very fine sample of art, and are sure you could not have chosen a more appropriate article as a premium for your valuable publication."

WATERLOO MFG. CO.,  
Waterloo, Ont.

In order to secure a copy of this beautiful engraving a reader has only to secure the name of one new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and forward it to us, accompanied by \$1.

### Spring Shows.

#### STRATHCLAIR.

The annual Spring Show which was held at Strathclair in April was a success. There was a good showing of stallions, the following being the successful ones:—Carriage Class—1st, "Wellgate," owned by Glen. Campbell; 2nd, "Canute," Menzie Bros. General Purpose—1st, "Tam o' Shanter," J. P. Pullys; 2nd, "Marquis of Lorne," H. Roberts. Shire—1st, "Early Morn," Gardiner Bros.; 2nd, "Better Luck," Glen. Campbell. Clydes—1st, "Wawanosh Chief," Menzie Bros.; 2nd, "Auld Muir," J. McDonald. Sweepstakes—Silver Medal, for best stallion on the grounds, went to Gardiner Bros. Shire stallion "Early Morn."

#### SHOAL LAKE.

The Spring Show was held on April 18th, and was fairly well attended. The successful exhibitors were:—Heavy Draughts—1st, Menzie Bros., on "Wawanosh Chief," 2nd, J. McDonald, on "Auld Muir." Roadsters—1st, McDonald, on "Prince Rupert;" 2nd, Menzie Bros., on "Canute."

#### BIRTLE.

On April 20th the annual Show of stallions and fat stock was held, Mr. Wm. Patterson being the principal exhibitor of cattle. The prize winners were:—Heavy Draught—1st, Thos. Young, Rossburn, on "Boughton Prince;" 2nd, R. W. Gibson, Birtle, on "Pride of Avon." General Purpose—1st, H. Witcher, on "Duke of Normandy;" 2nd, R. W. Gibson, on "Wild Boy." Carriage Horses—1st, W. B. Martin, on "Young Black Pirate;" 2nd, Jas. Aylsworth, on "Arrigo." Roadsters—V. Schwaler, on "St. Jerome."

#### MORDEN.

There was a fairly good turn-out of horses, though not what one might expect in such a district as Morden; but the roads being bad, and the seeding a little late, doubtless accounts for the Spring Show of 1894 not being better patronized. However, the quality was very good. Prize winners were:—Clydes (imported)—1st, Murray & Shortreed's "Sunbeam;" 2nd, T. Usher, Carman, "Clyde Boy." Canadian Draught—1st, J. Ewen, "Erskine Lad;" 2nd, J. Phipp, Calf Mountain, "Sandy Parks." General Purpose—1st, Jas. Bryan's "Young Drayman;" 2nd, Minor Simpson's "Black Douglas." Carriage—1st, Murray & Shortreed, "Egmont;" 2nd, J. A. Wright, "Troubadour." Roadsters (Standard)—1st, Geo. Cochran, "Bob Kirk;" 2nd, Dr. Tweed, "Coronado." Roadsters (non-Standard)—1st, H. P. Hansen, "Hartmont;" 2nd, J. Kennedy, "Blue Bull." The Clyde horse, "Sunbeam," took sweepstakes as best Draught stallion, and sweepstakes as best stallion on the grounds; and "Egmont," sweepstakes as light-harness horse. The great "Wildmont," who stands this year at Morden, did not compete, but Mr. H. P. Hansen exhibited a wonderfully attractive son of Wildmont's that was very much admired. He is not yet two years old, but a more promising youngster would be difficult to find.

### Timely Notes for May—No. 2.

#### "NOE VICTIS."

"Don't kick a man when he is down," used to be the old rule; the new seems to be "Get him down, then go for him." The farmers of Manitoba seem to be in the latter predicament. They are down, and everyone seems to be "going for them," from the Dominion Government down to the meanest money-lender and bailiff. The Government, through that marvellous financier, Mr. Foster, gives them a small present in the shape of a reduced duty on implements and free lumber. Then, for fear they might "wax fat and kick," piles on enough duty on coal oil, twine, etc., to prevent them gaining any wealth. The Local Legislature, in spite of its oft repeated assertion of being the farmer's friend, allows lawyers, sheriffs and bailiffs to charge such fees that a farmer is afraid to risk the laws' uncertainty and will generally submit to almost any imposition rather than go to the courts with it. The money-lenders go calmly on advertising loans at from 7 to 9 per cent., and then, when the farmer fly has been beguiled into the spider loan company's net, he discovers he is really paying 10 or 12 per cent., and often for a month or two more than he has had the use of the money. But even the worm will turn, and the Patrons of Industry are not going to submit in any tame manner. If the classes, as they choose to call themselves, persist in oppressing the masses, they will find that a new class will arise which will sweep them and their class legislation out of existence. Fellow farmers, is it not time you upheld the hands of those who are fighting your cause—for home and country? Your very means of existence are in imminent danger. Join your local lodge—put your own candidates in the contest for every position. We want farmer councillors, farmer Reeves, farmer magistrates, and farmer members of Local and Dominion Houses of Parliament. Put your own cause and that of your wives and your children before you. Vote for your interests purely and without bias; let there be no Grit or Tory in your election, only the "Farmers' Candidate," or you will be for ever as you are practically to-day—"hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those whom we have allowed to rivet the chains round our necks. Let there be no more "Woe to the vanquished"—but let us be the conquerors. Nominally, all men are equal before the law—let it be so in practice and in reality.

#### WAGES FOR 1894.

I find that wages are getting down to a living basis, and most farmers are doing with as little help as possible. It is better than the plan of hiring a number of men and trusting to luck and a good season to be able to pay them. But we want wages to come to something like Ontario rates. For, though we may pay no more in money, we don't get the work done that they do "down home," for, as a rule, the Manitoba farm hand is a greenhorn. We have too many useless characters sent out to us when we apply to any of the employment agencies, or even to the Government agents, who all seem to care for nothing but to get their pay—commission or salary—and they send the first man they have on hand, irrespective of what they are asked for. I have been humbugged so often with utterly incapable help that I won't have anyone without a trial, and I think it would be better if every farmer did the same. If a man goes into a bank or other office, he goes on trial for a month or more, and why shouldn't he on a farm? The wages for a good man seem to be this year from \$15 to \$22, and for boys from \$3 per month up. As a rule, the \$3 fellows are not worth their board.

#### LEARNING TO BE A FARMER.

There is a good deal of rubbish being published about farmers requiring premiums from pupils. Well, why shouldn't they? How else are they going to recoup themselves for the loss and breakages caused by these same pupils? Very often they are utterly useless for any other calling, and being gifted with strong limbs, they are expected to make good farmers. But farmers require something more than muscle, and these pupils are generally void of any desire to learn, "for any fellow can farm." I would not take any pupil for less than \$20 per month, and that only after a trial, and that he should be willing to work at anything. I would far rather pay \$20 a month to a man who knew how and could work. As for those chaps who want to learn farming by smoking cigars and riding the farmer's horses, loafing in taverns, shooting, etc., why, they must expect to pay for the trouble and annoyance they cause, and \$500 to \$1,000 is not too much to charge these gentry. There may be cases of hardship and imposition, but I have only come across one case in a pretty long residence here. And, for my own part, I don't want any pupils; they are generally an unmitigated nuisance.

#### LATE CROPS.

Owing to the late spring, many will find difficulty in sowing their oats in time to insure a full crop. Barley, I always consider, requires more care and preparation than oats. Sow an acre or two of flax on clean land; you can thresh it on a small scale with a mallet over a barrel, and the seed will come in useful for calves, horses and cows. Barley and oats mixed, sown for hay, make, according to Mr. McKay, manager of Indian Head Farm, the best fodder for cows, and are a sure crop. Hungarian grass or millet also make splendid hay, if not allowed to get too ripe. Rape is also an excellent crop for late fall feeding, and will grow very rapidly.

#### GENERAL.

Read that article of Mr. Elder's again, on "Seed and Seeding," in the ADVOCATE. Try to be honest, sow good seed, and sell it for what it is. All honor to such men.

Better to patronize a Hackney than a trotter, a Thoroughbred than a half-bred Carriage or General Purpose. You don't want a horse that is just fast enough to loose money, but a horse that is strong enough to work and good enough to sell well.

Have you been breeding those "long and lean" hogs, and how do you feel about it now, after you have tried them? Who had the profit on them, you or the packer who bought them? I would just as soon feed a long and lean steer as a long and lean hog—sooner, for the steer's food is a cheaper kind.

Try a shed for those implements; even the waggon will pay for sheltering, as will also the plows, harrows, wheelbarrow, etc.

Build a smokehouse, and try smoking your meat, rather than eating half-salt and half-fat pork.

Sow plenty of vegetables in succession.

#### INVICTA.

### Cultivation of Field Roots

BY J. B. K.

That good crops of field roots can be grown in Manitoba, if properly cultivated, is becoming more and more apparent; and the fact that we must gradually get into mixed farming will necessitate their being grown (at least until we can build silos), if we wish for the greatest success in that line. Though roots have not a high feeding value in themselves, they produce a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs, making the animal more capable of digesting rough fodder, such as straw, hay, etc., which is generally fed during the winter. A few carrots fed once a day throughout the winter to the horses and colts, and two or three turnips to the growing cattle, would greatly decrease the cost of wintering the horses, and increase the profits of rearing the growing animals, to say nothing of the advantages of feeding mangels to the milch cows.

In growing field roots, the soil should be first considered. Generally speaking, a sandy loam, two or three feet deep, rich in humus to hold moisture, would be best, with a subsoil of clay or fine sand, with ground water several feet below the surface. As will be seen, the advantage of having a subsoil of the kind mentioned is that in case of drought the ground water in the lower soil, if within several feet of the surface, will be brought up to the roots of the plants by capillary attraction; whereas, if the subsoil was of coarse gravel, the capillary attraction would only raise the water a few inches.

Having chosen a piece of land suitable, the next thing is to get it rightly prepared. In the fall apply well-rotted manure (it is hardly possible to get the land too rich), ploughing it in soon after, as the manure affords protection for grubs and worms, which have been increasing of late years. In the spring plough again as deep as possible, roll, and harrow several times, when it should be ready for sowing.

Turnips, Mangels and Sugar Beets.—Sow in drills, thirty-six inches apart on the flat and about half an inch deep; when third leaf is out, thin out to one foot apart in the row. The first week of May is the best time to plant the mangel and sugar beets, and about two weeks later the turnips. They should never be grown continuously on the same land, as they exhaust the soil.

Carrots.—Plant in rows eighteen inches apart; about the same time as mangels; when third leaf is out, thin to six inches apart in the row. Although carrots do not respond to heavy manuring, yet it nevertheless pays to manure liberally, but it should not be fresh manure, as it causes them to form crooked roots. They may be grown continuously on the same land. They should be cultivated once a week during the first of the season and enough to keep down weeds in the latter part.

The importance of summer tillage is not only to keep down weeds, but that it allows the air to enter the soil more freely, not only to promote nitrification, but also in order that oxygen may act upon the soil, and render the plant food contained in the soil more available to the roots of the plants. This cultivation should be performed more especially after rain, so as to break the crust; this will prevent the capillary action bringing the moisture to the surface, where it would be evaporated. If the land is stirred an inch or two, the tops of the capillary tubes are broken, thus to a large extent preventing evaporation from the surface, and most of the moisture from the soil would go out through the leaves of the plants. This tillage should not be too deep in dry weather, or it may cause the fibrous roots of the plants to go down for water below where the best manure and soil are situated.

If cut-worms make their appearance, the plants should immediately be dusted with lime. Top dressing the land with ashes greatly helps to exterminate the cut-worms. If only in one part of the field, they may be kept from spreading by putting a row of ashes around the affected part. Plowing late in fall also helps to get rid of them, as it breaks their cell which they have made for winter protection, at which time they are unable to make another.

**Stock Breeders at Ottawa.**

On Tuesday evening, May 2nd, the following gentlemen left Toronto for Ottawa, as a deputation to interview the Dominion Minister of Agriculture: Messrs. Arthur Johnston, of Claremont; John I. Hobson, of Mosborough, and Henry Wade, Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association. At Myrtle they were joined by Robert Millar, of Brougham, and at Ottawa by Mr. J. Y. Ormsby, of the Province of Quebec, and also Joseph Featherstone, M. P.; Jas. Rowand, M. P., and W. C. Edwards, M. P., representing various live stock associations. Besides the gentlemen above named, there were appointed on the same deputation Richard Gibson, President of the Shorthorn Association and Vice-President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association; F. W. Hodson, Secretary of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and D. E. Smith, Secretary of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association; but, unfortunately, owing to other pressing engagements they could not attend.

The object of the deputation was to urge upon the Government the importance of having certificates of registration in our various Canadian herd, stud and flock books recognized by the United States authorities at the custom lines. As matters now stand a certificate of registration in German, English or other than Canadian herd books is allowed as sufficient evidence of purity of breeding, but in the case of stock going across the lines from Canada, unless registered in the American books, duty has to be paid.

Following is a list of the horse, cattle, sheep and swine records, which we ask the American Government to recognize, and from which to accept certificates to enable live stock to pass duty free across the lines:—

**Horses.**—Canadian Hackney Horse Society Stud Book, Clydesdale Horse Association Stud Book and the Shire Horse Association Stud Book.

**Cattle.**—Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association Herd Book, Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association Herd Book, Canadian Polled-Angus Herd Book, Devon Herd Book, Canadian Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.

**Swine.**—Berkshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Poland China, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey and Tamworth.

**Sheep.**—Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, Hampshires, Oxford, Southdowns, Dorset Horned and Suffolks.

The other matter to be dealt with was to ask the Government for a grant for the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. As will be known by the readers of the *ADVOCATE* a year ago last December, leading representatives of all the different breeds of pure-bred cattle met at Guelph and organized the above named association, with the view of dealing with all matters of interest to stockmen properly lying within the province of such an association. A large board of directors was appointed, the aim being to give it a Dominion character.

Other meetings have been held since, and while the directors have personally borne the expense so far, it was thought only right to ask the Government for a small grant, to be used for the purpose of organization, including the expenditure on printing and the expenses of secretary, etc.

The Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, Dr. Sproule, having been informed of the proposed visit of the deputation, a meeting of that committee had been called for the forenoon of the day of arrival to take the questions into consideration. The subjects to be dealt with were very ably introduced by Mr. Johnston, followed by the other members of the deputation. Each question was exhaustively discussed by the members of the committee, and a resolution was passed strongly endorsing the request of the deputation, and unanimously approving a grant of \$1,000 to the Cattle Breeders' Association. We might here say that it was a very pleasing feature of this committee to see that party lines were thrown to the winds, every member, whether Grit or Tory, being desirous to give all the assistance in his power towards furthering the object the deputation had in view, believing that in aiding such measures they were working in the direction of serving the best interests of agriculture and of the Dominion at large.

In the afternoon at 2 p. m. the members of the deputation, supported by leading members of Parliament, had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, who listened most attentively to the case presented. The questions were again gone fully into and discussed at considerable length, the result being that the impression was left on the minds of the representatives of the associations that the hon. minister would recommend to his colleagues the granting of their requests. As regards the registration question he will open up negotiations at once with the American authorities.

So far everything had gone on very satisfactorily, and the programme, as the deputation supposed, had been completed. However, Mr. Cargill, the large-hearted and genial member for one of the ridings of Bruce, who, by the way, is an enthusiastic farmer as well as an extensive business man in other ways, thought differently, the wind-up of the day being a dinner party, when a very enjoyable time was spent in company with a number of leading members of the House of Commons.

Altogether it was a most favorable reception.

**FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.**

**Profitable Horse Breeding in Manitoba and the N. W. T.**

BY W. L. PUXLEY, WINNIPEG.  
(Continued from Page 178.)

The foal, with a good mother, should come along well its first summer—if foaled out of doors, say the last week in April, thereby avoiding the danger of blood-poisoning by absorbing the filth of the stable through its navel—learning gradually to eat grain with its dam, who, if she is working, should only be allowed to go to it when cooled down after work, the over-heated milk having a tendency to produce scours in the colt. I think it is a mistake, in the early months at least, to let the colt follow the mare at work, as the mare will probably have to travel further in the day than is good for the youngster. On the other hand, the danger of the colt taking her milk in large draughts at long intervals—the very reverse of nature's intention—is against keeping them long apart. The simplest way to overcome both these objections is to allow the mare and colt to run together on the grass during the early months of the colt's life. This will insure a larger flow of milk, besides allowing plenty of exercise in the open air at an age at which the healthy colt seems most inclined for it.

At weaning-time, if there are only one or two colts, and space allows it, I prefer putting them with their dams in loose boxes, turning the mare out during the day and feeding the colt inside. He thus becomes accustomed to her absence, and she, owing to diminished sucking and dry feed, soon goes dry. I think the plan of tying the colt in sight of its dam provokes a desire to suck, the inability to do which only frets him. Where there are many it is preferable to keep them all—or, at least, all of one size—together, and wean them at once, drying off the mares by hand. For, if they have been accustomed to eating grain with their dams, the change to dry feed will not be so sudden, and the company will largely compensate for the absence of the mares.

All I would do to the weanling colt in the way of training during his first winter is to thoroughly halter-break him, which should be done in a strong but pliable and comfortable halter before he is tied up at all, and accustom him to the handling of his legs and feet, and, in fact, his whole body. So many yearlings with bunches on their hocks attest to the disadvantage of too early training, that I should be inclined to leave this alone until the joints and ligaments were stronger, and, for the present, just let him grow; give him a good yard to run in during the day, fenced with rails, and see that none of the rails project to bruise or lame him as he skips around. Keep an eye to his feet, taking especial care that his toes do not become too long.

His second winter he may be gradually accustomed to the wearing of harness, and towards spring may be bitted. The making of the mouth by gradual pressure is a part of the breaking of the colt to which a great deal more attention might be paid, and which will be well repaid in any horse, but particularly in one intended to bring a good price. The kind of mouth that will allow you to "jest hang to it" is going out of fashion, and a pulling horse, besides the danger to its driver, if it should bolt, is so uncomfortable to ride or drive that no one will buy him who can afford to suit himself, and these are the buyers that make horse breeding profitable. The biting should be begun by putting on a smooth, straight bit, with large rings, allowing him to champ at this for an hour or so a day; later on gentle and gradually increasing pressure may be put upon the reins with the hand. The reins should not be buckled up to the roller until the mouth has lost its extreme sensitiveness, and, where the time could be spared to apply the necessary pressure by hand, I would not buckle him up at all in the stable, owing to the danger of toughening the mouth by the constant pressure. Take care that the mouth does not become sore, and if it should do so, drop the biting until it recovers.

It is, of course, impracticable to lay down any exact quantity of feed for the colt, owing to the difference in size and digestive powers of different individuals, but, when in doubt as to the exact quantity of grain, it will in most cases be best to risk erring on the side of liberality, provided that the maximum is reached by gradual increase from a small feed at first. If, however, a colt should at any time leave any of his grain in his box, a feed or two should be dropped and the succeeding feeds lessened in quantity. The grain ration should be given in at least three feeds a day, and not in such quantity as to exclude the desire for hay, which may easily happen to some colts, and which will surely cause indigestion sooner or later. Keep the feed boxes clean and sweet, and don't forget a lump of rock salt in each.

It is most important that the colt should be well fed—always with plenty of out-door exercise on any but the stormiest days—during his first two winters, but it is also important that he should be well-fed and exercised in succeeding winters if he is to arrive at his highest development; so keep it up.

His third winter he will be fit to put to light work—at first by the side of some fast-walking, level-headed horse, who can take along the whole load and the colt, too, if need be. If the breaking has been gradually progressed with he will generally not give much trouble, and all he has to do now is to take in the sights of the city, electric cars, trains, *et hoc genus omne*. By training a colt gradually from the time he is weaned, he almost grows into harness, and is, therefore, not much alarmed at any time by it; whereas, if left to run at his own sweet will until three or four years old, he not only has greater objections to being harnessed, but also greater strength to enforce them. The harness used for breaking the colt should be strong and well-fitting, it being far easier to avoid habits of bolting or kicking in harness, so often acquired through defective harness or reins, than to cure them when formed.

The grain food this winter should be oats—unground, I think—and plenty of them, with occasional bran mashes, say once a week, but I fancy that at present prices, or at any time when the price of one bushel of wheat shall not exceed that of two bushels of oats, it will pay to feed it to colts, with care as to certain points. Chopped wheat should not be fed without bran, on account of the absence of hull making it less porous in the stomach, and consequently giving less chance to the gastric juice to mix with and act upon it. A mixture of two parts chopped wheat, two parts chopped oats, and one part bran is, I think, better than an exclusive diet of oats. Oats are, undoubtedly, the best single feed for all horses, and especially those at work, but, with the above precautions as to its mixture with oats and bran, I think much more substance can be got into our colts with wheat than with oats alone.

In the spring the colt will be three years old, and this is, in my opinion, the time to sell him to the dealer to finish. But if you decide to keep him, he can earn his feed on the farm for another year, besides increasing in value. Be careful not to let him get into that way-worn, broken-hearted style of going, which spoils so many farm-broken colts; leave some life in him for the man who will pay for it. Sell whenever you have a buyer at a fair price; the younger you sell your colts the more room you will have in your stables, and the more time to give to each.

Whatever you decide to breed, breed only the very best—the best is none too good. Don't pay for a pedigree without the good points which it should ensure, but if they are forthcoming, then pedigree is above the price of rubies. Don't expect something for nothing in a stallion. Be willing to pay a fair service fee. Refuse any but a sound stallion, or, at any rate, one free from hereditary unsoundness. Breed in pairs. There is no sense in changing a stallion which produces good colts from your mares just for the fun of experimenting; the fact of your having a matched pair will not make either worth less, and may make each worth more. Breed with an object constantly in view, and don't keep changing. If the making of pure-breds is fraught with uncertainty, how much more must the alternate mixture of different breeds embarrass the breeder. Breeding with a fixed object has evolved the special breeds and brought them to their present perfection. There is every difference between crossing distinct breeds with a view to securing the excellencies of both—when one particular line is kept to—and mixing up all the breeds together, so as to turn the mare's womb into a surprise packet. The latter course of breeding at random can only ensure a return to chaos.

I will not attempt to make an exact calculation as to the cost of raising horses, which is a matter on which each breeder has probably satisfied himself, the point I wish to make being that if there is a profit in horse-raising—and I am quite satisfied that there is—it will be found in raising the best types of those in the greatest demand, and raising them well. I will, however, give a rough estimate as follows:—

Hay, in four winters, 1, 1, 1½ and 2 tons, respectively,	\$10 00
4 c., 5 tons @ \$2.00.....	8 00
Oats, 1, 2, 3 and 3 gallons, on a basis of 200 days, winter.....	45 00
total, 225 bushels @ 20 cents.....	45 00
Pasture, three summers @ \$5.00 per head.....	15 00
Veterinary attendance, say.....	10 00
Breaking.....	10 00
Service fee.....	25 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$115 00</b>

To this should be added about \$10 for losses. On the other hand, if the colt is broken by the owner, and earns his keep during his fourth year, his cost will be reduced by \$20, making the cost of a broken four-year-old, roughly, \$100.

As illustrating the prices brought by some of the classes referred to in the foregoing, I might mention that shipments of Ontario-bred horses have been sold in the last two years, by auction, in New York, at an average of from \$530 to \$565, which is said to have netted the breeders \$300 per head. These were bred mostly from Thoroughbred sires, though some were of Hackney breeding. We are, of course, in Manitoba, farther from New York than the Ontario breeders, but the demand for this class of horse is spreading in the United States, and will soon be very strong in Chicago and other cities nearer to us. But, allowing for the difference in freight rates, the profit is still worth trying for. The buyers will come when the horses are bred; we cannot expect them to come sooner.

Before concluding this essay, I would put in a plea for better handling of the horse in sickness. If he is ailing and out of sorts, don't wait till all the

amateur horse doctors of the neighborhood have combined to bring him to death's door—in futile attempts to expel bots, when the trouble may be only in his teething—before you send for a competent veterinary surgeon. On the ground of profit alone, it will pay to call him in early, as one good colt will pay for many visits, even if the comfort of the colt is not of much importance. Remember that the horse is by nature denied the chance allowed to man in the hand of quacks—vomiting—and his chief hope of relief is, therefore, in death.

In conclusion, there must always, no doubt, be an element of chance in this, as in all other businesses, but as men neither gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, so by no combination of chances can saleable horses be produced from a plug mare and a scrub stallion on starvation diet, under the lee of a snow bank.

**Institute Notes.**

**LITTLE MOUNTAIN.**

On April 25th an institute was organized at Little Stoney Mountain, under the above name, with about thirty names on the roll. Owing to the moist state of the roads, the attendance was not large. Geo. H. Greig, representing the Central Institute, assisted in organizing, and the following were elected officers: A. T. Preston, President; Jas. Walker, Vice-President; Val. Lawrence, Secretary-Treasurer; Jas. Galbraith, R. Waugh, Dan. Beveridge, John Taylor, Jas. Chambers, Jr., and F. L. Lazenby, Directors; L. Lawrence and T. Beveridge, Auditors. The next meeting will be held on May 24th, at 8 p. m.

**BELMONT.**

Jas. Dale Grund, a director of the Central Institute, delivered an address at this Institute recently, and we gather a few of the many good points made: "Economic Farming was," he said, "to raise the largest possible amount with the least possible cost, without permanently injuring the soil." Of the many theories advanced to aid in increasing the yield of wheat, he favored growing more barley, and seeding to timothy or some other hardy grass, for feeding cattle and hogs, and by these means increasing the profit and enriching the soil. He showed from the history of other countries that had been exclusive wheat growers, that such methods of farming must inevitably lead to failures, and that some system of diversified farming is essential to permanent success. He gave some valuable information, gathered during a visit to the district round Pilot Mound, describing many individual instances where substantial profit had been, and were being, made by feeding steers and hogs of good quality. While urging all farmers to go in more for stock, he recommended caution; better start with two or three sows than ten or twelve. Cheap buildings often answer the purpose better than expensive ones. He also pointed out the advantage of having profitable employment for twelve months of the year for the farmer, or for hired help, if necessary to have such.

**MELITA.**

At a meeting held some little time ago, Mr. Dobbyn read a very instructive paper on "Agriculture," from which we take the following extract, and would like to hear the opinions of others on the estimated cost of growing an acre of wheat:—

"I have great confidence in good cultivation being attended with good results in this country as well as in the East.

"Now, while there has been much said in reference to going into stock and mixed farming, I heartily endorse this system as a necessity to successful agriculture, but in view of all this, let us not lose sight of the wheat production. I might give you a few figures showing the actual cost of handling an acre of wheat, in my estimation, in Manitoba:

Value of land per acre.....	\$6 00
Interest at ten per cent.....	60
Cost of ploughing.....	1 50
Seed.....	1 00
Harrowing and sowing.....	50
Cutting and stooking.....	1 50
Threshing.....	1 00
Total.....	6 10

"Making a total of \$6 10, which would require 12½ bushels at 50c. per bushels, which price, I think, we can rely on getting one year with another, so that all above that would be a net gain. I think the wisest plan is to prepare most of the land we intend putting in wheat by summerfallow, securing all the manure possible, especially if the land has been worked for some time. If we can keep enough stock about us to furnish us with a good living and pay the necessary running expenses of the farm, we would do very well, and then we would be able to utilize the proceeds of our wheat crop to pay off our obligations. When we can place ourselves in that position, we will find we are on the road to success, and if our wheat crop should fail, as it did last year, as a source of revenue to pay our bills, we would not have to use up our credit to supply the necessities of life until we had another harvest. I think it a good plan to sow a good acreage of oats and barley for feed. If we have a good, large stock, we must not forget to provide for them. If I can secure the services of an extra man or two when threshing, I intend stacking a good quantity of straw, and should we meet with a very unfavorable season, and feed be scarce, two or three stacks of old straw would not come amiss."

**NAPINKA.**

Napinka Farmers' Institute was duly organized on May 1st, and despite the busy season, upwards

of thirty influential farmers gathered in the very comfortable hall of this bright little town. Seeding was well advanced in the district, the wheat being nearly all in the ground, and we saw some beautiful fields showing quite green. From inquiry, we learned that fully as large an area of wheat has been sown as in any previous year, and farmers are sanguine that the "upturn" has come.

Mr. G. H. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, representing the Central Institute, assisted in organizing. The election of officers resulted as follows: A. Cates, President; A. E. Slater, Vice-President; A. A. Titus, Secretary-Treasurer; J. Anderson, E. Evans, W. Fallis, W. Bridgen, D. M. Powell and D. Morrison, Directors; H. E. Montgomery and R. Cates, Auditors.

After very neat speeches from the President and Vice-President, Mr. Greig read a paper on "The Hog," descriptive of the origin and characteristics of the various breeds, and indicating what he considered the proper management and feed, etc. The paper was very attentively listened to. Mr. Daubney, editor of the "Deloraine Times," being present, was next called upon, and made a good speech, pointing out some of the many advantages to be gained through the institute. After a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, the meeting adjourned to meet again on May 28th.

**BOISSEVAIN.**

On May 2nd the Farmers' Institute was organized, at Boissevain. Considering the day was wet and cold, and farmers not quite through with the wheat seeding, the turnout was fairly good. Mr. Greig also assisted in organizing this institute, the following officers being elected: President, Alex. J. Cameron; Vice-President, Alex. A. Campbell; Secretary-Treasurer, O. A. Irvine, Directors—J. W. Taylor, John McAllister, —Clarke, John J. Hymers, Wm. Patterson and Jas. Donley. Auditors—Jas. Rae and Wm. McKay.

After some further routine business had been transacted, the meeting adjourned to meet May 19th.

**KILDONAN.**

The meeting held by this Institute on May 2nd was a particularly lively one. Papers were read by Messrs. H. Sutherland, S. R. Henderson, J. H. Gunn and H. C. Whelms, upon the subject of "Seeds and Seeding." Messrs. Sutherland and Gunn favored spring ploughing, thick seeding (broadcast), immediately after ploughing, before the land dried out, and urged bluestoning wheat, oats and barley. Mr. Henderson would sow more barley, and sow it earlier, and give it better cultivation and more attention than is usually done. A very interesting discussion followed the reading of each paper, and many good points were brought out.

**Female Help.**

A "Subscriber," from whom we frequently receive welcome words of commendation when articles meet her special approval, favors us with an article, over the *nom de plume* of "Aunt Elsie," on the burning question of "Female Help."

She refers in complimentary terms to "Invicta's" Timely Notes, especially his remarks in the ADVOCATE of January 20th on the *Farm Help* question. Proceeding, she describes very graphically the difficulties she experiences in obtaining girls to help in the house work. They are so scarce that they ask exorbitant wages for doing the least possible amount of work—won't milk a cow nor feed a calf, on any consideration; and, in fact, do pretty much as they have a mind to. She used to prefer giving out some of her sewing, and buying the boys' Sunday suits ready made, and doing the rest of the work herself; but now the family has considerably increased (unfortunately, all boys), and her best working days are over, so now she must have help in the house. Men and boys are now plentiful enough, often working for their board during the winter. "Aunt Elsie" says she looks for relief, to some extent at least, from the boys trained to do house work that are being sent out from England by some of the Homes. Mixed farming, she asserts, cannot be successfully carried on until more satisfactory help is available, except by those having the necessary help within their own families.

**"Mud Fever."**

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

The unusual prevalence of "mud fever" during the past month among the horses in Winnipeg and other parts of the Province, and the erroneous opinions formed from certain statements regarding the formidable nature and ravages of the disease, which recently appeared in the city press, prompts me to jot down a few remarks relative to the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of this, occasionally, somewhat troublesome, but seldom fatal, affliction.

"Mud fever," technically called *erythema exudativum*, is a non-infectious disease of the superficial layer of the skin, and consists of a congested or inflamed condition of the part produced by frequent or prolonged contact with irritating substances. The parts most liable to become affected are the breast and those parts of the limbs which are least protected by hair, but, in aggravated cases, the whole surface of the body may become more or less involved. The principal causes are exposure to wet and cold, washing the legs too often with cold hard water, contact of the parts with mud and other irritating material, and the foolish practice of clipping the hair and thus denuding the skin of its

natural protection. The symptoms are heat, tenderness, more or less swelling of the legs, and unwillingness to move on the part of the animal. The temperature of the body is from half a degree to two degrees higher than normal, and the pulse is correspondingly accelerated. The appetite, except in severe cases, is not perceptibly affected. The hair falls off and the affected parts become quite bare. The treatment should consist of a cooling and laxative diet, such as bran mash, containing a moderate quantity of flaxseed and a few carrots, or potatoes may be given daily with advantage. A few doses of diuretic and febrifuge medicine, say one drachm each of the nitrate and chlorate of potassium, given morning and evening in mash for one week, will be beneficial. A lotion, in which cooling, astringent and anodyne properties are combined, should be applied to the skin with a sponge twice daily. Horses, while suffering from "mud fever," should be kept out of the mud and wet. The mud in and around Winnipeg and some other parts of the Province is very strongly impregnated with alkali, and is, therefore, when coming in contact with the skin of horses, a prolific cause of this disorder. In preventing its occurrence, careful attention should be given to the removal of the mud every night from the skin and hair of the horse, and this is best done in the manner already mentioned, viz., by the use of lukewarm soft water and carbolic soap. The use of cold or hot water for this purpose is objectionable, and so, also, in my estimation, is permitting the mud to remain on the hair and skin until dry, and then rubbing it off. I think, for reasons not necessary to mention here, that the latter treatment is the most objectionable of all. After washing and drying off in the manner indicated, the skin of the legs and breast should be gone over with a sponge moistened with a weak solution of carbolic acid. Carbolic acid, one part; water, forty parts. Ointments and other oily or greasy substances should be avoided.

**Chatty Stock Letter from the States.**

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Top cattle prices, \$4.75, being 15c. lower than a fortnight ago, and \$1.60 lower than a year ago. Hogs, \$5.35, being nearly the same as two weeks ago, and \$2.40 lower than a year ago, when the great boom was still on. Top sheep, \$4.75, showing no change from two weeks ago, but \$1.50 below the prices of a year ago. So much for prices.

Supplies are running lighter than a few weeks ago. As compared with a year ago, weekly receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis combined show a decrease of 24,000 cattle, an increase of 37,000 hogs and a decrease of 45,000 sheep.

The quality of the cattle and hogs is very good. The cattle are better than are appreciated, as shown by the fact that buyers are paying about as much for 1,100-lb. steers as for ripe 1,500-lb. bullocks. The quality of the hogs is very good, though the weights are running lighter. Buyers complain of a scarcity of good thick fat 300 to 400-lb. hogs. The 200-lb. hogs, however, are more generally useful. The sheep are rather poor in quality, barring the remnant of the crop of fed Western wethers.

The bulk of the good 1,100 to 1,500-lb. cattle lately sold at \$4 to \$4.25; bulk of the heavy hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.35; light-weights, \$5.15 to \$5.25; sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.

The visible supply of sheep at present is not as large as it was at this time a year ago. Texas is the only region that has a big supply of sheep, and the drought has kept them in such poor condition that they will not be fit to market till later than usual. The sheep exporters are still doing quite a fair business at some profit.

Baby beef is more than ever the watchword of Western cattle feeders. There is less demand for heavy cattle than for some time past, and producers are not enjoying the spectacle of ripe heavy cattle, fed on corn for a full year, selling for less per hundred pounds than "nice little" cattle that have only been grained a quarter of the time. A dozen butchers can handle the carcass of a 1,200-lb. steer, where there is one who wants one that scales 1,600 lbs. alive. The matter of early maturity, however, is a good deal of a craze, and is liable to have a reaction.

Some choice coach horses recently sold here at \$400 to \$1,000 per pair, but both supply and demand are limited when it comes to the extra good ones at fancy prices. Current Chicago prices are:—Extra draft, \$125 to \$250; common draft, \$75 to \$115; express, \$125 to \$190; chunks, \$75 to \$125; chunks (Southern trade), \$40 to \$60; streeters, \$75 to \$100.

A Dakota ranchman, A. S. Robinson, of Dickinson, N. D., was here with 20 head of Hereford and three Shorthorn bulls to take to his ranch. They cost an average of \$90. In a quiet way the market for breeding cattle is showing a stronger undertone. There are no fancy prices being obtained, but breeders do not find buyers quite so scarce as they were.

Ohio graziers have lately paid \$400 for 1,150 to 1,200-lb. steers in this market. They want cattle fleshy enough to make early beef on summer grass with some corn.

Distillery cattle are beginning to move to market with some freedom, but owners who are largely the big slaughterers seem disposed to hold back in the expectation that prices will shortly be higher. If the labor situation was in better shape, and fewer mechanics were striking for wages before they fairly get to work again, the live stock trade would be in vastly better condition.

### Millet Growing.

There are several distinct varieties of this forage plant, of which Hungarian grass and common millet are the kinds most frequently sown. The German millet, a later variety, has been largely grown in some sections. The Experimental Station at Guelph, in conjunction with the Experimental Union, has conducted a number of tests of this plant, with the object of providing a good substitute for hay in the short years, and the reports are very favorable. According to the tests, the four best varieties of millet are: Salzer's Dakota, German or Golden, Golden Wonder and common millet, while Hungarian grass in point of yield was about equal to the German millet. Of Salzer's Dakota, the director of experiments, Mr. C. Zavitz, has the following in his report:—"The Salzer's Dakota millet, which heads the list in yield per acre for two years, is certainly an excellent variety. It did not do quite so well, comparatively, in 1893 as it did in 1892. It is a very strong growing variety and produces a large amount of foliage. It grows to a greater height than any of the other varieties and stands up remarkably well. Of the millets which have been grown on this farm for two years, Salzer's Dakota has certainly shown itself to be a most desirable variety. The Western-grown did very nicely during the present year, giving a large yield per acre. In three co-operative tests over Ontario in 1892, in which three varieties of millets were grown, the Salzer's Dakota gave an average yield per acre of nearly fifty per cent. over either of the other varieties."

In Canada, millet is grown almost exclusively as a forage crop either to be fed green or cured as hay. It is especially useful as a supplement to the hay crop in years of shortage, for a farmer can wait until he can estimate the yield of his hay or ensilage crops before sowing millet, which, unlike most other forage crops, does not require a long season to mature, and can be put in quite late in the season and still give a heavy cut of feed. The seed may be sowed either in drills or broadcast. The land should be rich, well fertilized, and the surface made very fine and mellow, so that the small seeds will not be buried too deeply. Millet will do well on any soil that will give a good crop of potatoes or corn. From three pecks to a bushel is sufficient when sown broadcast; if drilled, less will be required. The ground should be rolled immediately after sowing. The seed should be sown about the time corn planting is finished; when the weather has become settled and the nights are warm, which in most parts of Canada will doubtless be about the fore part of June.

Millet should be cut as soon as the heads are well formed, and before the seed begins to harden. As it ripens very irregularly, it is a good plan to cut on the early side, in order to get the best quality of feed. Cut and cure in the same manner as an ordinary crop of hay.

The chief objection to the general cultivation of this crop is that it is an annual, and thus the ground must be prepared and the seed sown each season. Another is that there is much danger in feeding large quantities after the seeds are ripe; though, from the evidence brought forward in response of Prof. Henry's call for practical experience in the feeding of millet, as published in the Breeders' Gazette, we would be led to suppose that the danger has been greatly exaggerated. The reports all favor the cultivation of millet, both as a hay crop and for green feed, but none of the writers have, so far, tested it as an ensilage crop. The following are a few extracts:—

"We have been feeding millet hay for five years, principally to young cattle and cows, and have never yet had a case of abortion that could be attributed to the feeding of millet hay. The millet crop, hay and seed, promises great things for the North Dakota farmer, and we shall be very slow in condemning its use in feeding horses and cattle. I never saw any ill effects from the feeding of millet, where care was taken at first by feeding very light."

An Oklahoma man says:

"I will say that I have fed millet for fifteen or twenty years, to all kinds of stock, and consider it one of the best grasses which we can cultivate here in the West, if properly harvested and fed; but millet over-ripe and full of seed heads is dangerous in the hands of an ignorant or careless feeder."

A voice from Nebraska says:

"The more millet the better. I find the steers like it, and never tire of it; but I must start them gradually at first, and then let them have all they will eat, and the more seed in it the better. I feed it to my stock cattle, calves, cows in calf, horses, hogs, and everything that will eat it, and they all do well. I have been in the stock business for ten years, and have fed millet every year, and never had but one cow lose her calf, and that was caused by a dog running her a mile (the dog met with a loss, too)."

In Indiana man reports as follows:—"I have used millet for five years, and would rather have it than any rough feed I have ever used. Last winter I wintered my cattle on it without any grain."

A farmer from Wisconsin says that millet carried him through the winter. Owing to the severe drought of the summer, the grain all failed. He sowed German millet as late as July 2nd, and wintered nine horses, three mares in foal, twenty-six cows, eight calves, twenty sheep, ten pigs and sixty chickens, on nothing but millet.

We would caution our readers to use great care in their selection of millet and Hungarian grass seeds to obtain that which is pure and free from fowl seeds, as much mustard and similar weeds have been introduced into Manitoba and the Northwest in this way. To such an extent was this the case that in some sections every farmer who was growing millet could be pointed out at a distance by means of the yellow mustard blossoms in the crop.

### Are Pigs Profitable in Manitoba.

(Paper prepared by D. F. Wilson, Brandon, Man., for the Dominion Swine Breeder's Association.)

It is often asserted by farmers in this Province that "pigs do not pay," and many really believe it. This statement has, however, on others another effect, that of causing them to look into the matter and see if it is so. In Ontario, farmers grow peas to feed to pigs, and these peas are seldom worth less than 60c. per bushel, and the land that they are grown on may be worth \$50 per acre. In the Old Country barley is generally grown to feed pigs, and it is grown on lands still more valuable than the Ontario lands; so it does seem strange that the Manitoba farmer cannot make it pay him to grow pork with his cheap feed, worth, say 30c. per bushel, and on his cheap land, worth, say \$10 per acre. It may be urged that the farmers in the Old Country and Ontario get a better price for their pork than does the Manitobian, and this is certainly true of the Old Countryman, for the home grown; home cured bacon and hams of England always sell for a good price. But this cannot be said of Ontario, for though live pigs and green pork are in steadier demand there than in Manitoba, cured meat is worth considerably more in the latter than in the former Province.

In the older provinces farmers grow pork for their own use, if they do not do so for sale; in Manitoba farmers are inclined to buy their meat, saving all the wheat possible, with the hope that the wheat will pay the meat bill. If, then, they have some frozen wheat, it is sold at a low figure to a grain buyer, who ships it to Ontario, where it is sold to a farmer who feeds it to his pigs, sells his pigs to a pork-packer, who sends his meat to Manitoba, where it is retailed to the man who grew the wheat, who has to pay a profit to the grain buyer, the farmer who fed the pork, the pork-packer and the store-keeper, as well as the freight both ways. All this the Manitoba farmer pays because he has a craze for growing wheat, and being buried up in his own idea, he believes that there is something mysterious in Manitoba, her climate, her feed, possibly her pigs; there is something, at any rate, which prevents there being any money in pigs.

The experiments made in feeding frozen wheat to pigs at the Central Experimental Farm, it seems to me, ought to have some lessons for farmers; still, I have heard one or two say that they did not believe that such high returns had been made. Again, a great many have said that, though it could be done at the Experimental Farm, the ordinary farmer could not get such returns for the food consumed. These men evidently look at the best returns made in any of the tests (in rough figures, 1 lb. of gain for 3½ lbs. of frozen wheat fed), forgetting that further down the list the figures showed that in some cases it took a considerable amount of wheat to produce a pound of gain in the pig; in fact, a no greater yield than the ordinary farmer would expect to get. Now, here is the point: It was only when the wheat was fed in a certain state to pigs of a certain age that the highest returns were made; any departure, either in age of animal or difference in preparation of the food, reduced the gain per bushel of wheat. It is such tests as these that show one the great advantages of experimental farms. For, though the farmer may try different ways of feeding, he is unable to make reliable tests in which different methods are tried under exactly the same circumstances.

It must, however, be remembered that at experimental farms they give the pigs rational treatment; for instance, the pigs, when being fed for a test, do not have to pull the flesh off themselves by pulling their legs out of five or six inches of soft mud, which sometimes they have to do in farmers' pig-pens, nor are they left without plenty of bedding when the nights begin to get cold in the fall, as is sometimes seen in Manitoba. Before farmers condemn these tests as being of no use to them, because they cannot follow the example, they should look in their pens and see if their pigs are sufficiently comfortable to lay on flesh, for comfort is cheap food.

Some few years back there was a pig boom in Manitoba; every one wanted pigs, and they paid very high prices for them. The result of the boom was an over-production, and pigs dropped till it was hard to give the young ones away. Consequently, farmers went out of them suddenly, and the next thing that they had was a lot of frozen wheat, with no pigs to feed it to. This over-production was not an over-production of pigs, but of green pork, for at the time bacon and hams were being largely imported; but as farmers could not kill their pigs and sell them at once, they were not satisfied, and went out of pigs. There were then no pork-packing establishments in the country, but what was to prevent them curing their own pork and selling it in the shape of bacon and ham? I have, by doing so, nearly doubled the price of what I had to sell. In the Old Country the home-cured bacon commands the highest price, and I have known in this country English people enquiring of farmers (also English) if they had any bacon of their own curing. This is a subject to which the Manitoba farmer should give serious consideration, for though there is now a pork backing-house in Winnipeg, it will probably be like the other establishments in the Northwest which manufacture farmers' produce, and want the

bulk of the profits, leaving the farmer as little as possible—so little, very often, that they produce at an actual loss.

Another thing which the Manitobian seems to acknowledge is, that wheat is the one grain grown in the Province suitable for pig feed. There is certainly in this country of wheat growers a very large amount of waste wheat of one kind or another, which is suitable for pigs, and it is a rare thing to find a farmer growing feed specially for his pigs. Oats or barley are seldom a failure in Manitoba, and they are generally grown on land which is considered not quite good enough to put wheat on, and yet they often give immense yields. Very few people ever think of feeding oats to pigs, but it must be remembered that England's most noted bacon (the Cumberland bacon) is fed on oats. Had many of the wheat growers gone in for oats and barley, and made bacon of it, they would have been better off than they are to-day.

Speaking of waste wheat, many Manitoba farmers draw their wheat right from the threshing machine to the mill or elevator, where it is weighed, and ample allowance made for dirt, small wheat, etc. At the elevators these screenings are generally used for making steam, and often there is enough of them to save the elevator man buying fuel at all. At the mills they are chopped and sold to the farmers, and I know that this fall there are farmers that are selling uncleaned wheat at the mill and afterwards buying chopped wheat for their pigs at \$10 per ton, which is their own screenings that they were generous enough to give the miller. When farmers do such things, it is not surprising that they say, "pigs do not pay," and we may safely say that their charge is not proven.

### That Mixed Farmer Again.

After reading "A Mixed Farmer's Ideas on Mixed Farming," I can hardly refrain from writing a reply. He says he is confident in asserting that the country south and north of Winnipeg has not, in a period of fifteen years, lost as much as one whole crop by frost, and that, in the same district, any kind of stock raising shows a much greater percentage of loss in the same period. Now, he does not say how much greater, and neither does he give any figures or statements to prove in any way that such is the case. He then goes back to 1885 to give the average grain and cattle per family raised in Portage la Prairie and Springfield, etc. I think that the yield now would differ greatly from 1885. He forgets to say that Portage la Prairie is a wheat-raising country, and consequently land must be more valuable than Springfield, which is a grazing district. He seems to forget that out West and around here, in fact all over the Province, the machine men had great difficulty in getting money owed to them for machinery, and in nine cases out of ten, where they could not get it, it was because the farmer had no stock. I know quite a few farmers where I am that have taken loads of pork to Winnipeg and, even with the low prices, got \$150 and \$175 for a load, which paid the debts, etc., on the farm, because the wheat could not do it, and I am sure it is the case that, although they only got 5½ and 5¢ cents a pound for pork, they made 75 cents a bushel out of their wheat, which they could only have sold for 45 cents. One man, in particular, took four fall chickens and three dozen eggs; he got 12 cents a lb. for chickens and 30 cents a dozen for eggs, making \$2.04 for 18 pounds' weight. His neighbor, who went with him, drove two fat cows in and got \$65 for the two, making 5½ cents a lb. for his beef. I fed those two cows myself, and only gave them hay morning and night, turned them out all day to the straw pile, and they went down to the river to drink. I ask anybody was there not good profit in that? He does not say that at or near Portage are herds of cattle, which, I believe, are far ahead of wheat fields—Mr. James Bray's famous Jersey herd, for instance, and others that I might mention. If in Ontario, he says they can raise wheat and make it pay on land worth \$50 an acre, why can they not here? If he would stop to think, and be a little reasonable, he would not say that. Many a farm in Ontario, say of 100 acres, may be worth \$5,000, or \$50 an acre, but it is the house, the barns and arrangements for stock that make up the \$5,000, and probably no single acre would be worth \$50 for raising wheat.

He goes on to say that it is not sound logic to urge a farmer to take to mixed farming to keep up the fertility of his land when he can buy new land for \$2.50 to \$5 an acre. Now, if you buy more land, it will be farther from your house and stables, and you will have all the farther to go to cultivate that land, which will take a great deal of time that might be better spent on land near your stable. He does not say that it will also cost \$5 or more an acre to break, backset and prepare for next year's crop, and, if he pays \$5 an acre for his land, that means \$10 an acre. Many will agree with me in saying that it does not cost \$10 to manure an acre of land that is near the stable, if, when you clean out the stables, you do as I do—haul it out and spread it over the snow; it does not take long, and, from experience, and also from many letters and paragraphs I have read, I believe that it does equally as well, if not better, than if hauled out in the spring.

J. A. WHITEHEAD,  
Green Ridge, Man.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## Veterinary.

## FAILURE IN MILK SECRETION.

W. B. BROWN, Tarbert:—"We have a very peculiar trouble with the cows in this neighborhood. There are a number which have no milk at the time of calving, though they have been well-wintered, some on hay and roots and others on hay and grain. The cows are in first-class order and seem healthy in every way save the fact that no milk can be obtained from cows which gave a large quantity last year. There is no inflammation of the udder or any apparent cause for the trouble."

Not being able to diagnose the case from the information given in the above letter, we wrote asking for a fuller description of the symptoms. In his reply Mr. Brown stated that the cows affected had been fairly well wintered on hay and roots, while others, on precisely the same feed, are doing well. The hay appeared to be all right; part of it was June grass and was cut on the ripe side. His letter was accompanied by the following communication to the *ADVOCATE* from his local veterinary adviser, Dr. Appleyard, of Grand Valley, Ont.:

"Agalactia, the name of the disease, or rather neurasthenia, first appeared in this neighborhood two years ago last spring, both mares, cows and ewes being affected, the former to such an extent that nine folds out of every ten born before the 15th of May died from the want of proper nourishment. This spring cows are affected most frequently. Almost every day somebody applies to me for medicine to cause the milk to flow. I am not able to give the causes of this trouble, as it affects cows in all conditions; those that have been well stabled all winter and are in good flesh have been troubled as frequently as those in more unfavorable condition. The breed appears to influence it very considerably, grade cows ranking first in the percentage of those attacked. I have never seen a Jersey cow affected, and Holstein and Durham cows appear to rank between the grades and Jerseys. This condition may be described as a neurasthenia, or a not-to-be-explained condition of the nerve centre governing the mammary gland. During pregnancy the overplus of nourishment taken into the system by the cow is directed to the growth of the foetus. After calving this overplus is directed to the mammary glands to produce milk for the maintenance of the offspring.

I have not treated any of these cases further than advising to feed on bran mash and boiled oats, milk the cow three or four times a day and rub with brandy or some other stimulating liniment.

The only medicines indicated are nerve tonics, such as preparations of phosphorous, iron and strychnine.

Fresh grass is the best milk-producer at this time of the year, and is of more value than any medicine in cases in which there is no apparent disease.

E. APPELYARD, V. S.

The disease which has been so very thoroughly described in the above letter is one about which very little is known, either as to cause or remedy. It was first noticed in this section about two or three years ago. I have been called upon to treat a large number of cases during the past season. The disease is supposed to be due to a fungus on the stalks and leaves of oats and grasses, especially June grass and coarse swamp grass. The presence of this fungus is shown by a slight roughness of the stalks, but in many cases this is so slight as to be invisible to the naked eye. There is no remedy known for either the fungus disease or its effects upon cows. In my practice, however, I have been very successful in giving doses of Epsom salts, which have a stimulating action upon all the glands of the body, the mammary glands included. Give from a pound to a pound and a half every three or four days, according to the size of the cow and the effect which it has. Care should be taken not to bring on too excessive purging. This treatment should be persisted in until an improvement is noticed. It would be well to change the feed, giving as little of the June grass, swamp hay or oat straw as possible. In this district, when called upon to treat a cow for this disease, we almost invariably find that they have been fed upon oat straw.

J. H. TENNENT, V. S.

London, Ont.

## INJURED HIPS.

TYSON BARNES, Hampton Station, N. B.:—"I have a Jersey heifer, 2-year-old, which calved about a fortnight ago. Since calving she seems to have lost the use of the left hind leg from hip down. She did not eat anything for two days after calving. She is swelled from left hip to root of tail. Have bathed her leg with turpentine. I feed her English hay and middlings."

Owing to the early age at which the heifer calved, the swelling and lameness is probably due to some injury to the hip bones at the time of calving. In the young animal the bones which form the pelvic arch are not completely ossified, being joined together by cartilage. In calving, this cartilage is liable to be torn or strained. The heifer will likely recover in a short time, but the hip-bone may be permanently lowered, or if a serious case, the leg may be dragged somewhat. Keep her as quiet as possible; foment with warm water and apply a good stimulating liniment to the hips. A good one may be composed of the following ingredients:—Ammonia, 8 drachms; turpentine, 2 drachms, and sweet oil, 8 ounces.

J. H. TENNENT, V. S.

London, Ont.

## PREVENTING THE GROWTH OF HORNS.

W. H. TEETER, Barrow Bay:—"Will you please send me the best and easiest method or receipt for stopping the growth of horns on calves?"

This question was fully answered in our issue of Sept. 1st, 1893, caustic potash being the remedy recommended.

## SHEEP SWELLING UNDER THE JAW AND SWELLED LIPS.

R. H., Pender Island, B. C.:—"This winter I had a few of my sheep that had a soft swelling under the jaws, which caused them to fall away in their feeding and flesh; also during the past winter I had some sheep that swelled in the lips, and my neighbor's sheep took it in a much severer form; their lips festered and bled, but the disease went away just as suddenly as it came, leaving no visible effects. Please tell me the cause of both diseases and prevention remedies. I do not find in 'Randall's Practical Shepherd' a satisfactory explanation of either of these particular ailments."

Both the ailments are slightly epidemic, but, as was the case in this instance, not as a rule serious in their nature. For the lip trouble, applications of sulphur and lard or sulphur and tar are recommended, and for the swelling, hot fomentations. As soon as any cases are noticed separate the animals affected from the others, and treat as directed. Outbreaks of this kind have been noticed on returning from the fall exhibitions. If allowed to run on until lambing time, the results may be more serious.

## A DEAF HORSE.

E. T. GORRELL, Pilot Mound, Man.:—"A week ago I went out shooting, driving a good six-year-old horse; only fired three shots; the last one appeared to frighten him very much, and next day he was so deaf he could not hear a person's voice unless close to his head, and that frightened him. Can anything be done to cure the deafness?"

If the deafness was caused by the discharge of firearms close to the ears, it will most likely only be of temporary duration, and no treatment, medical or otherwise, will be necessary.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.

## BROWN-COLORED MILK.

C. FIDLER, Reaburn, Man.:—"A cow just calved gives brown milk. It is her fourth calf; she eats and drinks all right, and is otherwise well."

We suppose you have made due allowance for the normal color of the first milk after calving (colostrum), which is of a deep yellow tinge. The brown color of the milk is due either to congestion, inflammation or some other abnormal condition of the lacteal system. If the milk does not become natural in color in four or five days after calving, the cow should be given the following purgative:—Epsom salts, one pound; nitrate of potassium and ground ginger, of each half an ounce; treacle, one pint; dissolve all in one quart of hot water and give in one dose. Follow this up by giving in bran mash every night for a week, bicarbonate of potassium, half an ounce.

W. A. DUNBAR.

## Miscellaneous.

## DOES BUCKWHEAT ENRICH THE SOIL?

The question is asked:—"Does buckwheat enrich the soil, as in some sections it is regarded as an improver of poor soil? Does it add anything to the productiveness of the soil, and if so, in what manner?"

We cannot do better than give the answer to this question which was given by such a well-known authority as Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University:—

"Buckwheat does not add any fertilizing material to the soil, as it is not a nitrogen gatherer, but, from the fact that the land for this crop is usually prepared in warm weather, it gives opportunity for nitrification to take place, and thereby makes the plant food available. The tap root of the buckwheat plant does serve to bring the ground into a good mechanical condition. This, of course, would improve the productive power of the land; so, while it may be said that buckwheat does not enrich the land, it does under many circumstances so improve the mechanical conditions that subsequent crops do better than they do after many other crops. A good buckwheat crop is due more to the condition of climate than of soil. It has the power of taking up and assimilating tough plant food; that is to say, food that cannot be reached by such plants as wheat and barley, which require that their food be in the best possible condition; that is, readily soluble. This peculiarity of the buckwheat plant, in common with some others, is due, as it is supposed, to the power of the roots in excreting materials which act upon the plant food in the soil, although this has not been proved. Usually buckwheat is raised on rundown farms in this locality, for the object of bringing up the land on which other more exacting crops cannot be raised. If the farmer will cast in the fertilizers with a liberal hand, I can see no reason why a buckwheat crop may not only be profitable, but improve the land for other crops. Perhaps it is not known that corn does not do well after buckwheat."

## SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

DAIRY FARMER:—"Would the *ADVOCATE* inform me what are the symptoms of tuberculosis, and how I can determine if a cow is ailing from that disorder?"

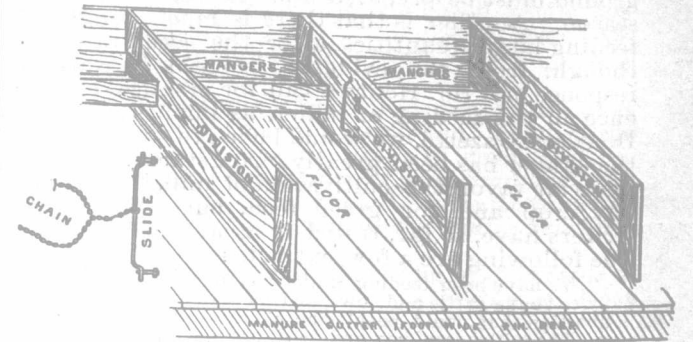
In the chronic cases the disease may last for months or years unperceived even by a skillful veterinary surgeon; in acute cases it may prove fatal in a month. In early stages the cause of suspicion may be an occasional cough when the animal leaves the hot stable for the cold outer air, when it is suddenly raised in the stall, when it is run a short distance, when it drinks cold water or when it eats dusty food. The cough is usually small, dry and wheezing, and may be repeated several times. When run or driven rapidly the animal proves short-winded. At this time the animal may show as good spirits, as mellow a skin, as good an appetite, as rich and abundant a flow of milk, and as much propensity to fatten as its fellows. "In the advanced stages of lung tuberculosis," says Dr. Low, "everyone can recognize the consumptive animal. It is miserably poor and wastes visibly day by day, the dry coat of hair stands erect, the harsh scurfy skin clings tightly to the bones, the pale eyes are sunken in the sockets, tears run down the cheeks, a yellowish, granular, foetid and often gritty discharge flows from the nose, the breathing is hurried and catching, the breath foetid. The cough is weak, painful and easily roused by pinching the back or breast or striking the ribs. Tapping the ribs with fingers or fist and applying the ear detect far more extensive changes, including in many cases evidences of blowing into empty cavities (vomicæ) and loud gurgling. Temperature may vary from below normal to 107° Fahr."

The hypodermic injection of tuberculin is the only test known at present which will give evidence of the disease in the incipient stages. This causes a rise of three or four degrees in the temperature of an affected animal. That it is an infallible test is disputed by some.

## Stall Fastenings for Dairy Cows.

BY GEORGE REBURN, ST. ANNE'S, P. Q.

I would by all means advise the use of the chain in tying cattle. After twenty years experience, I have found this to be the best way. I shall never forget the first time I saw cattle fastened in stanchions; it reminded me of the pictures that I had seen of the way prisoners were punished in the olden times by being put in the stocks, and I cannot understand how any enterprising breeder would for one moment endure it in his buildings. The way we fasten our Jerseys is by a chain sliding up and down on an iron rod, made with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. iron, twenty inches long, bolted to the side of the division top and bottom. All our cows are in single stalls (which is by far the best) four feet wide by seven feet in length, including manger; the divisions are six feet long, three and one-half feet in height at the cow's head, and three feet behind; this is sufficient to separate them, and does not hide them in the least. The divisions are made with



one-inch planed T. & G. boards; posts at each end three by six and grooved sufficiently to allow the board to be sunk into the post. Opposite where the rod is we put a one-inch board on end between the planed boards, so as to have it solid to hold the bolts firmly. This gives a perfectly smooth division three inches thick, and no posts projecting to rub the skin off the animal's hips when it lies down. Our mangers are made so as to slide out like a drawer; they are about four inches above the floor and can be removed at any time to remove any foul stuff that has gathered. We have the front of the stalls boarded up with one and one-quarter-inch boards, but if water is kept in front of the cows a slide will have to be made above the manger so as to feed by it instead of over the top. This is easily done by having a one and a-half inch plank one foot wide, at an angle of forty-five, just above the manger and fastened at every division with iron.

When I make my nightly visit to the stables and notice the comfortable way in which the cattle are resting, with their heads curled round just the same as if they were on pasture, I am satisfied that the chain is by far the best and most humane way.

[NOTE.—Where the stalls are double the one pair of bolts through the division will serve to hold two upright iron rods, one for the cow on each side. Other readers may have in use stalls and fasteners which they prefer to the one described by Mr. Reburn; if so, we would be pleased to receive a detailed description of same, accompanied by a sketch for publication.—Ed.]



### Strawberry Culture.

The strawberry is one of the most easily grown, delicious and healthful of all small fruits, and constitutes a refreshing change after the more heating diet of winter and spring. A very small plot of ground will produce more than sufficient for a large family, not only during the ripening season, but for canning. Any soil which will grow good vegetables will produce strawberries in abundance. If the plants are set out in rows so that most of the work may be performed by horse labor, very little other attention will be required. The best plan is to get the plants from the nearest strawberry grower, and if not posted, allow him to choose the varieties for you. This plan is much better than sending off to some distant nursery and paying high prices for newfangled varieties about the merits of which very little is known. The plants may be set out either in the spring, summer or fall, but in either case the land should be well prepared by previous plowing and manuring. There are both perfect and imperfect flowering varieties of strawberries—the former will bear if set alone, but the latter require some of the perfect plants near to fertilize them. The best plan is to set them in alternate rows.

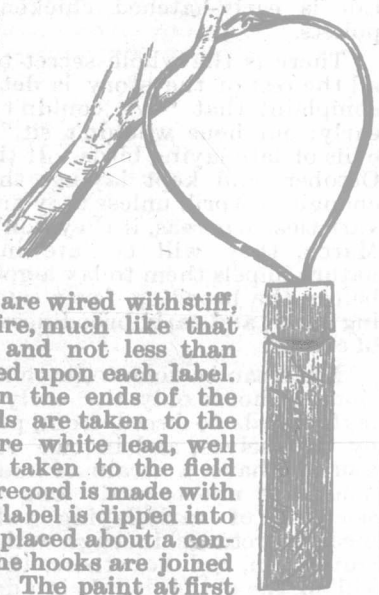
Mr. Benjamin M. Smith, after having thirty-three years experience in the cultivation of strawberries, gives his conclusions in the Rural New Yorker, as follows:—

"If set in the spring on land highly manured, thoroughly pulverized, in rows from 3½ to 4 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 15 inches in the rows, I would always plant between the rows of strawberries, dwarf peas, bush beans, lettuce, radishes or something that would not crowd the plants and which would get out of their way in good season. Let but few runners root from the plants set out; cut them off and treat them the same as weeds. Get one crop of strawberries, then plow the bed and raise a crop of celery. Grow some other crop one or two years, and then try strawberries again. There is another method I like fully as well as the one described. Give ground that has been cultivated some two years a good coat of stable manure in the spring, plant some crop that can be got off by July 15, and then apply another lot of well-rotted manure. Pulverize the soil thoroughly, and in July set out good, strong strawberry plants, if convenient, with earth attached to each, in rows 3½ feet apart, one foot apart in the rows. Let two runners root—I cut them off—keep the surface hoed as often as once in ten days. In late fall mulch with straw manure. After one crop of strawberries, cut off the tops, clean out the weeds and grass, if any; apply ground bone and ashes. Keep well hoed, mulch as before late in fall, get second crop, then plow in and grow some other crop two years; then try strawberries again."

### A New Label.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, in Bulletin 61, Cornell University, thus describes a new label which he has found to be of great service in his work:—

"We now label our trees with the device shown in the illustration. We buy the pine 'package label' which is used by nurserymen and which is 6 in. long and 1½ in. wide. These labels cost, painted, \$1.30 per thousand. These are wired with stiff, heavy, galvanized wire, much like that used for pail bales, and not less than eighteen inches is used upon each label. Hooks are turned in the ends of the wires before the labels are taken to the field. A pail of pure white lead, well thinned with oil, is taken to the field with the labels. The record is made with a very soft pencil, the label is dipped into the paint, the wire is placed about a conspicuous limb and the hooks are joined with a pair of pliers. The paint at first almost completely obscures the writing, but some of it drips off and the remainder dries in, so that the record becomes bright and the soft pencil marks are indelibly preserved, while the label remains white. If the paint is brushed on, the soft writing will be blurred. If in the future the wood becomes gray, the label can be brightened by immersing it in a pot of white lead, without removing it from the tree. The large loop of wire allows of the growth of the branch and the label hangs so low that it can be seen at a glance. The heavy, stiff wire insures the safety of the label against boys and workmen. It cannot be removed without a pair of pinchers. The label is large enough to allow of a complete record of the name of the variety, the place of purchase, age, and other matters, and it is readily found.



### Cleanliness in Relation to Cheesemaking.

BY J. A. RUDDICK, OF THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S STAFF, OTTAWA.

It is sometimes said that any improvement which may be made in the quality of Canadian cheese in the future will depend very largely upon the amount of care and cleanliness observed in handling the milk and manufacturing it into cheese. On the other hand, it is claimed by some that the art of cheesemaking is shortly to be revolutionized through the agency of the science of Bacteriology. The former view implies that the principles which underlie the processes of cheesemaking are pretty generally understood, and that very little more is to be discovered along that line.

My impression is that if every precaution were taken to protect the milk and curd from taints or contamination, either from the air or imperfectly cleaned vessels in which it is handled, the scope for the work of the Bacteriologist in the field of practical cheesemaking would be confined within very narrow limits. It seems, however, that it is impossible to protect the milk perfectly, and it is to be hoped that science will come to the aid of the cheesemaker by helping him to overcome, in a measure at least, the trouble caused by taints and injurious ferments so common at certain seasons of the year. Nothing practical is forthcoming yet along these lines, and we can only turn our attention in the direction of minimizing the trouble by studying the causes of bad milk and seeking to remove them as far as possible.

As to the patrons' obligations in this connection, I shall touch upon one point only—that of properly cleaning the milk vessels, especially the milk cans. Dirty cans are the source of much bad milk, and where the whey is taken back in them they constitute a medium by which injurious fermentations may be propagated from day to day in the milk and cheese. It will pay to remove the whey from the cans as quickly as possible after it is returned, in order to prevent the acid which it contains from eating the tin off. The milk in a "rusty" can always has a very bad flavor, and it is next to impossible to keep such cans clean. Cans should be thoroughly washed inside and out with tepid water to remove all visible traces of milk or whey (a little washing soda added to the water is very beneficial), and then scalded to kill the invisible germs or organisms, which no amount of washing with mere warm water will destroy. The scalding water must be scalding hot in order to be any use at all, and I believe that very, very often the water used is not hot enough, and it is one of the most serious shortcomings in our dairy practices. When the cans are washed long distances from the house, as they sometimes are, they are never scalded, because the water cools in being carried so far. Of course the above applies to all milk vessels as well as to milk cans.

It is one of the evils of the co-operative system of dairying that the negligence or carelessness of one patron may nullify, to a certain extent, the efforts of those who try to do right, but it is not true, as is sometimes supposed, that one bad can of milk makes a whole vat quite as bad as it was. It will have a proportionate effect—nothing more. Every can of milk well cared for and in good condition improves the quality of the pool; if it were not so there would be little encouragement to any one to take any pains in the matter, and the theory of "one bad, all bad" has done a good deal to discourage people from doing their best.

And now, coming to the cheesemaker, I may have to say some things which, as a maker myself, I would rather leave unsaid, but as I will confine myself to facts within my own knowledge—facts gleaned by personal experience—I trust that my remarks will be received as coming from one who earnestly desires to see the work of making cheese placed on the highest possible level.

Many of our makers, by a little care and attention, succeed in keeping their factories and their surroundings in excellent shape, but there are a great many who fall far short of the ideal in this respect. It is from the latter class that we hear the loudest complaints about tainted milk, and neglect of patrons in taking care of it, etc. Now it is a fact, that the man who keeps a dirty factory is much more likely to receive bad milk than the man who attends to these matters closely. The example and moral influence goes a long way, and it is very natural that the patron who sees everything about the factory, including the man himself, neat and clean, will take more pains in doing his share of the work in a like manner.

Taints or bad flavors in cheese do not all have their origin on the farm or in the milk cans, but there are many sources in and around the factories, such as dirty weigh cans, conductors, vats, strainer and sink cloths, and last, but not least, dirty whey tanks when the whey is returned.

During the progress of some investigations carried on recently in England, a peculiar mould, not visible to the naked eye but injurious to the flavor, was found in the cheese, and after diligent search it was found to come from a whey spout leading to the tank, which had one end opening into the factory.

Then there is that abomination, the hot water tank, into which all kinds of dirty pails are dipped, curd knives and other utensils washed off in, until the contents become very foul indeed. Our most careful makers now have the hot water tank placed

high up from the floor, and draw off the water by means of a large tap, never allowing anything to be put into the water to pollute it.

As a mere matter of labor, it will pay to attend to these things; for instance, the time taken to clean the whey tank once or twice a week will be more than compensated for by improvement in the condition of the milk.

A man who keeps a dirty factory can never attain to the front rank as a maker. All the most successful makers in Canada to-day are men who are noted for having everything about their places scrupulously clean. No qualification of a maker goes farther or helps him more to establish a reputation for himself. Let the young men starting out bear this in mind.

Taking a general view of the question of cleanliness in relation to cheesemaking, let us look abroad for a moment and see what strict observance in this regard has done for other parts of the world. It is a well-known fact that certain sections of England and Scotland produce cheese of very fine quality. Now these cheeses are made on large estates, where everything, including care of milk and making the cheese, is under one control, and attended to in the best possible manner. To borrow an illustration from the butter industry, look at Denmark with her unrivalled reputation for fancy butter, mark the high prices obtained for it, and then consider that the cleanliness of Danish dairies is proverbial.

When we have learned to practice a greater measure of this virtue, which is said to be next to godliness, in our cheese factories, the local consumption of cheese will be very much increased.

### Farmer's Garden.

BY BOB BARCLAY, BALMORAL.

**Strawberry Plants.**—All weeds growing among these in the rows ought to be hand-pulled now, and those between the rows should be Dutch-hoed and taken off; have no digging down of weeds, which is done by many farmers and gardeners; this is a most slovenly practice, and leads to an increase rather than a decrease of the enemy. Place all runners in along each row, and fork, not dig, in (not deeply) some well-rotted short cow manure, just so as to have it slightly covered, between each of the rows; after that, keep the Dutch hoe regularly at work among them, about once in every ten days, so as to cultivate well and keep clear of weeds during the season. In most instances where plants have failed, I have found the failures to proceed from suffocation by weeds and want of cultivation.

**Raspberry Bushes.**—These, like the grape vine, will take all the feeding one likes to give them, so plow or dig in the richest manure you have between each of the rows, cultivate well with the cultivator or Dutch hoe during the season; keep all weeds down and remove all superfluous canes; thereby you will increase the size of the fruit and the strength of the young canes which are to bear fruit in the following season.

**Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.**—A great deal of the land in Manitoba is strong enough to carry this class for two or three years without the assistance of manure, but I would say to those who have light soil, fork in well-rotted short manure (new is worse than none) between the bushes, always keeping it away a little distance from the roots. I have already more than once stated my reasons for this in the columns of this journal. Now, as there are many of your readers who have an idea (and, unfortunately, too often carry it out) that if they prune and manure their bushes, that is all they require to do to secure a good crop, but they will not have, and have no right to expect, either large fruit or a large crop, unless they make good use of the cultivator or Dutch hoe frequently throughout the whole growing season.

**Transplanting Onions.**—Spring-sown plants should be moved out of where they were started into the border or bed (already prepared for them) about the beginning of June, as they are generally very tender, and a night's frost, if it did not kill them right out, would in most cases cause them to shoot and run to seed instead of bulb. The best shaped and largest transplanted onions I have ever seen were sown in the end of July and allowed to remain in the ground over winter; they were covered over, when the frost came on in the fall, with dry litter, which kept the frost from damaging the small bulbs and roots. If raised in this way, one may transplant with safety in about a week after the litter has been removed in the spring, as the plants are then quite hardy and are just commencing to grow. Great care should be taken not to break the roots and fibres; good sized holes should be made, and some sandy loam or leaf-mould put into them along with the plant and watered well, which will induce the small fibres and roots to take a hold right away. Never put the bulb under the soil—only the roots—as the onion, like the hyacinth, may be termed a sun bulb, and grows best in every way when it is on the surface, hence the reason for sowing onion seed as shallow as possible; if the bulbs are covered they will invariably produce thick necks and nothing but grass.

### Poultry Raising from Another Farmer's Standpoint.

BY WM. CLARKE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The only hen-house I have at present is a little log house, built by my predecessor on my farm about fifty-five years ago. The same split-pine shingles are on the roof yet, the same boards on the walls, but, by a little patching up in the fall, I manage to make it quite comfortable for the fowls, but not frost proof; it has one small window, 20x24 inches, which admits a little sunshine every forenoon till eleven o'clock. A thorough cleaning out twice a year is, in my opinion, quite sufficient. Some of your readers may think my fowls are the victims of filth, disease, lice, and all manner of ills, but I may say I only lost two fowls last year out of my flock of seventy from disease or any other cause. To prevent filth I practice the following:—In the summer when we have a "dry spell" I get a couple of carloads of dry earth, or sand, and dump it in the corner of my root house, which is emptied first in the fall, and, as occasion requires through the winter, I throw a couple of basketfuls over the droppings. To prevent lice, I keep the hens supplied with a good dust pen, partly filled with this same dry earth; whenever it gets foul, I shovel it over the dropping and give a fresh supply; this, with a little sulphur thrown in the nests and kerosene sprinkled on the roosts occasionally, makes my hens almost louse proof.

And now, as to the food consumed by my flock of seventy hens. Their morning meal consists of one peck of potatoes, boiled and mashed, with 4 lbs. of bran, or shorts, and 4 lbs. of scraps from lard factory. This, at four cents for the potatoes, four cents for bran, and two cents for scraps, would total ten cents for morning meal. For noon meal, two days of the week, they get a feed of animal food, such as plucks, heads, etc., from the butcher's shop, and which costs me very little, and on other days green food, such as a big turnip or cabbage, halved, so the hens can peck it. Cost of noon meal, two cents. At night they are fed grain in a variety, such as every farmer's granary affords—oats, barley, peas, wheat, buckwheat, etc., mixed, and fed dry. Eleven pounds makes a good feed for the flock. Cost, at one cent per pound, eleven cents. As they get a considerable quantity of skim milk to drink, we will put it down at two cents per day, or a total cost of twenty-five cents per day for food. This would make a total cost for food for year, \$91.25, less \$4.00 for scraps allowed in the above, but which are not fed during summer, or \$87.25 for the seventy fowls. As my fowls have unlimited range during the summer, I can raise seventy-five or more chicks on the same amount of food per day for the entire flock in summer as they get in winter.

As to receipts, last year, "1893," I gathered from my flock 720 dozen of eggs. These, at the low price realized for eggs here since the McKinley tariff came in force, net me \$93.00. Besides this, I raised and sold thirty-seven pairs of chicks, which net me sixty-two cents per pair, or \$23.00 for the lot. For prizes won at the exhibition, and a few chicks sold for breeding, I realized \$15.85, which, added to the amount received for eggs and chicks, amounts to \$132.45 as receipts from the flock. Deduct the \$87.25, the cost of food, and I have left a net profit of \$45.20, besides a choice lot of the very best manure for any farm crop. I may say that, notwithstanding their uncomfortable quarters, my hens laid 150 dozen of eggs during the months of January, February and March of 1893, while in the same months of the year 1902, 180 dozen. But we do not realize for eggs here the fabulous prices of forty or fifty cents per dozen, which we see quoted in the papers as the prices of eggs in the Western cities during the winter months. As we are shut off from the rest of the world, as far as shipping eggs is concerned during the winter months, and as our local market is limited, when we can realize twenty cents per dozen in winter we think we are doing very well.

And now, as to the breed of fowls I keep. Ten years ago my flock of poultry were as nondescript a lot, as to breeding, as you could possibly find anywhere, while to-day my flock are practically pure-bred Plymouth Rocks, which, to my mind, are a great improvement over my old mixed lot, both as regards appearance and general usefulness. In summer they are excellent foragers, making nearly half a living on worms, insects, etc., from the fields and orchard; while in winter, owing to their vigor and hardiness, they lay more eggs than perhaps any other breed of poultry. If you wish to use chicks for table use, the young cockerels of this breed are ready to kill at an earlier age than those of any other variety. I may say that I did not invest all at once in a large number of pure-bred fowls at great expense, but by making a small start and then introducing fresh blood every year or two, by purchasing a setting of eggs or a first-class cockerel from some reliable breeder, and by careful selection of my breeding stock, I have at present a practically pure-bred flock of poultry at very little expense for foundation stock. Last fall I selected from my flock of poultry in the barnyard two coops of chicks and one of aged fowls and exhibited them at our Provincial Exhibition. The chicks captured first and second prizes; the aged fowls also took first, and this in strong competition with stock from poultry fanciers and others.

I do not say this boastfully, but to give your readers an idea of what a farmer can do in breeding up, in at least one class of farm stock, without any great expense for foundation stock. And now, to conclude, I have no doubt that if the average farmer would keep a small flock of poultry and give them the same good attention he bestows on his horses, sheep, or cattle, they would not only serve to beautify his barnyard, but would yield him a nice profit on the food and labor bestowed on them.

### Poultry on the Farm.

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

"March 31, three broods hatched, which I had set for an experiment." The sitters were of the same breed and age, differing little in weigh. They were similarly placed, as regards draughts, in one house, and simultaneously, on fresh eggs, all laid the previous day. I was particular not to get the nests too dishing, lest the eggs should crowd each other. Corners were carefully filled, so none could roll away there. The boxes' sides were lined an inch or more above nests, that a sitter, in stirring her eggs, might not hit and jar them against bare board. A medium amount of material was used, as too much will be elastic and uneven, and only eleven eggs apiece were allowed, since more cannot be thoroughly covered and warmed. The sitters had been previously trained to come off only at my bidding; therefore, after they were fed and watered, I set them, as is my custom, in the morning, and they gave twenty-four hours continuous, strict attention to business, till I myself relieved them again. If I had unreliable hens, I must, of course, set them evenings. The purpose of my experiment being to test three different kinds of nest material, all other conditions were made as nearly alike as possible. One nest was entirely of sawdust; another was half of sawdust, covered with June grass; the third had two inches of moderately dry soil, well packed, sprinkled with lime, and just covered with fine hay. The result was unexpected, or I should not have been at such pains. Each hen left one dead chick behind her, and brought off nine fine chicks apiece, reminding me of that ancient riddle about "seven wives going to St. Ives, each wife had seven sacks, each sack held seven cats," etc. Owing to great press of other work, we had no bread to spare, and I used meal preparations at once, which, though necessary later, are harsh so early and exclusively. After I had killed three by indigestion, we got a baker's loaf, and that, with drinks of sweet milk weakened by warm water, arrested all trouble. Over twenty nice little fellows never drooped under my heavy diet, but two are cured cases, reminding me of a green young housewife buying ham. The grocer pleasantly told her he had some very finely cured ones. "Oh," said she, "I don't want any which ever were ailing and had to be cured." The moral appears to be, that success is only a comprehensive name for faithfulness, and then readiness for the good time when it comes. Care is really more than conditions. Those chicks hatched on sawdust covered with some hay, which nest kept its shape better than clear sawdust, were decidedly the best lot of all. I call them the "litter ravers," they eat and grow so, and must provide them more food than either of the other broods.

Liver, well boiled and chopped fine, has agreed with these broods, and always creates a relish for other things. In both meat and shell, there is an indirect value of appetizers, over and above their direct worth. I have given, as in other years, some boiled ham, and when the fat is carefully taken out, then the ham mixed and chopped with bread crumbs or cooked potatoes, it seems a safe and valuable food, which many farmers have at hand. Considerable discussion has occurred as to whether water or food should be given first in the morning. Theoretically, I would say that water taken after food might wash away and carry along the latter faster than natural, and I know, practically, that many of my fowls do not eat much till they have a refreshing, lubricating drink first. Actually, I give both pretty nearly together, sometimes one earlier, again the other, because I have strength and time to take but one trip to the hen-houses before breakfast. The main thing is clean water-dishes, which an occasional washing in soapsuds will not harm. Charles Lamb said of a doubtful-looking beverage, "If this be coffee; give me tea, and if this be tea, give me coffee;" so, of some water-dishes, hens might say, "If this be water, give us a mud-puddle, and if this be a mud-puddle, give us water." One lady poulterer, writing of her methods, was criticised because she spoke of feeding a warm mash at noon instead of morning. Now, it is true the tides of life are lowest mornings with people, and probably with animals, hence I give my soft, warm food as early as practicable; but perhaps that woman, like myself, has other cares, and cannot always reach her ideals, nor do everything first thing in the morning. I remember a neighbor used to fear his wife fed her mash so hot she would

scald the fowls' fauces and crops. Of course, there might be such danger, but I take my pudding out pretty promptly, because considerable allowance must be made for putting it in cold troughs and dishes. In a late poultry paper, another poulterer inquired whether various vegetables are good for poultry, and was answered decidedly in the affirmative. I believe it is vegetables that win in every race, and they, with lean meat, make our future layers. I used to think a hen could eat anything, and may be she can, but ought not, and will not; still, I believe improper food causes less trouble than chills do. The former may occasion a simple diarrhoea, which soon rights itself by passing off the food, but chills create a congestion and inflammation that last. Have the young chicks warm first, last, and all the way through, which reminds me I lately read about a curtain tacked across the top of the nest and buttoned down at bottom, to keep layers from sitters. That would be both safe and warm. This cold spring, I sometimes put newspaper curtains inside my shingle doors, to make the sitters warmer and freer from draughts. Recollect, a coop is not as warm as the double-walled, well-inhabited hen-house, and put the former under sheds at night.

The many excellent poultry suggestions in the *ADVOCATE* remind me that the editor of a leading poultry monthly says, when he runs short on his regular contributions, he next goes to the poultry department of farm papers, where he has found so many practical things.

### Poultry for Profit.

BY JOHN J. LENTON, OSHAWA.

There is small profit in eggs when they bring but 10 cents a dozen; and no profit at all, rather a loss, when hens have to be fed all winter, without eggs, and then only produce a few dozen in the spring. When the eggs laid barely pay for the food eaten during that season, all the food eaten previously is a loss. There is a regular ebb and flow of prices for eggs. The high tide is about the last of November and through January, and from that the price ebbs away steadily to about the first of May. Everybody's hens are laying then, and production is at its highest, consequently prices are at the lowest. Later on the supply gradually diminishes, and prices rise, the movement being facilitated by sales of fowls, to be served as "spring chicken" in the summer hotels, and the steady falling off of the egg yield. In the fall the old fowls are moulting, and are, almost without exception, resting from their labor, so that unless there are pullets to lay, there are few eggs, hence the demand exceeds the supply, and the price reaches high tide again.

A hen will consume a fraction over fifty cents' worth of food in a year. If she does not begin to lay until March, she will produce less than one hundred eggs, which must net her owner over a cent apiece to barely pay for her food and trouble. If she comes to laying maturity in October or November, she will lay vigorously all winter, if well housed and well cared for, and will give her owner, before moulting time, one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five eggs, which can be sold at an average of nearly two cents apiece, and pay a substantial profit.

There is "a tide" in poultry raising, and that tide is early-hatched chickens and early-laying pullets.

There is the whole secret of it in a few words; all the rest of the story is detail. We hear much complaint that "We couldn't hatch the chickens early; our hens wouldn't sit." That is one of the evils of late-laying birds. If they are got to lay in October, and kept laying, they will be broody enough in April, unless they are of the non-sitting varieties; whereas, if they don't begin to lay until March, they will be late in brooding, because nature impels them to lay a goodly number of eggs before the brooding fever sets in. Get them laying early, and early broodiness follows as a matter of course.

Much can be done to further this plan by "selection." Choose only the early-laying and prolific-laying birds to breed from, putting them in a pen by themselves; and in two or three generations you will have a strain of naturally early layers. You have not to wait long for profits from our selection of early-laying pullets. You get immediate returns in eggs within the year. Breed from them, and no others, the next spring; then kill off the old birds. It is a decided advantage in poultry raising that the profits begin to come in immediately.

"We believe the day is not far distant when a premium will be paid for milk run through a separator for family use, the cream and milk put together again and the rest thrown away. We made an inquiry of a man that runs a large creamery near here, as to how much dirt, etc., he thought came out of a thousand pounds of milk as it generally comes to the creamery. He thought it would be safe to put it at one pound to the one thousand pounds of milk. If that is the result with country milk, what must the milk be that comes from those filthy hovels near those cities? The matter of running milk through a separator for family use is already talked of by some prominent dealers in Milwaukee."—Geo. Hodson, in *Hoard's Dairyman*.



Written for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Star o' Hope.

BY CONSTANT HALLE.

Ach! now, yer honor, one moment be aisy,  
Shure 'tis enough to dhrive a man crazy,  
For 'tis yerself that always does like  
To be crackin' yer jokes wid poor honest Mike.  
An' 'tis it, a foine, han' some man, ye say,  
That I am still to this very day.  
Shure 'tis myself's goin' on for three-score,  
An' fair, indade, I think I look more,  
Ye might have been talkin' some time ago—  
Nigh on thirty year or so.  
Tho' perhaps I shouldn't be the one  
To say it—look at, there's me son,  
An' he's the biggest broth of a boy  
To be met wid round about Kilmoy.  
Just ax the gurls, they'll tell ye that;  
Shure there's none wid them like Pat;  
An' I have heard his mother say  
That I was like him in me day.  
Och! ye should see him dance a jig,  
Coort a gurl, or dhrive a pig;  
There's none wid him that can compare  
At funeral or wake or fair.  
Put a shillelagh in his hand,  
An' he will kape the pace quite grand.  
Do I remember the Fanian time?  
Shure 'tis just myself can prime.  
When the boys was all drillin wid marvellous might,  
Abroad in the fields under cover of night,  
Wid broomsticks or aught else that came to their hand,  
An' soon there was mustered a pretty strong band,  
From valley an' hillside, village an' town,  
An' the flag o' the forner would shurely go down.  
Ye say I would myself rather straight  
For an undrilled man! Now, yer honor, wait!  
Shure, when at night I had nothin' to do  
I used to be off an' drillin' too.  
Ye say 'twas disloyal—but we all wished to see  
The Land o' The Shamrock glorious an' free;  
An' we all meant to fight for her open an' bold.  
No! I'm not a Laguer, wid that I don't hold;  
If yez only can fight from behind a wall,  
What I says is, don't fight at all.  
Och! yes I could tell ye tales be the hour.  
Well, now, yer honor, more power!  
Shure that's the most illegit pipe I have seen,  
An' baccy too quite fit for a queen;  
Shure 'twill soothe me as I try  
To make the time go swiftly by.  
Well, yer honor has heard how the risin' begun,  
But if it did it was very soon done,  
For what could a handful do here an' there  
Against disciplined force, wid enough an' to spare  
Of rifles an' bay nets, gunpowder an' shot;  
Quite enough to make it exceedingly hot.  
For the boys when they mustered the fight to begin,  
So discipline won—as it always will win.  
An' the risin' was quelled thro' the breadth of the land,  
An' quickly put down wid a mighty strong hand,  
An' the polis was scourin' the whole country side  
For ivery nook where a Fanian could hide.  
Shure 'twas their duty they did, an' no more,  
As they had always done afore;  
An' they were a foine brave set o' men,  
Ready to fight but one against ten.  
Come wid me to the cabin door,  
Look yonder to the Shannon's shore.  
An' there it flows into the bay,  
An' forms that nate convoyant bay,  
Where mighty ships at anchor ride  
Upon the bosom of the tide.  
Look, there ye see a neck of land,  
That juts out far upon the strand;  
When the tide is on the flow,  
'Tis very deep there, as I know—  
Full forty feet, an' ships can glide  
Wid in an inch of its rocky side;  
An' that very rock has got to be  
Wid the story I'm about to tell to ye.  
If I don't disremember, 'twas the year '65,  
That me brother was nearly kessalve,  
An' how he into the trouble fell  
Is what I'm goin' now fer to tell.  
All that winther I'd been laid by—  
Indade, I was almost like to die;  
So when the boys was scattered all,  
I'd nought to do wid it at all;  
But Pat, that's him I mentioned now,  
Was in the thickest o' the row.  
At dawnin' of day, in the early flush,  
They had marched down straight upon Kilrush,  
For they had certain news an' thrue,  
That in the barracks there were but few—  
Not more than five at the very best,  
An' they had heard how all the rest  
Had been dhrrawn away to guard from ill  
A lonely station upon the hill;  
So now the boys came in their hordes,  
Wid flintlock guns an' rusty swords,  
An' marchin' straight into the square,  
Began their operations there.  
They called upon the polis five  
To give themselves to them alive,  
So's not to bring upon the town  
Ruthless bloodshed tumblin' down.  
The Sergeant, leanin' from his place  
Of vantage, laughed right in their face,  
And says: "Go, boys, while yet ye can,  
Or there'll not be left of you one man;  
For the Chief is comin' as quick as can be,  
An' 'll dhrive yez all right into the sea;  
For ye see," says he, "When ye make a call,  
We'd like to give yez a welcome all."  
For the Sergeant knew if they once began,  
The barracks doors would be battered in,  
An' what could five men do, tho' brave,  
When the storm about their heads should rave;  
So he parleyed wid them for a while,  
Quite pleasant like, an' wid a smile;  
But Pat, he shouts: "Tis humbug, boys—  
Come on, and so they did, wid noise.  
They made a rush, an' soon the door  
Would have fallen in upon the floor;  
An' shots were fired—just one or two,  
When suddent like there came in view  
A line of cars, full twenty strong,  
An' helmets gleamin' in the sun.  
The polis soon was on their feet,  
An' quick came chargin' up the shreet;  
An' cheer on cheer up from them rose  
As they came rushin' on their foes;  
An' shure the boys they did their best,  
But the Chief he was like one possessed.

Tho' he fought but wid baton, it came down like lead,  
An' soon many's the boy fell, knocked on the head;  
But when one o' the polis was shot,  
Says he: "This is gettin' a little too hot;  
So, Ready! Present!" an' then, at last,  
Firs! rung out in the air like a great trumpet blast.  
Wid that the boys they all turned an' fled,  
Wid Patrick flyin' at the head.  
If the Chief had led the boys that day  
It might have been the other way.  
None of me humbug. Shure I know your his son,  
But it's not lies I'm tellin'—sorra a one.  
Well, as I could ye, the boys they all fled,  
Wid Patrick flyin' at their head.  
For well he knew that Sergeant Tim  
Had from the window spotted him,  
An' knew for sure that the county jail  
An' soon receive him widout fail.  
An' then, perhaps, his life would pay  
For what he put in hand that day.  
An' days an' days he wand'ered lone,  
Away from friends, away from home—  
Now hidin' here, now hidin' there,  
For the polis they was everywhere.  
At night his pillow was the ground,  
Wid snow deep lyin' all around,  
An' the cold, pale moon seemed to mock his woe  
As it calmly shone on all below.  
An' awful stillness round him lay—  
A stillness more awful by night than by day,  
An' he's often tould me, wid bated breath,  
How he most one night had prayed for death;  
But the thought of the colleen he loved so well  
Uprose in his mind an' down he fell.  
On his knees an' prayed that the Saints above  
Would bring him back to his home an' her love.

So, creeping along by dith an' by hedge,  
He managed at last to get to the edge  
O' the hill up beyant, near the little boren,  
An' 'twas the same token, widout bein' seen,  
An' there he remained, an' to spake, widin' call,  
Till the dark, cloudy eve was beginnin' to fall.  
An' then he crept down, like a thief in the night,  
An' his poor heart rejoiced once again at the sight  
O' the turf an' the straw and nate piaty patch;  
An' then he stole forwards an' lifted the latch,  
An' we all sittin' the turf fire around  
Seen—as we turned our heads at the sound—  
A figure so wild comin' in at the door  
That we all were chilled to the very hearts' core—  
Wid ghastly pale face an' a cut on his head.  
Says we, 'tis one shurely that's rose from the dead.  
An' Eileen she covered her head wid her shawl,  
An' Eileen, poor colleen, someches did fall—  
Eileen, that's her as was sweet upon Pat—  
An' as for the youngest, nine-year-old Mat,  
He made such a noise that he wakened the pig,  
An' 'I, thyrin' to look careless like, talked up quite big.  
Says I, if yer form is of earth or of air,  
The same to us now would ye kindly declare,  
For 'tis quite cold enough wid the snow as it is  
Widout the addition of them as is risin'.

"Be de hust," (ould yer wisht) says Pat, for 't was he,  
"Is it took that all of yez want me to be?  
Shure 'tis meself that's safely come back,  
An' mebbe the polis is now on me track;  
But here I must continue somehow to stay  
Till the Star o' Hope sails into the bay.  
For I've had news that she's hangin' about  
To take the boys off—since the day o' the rout—  
An' they've rockeis on board to shoot up in the sky  
As signals to show they are still stannin' by."  
Then he knelt on the floor an' tinnidly raised  
Poor Eileen, who sat up an' looked around dazed,  
An' gave her a little wather to drink.  
When she seen 'twas Pat she was up in a wink,  
Flung her arms roun' his neck an' quietly cried;  
An' Pat, he presses her close to his side  
An' says: "Twas worth havin' wand'ered lone  
To get such a joyin' welcome home."  
Well, it was the very next day  
The Star o' Hope sailed into the bay;  
But Pat must wait until he seen  
A rocket fired—a rocket green—  
For they had sent a boat on shore,  
By daylight, to tell this an' more;  
An' trusty spies the news had brought  
To Patrick, whom they long had sought,  
For Father John—God rest his soul—  
Stuck to the boys thro' fair an' foul,  
An' worked to get them safe on board  
To save them from the avengin' sword.  
That night the moon was fair an' high,  
An' a cloud bedimmed the starry sky,  
An' the earth, all dhressed in her bridal white,  
Smiled could an' pale in the calm, pure light,  
An' the moonbeams danced upon the bay  
Where the Star o' Hope at anchor lay  
Awaitin' the risin' o' the tide,  
That near the rock it might safely glide,  
For there could Patrick gain the yacht—  
There only—widout bein' caught.

We strained our eyes from the cabin door,  
An' looked out towards the Shannon shore;  
The could it wellnigh froze our breath;  
'Twas awful—it was cold as death;  
An' there we stood, an' whispered low,  
An' hoped the rocket soon would show.  
But Patrick says: "I cannot leave  
Till Eileen comes. She would sorely grieve.  
If she might not bless me before I go  
Her heart would be heavy an' black wid woe."  
Thus lamentin' he looked towards the hill  
Whence Eileen should come, if naught were ill,  
When swift an' shure, wid steady aim,  
A rocket rushed up, all in flame,  
An' burstin', quickly there was seen  
A shower, ripplin' mass o' green,  
An' the Star o' Hope, wid stately glide,  
Moved slowly wid the flowin' tide.  
An' Patrick turned him from the door,  
All slowly towards the Shannon shore,  
When down the hill, wid streamin' hair,  
Flew Eileen, wid her head all bare;  
Her purty face looked wan an' pale  
As on she came, wid bitter wail,  
An' chokin', gaspin', all for breath,  
Bade Patrick fly for life or death.  
"For, see!" says she, "upon the brow  
O' the hill beyant, the polis now!  
For, shure, some thievin', villain spy  
Has given the poor, hunted boys the go-by,  
An' all their secrets have been sold  
For the Saxin's bloodstained gold!  
Oh! Paddy, jewel, quickly fly,  
Or soon you could in death may lie!  
An' what could your poor Eileen crave  
But to rest wid you in yer lonely grave."  
On they came at a rattlin' pace,  
Which quickly broke into a race  
As Paddy, like arrow shot from a bow,  
Hurled himself across the snow.  
They passed us quickly, wid a rush,  
An' then on all there fell a hush,  
An' we almost could hear our own hearts' beat  
As we watched that figure running fleet,  
An', breathless, saw his flying leap  
Across a ditch both wide an' deep;  
An' then rose up a moanin' sound—

He'd fallen right upon the ground—  
An' Eileen wrung her hands again,  
An' cried aloud, like one in pain,  
For two o' the polis, outstrippin' the rest,  
Went runnin' on their level best,  
An' gatherin' themselves for the fateful jump,  
They sprung—but into the water, plump!  
An' Paddy was up an' off like the wind,  
Leavin' them all a long way behind.  
But once across, they soon gained ground;  
'Twas like a hunt, wid horn an' hound,  
That grim race which now began—  
A hunt! but the quarry was a man.  
An' soon they pressed on Paddy's son,  
But now the rock was right before,  
An' the Star o' Hope lay waitin' there,  
Wid masts an' spars an' riggin' bare.  
The Sergeant, puttin' on a spurt,  
Gained Paddy's side, but to his hurt,  
For Pat, wid well-directed blow,  
Sent him sprawlin' in the snow,  
An' wid a wild, exultin' shout,  
Jumped clean on board. An' soon about  
Was turned the yacht, an' wid full sail  
They gave the polis quick leg ball.  
So Pat was safely got away  
Right over to Amerikay.  
An' there he prospered, an' soon at his side  
Was dark-eyed Eileen, his faithful bride.

THE QUIET HOUR.

He Knoweth All.

The twilight falls, the night is near,  
I fold my work away,  
And kneel to One who bends to hear  
The story of the day.  
The old, old story; yet I kneel  
To tell it at Thy call;  
And cares grow lighter as I feel  
That Jesus knows them all.  
Yes, all! The morning and the night,  
The joy, the grief, the loss,  
The rough and path, the sunbeam bright,  
The hourly thorn and cross.  
Thou knowest all—I lean my head,  
My weary eyelids close,  
Content and glad awhile to tread  
This path, since Jesus knows,  
And he has loved me! All my heart  
With answering love is stir'd,  
And every anguish'd pain and smart  
Finds healing in the word.  
So here I lay me down to rest,  
As nightly shadows fall,  
And lean, confiding on His breast  
Who knows and pities all.

Nobody Knows but Jesus.

"Nobody knows but Jesus." 'Tis only the old refrain  
Of a quaint, pathetic slave-song, but it comes again and again,  
I only heard it quoted, and I do not know the rest;  
But the music of the message was wonderfully blessed,  
For it fell upon my spirit like the sweetest twilight psalm,  
When the breezy sunset waters die into starry calm.  
"Nobody knows but Jesus!" Is it not better so,  
That no one else but Jesus, my own dear Lord, should know?  
When the sorrow is a secret between my Lord and me,  
I learn the fuller measure of His quick sympathy.  
Whether it be so heavy that dear ones could not bear  
To know the bitter burden they could not come and share;  
Whether it be so tiny that others could not see  
Why it should be a trouble and seem so real to me;  
Either, and both, I lay them down at my Master's feet,  
And find them, alone with Jesus, mysteriously sweet.  
Sweet, for they bring me closer to the dearest, truest Friend;  
Sweet, for He comes the nearer as 'neath the cross I bend;  
Sweet, for they are the channels through which His teachings  
Flow;  
Sweet, for by these dark secrets His heart of love I know.  
"Nobody knows but Jesus!" It is music for to-day,  
And through the darkest hours it will chime along the way.  
"Nobody knows but Jesus!" My Lord, I bless Thee now  
For the sacred gift of sorrow that no one knows but Thou  
—F. R. H.

Personal Friendship with Christ.

(Continued from page 186.)

There are some excellent Christians who seem to know Christ only biographically. They have no experimental knowledge of Him. He is to them at best an absent friend—loving, faithful and trusted, but still absent. No word of discouragement, however, should be spoken to such. The Old Testament usually goes before the new, in experience as well as in the biblical order. Most Christians begin with the historical Christ, knowing of Him before they know Him. Conscious personal intimacy with Him is ordinarily a later fruit of spiritual growth; yet it certainly appears from the Scriptures that such intimacy is possible to all who truly believe in Christ. The way to this experimental knowledge of Him is very plainly marked out for us by our Lord Himself. He says that if we love Him and keep His words He will manifest Himself unto us. It is in loving Him and doing His will that we learn to know Christ; and we learn to love Him by trusting Him. Ofttimes we learn to know our human friends by trusting them. We see no special beauty or worth in them as they move by our side in the ordinary experience of life; but we pass at length into circumstances of trial, where we need friendship; and then the noble qualities of our friends appear, as we trust them, and they come nearer to us and prove themselves true. In like manner, most of us really get acquainted with Christ only in experiences of need, in which His love and faithfulness are revealed.

The value of a personal acquaintance with Christ is incalculable. His friendship purifies our sinful lives; makes us brave and strong, and inspires us ever to the best and noblest service. The richest, the sweetest, and the only perennial and never failing fountain of good in this world is the personal, experimental knowledge of Christ.

That Christ should condescend thus to give to us sinful men His pure divine friendship is the greatest wonder of the world; but there is no doubt of the fact. No human friendship can ever be half so close and intimate as that which the lowliest of us may enjoy with our Saviour.—Rev. J. R. Miller.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT. UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

As I write to you I hear the patter of the soft spring rain without, as it falls with freshening and enlivening power upon the earth, which swells with pleasure at its gentle touch, and will presently burst forth in the full beauty of her glorious spring apparel.

What a wonderful difference it would make in our lives were we to look into the dusty corners of our hearts and minds, clearing away the useless rubbish which accumulates there from month to month and from year to year, and opening them up to the healthful influences of the pure air and the warm beams of the sun of love.

And so, my dear nieces, if you would have your lives tell, you must have a definite aim or purpose therein. Do not be content to live from day to day merely doing the things you must, for even in your humble sphere golden opportunities are plentiful if you are only clear-sighted enough to see and take advantage of them; but remember, above all things, that a woman's chief charm will ever be her true womanliness; therein lies her greatest power—a power of wondrous potency and strength.

The Feet.

Well, walking heats the feet, standing causes them to swell, and both are tiresome and exhaustive when prolonged. There are various kinds of foot-baths; authorities differ as to their value. Hot water enlarges the feet by drawing the blood to them; when used they should be rubbed or exercised before attempting to put on a tight boot.

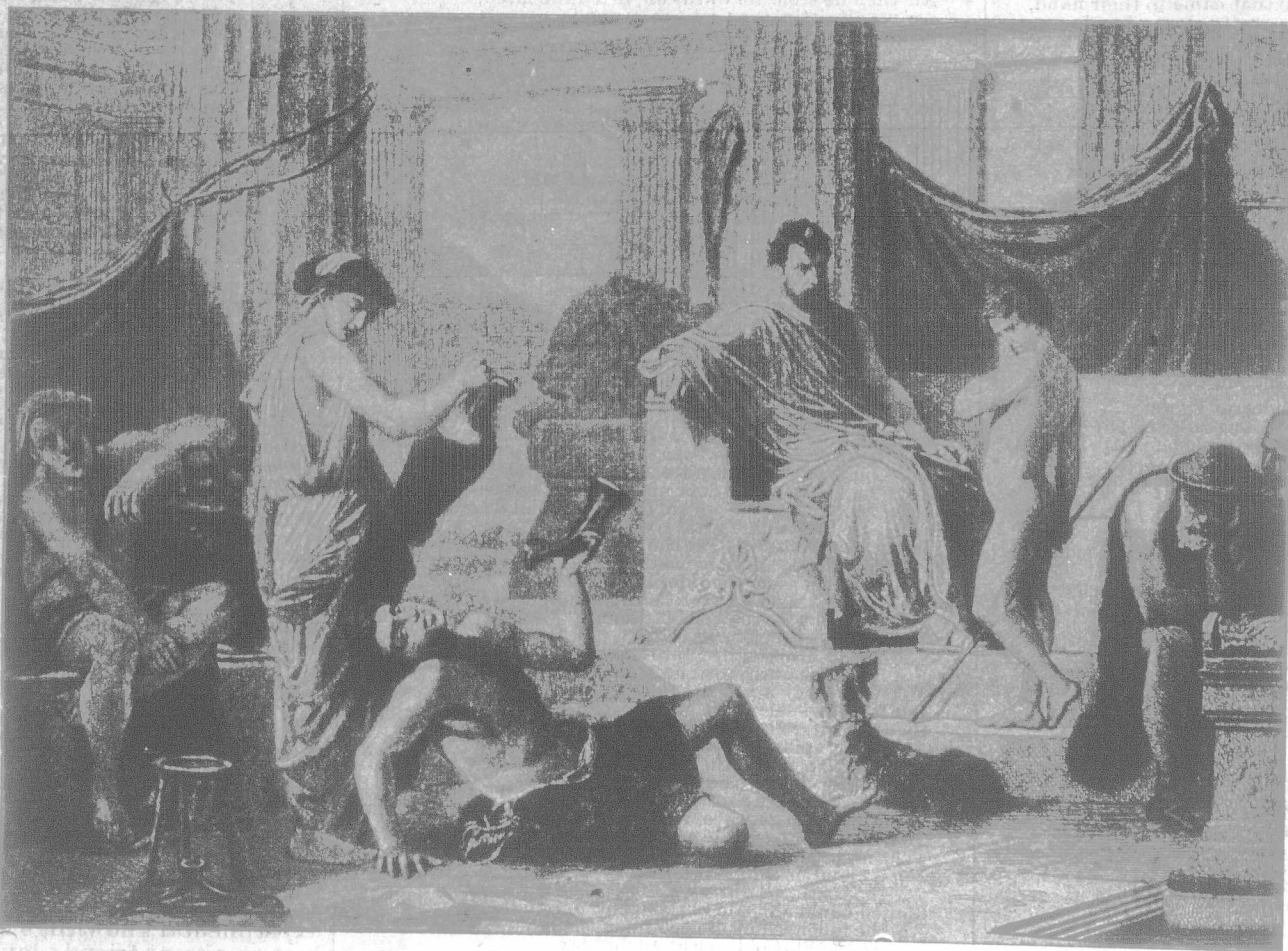
The Spartan's Temperance Lesson.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY LUIGI MUSSINI.

(Etched by J. S. King.)

In their palmy days the Spartans presented the remarkable spectacle of a whole people dominated by a single idea. Every private interest, the closest ties of blood—all were sacrificed in favor of the dominant principle of national glory.

A scheme of education destined to develop the body in its utmost perfection sought to implant in the pupils a disdain of softness and of luxury as things disgraceful to manhood, while all physical excesses tending to corrupt and enfeeble the



THE SPARTAN'S TEMPERANCE LESSON.

powers were severely frowned upon. Temperance was thus maintained, not on moral, but on political grounds. The homes of the people, high and low, were severely, even rudely, plain, lest refined and comfortable surroundings might beget indolence and effeminacy; but to counteract the barbarizing tendency of rude dwellings, the public buildings, and especially the temples, were stately and beautiful.

A Thoughtful Husband.

On his return home from a musical evening, at which his young wife had been unable to be present, an amateur tenor of some repute remarked, with the touch of sentiment peculiar to newly-married men:—"Sorry you weren't there, my dear; but you were seldom absent from my thoughts. Indeed, I always think of you while singing."

Recipe for a Good Husband.

A good husband, it has been wisely remarked, like the hare, must be caught before he is cooked. He cannot always be told at a glance, and sometimes he must be summered and wintered before his real character is discovered; but it is safe to say that when caught he should be found to be composed of the following ingredients in suitable proportions:—Mother wit, good nature, gentleness, strength, manliness, purity, courage.

- Wifely tact, - - - 10 parts.
Wifely forbearance, - - 10 parts.
Wifely good-nature, - - 10 parts.
Good housekeeping, - - 10 parts.
Good cooking, - - - 10 parts.
Wifely love, - - - 50 parts.

There are some brutes upon whom even such a precious mixture will be wasted, but they are very few; and a persistent application of it, morning, noon and night, for two years, is warranted, in nine cases out of ten, to make a man and a gentleman out of very commonplace material.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—RIDDLE.

What is't that's the bane of every age?
That visits prince as well as page;
Whose strength is law; whose law is death,
Which binds whate'er draws mortal breath!

No peace they know who own it's power,
For it is present every hour.
Yet those who follow in it's path,
Despise and scorn eternal wrath.

HARRY D. PICKETT, Bloomfield, King's Co., N. B.

2—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first is termed a very soft mass,
As a "pair in ear" my second is known in a medical class;
As a "gatherer or gleaner" my third is known,
In "uncivilized countries" my fourth abounds.

Next is "a month of the Hebrew calendar,"
While sixth is a vast "British colony;"
In literature my seventh is an "abridgement,"
And now that you "cannot assist," my next you'll quickly see.

Next, "The union of bodies of the same nature,"
While "nodding" is signified by the tenth;
Now, for the last, but not the least,
'Tis "Something done by fraud or stealth."

My primals will show a class of men,
That are brainy and generally handy with the pen;
For my final—you will find institutions; to which my primals are not unkind.

HENRY REEVE.

3—CHARADE.

see our friend Reeve has been letting off gas,
By shouting "Hosannah," as none can surpass;
He shouts loud and long o'er a wanderer returned,
The sound of his trumpet perhaps you've discerned.

Just like a warrior. Hear the guns boom,
Still, LAST the army, Hank says there is room;
Bring on your quota, for why dost thou Hyde,
Get on the pozer ship, and TOTAL abide.

Come! oh, come! while you may—come with a shout,
Our captain will welcome thee, PRIME is no doubt;
Ye who have turned aside, away from the "Dom,"
C—Umbach and rally round "Dear Uncle Tom."

Ah! sure my dear friends, though it's Blythe Reeve may be,
And stand for A. Pickett on the Banks of the Dee;
Should war come to war, and Smith's son be his mate,
Why Arm and perchance you might smash his Hard Pate.

But to avoid all contentions, and settle the question,
We'll Borrow (a) man by means of election;
To act as a Prude Homme. Between me and you,
Be not like H. A. W., who "Flew up the flue."

FAIR BROTHER.

Answers to April 15th Puzzles.

- 1—PEARL
A L E
R A M A H A A N
J E S S A M I N E
A T A B E T E
H E T S
N A S T Y

2—The letter H. 3—Tint-in-nab-u-lay-shun (Tintinnabulation). 4—Herod, hero, her, he, h.

The complacent and boastful spirit of the average American is well illustrated by the story of the Yankee at Vesuvius, who, when asked if they had anything like that in America, replied contemptuously, "Anything like that! Why, sir, we have a water privilege in America that would put it out in five minutes."

# ROYAL GROWN SOAP

HAS NO EQUAL!

Beautiful Picture for 25 Wrappers

ROYAL SOAP CO'Y,  
Winnipeg.

## TREE SPRAYERS \$1.50 EACH.

For only \$1.50 we will express to you a good substantial Fruit Tree Sprayer, made of heavy galvanized iron, and one that does its work admirably. The illustration shows the manner of working our \$1.50 Tree Sprayer. It throws a spray or single stream, and works so easy that a child can use it. Price only \$1.50, F. O. B., Hamilton, and each buyer pays his own express charges. Fruit Trees should be sprayed with a weak solution (teaspoon to a pail of water) of Paris green. Pure Paris green, 18 cents per pound.

**LAWN MOWERS**  
Low Wheel Lawn Mowers, 12 inch, \$3.50 each, 14 inch, \$3.75 each; 16 inch, \$4.00 each. High Wheel Improved Lawn Mowers for 1894, 12 inch, \$4.25; 14 inch, \$4.50; 16 inch, \$4.75.

Terms cash with the order.

## STANLEY MILLS & CO

Wholesale Merchants,  
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

For Horses and Cattle  
Use Dick's Blood Purifier  
Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.



Will stand for a limited number of approved mares.

MONDAY night, at Dougald.  
TUESDAY night, at Donald McKay's.  
WEDNESDAY night, at Robert Duffy's.  
THURSDAY night, at R. R. Taylor's.  
FRIDAY night, at his own stable, Winnipeg, thence to St. Charles and return on Saturday, where he will remain until Monday morning.

TERMS:—To insure, \$15.00; Season, \$10.00; Single Service, \$5.00. Usual conditions.  
GROOM, JOHN VINT. Arctic Ice Co.,  
10-487 Main St., Winnipeg.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



**FARMERS WIVES AND DAUGHTERS**  
YOU LIKE TO SEE YOUR POULTRY  
KEEPING FAT AND LAYING WELL  
**MAUD'S CONDITION POWDER**  
MIXED WITH THE FEED  
Keeps them in Perfect Condition  
PRICE, 25c. AND 35c. PER PACKAGE.

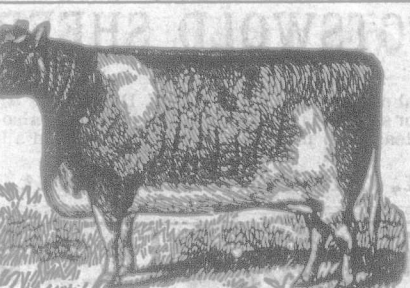
We offer to mail for 10c. a regular 25c. package to anyone who wishes to try them before purchasing a supply.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Ltd.), - MONTREAL.

We have received the following goods and have them in our warerooms at the following prices, at which they cannot be secured again. Our stock is very limited. Cash has to accompany all orders for these goods. We guarantee them first-class goods in every respect. So don't delay your order if you want any of them.

- A good, large Bell, suitable for school, worth \$18, we will send you for \$12
- A Thomas Organ, Woodstock, worth \$110 dollars, for 50
- A Karn Organ, Woodstock, worth \$150 " " 75
- A Mercer Grain Binder, complete, for 35
- A 14-inch Ensilage Cutter, with 10 feet of carriers, for 50
- A Large Ensilage Cutter, without carriers 45
- A Trenton Fanning Mill, No. 1, only 12

We want you to distinctly understand these are a job lot bought for much less than manufacturers' prices, and will be sold to the first buyer.

THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. (Ltd.)  
126 King Street East, TORONTO.



**PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS**  
WALTER LYNCH, Prop., Westbourne, Man.  
Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 46-2 y-m

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

**MAPLE GROVE FARM**  
ROSSER, - MANITOBA.  
WALTER JAMES & SONS  
BREEDERS OF  
SHORTHORN CATTLE  
Bates and Cruick shanks).  
Correspondence invited. Quite a few yearling grade cattle for sale cheap. 51-y-m

**D. FRASER & SONS,**  
Emerson, Manitoba,  
Breeders and Importers of DURHAM CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, and PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA PIGS  
9-y-m a Specialty.  
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE  
**STEEL BROS.**  
Glenboro, - Manitoba,  
BREEDERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE  
Choice Young Stock For Sale. 64-2 y-m

**WM. SHARMAN,**  
Souris, Manitoba,  
—BREEDER OF—  
PURE HERFORD CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS  
A few thrifty young bulls from 12 to 24 months old, sired by Tom Wilton [464], a son of Conqueror and grandson of the great Lord Wilton, from imported and home-bred cows, for sale now at prices to suit the times. 9 c m

**GALLOWAY BULLS**  
FOR SALE.  
Four young bulls just imported from Ontario for sale at reasonable figures, also some choice young heifers. Apply to  
**J. G. BROWN,**  
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.  
Or **MR. MARTIN,**  
9-b-m Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

**"RAVENS CRAIG" STOCK FARM**  
DAVID MARWOOD, PROPRIETOR.  
Treherne, - Manitoba.  
BREEDER OF  
Holstein Cattle and Improved Large Yorkshire and Red Tamworth Swine.  
A grand lot of young pigs in April and May at low prices. Orders now being booked. Correspondence solicited. 67-y-m

**J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 183, Brandon, Man.**  
—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—  
PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.  
My stock of Breeding Ewes consists of two hundred selected from the best flocks in England. The pen of Shearling Ewes that won the champion prize over all England were out of a flock of forty that I bought from Mrs. Barr, of Odstone Hall. My rams are by the same sire as the Champion Ram, and out of ewes sisters of the dam of the Champion. I have spared neither time nor money to put together the best flock of sheep I could buy in England, and for size, quality of wool and uniformity of character, cannot be surpassed. Ram Lambs and Ewes for sale at moderate prices. 35-2 y-m

**Shropshire Sheep, Ohio Imp. Chester Whites and Large Yorkshires**  
At half price, from such sows as Lincoln Lass 5th (418), imported in dam; her dam, Lady Duckering imp. (415), being first at World's Fair, Glad-lator imp. (13), 1st at Toronto and 2nd at World's Fair, sire of my young sows. My Yorkshires have never been beaten in Manitoba by fair decision. Did not compete at Pilot Mound. My breeding sow gained 5 firsts and 2 seconds, and boar 1st at Winnipeg Industrial last July. No culls shipped. Stock guaranteed as described. 62-y-m  
J. OUGHTON, Crystal City, Man.

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

**JOHN A. ROSS, BUTTERFIELD, MAN.**  
I send out nothing but the best. Made a clean sweep in thoroughbred pigs last fall at Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Regina fairs. Prices low. Address,  
**B. WOOLHOUSE,**  
Loon Creek, N. W. T. 67-m

**HENSALL FARM**  
Shropshires and Berkshires.  
JAS. ELDER, Virdon, Man.  
Young pigs for sale. As the proprietor intends going into dairying, he will sell off the lot of Shrops cheap. Some are imported. 65-tf-m

**R. J. MITCHELL,**  
Polson Avenue, - Winnipeg, Man.,  
—BREEDER OF—  
**BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks. 61-y-m

### NOTICES.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.  
In a recent business letter to the office Mr. F. A. Folger, of Rideau Stook Farm, Kingston Ont., states that his Holstein bull calves have been taken as fast as dropped, and he has orders taken ahead.

The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, offer to send, as a sample, regular-sized package of Maud's Condition Powder for laying hens, at less than half price, for the purpose of introducing it among the poultrymen of Canada. See advertisement in this issue.

S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement in this issue. He reports his stock of Cotswolds and Berkshires, which he intends taking to the Manitoba shows, as doing exceedingly well. Mr. Coxworth is well known as a successful exhibitor at all the leading shows of the east, and we wish him success in his venture in the West.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., writes: "There is an increasingly active demand for good Jerseys as foundations for herds, and also as family cows for cities and towns. Ontario is fast becoming a dairying province, and the adoption of the system of buying milk by the Babcock Test for butterfat at most of the factories in the west has created an increasing demand for the breed that has made a record for richness, and for the cow that laughs at hard times."

Mr. R. W. Barker for the past fifteen years Inspector of Post Offices for Western Ontario, has been transferred to Toronto, having been promoted to the position of Inspector of Post Offices of that division. Mr. Barker was a painstaking official, and an evidence of the respect and high esteem in which he was held will be found in the following resolution passed at a late meeting of the London Board of Trade, when Mr. J. W. Little paid high tribute to the efficient service of the late Post Office Inspector. He referred to his uniform kindness and courtesy to all, and to the many improvements made in this district during his term of office. He then moved, seconded by Mr. J. H. Minihnick: That Mr. R. W. Barker, late P. O. Inspector of this district, has been removed to Toronto; that this Board desires to express their appreciation of the faithful and efficient manner in which he performed his duties here, especially in his readiness at all times to assist business men in affairs connected with the postal service. "Mr. Barker carried with him to his new home the best wishes of the merchants of London for his future success." Carried unanimously. Any of our readers having occasion to write him, will receive the same prompt attention as heretofore.

**MR. GEO. BENNETT'S CHESTER WHITES.**  
Seven miles south-east of Chatham, and about a mile and a half from the M. C. R. Station, at Charing Cross, is located the 250-acre farm of Mr. Geo. Bennett, where he is breeding Chester White swine, choice poultry, and producing small fruits and honey. The foundation stock of this herd were purchased from Mr. E. D. George, Putnam, about four years ago, to which he has since added a number of good animals of the choicest strains attainable. Mr. Bennett is a great admirer of the pure breeds of fowls, having had his pen of show birds ever since he was a boy; so that, though comparatively young in years, he is a veteran in the poultry business. Last year he won 117 prizes, only 27 of which were less than firsts. He is breeding the following varieties: Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Hamburgs, Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes; Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Black Leghorns; Piled Indian and B. B. Games, three varieties of Game Bantams, Toulouse, Geese and Pekin Ducks. He considers the White Wyandotte the best all-round farmer's fowl. The Brown Leghorns are a fine lot. He has been breeding this variety of fowl for the past seventeen years. His Indian Games are also very superior. He has about sixty colonies of Italian bees, and makes a specialty of dollar queens. On this farm there is a building which is neglected on too many farms—a good workshop—in which Mr. Bennett improves his time on stormy days by manufacturing his own bee supplies. Last year he was successful in obtaining eleven first prizes on his honey.

**REGISTERED**  
**IMP. LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS**  
I send out nothing but the best. Made a clean sweep in thoroughbred pigs last fall at Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Regina fairs. Prices low. Address,  
**B. WOOLHOUSE,**  
Loon Creek, N. W. T. 67-m

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE :  
: : : : : IN THE : : : : :  
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
—AND—  
**HOME MAGAZINE.**

**S. A. COXE, Veterinarian,**  
DENTISTRY AND SURGERY SPECIALTIES.  
Office and Infirmary:  
52-27-13 BEAUBIEN STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.

**W. A. DUNBAR**  
VETERINARY SURGEON,  
15½ Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.  
Communications by letter or telegraph  
promptly attended to  
TELEPHONE 56. 247-m

**WINNIPEG : POULTRY : YARDS**  
S. WISE, - PROP.  
BREEDER OF PRIZE-WINNING

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.**

Prizes won in 1892, 1893 and 1894.  
Price of eggs for balance of season reduced to  
\$2 per 13, and \$3.50 per 25. Barred Plymouth  
Rock eggs \$1.50 per 13.

Address—  
633 Ross Ave., 10- WINNIPEG.

**EGGS : FOR : HATCHING.**

Golden and Silver Hamburgs.....	\$3 per setting
Light Brahmas.....	3 "
Langshan.....	3 "
Silver Wyandottes.....	3 "
Blue Andalusians & Buff Leghorns.....	3 "
Barred P. Rocks and B. Minorcas.....	3 "
White and Brown Leghorns.....	2 "
Pit Games.....	2 "
Cornish Indian Games.....	4 "
Black and Brown Red Games.....	3 "
Rouen and Pekin Ducks.....	2 per 11.
Bronze Turkeys.....	3 " 11.

Chicks for Sale after July 1st.  
A fair hatch guaranteed.  
Address, AUSTIN POULTRY FARM,  
AUSTIN, MANITOBA.

**WM. JONES, Prop.** 67-m

**BOUNDARY : ST. : POULTRY : YARDS.**

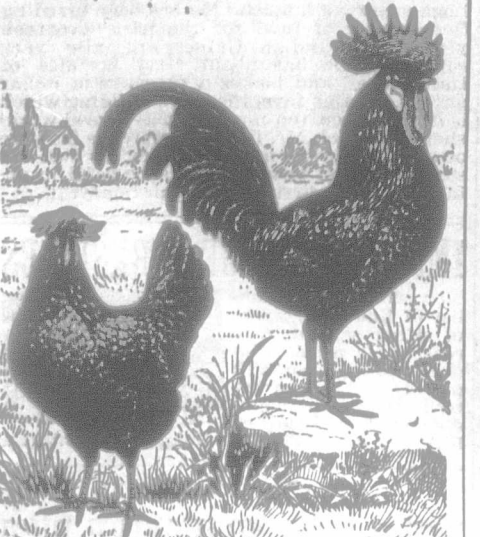
Single Comb. Brown Leghorns won 6 prizes;  
3 firsts at Winnipeg Industrial, 1891, '92, and  
'93, also 1st on Breeding Pen at the Manitoba  
Poultry Show, 1894. The 1st prize cockerel and  
pullet were also from my stock.  
Eggs—S. C. B. Leghorns..... \$2 per 13  
" Pekin Ducks..... 2 " 11  
" L. Brahma..... 2 " 13  
One P. Rock Cockerel..... 4  
Orders promptly attended personally. No  
circular. Send stamp. Address, A. WILLIAMS,  
Boundary St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 67-7-m

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

FROM:  
Prize Winning Buff Cochins, Sil. Spanish, W.  
Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, Game Bantams  
and Mammoth Pekin Ducks.

SENT SAFELY. PRICES REASONABLE.  
**A. M. Matheson,**  
65-41-m BRANDON MAN.

**MINORCA AND BRAHMA EGGS**  
\$2 PER SETTING.



1st, 2nd and 3rd for young Brahmas, and 2nd  
for young and old Minorcas at last Industrial  
Exhibition.  
1st on Black Minorca Cockerel, 2nd on Pullet,  
and 3rd on Light Brahma Cockerel, and 2nd on  
Pullet, at the recent show held by the Manitoba  
Poultry Association.

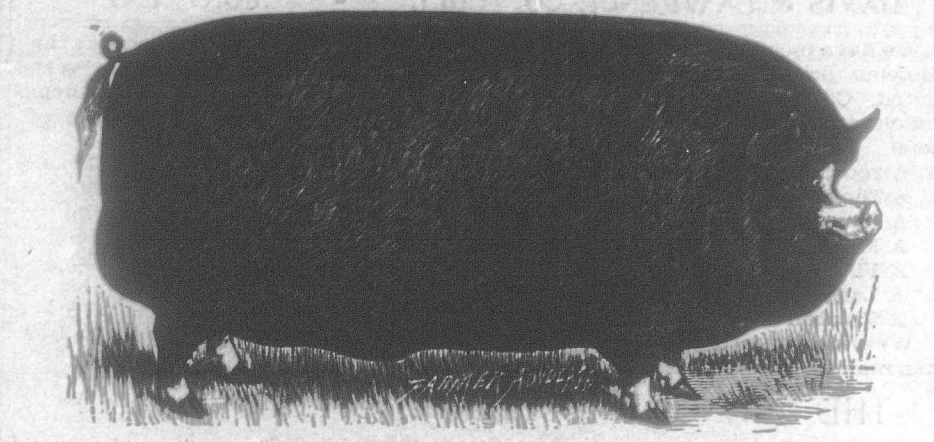
**A. CURLE,**  
Pembina Road, 66-m FORT ROUGE.

**FORT ROUGE POULTRY YARDS**  
Eggs for Hatching

From Barred and White Ply-  
mouth Rocks, Silver and Gold  
Laced, Black and White Wyand-  
ottes, Light Brahmas, Lang-  
shans, \$2 per setting of 15 eggs.  
Bronze Turkeys, \$2 per 9 eggs. Pekin Ducks,  
\$2 per 11 eggs. My breeding pens contain birds  
that won 11 first, 5 second and 3 third prizes at  
Winnipeg Industrial. Also, in recent show in  
Wesley Hall, 15 entries, 15 prizes and Gold  
Medal for best breeding pen in the show. A  
few choice birds and Rabbits for sale. Write  
S. LING, Proprietor, Winnipeg, Man 47-7-m

**Bronze Turkeys, Mammoth Pekin Ducks,**  
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Laced Wyandottes.

Turkeys—Young tom, 20 lbs., 11 months old; hens, 19 to 22 lbs.; \$3 per 10 eggs. White  
Wyandottes—Cockerel "Windsor White," score 94; hens, 93 to 95; \$2 per 13 eggs. Plymouth  
Rocks—Cockerel "Hero," 93 points; hens, 91 to 93; \$2 per 13 eggs. Yard No. 2—All good  
Hens and Pitkin Cockerel; \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Pekin Ducks, 10 to 11 lbs.; eggs, \$1 (10 eggs).  
Hard-times prices. Write and send cash. Orders filled promptly. A few choice birds for sale.  
61-7-m **M. MAW, Winnipeg, Man.**



NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE CHOICE  
**BERKSHIRES AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.**

I am coming to the Winnipeg and Brandon shows with a full herd of Berkshires and  
Cotswolds. I can bring out on order a choice lot of sows in farrow to my best boars; also a  
fine lot of shearing rams and ewes. I would be pleased to meet my old customers and a lot  
of new ones. Write me for particulars, etc.  
10- **S. COXWORTH, Claremont, Ont.**

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

**SOLD AGAIN!** Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We  
still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen  
months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$300.

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.**—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical  
LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported  
more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent.  
Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months  
old, \$10 each. Address,  
9-7-om **J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.**

**JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE**

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the  
world,—8,000 lbs. milk and 854 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of  
Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from  
the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 20½ lbs. butter a week and  
57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.

**MRS. E. M. JONES, Brookville, Ont., Can.**  
Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent,  
Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-7-om

**PURE ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS**

FOR SALE—Sons and double g. sons of Jolie of St. Lambert and Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd  
and 4th, winners of the sweepstake dairy tests at Toronto, Kingston and Quebec; also the  
Advocate special silver service prize for the three best dairy cows of any breed, beating the  
cows that won these prizes before and breaking all previous records. Jolie of St. Lambert  
has shown 8.89% and 2.22 lbs. butterfat in 24 hours, and Jolie 3rd 8.91% fat. Some of these  
bulls are sired by Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd's Son 29731, the sire of the four calves that swept  
everything before them at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall. Also grand sons of Lady  
Fawn of St. Annes (Victor Hugo's best daughter), 16 lbs. 12½ ozs. butter in seven days, 2,715  
lbs. milk in 33 days when 15 years old. The dams of some of these bulls are giving now four  
to five gallons of milk per day. Prices from \$60 to \$125. Please state just what you want—  
age, etc. Apply to **W. A. REABURN, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P. Q.** 6-2 c-om

**ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS**  
ARE  
NEVER WITHOUT  
**RICHARD'S**  
**PURE SOAP**  
IT LASTS LONGER & GIVES BETTER  
RESULTS THAN ANY OTHER SOAP  
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED  
FOR USE IN WATERS OF  
**MAN. N.W.T & B.C.**

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.**

I have as many orders now booked for eggs  
as I can fill. I have to turn away some of my  
last year's customers that got eggs and were  
so well satisfied with the stock. I am import-  
ing some other breeds.

**H. K. ZAVITZ,**  
Prairie Poultry Farm,  
Carberry, 59-7-m Man.

**An Unparalleled Record**

—AT THE—  
Manitoba Poultry Assn.  
Show, 1894, my

**SILVER WYANDOTTES**  
WON

Pullets, 1st, 2nd & 3rd;  
Cockerels, 1st & 3rd;  
Hens, 2nd & 3rd;  
Breeding Pen, 1st, &  
Medal for Highest  
Scoring Pullets at  
the Show.

Eggs from prize-winning birds, \$3 per set-  
ting; from other pens, \$2, which are the same  
stock, but not shown.

**W. D. LAWRENCE,**  
67-1-m MORDEN, MAN.

**REID'S : POULTRY : YARDS**  
—BREEDER OF—

Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Black  
Minorcas, Black Red Game, Light Brahmas  
and Barred Plymouth Rocks.



At Winnipeg Industrial, 1893, I  
won 6 prizes on 6 entries—1st Golden  
Wyandotte; 1st and 3rd, W. Wyand-  
ottes; 1st, B. B. Red Game; 2nd, B.  
Minorcas. At Manitoba Poultry  
Show, 1894—9 entries and 9 prizes:  
1st and 2nd, W. Wyandottes; 1st,  
breeding pen B. B. Red Game; 1st, Golden Wyandotte  
cock, 2nd, hen, and 1st on B. Minorca hen.

EGGS IN SEASON. Send stamp for catalogue.  
**THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St., WINNIPEG.**

**McCLURE'S POULTRY YARDS**

White Leghorns and Light Brahmas.

GET OUR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FOR 1894.

63-m J. McCLURE, 448 Carey-St., Winnipeg.

**LIGHT : BRAHMAS**  
—AND—  
**LANGSHANS** only.

EGGS from 1st prize breeding pen Light  
Brahmas (at recent Manitoba Poul-  
try Association Show, average score of hens  
904) at \$3 per 13. Other pens at \$2 to \$5 per 13.  
Langshans from imported birds at \$2.50 per 13.  
A splendid trio of Light Brahmas to sell  
after May 20th.

Address—  
**C. M. RICHARDSON,**  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
66-11-m

**HARTNEY POULTRY YARDS!**

L. Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorns,  
Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks  
and Chester White Swine. Young stock for  
sale. Eggs for hatching in season, \$2 per set-  
ting, \$3.50 per two settings. Eggs at half price  
after June 1st, 1894. Send stamp for illustrated  
circular and prices on stock. Lambert's "Death  
to Lice," per fifteen ounce package, 40c. by mail,  
post-paid.

64-4-m J. H. CALLANDER, Hartney, Man.

**: E-G-G-S :**  
—FROM CHOICE—

**LIGHT : BRAHMAS**  
EXCLUSIVELY  
Only \$2 per 13.

Orders booked and filled in turn as received.  
**WM. BRAMMALL, 375 Jarvis Ave., WINNIPEG.**  
66-1-m

**HIDES & SKINS**  
... HIGHEST PRICE AT THE ...

**Tannery.**  
Robes and Furs of all kinds nicely dressed  
by the best process.

**CHRISTIE & CO.,**  
62-7-m Lombard St., WINNIPEG.

GARDEN PLANTS!

Cabbage plants per 100... 45c
Cauliflower plants per 100... \$1 40
Tomato plants per 100... 1 75
Celery plants per 100... 90c
Bedding Plants, Pansies, Stocks, Verbenas,
Marigold, Nasturtium, Snapdragon, Daisies,
Petunias, Sweet William, at 40c. and 50c. per
dozen. Flower seeds of all kinds and choicest
varieties, fresh and suited to the climate.
Call and see our garden when you are in
town.
Send for Catalogue and List of Prices.

A. Bowerman,
Seedsman, Florist and Market Gardener,
68-b-m Box 956, WINNIPEG, 241 Portage Ave.

SEEDS

Keith & Co.,
P. O. Box 333, - WINNIPEG.
66-h-m

: 50,000. :

50,000 MANITOBA MAPLES FOR SALE.
A way down cheap for cash, also a good
supply of

Currants, Raspberries & Rhubarb
(ALL MANITOBA GROWN).
Send for Prices.
CALDWELL & CO.,
VIRIDEN NURSERIES.
Virden, 66-f-m Man.

SPECIAL OFFER
For One Month.

By Express, Prepaid, on Receipt of Cash.
Light of Asia Tea-5 lbs. for \$2.50, 10 lbs. for
\$4.75. Standard Cylon Tea-5 lbs. for \$2, 10 lbs.
for \$3.75. Uncolored Japan Tea-5 lbs. for
\$2, 10 lbs. for \$3.75. Uncolored Japan Tea-5
lbs. for \$1.50, 10 lbs. for \$2.75.
5 lbs. sent free to any station within 165 miles
of Winnipeg.
10 lbs. sent free to any station within 510
miles of Winnipeg.
The best value ever offered in Texas.

W. H. STONE,
10-b-m GROCER, 622 Main St., WINNIPEG.

NOTICE ABOUT HARNESS

Our object is not to flood the country
with LOW PRICED goods which are
probably dear at any price, but to
make and sell goods which are
CHEAP because of their
quality. In this way we
sustain our reputa-
tion as the

Cheapest House in Manitoba.
PEIRCE'S HARNESS
MANUFACTORY,
278 James St., Winnipeg, Man.
67-m



AUTOHARPS
5-Bar, for \$5.

Others in proportion.
MOUTH-ORGANS FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.
ALL CLASSES OF STRINGS, SMALL
GOODS, MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.
J. FRANK GRUNDY,
58-y-m P. O. Box 259, WINNIPEG, MAN.

NORTHWESTERN
Live Stock Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, - - - \$100,000.
ASSETS, - - - \$200,000.
Insure your horses while on their routes in
the Northwestern. A policy will insure you
against loss by death from any causes, wher-
ever they may be.

G. L. IRWIN,
General Agent,
P. O. Box 518, Winnipeg.

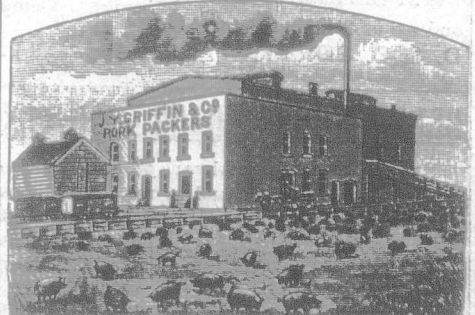
ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

WANTS.

One insertion of six lines in this column, \$1;
three insertions, \$2.50, in advance. Contracts
not made for more than three consecutive
insertions.

PURCHASER for Farm (160 acres)
near to city of Win-
nipeg; will sell on very liberal terms. Apply
Box 214, Winnipeg.

TO SELL Pure-bred Shropshire
Ram Lamb of first-class
breeding and a good one. Address, D. W.
McIVOR care Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.



CAPACITY, 200 HOGS PER DAY.
HOGS - PURCHASED - ALL - YEAR - ROUND.
64-y-m

THE MARKET DRUG STORE

291 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
(Opposite Meat Market.)

Everything in the
drug line. We es-
pecially solicit farm-
ers' trade. Both
personal and mail
orders promptly
attended to. Sole
agent for "Indo,"
the great Hindoo
remedy for nervous-
ness, general debili-
ty and kindred dis-
eases. Use Gibson's
Balm for Coughs,
Colds. For horses
and cattle use only
Eddington's Invin-
cible Condition
Powders. For cuts, bruises, sprains, use only Eddington's
Liniment. Iodine of Ammonia. C. M. EDDINGTON,
Pharmaceutical Chemist. 60-y-m

BARLEY

We are now in the
market for good Malt-
ing Barley.

Send us samples and
we will give you the
highest price paid.

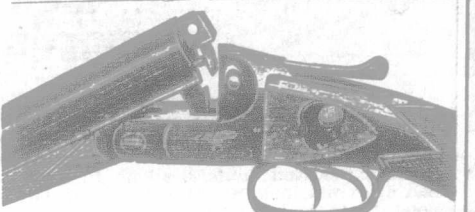
EDWARD L. DREWRY,

Redwood and Empire Breweries,
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.
61-y-m

STEAMSHIP
TICKETS

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

ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Passenger Agent, C. P. R.,
37-y-m WINNIPEG.



SUMMER SPORTS

Tennis, Cricket & Base Ball Outfits, Bicycles & Sundries
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO.
Guns and Sporting Goods,
62-y-m Winnipeg, Man.

ARAB HORSE POWDER. THE BEST IN
THE WORLD



These Powders
will Purify the
Horses' Blood.
Build up their
System and put
them in good
condition, making
the horse Long-wind-
ed and hardy.
Anyone using
these Powders will
find their horses
entirely free from
Coughs, Colds,
Worms, Distem-
per or any sickness whatever. Dose- One table-
spoonful in soft feed every night. The Arabian
Horse Powders have been used by the Arabs
for thousands of years, and it is only to be ex-
pected that these powders would be the most
perfect ones ever put up for that noble animal.
The Arabian horse stands alone pre-eminent
and superior to all other horses, as it was from
Arabia that all the pure-blooded horses came
originally, and even to-day the Arab's horse is
his companion both by day and by night.
Money could not buy some of the pure-bred
Arabian horses, whose pedigrees go back
thousands of years, and are kept trace of more
carefully than the greatest ones of the human
family. Ask your druggist for them and take
no other. Price, 25c. A. E. MUNSON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Carberry, Man.

FLEMING & SONS,
Chemists,

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet
Articles, Spectacles, Trusses,
Artificial Eyes, Crutches
and Batteries.

FLEMING'S : COPHER : POISON
50c. Per Bottle; 6 for \$2.50.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT
ATTENTION. 46-y-m

... SHIP YOUR ...

RAW FURS

Jas. McMillan & Co., Inc.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

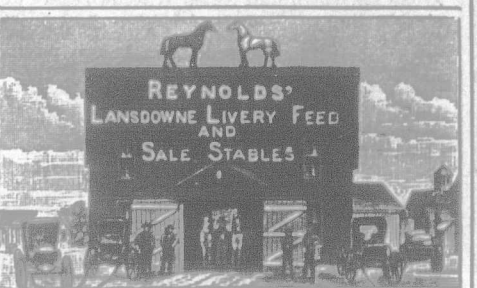
EXPORTERS OF-
FINE NORTHERN FURS

Write for latest price circular.
Shipping Tags furnished on application.
No commission charges.
Returns sent at once.

NO DUTY ON
RAW FURS, DRY HIDES & SENECA.
10-b-m



H. TOOHEY, Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to.
Horses on hand for sale or exchange.
Special rates to Commercial
Travellers. 67-y-m Manitou, Man.



The best of Rigs for commercial and other
travellers. T. W. REYNOLDS, Prop., Oak
Lake, Man. 64-y-m

HALL'S
LIVERY,
FEED & SALE
STABLE.

FIRST-CLASS
in every particular.
Portage La Prairie,
MAN.
48-y-m

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Ala., captured
first prize at the Whitewater Spring Show on
his Holstein bull.

Wm. Jones, of the Austin Poultry Farm, has
imported from Wm. McNeil, London, Ont., the
Golden Hamburg cock that won first prize at
the World's Fair last fall. Another acquisition
to Manitoba poultry industry. Notice change
in Mr. Jones' "ad." in this issue.

J. A. S. Macmillan, the well-known importer
and breeder of Shropshire sheep, reports a very
successful lambing season. He has still a few
very choice yearling rams for sale. Parties in
need of something good should communicate
with Mr. Macmillan, Bran., Man.

Edward Vance, Emerson, Man., writes us
that his advertisement in the ADVOCATE
brought very satisfactory amount of business,
especially in bronze turkeys. Mr. Vance has
imported new blood in the following:-Pekin
Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, B.B.R.
Games, and expects to have a number for sale
in the fall.

In our advertising columns this issue appears
the "route" to be travelled this season by
"Prince of Eastfield," that handsome prize-
winning Clydesdale stallion (an illustration of
which appeared in the ADVOCATE April 20th,
1893), owned by the Arctic Ice Co., Winnipeg.
It is more important now than ever before to
use only the best pure-bred sires.

Mr. Thos. Reid, 293 Lizzie street, reports that
he is shipping "eggs for hatching" as far west
as Lacombe and MacLeod, Alta., and has also
received orders from North Dakota. He states
that in his six years' experience the demand
was never greater than at present. That Mr.
Reid's eggs can be relied upon as good is proven
by the fact that he receives further orders from
parties whose orders he fills. His advertise-
ment appears in another column.

J. Harey Callander, Hartney, Man., has im-
ported from H. B. Currie, Alvanley, Ont., a
magnificent Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel,
of A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. strain.
Mr. Callander says he is the finest P. Rock he
ever saw. He writes:-"I can give satisfac-
tion to all who purchase eggs of this variety
from me. My poultry is looking and doing
well, and enquiries are numerous, owing to my
advertisement in your valuable paper."

J. H. McClure, Balmora, Man., has imported
this season the carriage stallion "Combination
Bill," in whose veins courses the blood of the
most fashionable strains of the Standard bred
trotter and the Coach horse. He has won first
prizes at London, St. Mary's, Thamesford, Wood-
stock and Ingersoll, and has proved himself a
successful stock-getter in both Middlesex and
Oxford counties, where he has stood for several
years, the property of Messrs. Free Bros.,
Thamesford. Mr. McClure purchased him
through his brother, Dr. McClure, V. S., of
Woodstock.

A. Graham, of Pomeroy, reports his Short-
horns and Yorkshires doing well. He has still
an excellent two-year-old bull on hand. He
reports the following sales of Yorkshires:-
David Rodgers, Carman, one boar; John
Graham, Roland, one boar; Andrew Allison,
Roland, one boar; Michael Huston, Carman,
one boar; Wellington Hardy, Roland, one sow;
Wallace Hardy, Roland, one boar; W. J.
Simonds, Somerset, one boar and one sow;
Alexander Junior, Miami, one sow; George
Garnett, Miami, one sow; Fred. Garnett,
Miami, one sow; John Usher, Almasippi, one
boar; John Laurenceon, Almasippi, one boar.
See advertisement in another column.

In a recent visit to Boissevain, Man., we had
the privilege of seeing Knittle Bros.' celebrated
Coach horse, "Knight of the Vale." He has,
although it seemed there was little room for im-
provement, filled out and ripened considerably
since carrying all before him at the Winnipeg
Industrial Fair last summer. Those proposing to
show stallions against him this summer had
better be getting on the "polish" for "Knight
of the Vale" is a hard horse to down in this or
any other country. We also saw a beautiful
straight, strong colt, just dropped from a very
ordinary mare, by this horse, and so far all his
colts have come strong and straight. Messrs.
Knittle have already a large number of selected
mares booked to "Knight of the Vale." The
capital illustration of this noble animal, which
appeared in the ADVOCATE March 20th, has
brought enquiries from many parts of the Pro-
vince and Territories, and some highly-bred
mares are being sent hundreds of miles to his
service.

Joseph Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man.,
sends the following notes:-"Our stock has all
borne through the winter in extra good con-
dition. We have 16 fine Shorthorn calves, and
expect 5 or 6 more. We have decided to show
a carload of our cattle at the Winnipeg In-
dustrial Fair, in July. We will have in the
lot 6 young bull calves, from 6 to 11 months old,
which we will offer for sale, on one or two
year's payments. They are an extra good lot.
Our sales for the month of April has been very
good, as we have made the following sales: Our
Stock Bull, Warrior 2nd, sold to Mr. John
Kirningham, Cartwright. In Yorkshires: Mr.
F. Herling, Portage la Prairie, 1 pair; A. W.
Playfair, Boldur, 1 pair; W. Roy, De Clara, 1
hog; W. M. Cockrane, British Columbia, 2
sows, 1 hog; Mr. John McAllister, Boissevain,
1 pair; Mr. Steel, Holemeild, 1 hog; Mr.
James M. Ewens, Glendale, 2 sows, 1 hog;
Mr. J. McMurray, Morris, 1 hog; Mr. Robertson,
Glendale, 1 pair; Mr. W. Makgoy, Manitou,
1 hog; Mr. W. Keefer, Lyleton, 1 hog;
Mr. McMahn, Portage la Prairie, 1 sow.

NOTICE.

SATISFACTORY ADVANCE IN PRICE.
Our shippers find that good prices can be
realized for good animals, but ill-conditioned
ones are a drag on the market. Our stock
raisers admit that most satisfactory results
come from using Dick's Blood Purifier. It
tones up the whole system. Be sure and get
Dick's.

If you want a really good cup of tea, note the
special offer made in this issue by W. H.
Stone, Winnipeg. It always affords us pleasure,
in directing the attention of our readers to
matters of this nature, when we consider
something of special value is obtainable at a
bargain. Members of our staff, having dealt
with Mr. Stone for the past seven or eight
years, unhesitatingly state that good satisfac-
tion has always been given in every particular.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

The annual meeting of the American South-down Breeders' Association will be held in the Illinois National Bank, Springfield, Illinois, May 30, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. Those who cannot attend are requested to present by letter to the Secretary, Mr. Jno. G. Springer, any suggestions they may have to make for the good of the Association and the interest it represents.

MESSRS. H. GEORGE & SON'S CHESTERS AND TAMWORTHS

The above firm are among the oldest breeders of Chester White Swine in Ontario, and have been eminently successful with their stock at all the leading exhibitions during the last three or four years. They carried off the bulk of the winnings, including sweepstake prizes at Montreal, Toronto and London. They have imported from several of the leading breeders throughout that part of Ohio where the breed originated, and they have been continually adding new material and fresh blood from the best strains to be found in the herds of the leading breeders of the United States. This firm pay strict attention to the feeding and care of their stock, consequently their herd is always to be found in the most desirable and thrifty condition possible for inspection by casual visitors or intending purchasers. It is not surprising that they have made a success of their breeding operations, and that pigs of their breeding have contributed largely towards improving other herds throughout the Dominion. In order to fill the demand for leaner pork, they have added Tamworths to their stock in trade, and during our last visit we noticed several exceedingly good specimens of this breed in their yards. These were chiefly bred from stock imported from such celebrated breeders as Mr. D. W. Phillip, Whitacre, England; W. H. Mitchell, Elmnden, England, and others.

**FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES.**  
Six miles south from Stratford is situated the stock farm of Mr. George Green, of Fairview, whose name has become identified with breeding of first-class Berkshire swine. It is fifteen years since this herd was first established, and the many winnings carried at the leading exhibitions throughout the last ten years have brought many honors home to the herd. Of the four or five boars that have been used on this herd, Queen's Own was the first shown us. Queen's Own was sired by imported Enterprise, dam Oxford Girl, by imported Gladstone. He is a capital pig, with good bone, exceptional length and even finish. He was first last fall at Montreal, Toronto and London in the class under a year.

Royal Hope, which was sired by imp. Gladstone, dam Mountain Belle, by Duke of Elm-grove, is a pig with great bone and good length, and is remarkably even. He won second premium both at Montreal and London in 1893. The imported four-year-old boar Longrange, which was bred by Mr. J. A. Feicker, Wiltshire, England, has also been used in this herd. He had been sold previous to our visit, and we therefore had no opportunity of seeing him. Of two young boars, there was a capital pig bred in the herd; he was sired by Baldwin, dam Nellie, by imp. Rising Star, and looks like a future winner. His pen companion is an imported in-dam pig, that has plenty of length and quality, but has not developed quite as quickly.

Royal Sally deserves particular mention among the sows. She was sired by Lord Pollard, which was a son of imp. Last Link 4th, a sow that never left the show ring without a ribbon including sweepstakes at Kingston in 1888. Royal Sally's dam was imp. Alton Sally, one of the celebrated Swanick Sally tribe, while Royal Sally herself has been both a good breeder and frequent prize-winner. Oxford Lady, by imp. Gladstone, is a right good one. In addition to the many prizes carried off at leading shows, she had the distinguished honor of winning the sweepstakes over all sows at the late Fat Stock Show at Guelph last winter. Two beautiful young sows are Last Link 8th and Golden Link, descended from the imported prize-winning sow, Last Link 4th, spoken of above. These are both from one farrow and sired by Golden Prince, and look like giving competitors trouble at future exhibitions. Among sows that have already farrowed is Mountain Belle, which has a fine litter by Queen's Own.

Altogether, Mr. Green has some twenty or twenty-five sows that have or will farrow this spring, and he is in a good shape to fill orders, as he has them bred in different lines, whereby his patrons may obtain pairs, or trios, not related, when required. But we would strongly advise those who can make it convenient to call and inspect for themselves, for we can assure them that a visit may prove interesting and profitable.

**HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS**  
Will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on May 8th and May 29th, 1894, from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City, and points beyond, at practically one fare for the round trip. Excursion tickets will be good for return passage thirty days from date of sale, but are good for going passage only on date of sale. For further particulars apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address A. J. TAYLOR, Canadian Pass. Agent, 87 York St., Toronto, Ont.

**AGRICULTURE IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.**

Just as we go to press with our forms we received copies of the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously at a recent meeting of the Committee on Agriculture:—

Moved by Dr. Roome, seconded by Mr. McMillan, "That this Committee recommend to the Government of Canada to take active measures to induce the Government of the United States to accept the certificates issued by the Stud, Herd and Stock Records of Canada, enabling such registered stock to pass the lines of the United States customs free of duty."

Moved by Mr. Carpenter, seconded by Mr. McMillan, "Resolved, that after having heard the representations of the delegation representing the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, this Committee are of opinion that an association of that kind is of very great importance to the farmers of this country; and that we hereby urge upon the Government the importance of giving substantial assistance to the said Association to aid them in their laudable undertaking."

**CRADLE CHURN.**  
PAT. NOV. 28, 1892.  
The Cradle Churn gives entire satisfaction. It is the best churn I ever used.  
KEMNEX, JUNE 11, 1893.  
Mrs. JOSEPH BRINKERON.



For sale by hardware dealers generally. If your dealer does not keep them write to B. E. HAMILTON & CO., Patentees, Neepawa, Man. 49-y-om

**BRANTFORD**  
**STEEL WIND MILLS**  
With Internal Gear.



**STEEL TOWERS—IRON PUMPS—WATER-TANKS—PIPING, ETC.**  
The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder.  
Send for circulars, and mention this paper.  
**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. (Ltd.), Winnipeg, Man.,**  
Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. 4-y-om

**COCKSHUTT PLOWS**  
THE STANDARD PLOWS FOR THE NORTHWEST.



Our new Combination Breaker and Stubble Plow leads all competitors. We claim superiority in cleaning qualities and ease of draft. Our popular J. G. C. Sulky and Columbia Gang are in constant demand. If you need a Plow, or think of purchasing a Wind Mill, write us before you buy.  
66-f-m COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Winnipeg.

**IN MAKING A PRESENT** one desires a good and suitable article at a low price—something that will look well, last well, be useful and surely please. We meet these conditions. We sell Silver-Plated Hollowware, such as Tea Sets, Ice or Water Pitchers, Casters, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, etc. Silver-Plated Dessert and Table Knives; Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Dessert and Table Forks, Sugar Shells and Butter Knives, in both Triple-Plate and Unplated White Metal. Waltham, Elgin and other American and Swiss Watches, and a desirable line of Mantel, Cabinet, and other Clocks, in Walnut, Oak, and Nickel. We ship with privilege of examination before paying for them. Send your address and receive FREE our wholesale Catalogue, with cuts, descriptions and prices.

**THE SUPPLY COMPANY,**  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

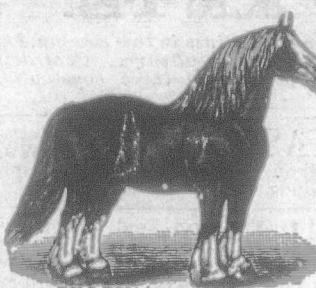
**FOUR IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.**  
All four years off. Fresh horses of fine quality and the best breeding. Prices according to the times.  
3-e-om **NEIL SMITH, Brampton.**

**ROBERT NESS,**  
WOODSIDE FARM,  
Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. **ROBERT NESS,** Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 5-y-om



**PETER ARKELL,** Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-y-om


**CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS**  
We have a few choice, young stallions that will be sold away down. Also a number of superior fillies bred in the most popular lines, in foal to our sweepstakes winner, Grandeur. We will make prices right. Come and see us or write for particulars to **D. & O. SORBY, - GUELPH, ONT.** 6-2-y-om



**OLDENBURGH COACH HORSES**  
I have always on hand choice stallions and mares. All horses registered. Horses from my stud have won a great many prizes in Europe, North and South America and Australia. Prices reasonable. 7-d-om

**ED. LÜBBEN,**  
Sürwürden, Granddukedom of Oldenburg, Germany.

**HORACE N. CROSSLEY,**  
PROPRIETOR OF THE **SANDY BAY STOCK FARM,**  
Importer and breeder of **SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.**  
The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II. 12335, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka. 10-a-om



**FOR SALE** Daisy Chief = 13674 =, coming four years old; a son of noted Indian Chief = 11108 =, and one of his best; a first prize-taker wherever shown. Having to soon make a change, on account of his own get coming on, we will sell reasonably, although regret having to do so. A few young cows, heifers and bull calves for sale, and a choice lot of Berkshire sows and pigs for sale. Also a Cleveland Bay mare, five years old, a good specimen of that class; two crosses from (imp.) horses, and out of half-bred carriage mare; just the kind to breed from. Write for prices or come and see stock. Visitors welcome. No sale no harm. **A. J. C. SHAW & SONS,** Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 12-2-y-om

**H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Cargill, Ont.  
**SHORTHORNS.**  
Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 11-tf-om

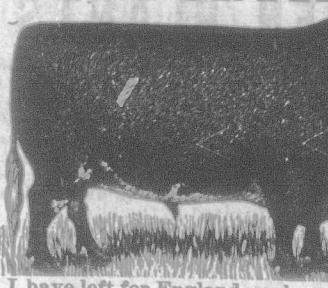


**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
Greenwood, Ont.  
**GRAND YOUNG BULLS.**  
Offers for sale at very moderate prices, a number of exceedingly good young bulls fit for immediate service, and a number of excellent young cows and heifers, all fit to show at leading exhibitions. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 8-2-y-om



**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.**  
We have a few excellent young Shorthorn Bulls for sale yet, and some nice young Berkshire ready to ship.  
**JAS. S. SMITH,**  
Maple Lodge P.O., Ont. 13-y-om


**IMPORTING.**  
I have left for England, and expect to return the first week of June with a carefully selected lot of Oxford and Suffolk sheep, having decided to breed those two breeds, kept on different rams. I also expect to visit several noted Shorthorn herds, and, if not brought with this shipment, will shortly import a few Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. **W. E. COOKBURN,** Greenhouse Farm, ABERFOYLE, ONT. 3-L-om



**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.**  
**D. D. WILSON,**  
Ingleisle Farm, SEAFORTH, Ont.  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**  
Imported stock from the herds of Wm. Duthie and W. S. Marr for sale; also Canadian-bred from imported bulls and out of imported dams. Farm one mile from G. T. R. station. 7-f-om

**WESTRUTHER PARK** Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barrington, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station. 24-y-om **JOHN IDINGTON,** Stratford.

**CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS**  
of the Duchess of Gloster family. A few straight-bred young bulls and heifers by imp. Duke of Lavender. **THOS. ALLEN & BROS.,** OSHAWA, ONT. 8-2-y-om



correspondence promptly answered. 2-2-y-om **GEO. A. BRODIE,** Bethesda, Ont.

**Deep Milking Shorthorns**  
Mr. GRAINGER, Lonsdale, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. (Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen.) Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 14-2-y-om

**SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**  
**6 Choice Young Bulls**  
And the Imported Cruickshank Bull

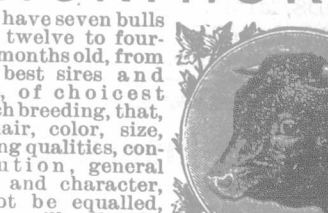
**ABERDEEN HERO,**  
Their sire. Also some nice **Young Heifers,**  
From one year old up. Prices to suit times. 20-2-y-om **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**



**SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,**  
Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks & Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have a grand litter of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. **H. CHISHOLM,** Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 18-2-y

**SHORTHORN BULLS**  
Sired by imp. Prince Royal, and from dams with all imported crosses, also cows and heifers. **J. & G. TAYLOR,** Rockwood P.O. & Station. 6-2-y-om Farm close to station.

**SHORTHORNS**  
We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams, of choicest Scotch breeding, that, for hair, color, size, feeding qualities, constitution, general style and character, cannot be equalled, and we will sell them low. Also some show heifers for sale.  
**JOHN MILLER & SONS,**  
Brougham, 12-2-y Ontario.



**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**  
For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion = 15404 =; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes due to lamb in March. All Stock Registered.  
**W. G. PETTIT,**  
13-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., Q.T.R



SHORTHORN BULL.

I have still a grand Young Bull fit for service, sired by Roan Prince Imported.

S. B. GORWILL, TANSHAW.

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk.

Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PURE BRED KERRY BULLS AND HEIFERS

ADDRESS—D. McEachran, Montreal, Que., Canada.

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Bulls and Heifers for sale at very reasonable figures.

JOHN A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont. Richmond Hill Station

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Three extra fine bulls from 12 to 14 months old, sired by McMaster, whose dam had a record of 86 lbs. of milk per day; write for prices.

W.M. SEEBRING, Sebringville, Ont.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

None but the best are kept at

Brockholme Farm, ANCASTER, ONT.

R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

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

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time.

McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Dropped in February and March, if taken before three weeks old,

AT \$15 EACH.

If required to register them, purchaser to pay registration fee.

F. A. FOLGER,

Box 578, Rideau Stock Farm, KINGSTON, 4-2-f-om ONTARIO

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TANWORTH PIGS.

Four very superior young bulls for sale, ready for service. Prize winners at the Industrial. Sired by our prize-winning bulls and out of rich-bred dams.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO., New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Netherland, Aegle and Atris blood, along with others all of the best strains of producing blood.

G. W. CLEMONS, 10-2-y-om St. George, Ont.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT., (2 1/2 miles west of Toronto).

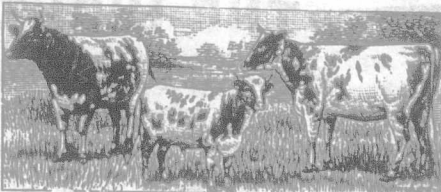
JERSEY-CATTLE

Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd.

A. M'CALLUM & SON, Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que.

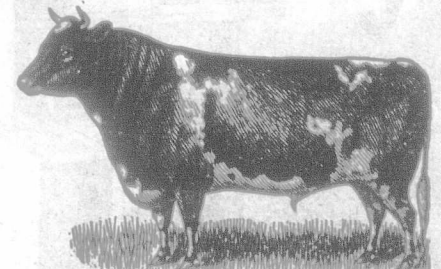
Pure-Bred Ayrshires & Berkshire Pigs.

6-f-om



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices.

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring.



JAS. McCORMICK & SON,

ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Six young Ayrshire Bulls for sale. Five of them full brothers to prize winners at the late World's Fair.

T. CUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRES

AND BERKSHIRES.

A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write

Whiteside Bros., INNERPICK, ONT. 7-y-om

FOR SALE

2 EXTRA GOOD AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,

nearly ready for service; one out of Second Prize Cow at World's Fair, the other out of Cow that took two Second Prizes at Montreal; sire Hamilton Chief out of one of Messrs. D. Morton & Sons' best Imported Cows, by Imported Bull Royal Chief; also some Poland-China Boar Pigs.

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT. 2-2-y-om

J. YULL & SONS,

Meadowside Farm, Ontario

Carleton Place, Our herd is composed of seventy-five head. Leonard Meadowside—1423—, first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome; met at train. Give us a call.

1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881

My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks. A choice lot of shearlings and lambs sired by a Bradburn ram. Write for prices to

JAMES COOPER,

14-2-y-om Kippen, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by ear lots; also a very choice Short-horn Bull calf, ten months old.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont. 7-miles south of London. 7-1f-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 19-y-om

JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL,

Ont. ROBERT REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 16-2-y-om

FOR HEREFORDS

WRITE TO F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

Ingleside :- Herefords.

ANXIETY 4th, and THE GROVE 3rd Strains, Prize Winners for '94

SPECIAL OFFERING OF CHOICE YOUNG BULLS,

Registered calves of '94, \$40 to \$60 a piece. Also a very promising bull 21 months old. Address:—

H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 18-2-y-om

Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS

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

R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. London Station. 6-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and lambs for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address—J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shrewsbury, Eng. Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliff. 2-2-y-om

BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE

This is the Home of the Blue Bloods.

Wm. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet" which so a big piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair. Wm. Thomas will have several grand shearling rams for sale this next season, sired by his grand old sheep "Blue Blood," and also a grand lot of shearling rams by other noted sires; also about 150 splendid shearling ewes to select from. Foreign buyers always welcome. If not able to come and select for yourselves, write and obtain prices from WM. THOMAS, The Beam House, Montford Bridge, Salop. Railway Station: Baschurch, G. W. R. 2-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

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

T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om

1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881

My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks. A choice lot of shearlings and lambs sired by a Bradburn ram. Write for prices to

JAMES COOPER,

14-2-y-om Kippen, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES

And their lambs for sale by ear lots; also a very choice Short-horn Bull calf, ten months old.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont. 7-miles south of London. 7-1f-om

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle.

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced

FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptville S'tn, C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

IMPROVED: LARGE : YORKSHIRES

The largest herd and the most profitable type of Yorkshires from the feeder's standpoint in America. Over fifty sows bred to seven different stock boars for the spring trade. Pigs for exhibitors purposes a specialty. Stock shipped to order are guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 5-y-om

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,

Sired from imported stock of Duckering, Sanders Spencer and Walker Jones breeding stock, of all ages, for sale; also a few Bates bulls of milking stock.

WM. COWAN, V. S., Gait, Ont. 9-y-om

YORKSHIRE PIGS

Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not skinned for sale at all seasons.

J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 448. 11-y-om

BREEDERS OF Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs.

Markham Devon, the sweetest of Barrow over all breeds at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1893, bred by us. A choice assortment of Pigs now on hand. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Locust Hill, Station. 17-3-om JNO. PIKE & SONS, 4-y-om

T. TEASDALE, ON-CORD, ONT., breeder of high class Berkshires.

Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, IMPORTER OF Large - English - Berkshires 4-y-om

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES.

J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario.

Now is a good time to order pigs from litters farrowed this year. We never had so many fine sows bred from us as present. Can supply a few six from litters farrowed in January and February. These will be right for the fall exhibitions where prizes are given for pigs of this year. We have also for sale some young boars fit for service. Write for descriptions and prices. 5-y-om

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. — A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young pigs generally on hand. 8-y-om

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springvale, Ont. 8-2-y-om

C. T. Garbutt, box 18, Claremont, Ont., imp. and breeder of Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep. Promising young pigs of October and January litters. Sows in farrow. Imp. boars in use. Write your wants. Stock all recorded and guaranteed as described. Special rates by express. 6-2-f-om

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont.

A number of young boars fit for service; also some six weeks old (choice) and some choice sows in farrow mostly from imported boar. Prices reasonable. Call and see stock, or write for prices. G. T. R. Station, Bright, Ont. 15-2-y-om

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale. Pairs supplied not skinned. 9-y-om GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate.

**THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS**

Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 39 first, 15 second and 6 third prizes in 1883, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited.

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

**IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**

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

**DUROC-JERSEY FARM TAPE BROS., - Ridgetown, Ont.**

Importers and breeders of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Swine. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 9-27-om

**Duroc-Jersey Swine** Are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agri. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, P. B. T. E. LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 4-27-om

**TAMWORTH PIGS.**

We are now prepared to furnish pigs from imported sows and boars not akin, of the best strains obtainable. Reduced rates by express. Write for particulars to H. George & Sons, 7-y-om CRAMPTON P. O., Middlesex Co.

**HIGH-CLASS, THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.**

Fresh eggs, securely but lightly packed, from prize pens of White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, \$1 per 11. Indian Game eggs, \$2 per 13. Bronze Turkey eggs, 25c. each, or \$3 per 13. Stock for sale after July 1st.

I am Canadian agent for WEBSTER & HANNUM BONE CRUSHERS and STONE CRUSHERS. Write me before you buy. JNO. J. LESTON, 19-y-om Park Farm, OSKAWA, ONT.

**MUNGER'S AMERICAN STRAIN.**

Breeds Turkeys, Geese and White Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns. 25 Years Experience in Raising and Breeding. 40 Grand winners in 1893. Breeding Pens for 1894. Pairs and Eggs for Sale at all Times. Pairs, Trios and Grand Sets. Write for Catalogue. Address F. M. MUNGER, DeKalb, Illinois

**PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

- Our Eggs Hatch. - FROM GRAND PRIZE MATINGS, \$2 PER 13 FROM CHOICE SELECTED STOCK, \$1 PER 13

Customers report from Quebec "13 chicks from 13 eggs"; Toronto, "14 chicks from 14 eggs"; Victoria, B. C., "10 chicks from 13 eggs. New circular and catalogue free. C. W. ECKHARDT, Ridgville, Ont. 8-7-om

**CULLODEN POULTRY YARDS.**

Mt. Brydges. BIG REDUCTION

In price of eggs for the balance of the season after 20th May.

- Black Hamburgs, \$1 per 13.
- B. P. Rocks, - - - 75c. per 13.
- Br. Leghorns, - - - " " "
- W. Leghorns, - - - " " "
- S. Grey Dorkings, - - - " " "
- B. Minorcas - - - " " "
- Light Brahmas, - - - \$1 per 13.

**2000 lbs. OF GOOSE FEATHERS Wanted at Once.**

We pay as high as 50c. a lb. for prime live Geese; 25c. for Duck. We also buy Chicken and Turkey Feathers. Write us what you have. First come, first served. It means money to you, for

**WE PAY CASH.**

Alaska Feather & Down Co., L'd., 10 St. SACRAMENT STREET, Montreal. 7-L-om

**MONITOR INCUBATOR. Two Medals at World's Fair. Illustrated Catalogue for stamp. A.F. WILLIAMS, Box 117, Bristol, Ct.**

**ULCERKURE**

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

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

A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemist, Calgary, Alta. 57-0-0

**The FAVORITE CHURN**

The most simple. The most durable. The most effective. The easiest to keep clean. Water tanks a specialty, and shipped to all points. Correspondence and shipments promptly attended to. All kinds of cooperage.

ST. MARYS COOPERAGE

F. E. BUTCHER, St. Marys, Ont. 4-27-om



**FARMERS & SETTLERS, ATTENTION!**

British Columbia offers at the present time the best field for farmers and settlers in any part of Canada. Beautiful Climate, Productive Soil, Ready Markets, Good Prices, No Drought, No Frosts, Sure Crops. We have on our books over 10,000 acres of the best farming lands in the Province at very low prices, and on easy terms of payments, in blocks to suit purchasers, and situated in the best localities. Several islands within easy reach of Vancouver, well adapted for sheep and cattle. Settlers settled on Government lands. Call on or address,

MACKINNON, DeBECK & CO., LAND, TIMBER AND MINERAL AGENTS, 11 Hastings St., 9-y-om VANCOUVER, B. C.

**HOMES FOR FARMERS**

LANDS SOLD CHEAP -:- AND ON EASY TERMS NO PAYMENT DOWN REQUIRED

GOOD FARM HOMES, In a rich farming country, can be secured by home-seekers, without money, and means provided to enable them to pay for same. Lands convenient to railway, and adjacent to well-settled and thriving town. For full particulars write to

FRENCH LAND & LUMBER CO., 10-a-om Rose City, Mich.

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD" SO THEY SAY! Herbogeuum a success with calves; Her bogueum a success with pigs; Herbogeuum a success with turkey chicks. It prevents disease, and ensures best results. Ask your merchant for it, and have no other. 10-y-om THE BEAVER MFG. CO., Galt.

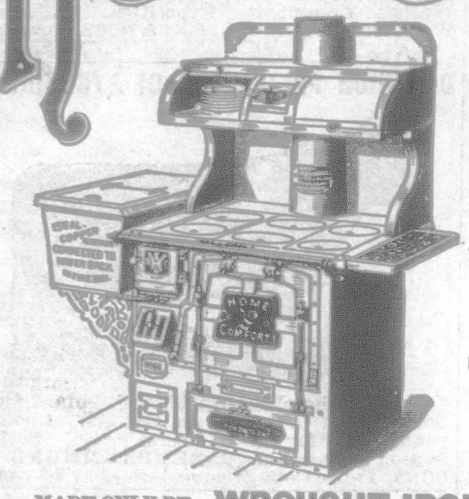
**USE RAMSAY'S CELEBRATED FLOOR PAINTS.**

GODERICH ORGAN High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-y-om

**THE HIGHEST AWARDS**

Were received at WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, BY THE WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., ON

**HOME COMFORT**



**STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.**

CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC.

This Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME if properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1894, 277,188.

MADE ONLY BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.

OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

7-y-om

**A Farmer's Testimony**

Colchester, January 14th, 1894. McClary Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I have a Cook Stove of your make; it is called the Improved Hercules; J. & O. McClary; Patented 1862; No. 8; it has been in use over 30 years steady, and it is as good as it ever was, with the exception of fire back and grate, and some of the lids are cracked. I would like to know if repairs can be got for those kind of stoves yet, and if you have the same kind of stoves yet, and what would be the price of repairs by piece, and price of stoves, if any, on hand. They cannot be excelled for baking and heating purposes.

Yours truly, JOS. BORING, Colchester, Ont.

**THE McCLARY MFG. CO.**

7-y-om LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

... VERY DELIBERATE. ...



The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co. took a "flying trip" to the World's Fair, but didn't have time to decide on the fence question. In fact, they took SEVEN YEARS to investigate the PAGE FENCE before deciding to adopt it for use on their entire line. Besides testing it for five years, the Chief Engineer and Div. Engineers made special trips, travelling hundreds of miles to inspect the first fences built (some serving on second set of posts), and questioning owners on every point. The first order was received April 20th, and probably 150 miles will be used during the season. Elasticity "is in it."

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONT. (LTD.), WALKERVILLE, ONT.

**Gem Steel.**

THE OLD RELIABLE

HALLADAY ... STANDARD ... PUMPING ... and GEARED

**WIND MILLS**

Guaranteed to be the Best Made. Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc. Send for catalogue.

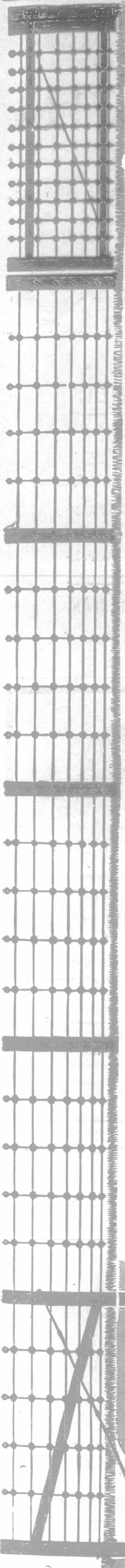
Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co. 367 Spadina Ave., 10-om TORONTO, ONT. Mention Farmer's Advocate.

**SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN LANDS.**

500 FARMS FOR SALE (areas to suit investors), all choice selected lands near SASKATOON, in that fine district known as "The Temperance Colony," equal to anything on the continent for grain growing or mixed farming. The homesteads are mostly taken up by a superior class of settlers. Every farm is within easy distance of a C. P. R. station. Some of these farms have frontages on the Saskatchewan River. Torrens Titles. No restrictions of any kind. Prices moderate; now is the time to buy. Apply to C. POWELL, Manager, 6 Victoria St., Toronto, Or to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, 21-y-om WINNIPEG, MAN.

100 Rods BUCHANAN FENCE CO. SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR. SMITHVILLE, O. \$35.00

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE 8-L-om



**THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.**

The accompanying cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED-WIRE FENCE which is now built with improved corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp, a combination which is proof against the most unruly stock or designing men. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

PERFECTLY—  
**Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER**  
than any other fence, and without doubt the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked-Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp consumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value, at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

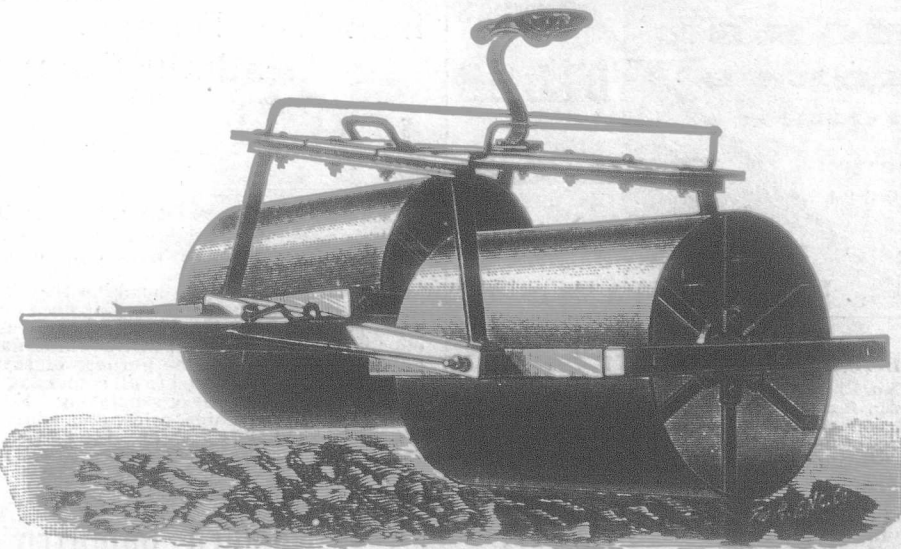
Recollect, we are the only firm that is furnishing the genuine material in the form of the corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp.

**THE BEST FENCE MADE FOR Farms and Railroads.**

Agents Wanted  
In every Township.  
Send for circulars and particulars.  
Address  
THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.

**The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)**

A Steel Roller, the drums of which oscillate on pivots and adapt themselves to the unevenness of the ground.



The bearings are the only wearing parts, and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost. It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily oiled between the drums.

If your local agent does not supply you, write direct to **T. T. COLEMAN**, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONT. Mention this paper. 341-om

**CREAM SEPARATOR BELTS**

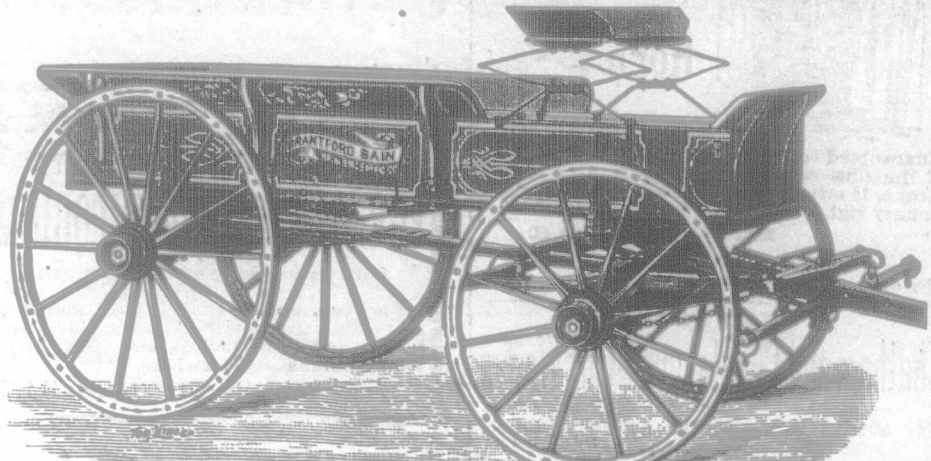
**ANTHON CHRISTENSEN & CO.**

Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada; Suspension Bridge, N. Y., U. S. A., and Dursley, Eng.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS BELTS FOR DRIVING CREAM SEPARATORS.

Our belts are used successfully all over the world. It is settled they have no equal in price, quality, durability and workmanship. 10-y-om

**WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT THE "BRANTFORD BAIN"**



Because it will pay you to buy it. It is finely finished, well proportioned, light running, durable, superior quality. There are thousands of farmers who are well pleased with their BRANTFORD BAIN WAGON. Write us for prices, or call on our agents.

**BAIN BROS.' MANUFACTURING CO., - 7-a-om - BRANTFORD.**

**SEED CORN**

AT WHOLESALE PRICES and IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT YOUR WANTS.



SELECTED RED COB WHITE ENSILAGE—Per bush. (56 lbs.), 70c.; per 2 bush., \$1.35; per 10 bush., \$6.50.  
PARAGON GIANT WHITE ENSILAGE—Per bush. (56 lbs.), 70c.; per 2 bush., \$1.35; per 10 bush., \$6.50.  
MAMMOTH SOUTHERN SWEET WHITE DENT ENSILAGE—Per bush. (56 lbs.), 68c.; per 2 bush., \$1.30; per 10 bush., \$6.25.  
GOLDEN BEAUTY YELLOW DENT ENSILAGE—Per bush. (56 lbs.), 70c.; per 2 bush., \$1.35; per 10 bush., \$6.50.  
LEAMING YELLOW DENT ENSILAGE—Per bush. (56 lbs.), 75c.; per 2 bush., \$1.40; per 10 bush., \$6.50.  
EXTRA EARLY HURON YELLOW DENT—Per bush. (56 lbs.), \$1.40; per 2 bush., \$2.70; per 10 bush., \$13.  
EARLY BUTLER YELLOW DENT—Per bush. (56 lbs.), \$1.40; per 2 bush., \$2.70; per 10 bush., \$13.  
WISCONSIN YELLOW DENT—Per bush. (56 lbs.), \$1; per 2 bush., \$2; per 10 bush., \$10.  
RURAL THOROUGHbred WHITE FLINT CORN—Per bush. (56 lbs.), \$1.50; per 2 bush., \$2.80; per 10 bush., \$13.  
GOOD COTTEN BAGS at 20c. each.  
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LINEN BAGS at 10c. each.

**J. A. SIMMERS,**

SEED MERCHANT AND GROWER, TORONTO, CAN.

**THE : NICHOLS : CHEMICAL : CO.,**  
CAPELTON, P. Q.,

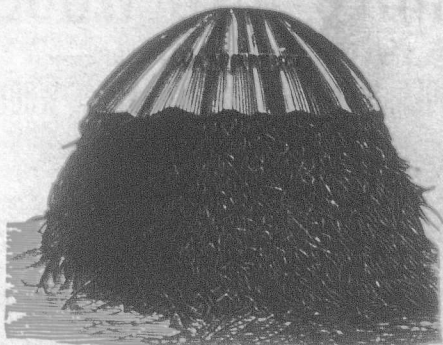
**Manufacturers of Complete Fertilizers**

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

For All Crops, All Soils, Canadian Climate.

Send for 1894 Catalogue, containing full particulars and testimonials from many reliable farmers. 2-2-f-om

**THE SYMMES PATENT**



**HAY AND GRAIN CAP.**

THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.  
The most practical, cheap and efficient hay and grain cap yet introduced. Not necessary to fasten down. Almost indispensable on grain when using a self-binder.

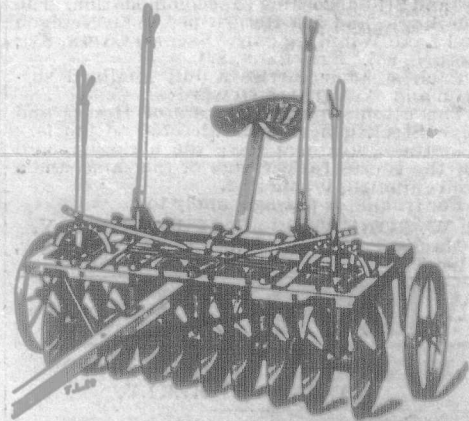
**VEGETABLE AND FLOWER COVERS**

For Transplanted Plants.  
**Stack Covers,**  
Built in sections. Diam. at bottom, 8 feet, by about 5 feet deep.

Send for circular to  
**SYMMES HAY CAP CO.,**  
7-b-om Sawyerville, P. Q.

**PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE DISC HARROW**

Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



Manufactured at Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works.

Write for Prices, Circulars, etc., to  
**H. TALLMAN, 4-f-om Beamsville.**

**PILES Radically Cured.**

**W. E. BESSEY, M.D., C.M.,**

OFFICE: 133 1/2 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.  
SPECIALTY.—Original Treatment of Piles and Rectal Diseases, Stomach and Intestinal Disorders, Chronic, Nervous, Sectional and Wasting Diseases, Genito-Urinary Affections, and Diseases of Women. 6-y-om

**The High Speed Family Knitter**

Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple. Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. 17-y-om

Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario.

**400—Holder's High Fruit Farms Nurseries—400**  
(Four Hundred Acres in Extent.)  
Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township. 13-y-om E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.

**FOR SALE—TWO DELAVAL SEPARATORS**

These machines are practically as good as new, they will skim eight hundred pounds of milk per hour EACH, and do it clean; one of them will do the milk for a creamery of 150 to 200 cows. Price low. For further particulars, address—  
**JOHN SPAGUE & SON,**  
9-f-om Ameliasburg, P. E. County, Ont.

**DRS. ANDERSON & BATES**, Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat & Nose, 34 North James St., Hamilton, and 5 College St., Toronto. Sole agents for Prof. North's Earphone for the incurable deaf. A large assortment of artificial eyes on hand. 16-2-y

# HIDES AND WOOL

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR  
HIDES, - SHEEPSKINS - AND - WOOL

Consignments Solicited.

JOHN HALLAM, Prop., HARRY LEADLAY, Man.,  
TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.

298 Ross Street, - - WINNIPEG.

When writing please mention this paper. 67-1-m

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY.

## BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

SAILING WEEKLY



BETWEEN  
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.  
From Montreal every Wednesday at daybreak.  
From Liverpool every Saturday.  
These Steamers have First-class Accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL:  
SALOON, \$40, \$50 and \$60; Round Trip, \$80, \$90 and \$110, according to accommodation. The \$40 Single and \$80 Return per Lake Nipigon and Lake Winnipeg only. SECOND CABIN, \$30; Return, \$60. STEERAGE, \$24.  
Each steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and experienced stewards.  
The attention of Importers of Horses and Live Stock generally is directed to the fact that these steamers have the highest record for the successful carriage of the same, and a trial shipment is solicited.  
For freight or passage, apply to  
E. W. ROBERTS, H. E. MURRAY,  
Manager, 21 Water St., General Manager,  
S-1-om Liverpool, Montreal.

## ALLAN LINES

THREE DISTINCT SERVICES FROM MONTREAL WEEKLY.

Mail Service to Liverpool, via Quebec, Rimouski and Derry, or via Portland & Halifax in Winter.

DIRECT SERVICE MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

Direct Service Montreal to London.

These steamers are of most recent construction; are of the highest class, and their record for the safe carriage of cattle is unexcelled. Special attention paid to the best methods of stowing and carrying cheese, apples and other farm produce. For schedule of sailings, rates of passage or other information, apply to  
18-7-om H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

## ULCERKURE

Calgary, August 26th, 1893.  
Gentlemen, - I have used Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure with greater success in healing flesh wounds than any other medicine I have ever tried. It healed a large cut on one of my horses when liniments and lotions failed to effect it. I believe it to possess every virtue you claim for it.  
WM. MALONEY,  
Agent McCormack Mfg Co.

PRICE 50, OR SIX FOR 95. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcerkure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warnock's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address,  
A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta.  
5-7-om

## WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured  
by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.  
9-7-om

## PRINTING

HORSE BILLS  
HORSE BILLS  
HORSE BILLS  
HORSE BILLS  
HORSE BILLS

WINNIPEG.  
R. D. RICHARDSON

## FOR SALE THREE EXCELLENT FARMS.

No. 1 is "Walnut Hill," a first-class stock and grain farm in the County of Peel, near Toronto, contains 200 acres improved, excepting 15 acres of uncultured bush; soil, a very productive clay loam. Farm is well fenced in, fields of convenient size, with gates and lanes leading to the buildings, which are ample for all stock and crop requirements. There is a windmill pump and good water supply, large orchard of fine fruit, farm is thoroughly drained. There is a splendid brick residence, containing 12 rooms and every convenience. This farm joins the corporation of Streetsville, where there are the best railway and other facilities.  
No. 2 is a grand dairy farm on the River St. Lawrence, comprising 200 acres, on the front road, between Kingston and Gananoque, in the Township of Pittsburg; A1 brick residence and two barns and stone stabling; land all improved.  
No. 3, 180 acres, is a prime barley and hay farm on the Bay of Quinte, in the Township of South Fredericksburg, four miles west from Bath. The best of land and No. 1 buildings, also a herd of 20 Holstein cattle in lots to suit purchasers. Write for particulars to  
9-1-om HUGH McCAUGHERTY, Streetsville, Ont.



THE LATEST!  
A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION.  
THE Fly Trap  
WORKS COMPLETE.  
Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale.  
H. GUTHRIE,  
PATENTEE,  
Paris Station P.O., Ont.  
23-7-om

## THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.

THE BEST MADE ON EARTH. So said the Judges on Vehicles at the

WORLD'S FAIR,  
Who awarded us a

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

Van Allen's Patent Giant Arms  
Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined

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

WARRANTED STRONGER,  
Though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 3-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast iron arm wagon, and less in price.

THE DEMAND for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day, we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Send in your orders early.

TERMS AND PRICES LIBERAL.  
CHATHAM MANFG. CO. (LTD.)  
CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Temperance Street, Toronto.  
The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All experienced Teachers. Session begins October 21st. Apply to the principal, PROF. SMITH, V.S., Edin., Toronto, Can. 273-2-7

PURE WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELLS.  
Write for particulars to WILLIAM SHARP, 184 Hamburg Ave., Toronto, Ont. Practical Well Driller.  
2-2-f-om

## BARBED WIRE!

If you want Barbed Fence Wire, write J. H. ASHDOWN, WINNIPEG.  
BEST STEEL GALVANIZED WIRE.

Iron Well Pumps. Cistern Pumps.  
Windmill Pumps. Force Pumps.

J. H. ASHDOWN, - WINNIPEG.  
60-2-y-m

## CREAM SEPARATOR - New Baby No. 2.

Only Separator of large useful capacity that can be run by a "human boy." Buttermakers with ten cows or over lose money every day they remain without it.  
N. B. - This is not the machine that is to be withdrawn from the market because the manufacturers find it does not fill the bill, nor is it sold under a fancy name as English-made. It is not presented gratis to any government or official therefor to be used in travelling dairies or otherwise for the sake of advertisement, or for the purpose of saying they have endorsed it, but a challenge has been issued to all comers at the forthcoming Winnipeg Exhibition for close, quick, easy separating. For addresses of farmers in Manitoba now using this machine, price, etc., address  
8-y-m SCOTT & CO., 189 Market St., WINNIPEG



## BIGGER, BRIGHTER AND BETTER THAN EVER!

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

FOR 1894

Recently enlarged and greatly improved. Eighty-four columns of matter each issue. Recognized as the great family newspaper of Manitoba and the Northwest. Publishes Talmage's Sermons, \$1 per annum.  
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
14-y-m

## 1894

## BRANDON'S GREAT FUR AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM

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



## BUCKLE PRINTING COMPANY

146 Princess Street (Opposite Market),  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.  
66-y-m

ESTABLISHED 1879.  
WM. BELL | MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.  
(CORNER GRAHAM.)

## DRY GOODS

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

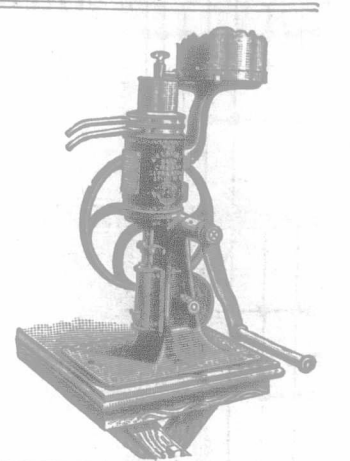
## ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR

Our Separator does not go through the hands of half a dozen agents before reaching our Customers.

We import them direct from the manufacturers in England; that is why we sell it 25% cheaper than any other Separator.

S. M. BARRE,  
DAIRY SUPPLIES AND PRODUCE,  
249 King St., - - WINNIPEG.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY.  
Butter bought and sold at the highest figure. Proceeds promptly remitted.  
59-y-m



## PACIFIC HEIGHTS NURSERY COMPANY

2921 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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