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MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

OF THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

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

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All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below.

THOMAS WELD,  
Manager "Farmer's Advocate,"  
WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books. First prize essayists may choose books or money, or part of both. Selections of books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

Our prize of \$5 has been awarded to Mr. J. H. McClure, Balmoral, Man., for the best essay on "The Best Varieties of Potatoes for Manitoba, and the Best Methods of Cultivation".

A second prize has been awarded to Mr. D. F. Wilson, Brandon, for his essay on the question "Is it Advantageous to Breed Farm Mares to Drop Their Foals in the Late Fall or Early Winter for Best Results in Work and Foals During the Year?" This, in addition to the first prize essay, will give both sides of the question and the advantages and disadvantages of both seasons.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Profits of Sheep Husbandry in Manitoba and the Northwest". Essays to be in this office not later than the 15th of May.

Sugar-Beet Commission.

Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, P. Q., whose name is well known in Clydesdale circles, has been appointed by the government of his province to accompany the Premier and Provincial Treasurer, as a commission, to visit France with the view of examining into and reporting upon the culture of sugar-beet.

An Enterprising Importer.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., who has been making numerous importations of Shropshire sheep of late, intends leaving for England at an early date in May, in order to select a fresh lot for this season's trade. He has a particularly good lot of young lambs now in his pens.

Carter's Prize Prolific Barley.

This new sort was sent out from the Ottawa Experimental Farm, under the supervision of Prof. William Saunders, last season. Each individual was restricted to one bag of the above barley, in order to secure a wide distribution of this seed, and to prevent applicants from a distance being disappointed through the supply becoming exhausted. By thus limiting the sale, a quantity of the barley was left over. Having tested the vitality of the grain, Mr. Saunders finds that ninety per cent. germinates, and the growth is strong. This season the price is fixed at \$3.00 per bag, freight paid.

Lansdowne Electoral Division Farmers' Institute.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing the above institute was held at Bradwardine on Saturday, February 28th, Mr. Thomas Speers in the chair, and Mr. John Parr secretary *pro tem*. There was a large meeting. The balloting for the various officers resulted as follows:—President, Edward Hunter; Vice-President, Thomas Speers; Sec.-Treas., Wm. J. Hudson; Directors, Messrs. Robt. Hall, Jas. Hayes, T. R. Todd, John Brown and W. J. Hudson. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the newly elected officers pointed out the necessity for each individual member throwing in that energy and earnestness which was so essential to success. A warm discussion on "Seeders" followed, the result of which seemed to point out that the press and common drills did good work and were a good saving in seed on land which was well prepared and finely divided up, but that on rough, badly prepared, damp or frozen ground the broadcast seeder was more to be depended on for placing the seed in the ground.

Anonymous Correspondence.

It is remarkable how many people forget to sign their names when writing a letter. Two contributions have reached this office within the last month that would prove interesting reading, but cannot be used from the fact that they are without the slightest clue as to authorship. One gentleman signs himself "Logoch," the other signs nothing whatever. In the business department much annoyance is occasioned in the same manner. It is an almost daily occurrence to receive a letter containing a remittance and no name attached. It is, of course, impossible, under the circumstances, to credit the person remitting. A little care would obviate this difficulty.

Grange Wholesale Supply Co., of Toronto.

We publish in this issue an advertisement of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, Toronto, and draw the attention of our readers thereto. This Company is now under good management, and, from our investigations, we believe the present manager, Mr. R. Y. Manning, is the right man in the right place; and if he is properly and generously supported in all his efforts by an honest straightforward Board of Directors and the stockholders generally, we may expect to see the Grange Wholesale Supply Company a very valuable institution to the farmers of this province.

We have lately purchased some lines of goods from Mr. Manning's house, and the quality and price have been very satisfactory indeed. Send to Mr. R. Y. Manning, 35 Colbourn St., Toronto, for their price list, etc., etc. We will review their catalogue in our next issue.

Mr. Peter Ferguson, of Indian Head, N.W.T., left March 7th for Ontario on immigration work, being employed by the Agricultural Society of that place. Collingwood will be the first point visited. Mr. Ferguson takes with him some fine samples of wheat. One sample of Ladoga, grown by Mr. Plaxton, M. L. A., Prince Albert, is exceptionally fine. Mr. Ferguson promises to let the readers of the ADVOCATE know how the work proceeds.

We want Good, Live AGENTS to Canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate" in every locality in the Dominion and United States. Sample copies and subscription blanks free to canvassers who mean business.

**Seed and Seeding.**

[Read at the first regular meeting of the Killarney Farmers' Institute by Adam Dunlop, Killarney, Manitoba.]

At the inaugural meeting for the formation of this Institute the foregoing subject was chosen, and I was requested to read a paper giving my experience on the subject, to be discussed a tour next meeting, and as I make no pretensions to figure as a practical or scientific agriculturist, I hope you will not be disappointed at the brevity or shortcomings of this paper, as I will confine myself chiefly to my own individual experience.

Well, gentlemen, it is an old adage that we must catch our fish before we cook them, so, likewise, before we commence seeding we will have to procure our seed, and in doing so let it be of the very best at our command. I do not mean by that that it must be No. 1 hard, but that it should be of the best that our financial circumstances will allow, whether No. 1 hard or any other grade down to badly frozen. Let it be well cleaned and free from smut or any noxious weeds, and if there are any signs of smut I would advise pickling with bluestone, or if your crop is too large to afford the time required I would say by all means pickle as much as will supply your seed for next year, and sow it on new or well summerfallowed land, and, for the benefit of those whom circumstances may compel to sow badly frozen seed, I may say that in all my experience I have never seen wheat so badly frozen but that at least 60 per cent. or more would germinate under favorable circumstances. I will give you the results of an experiment of mine with frozen grain. As the most of you know, the season of '85 was a disastrous one for Southern Manitoba as regards frost, and the crop of myself and family ranged from very slightly frozen (for which we got 68 cts. at Brandon) down to very badly frozen for which we could not get enough to pay expense of hauling to market, and had to keep it at home for pig feed; and as I did not know but what we might be caught in a worse predicament some year and have no money to buy seed, I decided to try an experiment to see how poor a grade of wheat it would be safe to sow. I had 5 acres of new land well back set apart for the experiment. I sowed 2 acres with our best wheat, No. 1, with 1 bushel and 3 pecks to the acre. I likewise sowed two acres with our next grade, about No. 1 frozen, with 2 bushels to the acre. This was the quality we used for our main crop. Then I had 1 acre sown with the badly frozen grade, away down, if possible, below pig feed. This grade I sowed 2½ bushels to the acre. I paid particular attention to the plot at different times and could scarcely tell any difference, and, as you will recollect, that was a dry year and would test any weak plants there might be among them. I have been sorry since that the hurry at harvest time prevented me from having it cut separately to test the different yields. Such, gentlemen, is my experience with frozen grain, that in the event of being caught with my crop badly frozen I would have no hesitation in using it for seed by using from ½ to 1 bushel extra, according to damage done. Before leaving the subject of seed I would advise farmers, whenever practicable and sure of clean seed, to change every few years, as it is the experience of others as well as myself that the grain is vastly improved thereby.

Well, gentlemen, the next subject brings us to seeding, and the most approved way of doing

it. As soon as the ground is in a proper condition to work I would say, get on it and commence operations, as I see by the bulletin just issued by Prof. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, that it is his experience, as well as my own, that the seed cannot be sown too soon after the ground is ready. I would commence by harrowing the ground well, as I believe that the seed bed can not be made too fine, and that in the hurry to get in big crops the crops are only imperfectly put in—in fact I have seen ground left in such a condition that I would have been afraid to run a binder over it for fear of a general smash. As soon as the seed bed is in proper condition, if fit to use a drill on it, I would say use one, as you will be sure to get the seed better covered, and thereby ensure greater evenness in ripening, although I believe the old broadcast, if you could insure a regular covering of the seed, will give as good results, as the roots are not so crowded and therefore stool out and give a better and plumper grain; but as it is impossible to get the grain thoroughly and regularly covered, I would advise, where practicable, to use a drill; but as I am not in the implement business at present I am not going to recommend any particular make, but my advice to you in getting a drill is, all other things being equal, get one as narrow between the drills as possible, as I believe that those at present in the market all sow too wide apart and thereby crowd the roots too much in the event of drought, and prove the Darwinian theory—the survival of the fittest—the weaker plants being killed in the struggle for existence. Of course we can ameliorate the difficulty by sowing half the quantity of seed and crossing the field; but in the rush of spring work there are few farmers who can spare the time to do so, but I would advise all who can to do so, if only on a small piece, and note the result. I remember once reading an article in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, by the late editor-in-chief, Mr. Weld, in which it was stated that there was a fortune in store for the man who would invent a drill to sow two inches apart, and I thoroughly coincide with him, as thereby the seed would be divided more equally over the ground and give the roots a better chance to provide sustenance for the growing plant. My impression is that of the different principles of seeders in the market that of the press drill is the best, but I have not seen the right one yet; as there is room for, and I have no doubt there will be improvements made on them before long, I would say to those who are not compelled to buy one, do not be in a hurry. After having used one or other of the different styles of seeders, harrow well, both for the purpose of covering the seed and packing the ground. If a broadcast seeder has been used, or if either of the different drills, I would recommend harrowing with a light harrow at least once, for the purpose of packing the soil and thereby ensuring the better growth of the young plants, as experience has proven that it is not always safe to roll till after the plant is up at least three inches, owing to danger of high winds blowing the soil off and exposing the seed. There are one or two other plans that I can recommend under certain circumstances. One is, where the ground is clean, say after backsetting or second crop after good clean summerfallowing, if the land has not been ploughed in the fall, I would, in preference to spring ploughing, sow with press drill on stubble, or in absence of drill sow broadcast and cultivate

diagonally with a disc harrow. This principle I have heard well recommended, and I am so well satisfied as to results that I intend to put it to a practical test this season. Owing to the wet weather during harvest time I have no doubt many, as well as myself, found their farming operations retarded and did not get as much ploughing done as intended. To them I would say, if you have any doubt as to the cleanness of your land from weed seeds sow broadcast and on stubble and plough down after from 2 to 2½ inches deep, so that the small weed seeds will not germinate this season; harrow after each day's ploughing and note the results, and I have no doubt they will be satisfactory.

**Seed and Seeding.**

[Read by J. W. Bartlett at the first regular meeting of the Killarney Farmers' Institute, March 7th, 1891.]

Let every man learn that everything in nature, even motes and feathers, go by law and not by luck, and that what he sows he reaps.—Emerson.

This is open to an extremely wide application. In every operation or investment we must sow well if we expect to reap well. In farming operations this important matter is too often neglected, and if poor seed is sown no amount of cultivation can atone for it; and while under certain circumstances, or peculiarly favorable circumstances, a good crop may have been grown from poor seed, the chances are much too great against it, and we might as well expect to raise fine stock from scrubs as a good crop from inferior seed. I think it is needless to enlarge upon this matter, as I am sure you will all agree with me. Having secured good seed, it is necessary in this country to do a little more, viz., treat it for smut. Of the numerous methods of treatment recommended, I can learn of none better than the following, which has the approval of many good farmers, and gave much the best results of all the tests at the Manitoba Experimental Farm, at Brandon, this season:—

One pound of bluestone dissolved in a pail of hot water (about ten quarts) and applied with a whisk to ten bushels of seed. The wheat should be turned over from time to time as the preparation is being applied, after which it should be allowed to soak for two or three hours, when it will be dry enough to sow with the drill. One of the best wheat growers in Alexander district informs me that if the seed is treated year after year in this manner, that the product becomes smooth and hard, and has an appearance of being polished, as though each grain had been rubbed smooth.

Aside from the treatment for smut or fungus, it is of great importance to use only clean seed. There is great neglect of this in a majority of cases in this province. Sow only clean seed of the best quality, and that thoroughly treated with bluestone.

We now come to seeding, and if the best seed is properly prepared, the result must prove a comparative failure unless it be properly sown. For the best results the land should be loose and friable to the depth at which the seed is to be deposited, beneath that it should be as solid as it is possible to get it. It is a great mistake to tear up the soil to a much greater depth than the seed is to be deposited, as the hot winds penetrate the soil to the roots of the plants and seriously retard plant growth, while if the seed be deposited at the bottom of the loose soil, they

at once penetrate the more solid soil below and the hot air does not affect them to so great extent. Again, the moisture is best conserved by this course. If the land be solid to the surface, the moisture is brought up by capillary action to the surface, and is there taken up by the atmosphere; while if there is two inches of friable land, it acts as a mulch to retain the moisture, much the same as a covering of straw, chaff or sawdust. Carefully conducted experiments at one of the American Experiment Stations recently, demonstrated that by deep cultivation fully one-fourth more moisture was given off than by very shallow cultivation, while an experiment made in a very small way with corn clearly demonstrated that a mulch of one-fourth of an inch of soil instead of shallow cultivation, effected a still greater saving of moisture. In this connection allow me to depart from my subject to call attention to the benefits to be derived from harrowing the grain after it is up, and that much of this is due to the fact that this loosening of the soil renews the mulch, so to speak, and still further conserves the moisture. As to sowing the grain I am not here to advertise any special seeder or drill, and will only say sow with the implement that will deposit the grain at a uniform depth and cover it all the same. I am firmly of the opinion that if a given amount be sown on an acre, that it matters little whether it be sown broadcast or drilled in, so long as it is evenly distributed, planted at a uniform depth and all covered. I must say, however, I have no knowledge of a broadcast seeder that will accomplish this, and do not expect to see one, while almost any drill if properly manipulated will do so. Various objections are made to the drill. Some people claim that weeds grow more profusely where the grain is sown with the drill. This is certainly incorrect, but it is quite possible that it might appear so. Others claim that drought affects the crop more if sown with the drill. I am, however, firmly of the opinion that this is a mistake, as where the seed is broadcast some is deposited so near the surface that except in especially favorable years it must, of necessity, suffer for moisture, while if the crop be drilled in it is not any more liable to suffer from excess of moisture than if sown broadcast. What about rolling? you would naturally ask. I answer, roll as much as you please when the ground is dry enough that it will not pack, but always before sowing, never after. If the grain be sown with the drill after the land is rolled a loose covering of earth of the depth the grain is sown is left as a mulch. If the land is rolled after sowing it is comparatively solid to the surface, and as there is nothing to break off the capillary action the moisture comes to the surface and is taken up by the atmosphere instead of being saved to be brought in contact with it through the plants. It must, to make this plain, be borne in mind that water is nature's great conveyor and its chief use in vegetable economy, or so far at least as plant growth is concerned, is to dissolve the plant food in the soil, and while holding this food in solution it is taken up by the plant which assimilates the food and gives off the water by evaporation to the atmosphere. In recapitulation, then, let me say, for the very best results select the very best seed. Clean it thoroughly, treat with one pound of bluestone to a patent pail of water for ten bushels of wheat, prepare the ground solid in the bottom, loose on

top, and sow with the drill that will deposit the seed most evenly and at a uniform depth, harrow two or three weeks after the crop is up, and again later if weather and crop will admit, and you can conscientiously claim that you have done your part, and leave the result to Providence.

#### Flowers for Manitoba.

BY H. L. PATMORE, EXPERIMENTAL FARM,  
BRANDON.

When we consider the great interest taken in floriculture in this province, not only in the towns, but also among the farmers and their families, it is surprising how little attempt is made to grow flowers in the open air during the summer season. Perhaps the reason of this is the idea prevailing that the culture of flowers requires considerable skill and expense. But the tests made during the past two summers on the Manitoba Experimental Farm show that many varieties of nearly all the most popular hardy flowers and shrubs can be grown here to perfection, and need not involve a great amount of either.

Last summer a plot of ground 100 feet square was laid out as a flower garden, and in this were sown and planted more than 40 varieties of flowering plants and shrubs. All of these grew well and produced flowers in abundance, which were a source of great interest and pleasure to the many visitors to the farm, who were allowed to carry away an immense number of bouquets with scarcely any perceptible diminution of the mass of bloom. The expense of this flower garden was very light, the main cost being in the preparation of the beds. The after cost, for labor and attention during the summer months, only amounted to 75 cents per week.

Very few farmers would have any use for a flower garden as large as this, but I venture to say that few can realize what a source of pleasure a small flower garden would be to themselves, and more especially to their families. We in the Northwest are in a land of flowers, as our prairies give abundant evidence during the summer season; and why should we not give a little more attention to the cultivation of flowers and shrubs, and so make our homes more attractive to strangers and more pleasurable to ourselves and families?

A brief mention of some of those varieties most noticeable on the Experimental Farm last summer will perhaps be useful. A number of plants of the well-known Lilace came through the previous winter without injury and looked green and thriving. *Rosa Rugosa*, a red rose, of Russian origin, wintered without protection and bloomed in July. The Flowering Currant and Spirea were uninjured and making good growth. *Clematis Flammula* and *Lycium Europeum* (climbers), although the previous year's growth was winter-killed, quickly grew up again, flowering in August and September. There were a number of perennial plants which survived the winter of 1889-90. The best known of these were the Sweet William (*Dianthus Barbatulus*), a pink (*Dianthus Imperialis*); the Pansies, Campanula, Snapdragons and *Linum Perenne*, or Flowering Flax. The last was very noticeable; it commenced to grow very early in spring, and produced an abundance of small blue flowers every morning, from early in June to the end of October. Of the hardy annuals the *Dianthus* or Pinks, Verbenas, Phlox, Asters,

Stocks, *Linaria*, Petunias and Pansies, were the brightest and best, remaining longest in bloom. The fall frosts had very little effect on these plants. Most of them, especially the *Dianthus*, *Linaria*, Phlox, Verbena and Pansies, continued blooming until late in October. These should have a place in every Manitoba flower garden. The Balsams, Tinnias, *Salpiglossis*, Larkspur, *Godetia*, and several others bloomed well, and were very attractive during the summer season, but were too tender to survive long after the first fall frost. Some annual climbing plants were also sown. Of these the *Humulus Japonicus*, or Japanese Hop, was the most noticeable. It grew very rapidly and had large leaves of a bright emerald green.

The seed of most of the hardy annuals and perennials can be safely sown early in May in the open ground. If a very hard frost should come after the plants are up they can easily be covered with a blanket or bags; a slight frost will not injure them, but the more tender varieties require to be kept from the cold and frost and should be sown in small boxes and kept in the house or hot-bed until all danger of frost is past. The beds should be dug, digging in plenty of well rotted manure, and all lumps removed from the surface with a garden rake. Unless the garden was a large one, this would involve but a small amount of labor, and with the low cost of the necessary seeds, there is no reason why we should so seldom meet with the farmer's flower garden.

#### A Mammoth Breeding Establishment.

It is a source of great pleasure to visit some of our leading studs and herds. We believe, perhaps, the largest one in Canada is at Lachine, P.Q., owned by Messrs. Dawes & Co. At the present time they are breeding Thoroughbred and Shire horses, Jersey, Polled-Angus and Hereford cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. To attempt to describe the individual animals would occupy too much space—much more space than we have at our command at this issue, but we hope to give a more lengthy report of this establishment at an early date. Messrs. Dawes & Co. have spared neither pains nor expense in procuring choice specimens in each line, and our readers would do well to visit this farm, or write for particulars before purchasing.

Mr. J. Thomas Prost, Heaslip, Man., writes: "Enclosed find one dollar for your valuable paper, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I might remark after looking the January number over I conclude that every farmer in Canada should take it. If I have a little spare time I will try and send you a few names free."

At a recent meeting of farmers, a sensible lecturer said:—"Mind is more than muscle. A mule has four times the muscle of a man; use the muscle of the mule. I was in St. Joseph, Michigan, and saw asparagus for sale. One lot was roughly put up in boxes to be returned. Another in neat white boxes, which did not cost half of the other, was put up neatly in bunches, tied with red tape in neat bows, tied no doubt by a woman, and brought 40 per cent. more, cost less than the other." Curiosity led him to the home of the man and found him doing less hard work and showing more general prosperity than his average neighbors. I also knew a milk dealer who kept an account with his cows, each having a separate account, and the cow that did not show a profit was sold to the farmer who did not keep books." He asked all the farmers present who kept farm accounts or even a cash account to raise their hands. Not one hand was raised.

**W. C. Edwards & Co.**

whose breeding establishments were briefly mentioned in our last issue, one of which is situated at North Nation Mills, is devoted to the breeding of dairy cattle, a small but select herd of Jerseys being kept in addition to the Ayrshires, with which the firm have been longer and more extensively identified. We hope to give an illustration of the latter at an early date, along with a review of breeding history of this and the Shorthorn dairy herd at Clarence.

The Ayrshire herd is kept for the double purpose of breeding and butter-making, the cattle being of an exceedingly high class. Above all, we were most highly impressed with the exceedingly promising lot of young bulls, there being no less than three imported, and some seven or eight bred in the herd, and we could not help thinking how many dairy herds are needing just such bulls. The proprietors, from the first, have made it a rule that only such as come up to their standard of excellence are kept for sale. Hence the high degree of excellence of those on hand. By corresponding with the Manager, Mr. George Carson, North Nation Mills, P. O., any information concerning the herd may be obtained.

**Down in Ole Kentucky.****ASHLAND PARK.**

Adjoining the city of Lexington, Kentucky, U. S., on the Richmond Pike, and about one mile and a half from the Phoenix hotel, is Ashland Park, the property of B. J. Treacy, Esq.; and here we find one of the largest breeding and training establishments in America, comprising in all 800 acres of blue grass land, entirely devoted to the breeding of trotting horses and thoroughbreds, the whole being managed in person by the proprietor, concerning whom a few words may interest your readers. Born in county Galway, a spot that has perhaps turned out more thorough practical horsemen than any place else in the United Kingdom, Mr. Treacy came to Lexington first, when a lad, with almost no money and no friends. Since then he has gradually pushed his way upward, until to-day the name of B. J. Treacy is associated with every leading enterprise among Kentucky horsemen, while the establishment at Ashland Park alone is enough to entitle its proprietor to rank among the foremost breeders in the state. To give some idea of the amount of business done in one year in trotters alone, I might say that the week before my visit, Mr. Treacy had just made two shipments, one comprising no less than \$56,000 worth of trotters, sold to the German Government, while the other, which included the two-year-old colt First National, by Banker 4148, and five mares, went to Missouri. At the time of our visit, the two principal stock horses were Bermuda 5874, and Fayette Wilkes 2036. Of these, the first named is a black horse, with one white hind fetlock, sired by Banker, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of Pattie Patchen, with a trial mark of 2.28, by Mambrino Patchen, standing 15.3 hands high. Bermuda shows a great deal of substance, and that he does not belie his looks is shown by a glance at his history on the track, where he made a record as a yearling of 2.39. This record he gradually reduced year by year, till as a five-year-old he stood with a record of 2.20, made in a fourth heat, while in the following year he showed a trial in 2.17, thus proving that his limit of speed has not yet been reached.

His stable companion, Fayette Wilkes, is, as his name indicates, a son of the famous George Wilkes, his dam being by Hamlet, by Volunteer, and out of the dam of Coaster 2.26, foaled in 1878. Fayette Wilkes, although twelve years old at the time of our visit, looked as fresh as a colt. In color he is a very rich bay, with a remarkably smooth satiny skin; his head and neck are as near perfection as can be found, and his broad

forehead, small tapering ears, and prominent eye, show him to be a horse of more than ordinary courage and intelligence. That he is himself a trotter and a worthy descendant of such ancestry, he has proved, by covering a trial mile in 1886 in 2.23. Owing to an accident to his left fore tendon he has not been trained since, but has been used entirely in the stud.

Passing from the stallions to the youngsters, we were shown next a pair of three-year-old colts, the first, Ashton 7942, being by the famous old Aberdeen, and out of the dam of Charley West 2.27, by Strader's C. M. Clay, jr. This colt is a cherry bay and promises to develop into a 16 hands horse. Owing to his dam dying when he was only twenty-eight days old, he was raised by hand. At the time of our visit he was being handled, and showed a magnificent open gait. The other, Delectus 7945, was by Dictator, and out of the dam of Bermuda; the same color and with the same white hind ankle as his half-brother Delectus will not make quite so large a horse, but if he lacks at all in size he makes it up in quality, for to use Mr. Treacy's own words, he is all horse, while his action is all that could be desired. Another half-brother to Bermuda, this time on the sire's side, is The Sage, a bay three-year-old, by Banker, and out of an Ashland Chief mare. This is a very nicely turned colt with good action. To mention all the promising colts that through Mr. Treacy's courtesy we were enabled to see, would take far too long, but we cannot pass on to the thoroughbreds without mentioning the bay two-year-old colt, Redding, by Red Wilkes, out of Lady Dennison, by John Dillard. This colt is now sixteen hands high, and, like his sire, exhibits an amount of bone and substance that is something wonderful, while his style and action is simply grand. A full brother in blood to Phil Thompson 2.16, Redding promises to make a very speedy horse, and, altogether, we feel safe in pronouncing him one of the most promising young'uns at Ashland Park.

Running in a paddock, a short distance from the training stable, we found the thoroughbred mares, and an aristocratic looking lot of mares they were. Among them, the mare La Platte, by Planet, out of Susan Overton, by Imp. Sovereign, especially attracted our attention. In her twentieth year she looks as gay as a three-year-old, and is now in foal to Bulwark, while a few steps from her we found her daughter, Tenet, by the famous Ten Broeck, a bay mare with black points, and showing plenty of size and substance. Another racy looking mare is the three-year-old filly Miss Reed, by Imp. Rossifer, a son of Rosicrucian. She, we were told, has been stunted to Imp. Ring Galop, and, if a pedigree can be taken as anything of an index, the produce should be something of choice.

Of the thoroughbred colts and fillies, we have only space enough to mention two. Nettie McDowell, a chestnut, foaled in 1888, by Forso, and out of La Platte, we are free to confess, took our fancy almost as much as anything we saw. While not overly large, she promises to make close to 15.3 hands, with plenty of bone, while for quality and finish she is all that could be desired; in fact she struck us as being as gamy looking a bit of horse flesh as we have ever seen. With but little training, Mr. Treacy tells us, she made a half in 50, as a two-year-old. The other, Morrisey, is also a chestnut, and a half-brother to the filly, being by Forso, out of May Kennedy, by Faustus, foaled in 1889, by the winner of the Kentucky Derby, and out of a winner. Morrisey has already proved himself a worthy son of such parents, having shown as a yearling, a quarter in 22, and a three-eighth in 35.

**ASHLAND.**

Just across the road from Ashland Park, is Ashland, famous in history as the home of the celebrated statesman Henry Clay. At the time of our visit the brood mares and colts were all out at pasture, and we were, therefore, obliged to be content with a glance at the stallions; and first among these, it is needless to say, comes the renowned Dictator, now in his twenty-eighth year, and looking not a day older than when we saw him last in 1883. At that time he had just been purchased by Major McDowell, the present owner of Ashland, for \$25,000,

apparently an enormous price for a horse twenty years old, but a venture that has proved highly successful—the sire of twenty-seven in the 2.30 list, including Jay Eye See 2.10, and Phallas 2.13. It must be remembered that up to his purchase by his present owner, he had sired only two hundred foals, and very few of these out of well-bred mares. Taking this fact into consideration, there is no doubt that Dictator has earned the right to the title of the "king of trotting stallions." A very handsome brown, 15½ hands high, Dictator is in every way a big little horse; although never trained, he is beautifully gaited, and has trotted some very fast trials. The other stock horses at present at Ashland are King Rene 2.30, and Noblesse. Of these, King Rene is a rich bay, standing 15½ hands, with two white hind ankles and a star, showing any amount of substance, with extraordinary quality and finish. King Rene does justice to his breeding, being by Belmont, and out of Blandina, by Mambrino Chief; while the fact that he has been exhibited eighteen times in the show ring along with his colts and has never yet suffered defeat, is sufficient to guarantee him an extraordinary stock-getter. In addition to this he has already placed nine performers in the 2.30 list, including Fugue 2.19, a half-sister to Noblesse, who is by Dictator, and out of Fuga, by George Wilkes. This colt we are told is intended to take his sire's place in the stud later on. A bay with one hind ankle white, standing 15.2 Noblesse is a very promising colt, with a grand set of legs that look as if they could stand any amount of campaigning. Owing to the wet weather we had no opportunity of seeing him move, but were told by the trainer, Mr. B. H. Reed, that he has shown a mile in 2.40, with only three weeks work, the only time trained. And we would here express our thanks to this gentleman, in whom we found a fellow Canadian, for his courtesy in showing us over the stables at Ashland. BLUE BLOOD.

**Glasgow Stallion Show.**

Once more the great Clydesdale spring carnival has come and gone, and the world of Clydesdale breeders is to be congratulated on the grand display of the breed in the well-known precincts of the Glasgow cattle market, and the Glasgow Agricultural Society, under whose auspices the show is held, on one of its most successful meetings. The show took place on Friday, March 6th, and altogether there were stabled for competition 202 horses, almost all of which were Clydesdales registered in the stud book. Although, of course, as a number of the horses were entered in the two classes there were many more entries. There were, as usual, two sets of judges, the duties of the first being to select two stallions, an aged and a three-year-old for breeding purposes to travel the Glasgow districts, and of the second to award the prizes offered for stallions under each of the three sections, aged, three-year-old and two-year-old. The judges who selected the Glasgow premium horses were, for aged stallions, Messrs. Robert Renwick, Dalmuir, and James Forest, Glasgow; and for three-year olds, Messrs. Jas. Murdoch, Hallside, Cambuslang, and James Park, Dechmont, Cambuslang; within both cases Mr. William Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, as umpire. The judges for the open class of aged stallions were Messrs. James Galbraith-Croy, Cunningham, Killearn, and William S. Young, Keirmains, Dunblane; for the open class of three-year-olds, Messrs. James Lockhart, Mains of Airies, Stranraer, and James Blair, Bankfoot, Innerkip; and for two-year-olds, Messrs. Robert Bryden, The Dene Scamah Harbor, and Geo. Beau, Pitcaple; within all these classes Mr. James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark, as umpire. The judges for the Glasgow premium

had, in the aged class, no difficulty at all in giving the post of honor to Mr. John Pollock, Greenlaw, Newton Mearns, for his celebrated stallion Flashwood 3604, and their colleagues in the three-year-old class, although competition there was closer, with equal decision awarded the leading honor to Mr. John S. MacRobbie, Sunnyside, Aberdeen, for Prince of Bathgate 8913. The judging of the open classes was attended to with great interest by a very large concourse of gentlemen interested in the Clydesdale breed, and this interest was intensified by the fact that amongst the aged horses that competed was the celebrated Prince of Kyle 7155, owned by Mr. James Kilpatrick, and amongst the three-year-olds the almost equally well-known Orlando 8092, owned by Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie, Maryhill. The great question in regard to the former class was, will the eight-year-old Flashwood or the four-year-old Prince of Kyle win? Both horses were shown as they have never been shown before. Flashwood was every inch a Clydesdale horse, full of the true characteristics of the breed, carrying the faultless fringe of hair that ever betokens the best class of bone, and he moved over the causeway, notwithstanding his years, with an ease and grace that could not be found fault with. Prince of Kyle has grown in substance and weight, carries more feather than he has ever before exhibited, and at the trotting pace was more than an equal for his senior rival, but there was no getting over the wondrous wealth of genuine Clydesdale characteristics in the own brother of the famed Macgregor, and so Flashwood, with what appeared to be very general approval, repeated his victory of 1889, and for the second time stood forth the winner at the Spring Stallion Show. Prince of Kyle was second. Mr. Alexander Scott, Greenock, got third prize with his noble horse Lord Montrose 7973, which, for a short time, has been awarded the premium of the Central Banffshire Association. This horse was greatly admired, and is a truly grand specimen of the Scottish draught stallion. Mr. Peter Crawford was fourth with that very handsome horse Eastfield Laird 6720, the chosen of the Tyneside Farmers' Club, and Mr. Riddell was fifth with the black horse Moneycorn, a three-quarter-bred Clydesdale, whose sire, Prince of Albyn, was the winner of the three-year-old premium in 1886. In a first rate class of three-year-old stallions Orlando had no serious competitors for premier honors. Mr. Johnston is to be congratulated on the singularly successful development of this splendid stallion during the past twelve months. Handsome is the adjective to apply to this horse. He is almost faultless in his movements, and the quality of his feet and limbs is all that a Clydesdale man desires. Mr. John S. MacRobbie's Prince of Bathgate 8913, which had been awarded the Glasgow premium, was placed second. He is a richly colored typical Clydesdale, standing on short legs, and a capital mover. Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, was third with the beautiful colt Rosedale 8194, winner of first prize in the two-year-old class last year, and altogether a genuine type of the best wearing Clydesdale. Mr. John Crawford, Birth, was fourth with a very promising horse, Right at Last 8947, and Mr. Alex. Scott was fifth with the massive big horse Lawrence's Chief 7910, the chosen of the Bigjar and Peebles District Society.

There were no fewer than 27 two-year-old colts forward, and Mr. Peter Crawford got first and sixth with Victor Erskine 9082 and Cash 8517, respectively, both sons of the well-known Lord Erskine 1744. The noted colt Rosemount 8953, by Prince of Albion, and owned by Messrs. McAlister, Rothesay, was second. Another Bute-bred colt, Pride of Rothesay 8894, by Lord Ailsa, and owned by Messrs. Galbraith Brothers, was third, and Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie, fourth with the big, growthy colt William the Conqueror 9098, a son of Prince of Wales, that was sixth at Dundee. An exceptionally promising horse, Royal Stuart 8968, owned by Messrs. J. & J. Wilson, Westburn, and got by Lord Blackburn, was fifth. This horse is greatly thought of by good judges. Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, was seventh with a choice colt named Gallant Poteath 8638, a son of Top Gallant. This colt is own brother to Mr. Gilmour's fine mare, Montrave Lady, and has the faultless fore feet and pasterns and good quality of bone for which the progeny of his sire are famed.

The following summary of results may be of interest, as showing the sires represented by the horses that gained prizes at this show, and those that are hired for service this season:—

It must be borne in mind, in comparing the figures that follow, that Prince of Wales 673 was foaled in 1866 and died 31 Dec., 1888; that Darnley 222 was foaled 1872 and died 30 Sept., 1886; that Macgregor 1487 was foaled 1878 and is still alive; that Lord Erskine 1744 was foaled 1879 and is still alive; that Top Gallant 1850 was foaled 1877 and died in 1887, and that Prince Lawrence was foaled 1883 and died in autumn, 1889. Sixteen of the horses hired, and prize winners at the recent show, were got by Prince of Wales; eleven were got by Darnley; eight were got by Lord Erskine; seven were by Prince Lawrence; five by Top Gallant; four by Flashwood; four by Young Duke of Hamilton 4122; three by Macgregor, and an equal number by Castlereagh; two were by Saquhar 2393, and there is one each by Boydston Boy, New Hope, Cairnbrogie Keir, Gilderoy, St. Lawrence, St. Gation, Dunmore, Prince Charlie, Young Lorne, the Maclellan, Prince of Albion, Lord Ailsa, Lord Blackburn, Macaroni, Ettrick Shepherd, Knight Errant, Monarch of the Glen, His Royal Highness, Merry Monarch, Barney, The Don and Prince of Albyn. In all, there are 84 animals got by these several sires deemed to be good enough to win prizes at the stallion show or to travel as specially selected breeding stallions in various districts. Sixteen of these, as we have seen, are by Prince of Wales himself; four are by as many sons of Prince of Wales, and twelve, including the seven got by Prince Lawrence, are by horses got by sons of Prince of Wales; or, in all, 32 of the 84 are either sons, great sons, or great grandsons, through the male line, of this old horse; eleven are by Darnley; eighteen are by sons of Darnley; and six are by horses got by sons of Darnley; or, in all, there are 35 that are either sons, grand sons, or great grandsons of this famous sire. Of the younger generation of horses, the sire that has most sons, that are breeding well according to this test, is Macgregor, three of the prize animals being got by as many different sons of his. One of the sons of Top Gallant, viz., Knight Errant, has a most creditable representative in Lord Montrose

and one of the sons of Lord Erskine, viz., Lord Ailsa, has the same in Pride of Rothesay. Only one cross-bred horse has a representative amongst the prize winners, and he is only the fifth-prize aged stallion. SCOTLAND YET.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

Mr. A. M. Pool, the London salesman of American cattle, says there are more cattle fattening in Great Britain than a year ago. The heavy shipments of Canadian stock cattle into Scotland caused most of the increase.

When Illinois, Iowa and Missouri farmers were paying the absurd prices of \$8 and \$10 per 100 lbs. for feeding and breeding pigs two years ago, they little thought they would be wishing the cholera, or the ax, or unmotherly old sows had wiped out the surplus pigs of the past year's crop. One extreme follows another.

Said an Illinois farmer:—"Five or six years ago one of my neighbors sold his stock at auction. He got fair prices for cattle, horses and hogs, but his sheep, which were of extra fine quality, he had to almost give away at private sale. A few days ago some 40 lb. lambs sold on the same farm at \$6 and \$7 each, and other kinds have not been paying expenses."

Alternate booms and fancies are the life of speculation—professional speculators—but they are the bane of legitimate business.

The hog situation seems lately to have taken a turn for the better. The fact that receipts have lately been so light in weight has caused many to think the crop of matured hogs is not so large as thought for a month ago.

The packers who have their warehouses full of stored products are ready enough for an advance in the provision market, but that cannot well come with the yards continually flooded with hogs. Should there be a reasonable advance in prices, enough to give courage and backbone to country holders, the improvement would be rapid.

Prices for hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.90; largely \$3.70 to \$3.80.

A lot of 105 slop-fed steers, 1,191 to 1,222 lbs., sold at \$5; fancy 1,126 lb. heifers sold at \$4.75; choice 1,258 lb. yearlings sold at \$5.45; prime 1,400 to 1,600 lb. steers sold at \$5.50 to \$5.65; good beef cattle, 1,100 to 1,400 lb., largely at \$4.50 to \$5; native cows, \$1.40 to \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.

Sheep are doing well at \$4.50 to \$6.35 for 70 to 145 lb. stock, with corn-fed Westerns at \$5.25 to \$5.85.

The cattle market has not improved as rapidly or as much as had been expected, but there has been a steady improvement in the general tone of the trade. The big dealers seem to think prices will rule stronger and higher, but there are many conservative people who think the large number of cattle that have been put on feed to meet the better prices will serve as a sort of check. The slop-feeders look for higher prices.

Receipts at Chicago for the first ten weeks of the year show a decrease of about 20,000 cattle, and an increase of 790,000 hogs and 65,000 sheep. The heavy decrease in average weight of hogs to some extent offsets the large gain in numbers. With Chicago packers buying beef cattle in the southwest and American exporters trying to contract export cattle in Canada, it would seem that the future of the cattle trade ought to be considerably better.

### Death of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinnellar.

Mr. Campbell, widely known on this side of the Atlantic through his Shorthorn cattle, died early last month. He began farming at Kinnellar in 1844, and shortly after founded the herd of Shorthorns that have become so celebrated throughout Canada and the United States. Beginning in a comparatively small way with the farm with which his name is familiar, which consists of 270 acres, he latterly had increased that which he had under his control until at the time of his death he farmed some 800 acres. This increase was warranted by the demand that his cattle have found. Much of this success must be ascribed to the care and liberality in selection of bulls—long prices being paid for the very best. Prominent among these were Scarlet Velvet and Diphthong, bred at Sittyton, the first named being from Virdure, by Plantagenet, Virdure being twin sister to Virtue, the dam of Champion of England, that did so much to establish the Sittyton herd. Mr. Campbell also selected other bulls of great individual excellence, such as Prince of Worcester, the sire of Golden Drop 1st, that created such a sensation when these cattle were first brought over to Canada.

To his name belongs a large share of the credit of the enviable reputation that Aberdeenshire Shorthorns have obtained, not only in Canada and the United States, but in England, the home of the breed. Among those sold to England are several that have gone into the Queen's herd at Windsor.

Being a first class judge, in which capacity he often officiated at the leading shows of Scotland, he displayed his knowledge of the art of show-yard training by bringing out many prize-winners from his own herd at the Royal Northern and other shows. He was at the time of his death probably the oldest breeder in the north carrying on business.

### Canadian Sheep for the World's Fair.

BY J. C. SNEILL.

The importance to Canadian stock breeders of the Columbian and International Exhibition, appointed to be held at Chicago in 1893, is such that it can hardly be overestimated. There is every probability that this will be the greatest exhibition of the products of American agricultural industries that has ever been seen. The circumstances all combine to justify such a prediction. The selection of Chicago, the greatest live stock emporium in the world, as the place for holding the exhibition, seems an eminently proper one, and one especially favorable to the interests of Canadian stockmen, as the demand for our improved stock is mainly from the great Western States and Territories, so that in making their preparations to exhibit their stock at the World's Fair, our stockmen will be taking their stock right into our natural market for such. This is a feature that has not characterized former International Exhibitions held in the United States, and one which proved a serious drawback to Canadian exhibitors. Canada has long been, and is likely to be, the principal breeding ground to which the farmers and breeders of the United States look for animals of improved breeding to replenish their herds and flocks. The facilities for communication and transportation are so nearly complete, that there is not the same sense of fear of the perils by the way which in the minds of most people are associated with a sea voyage. The expenses

of transportation can be estimated so nearly that intending purchasers may know in advance just about what stock from Canada will cost them laid down at their home, which is a very important factor in matters of trade. The conditions of climate in Canada, and most of the Northern and Western States especially, are more nearly similar than those of Europe and America; and last, but by no means least, Canada enjoys an immunity from diseases amongst its live stock which is perhaps unequalled in any country in the world. This is a feature of our live stock interests that to us is of inestimable value, and one which it is our interest and duty to guard with the greatest vigilance. All these things combine to emphasize the importance to Canadian stock-breeders, especially, of taking a broad view of the situation and of laying their plans so as to make provision for such a representation at Chicago in 1893 of our live stock as will not only be eminently creditable to the Dominion, but, if possible, such as will eclipse the exhibits in the same departments from any, or all other countries which may be represented there.

We believe we have all the elements and facilities to produce such a result, if we will but put them into practice with a determination to make the best of them. With the advantages of a healthy climate for all classes of stock, and especially sheep—a soil that will produce in abundance the best of foods in grain and roots and flax seed—all that is required to make the greatest success is the patient and persevering application of these conditions to bringing out our stock, and we have the men who can do it if they will but give the necessary time and attention to it.

In order to effect the best results in the coming exhibition, we submit, in the first place, that, to use a common expression, time should be taken by the forelock, and the time to commence preparations is the present. Timely notice has been given, and there will be no excuse for us if we fail to profit by it. To the sheep breeders of Canada we would say, in the first place, select a few of the best of your lambs of the crops of 1891-2, and label them your "Columbian Contingent," push them forward from the first, sparing neither time nor expense in bringing out the very best possibilities that are in them, being careful to give them not only an abundance of the best varieties of food, but also to give them sufficient exercise to strengthen and develop bone and muscle, to give them constitution and endurance, and prepare them for all the vicissitudes of travel and confinement during the show season, and to fit them for usefulness as well, so that the showing may not be the end of their life and their destiny, but to have them in such condition that they can be sold to advantage for breeding purposes, so as to help to make up to the exhibitor for the expense attending their preparation, and also be useful to those who purchase them for breeding purposes.

Of course, such a course of preparation and training will involve a good deal of expense and a good deal of present sacrifice of time and patience, but we believe the end will justify it all, for we submit that the prospect is that for the next few years there will be a steady demand for good sheep, and that great interest will be attached to the sheep department of the World's Fair. This will no doubt afford the best advertising medium the world has ever offered, and

the probability is that sales will rapidly be made at extra good prices for first-class animals. Sheep, of all the different breeds at present being successfully raised in Canada, and of all the ages provided for in the classification, should be prepared and held till the show is made, and Canada gets the full credit for her productions.

We know the tendency and temptation to depend upon the importation of show sheep that have been fitted up for show purposes in Britain is very strong, and that the impression largely prevails that we cannot raise sheep in Canada to compete successfully with those fed and fitted by the English shepherds, whose whole time is devoted to the care of sheep; but I venture the opinion, that if the same time and attention were given to the work here quite as great success can be obtained, and in order to counteract the tendency to depend upon the purchase of imported animals by Canadians to make up their exhibits, we submit that it would be well if the Association would take steps to devise a scheme by which special prizes may be offered for Canadian-bred sheep, in addition to and apart from those offered by the general management. In order to do this I suggest that it would be well for the Sheep Breeders' Association to memorialize both the Dominion and Ontario Governments for a grant of money sufficient to defray the expenses of transportation to and from the Exhibition, and also to offer such a schedule of prizes to Canadian-bred stock as may be considered commensurate with the importance, to the Dominion, of having a first-class exhibit made of the products of Canadian farms at the great show. To this end I think it would be well for this Association to appoint a committee of its members to look after the interests of Canadian sheep breeders in this connection, to confer with the Ministers of Agriculture with regard to the requirements of intending exhibitors, as well as to direct the attention of the management to the wants and wishes of Canadian exhibitors. One of the duties of this committee, I submit, would be to urge upon the directors the early preparation and publication of the prize list and the rules and regulations which are to govern the sheep department, so that exhibitors may make their calculations to conform to them. I think it is very important that this information should be made public as soon as possible. The system of appointing or selecting judges is another matter that we shall feel interested in, and one in which, I think, Canada should have some voice, since we are recognized as a considerable part of the continent discovered by Columbus; and sheep breeders of Canada have a special claim to this privilege, from the fact that they have favored and patronized the American Records for most of the breeds of sheep. Confidence in the competency and integrity of the judiciary is a very important element in this great undertaking, and it should be urged upon the attention of the management that the breeders' associations should be consulted in the selection of judges, and that appointments should be made from a list nominated by such associations, as they are in the best position to know who are the most competent and the best qualified to act as judges in the classes in which they are interested.

These are some of the principal suggestions which have occurred to my mind as calling for the attention of Canadian sheep breeders, if they would make the best of their opportunities in this connection; but no doubt many other matters will crop up during the interval which we do not now foresee, which will interest us, and for this, amongst other reasons, I urge the importance of a committee of this Association, invested with liberal powers, to look after our interests as occasion may require.

I cannot close my paper without again urging upon our sheep breeders the great importance to them, and to our country, of making a determined effort to beat the world in the show of sheep at Chicago. I am confident there is millions in it for us if we manage it well, and the best results financially can only be attained by our taking a high stand in the competition, and by bringing out stock having superior individual merit, and having them shown to the best possible advantage.

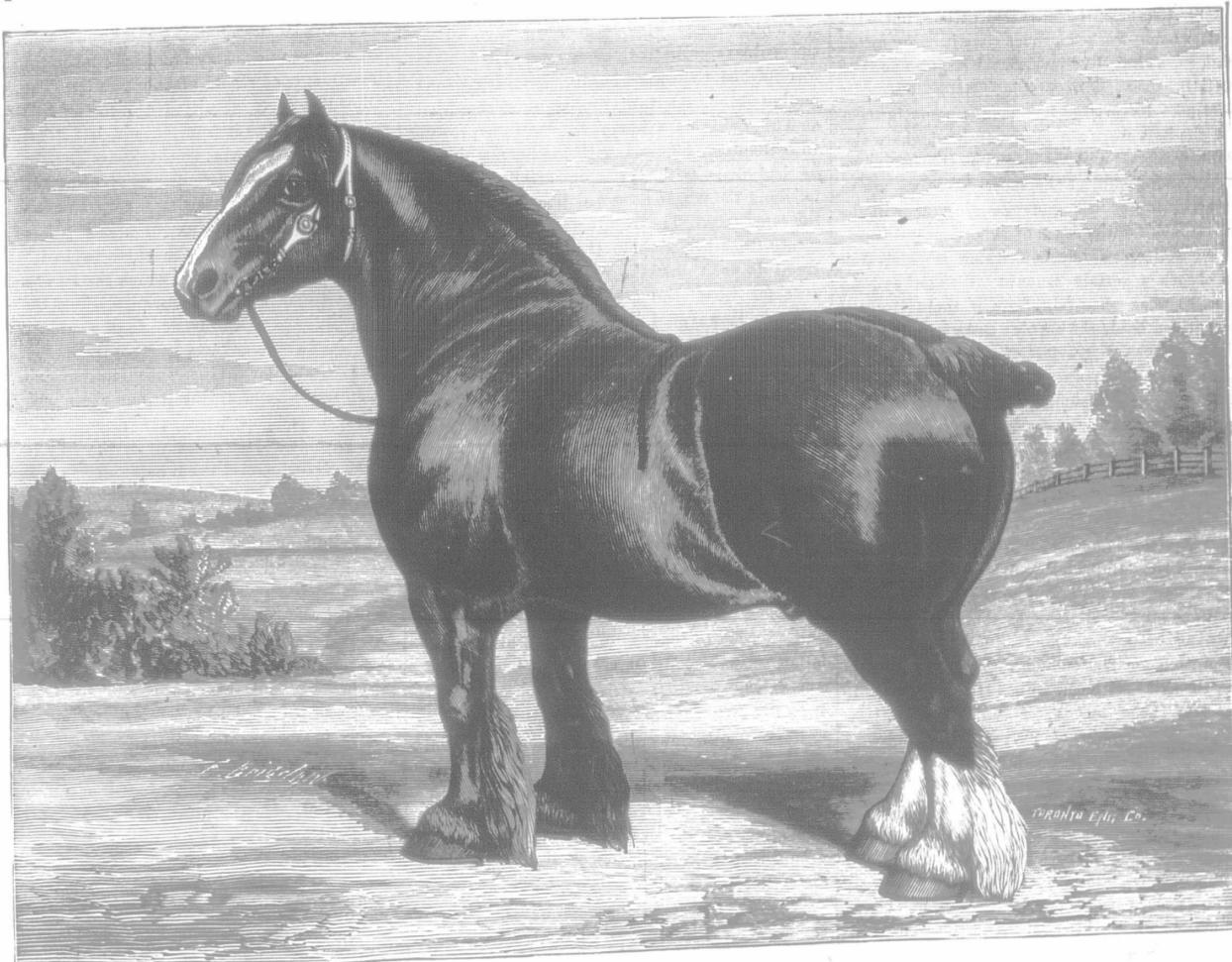
**Energy.**

In the subjoined illustration is represented one of the best Clydesdales on North American soil, and united to his grand individuality, his breeding is superb, thus concentrating the most important qualities required in the breeding stud. He was got by Macgregor, who is acknowledged to be the best of living sires, Energy's dam, Rosie, being one of the most successful breeding mares in Scotland, having also produced by Macgregor such exceptionally good ones as Macallum and Macpherson, her sire, Prince of Kilbride, himself a notable prize winner, having won three first prizes at the Highland Society's Show three years in succes-

**Ensilage and the Silo.**

Much interest is taken in this subject, and many times has the inquiry been made of the *ADVOCATE*. Will the silo be a success in this country? There is no questioning the success of the silo here, providing we can grow a plant to ensile satisfactorily and profitably. The corn grown chiefly in this country is not the kind of which good ensilage can be made. Mr. W. P. Smith, of Portage la Prairie, last season tried this on a large scale, and some who should know better claim that Mr. Smith made no experiment, but simply trod the road so well beaten previously and reached success. Mr. Smith has not yet reached success with ensilage, although he

Experimental Farms, and are likely to lead farmers astray, from the fact that most people suppose that a ton of green fodder corn is a ton of feed without regard to the stage of development, while, in reality, five hundred pounds of the little squaw corn that has reached the glazed stage is really worth more than a ton of this rank growing watery stuff that makes the enormous yield. Mr. Bedford, Director of the Brandon Experimental Farm, recently stated on the platform, that fodder corn would dry away fifty per cent. This is very indefinite, as this heavy yielding corn will dry away much more than some of the smaller varieties that do not yield nearly so much green fodder per acre.



ENERGY, THE PROPERTY OF GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

sion, viz., 1871, 1872, 1873, while the second dam, Jean of Titwood, has also been a noted brood mare. She was sired by the celebrated horse Locherfergus Champion. We understand that Energy has been purchased by Mr. Robert Davis, Toronto, where he will be retained in that gentleman's stud, and his services, therefore, will not be lost to Ontario breeders. There should be a grand future in store for him, as he is at present the most promising Clydesdale stallion for future honors known to us.

If we make butter to suit our own taste, we must be exceedingly careful that the taste is correct. If we are supplying regular customers our own taste has nothing to do with the matter. It is the taste of the customer that must rule.

has plainly demonstrated that ensilage can be made and kept here without being damaged by freezing. The ensilage made by Mr. Smith this season is the kind that kept the silo in the background for half a decade in Ontario and the Eastern States, and if Mr. Smith is not in his inner self aware of this fact, and does not try ensiling some crop that will reach a more mature state than western or any other rank growing corn, the *ADVOCATE* is mistaken. All honor to Mr. Smith for the experiment. He has proven that ensilage can be kept without freezing, without an expensive or elaborate silo, and has also demonstrated by experiment what the *ADVOCATE* has for years contended, viz., that fodder plants of any kind must be very nearly matured before they are fit to ensile. Great yields of corn are reported from our

From all data yet to hand, however, there is nothing to encourage the farmer to grow corn. Excellent silage may be made from oats grown in the usual manner, and cut when in the milk; and if we are to use ensilage, this is the crop for the purpose so far as known at the present time. Some people attach mythical value to ensilage, and do not realize that ensiling a crop does not add one atom to its value, or that its chief value is succulence, which is simply a state, not a property. Turnips fill the bill equally well as a succulent food, and from present indications will prove more profitable than ensilage for this country.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Wheatland, Manitoba, raised this season 1,198 bushels of wheat from thirty acres, a yield of almost thirty-nine bushels per acre. His oats yielded considerably over sixty bushels per acre.

### The Preparation of the Soil for the Reception of the Seed.

[Read before the Brandon Farmers by D. F. Wilson, Brandon, Man., March 14th, 1891.]

This being a new country there has been much to learn with regard to the cultivation of the soil, and there is, no doubt, still much to learn, both the climate and the soil being different from anything any of us have had experience with before. The climate being so exceedingly dry causes evaporation to be very rapid, and as it is found necessary to guard against the loss of moisture in the older provinces where the evaporation is not so great, it is most requisite that we do all we possibly can to prevent it here. The difficulty with the soil in most countries is to keep it sufficiently loose and porous, but with us after being worked a short time it becomes too much so, owing, I believe, to the large amount of partially decayed vegetable matter which it contains. Experience has taught many farmers that the best crops are grown on land where the seed bed is good and solid, and as the better we understand a subject the more likely we are to act according to our understanding, it will be well to look for the cause of this.

The soil on the surface which is cultivated can absorb a certain amount of water and no more, so that when rain falls, if there is more than it can hold, the surplus sinks into the subsoil by force of gravitation. When this has taken place evaporation immediately begins (that is in ordinary summer weather), which takes the moisture from the surface very fast. This loss of water by evaporation is, to a certain extent, replaced by water from the subsoil which is brought up by capillary attraction, and is in turn evaporated. This capillary attraction in the soil is the same action which causes the oil to rise in the lamp wick. A lamp wick may be cut in two, but can be joined again so as to carry the oil as well as ever, but if it is connected by but a thread or two, it may still carry the oil, but not fast enough to give a good light. It is the same with the soil. If the surface soil lies very loose on the subsoil, the capillary action ceases there, or partially so, and the supply of moisture from below never reaches where it is most wanted; but if the loosened earth is well packed down on the subsoil, the water ascends to the surface and is evaporated. This evaporation, however, should be prevented as much as possible, and, therefore, a couple of inches of the surface should be kept loose and mellow, thus breaking the capillary where it should be broken instead of where it cuts off the supply of moisture from where it is of most use. In order to get a compact seed bed, time is required; no amount of work on spring ploughing will do it. Land ploughed late in the fall if well harrowed will pack fairly; if not harrowed it is little or no better than spring ploughing in this respect. All fall ploughing should be harrowed as soon as possible, in order to allow the packing process to go on.

Owing to the late harvest of the past season there is a large amount of stubble land to be sown which is still unploughed, and the question is, how is this to be prepared for the seed without loosening the soil? One of the best crops I ever grew was on spring ploughing which was done with a sulky plough, which enabled me to plough much lighter than with a walking plough. I do not think it averaged more than two inches. The seed was sown broadcast, har-

rowed in and rolled; this left at least three inches of compact soil that had previously been cultivated beneath the seed. There is, however, an easier, and I believe, a better way than this light ploughing, and that is to drill in the seed, the drill being preceded or followed by the harrow. This has been called slovenly and no farming at all, but I would remind those who look on it in that light that we are neither in Ontario nor the Old Country, and that in sowing the seed in this way we follow out what I believe to be the first principle of successful grain growing in Manitoba, namely, the compact seed bed with a loose surface.

There is a farm within the city limits on which, last year, there was some thirty-five acres of summerfallow which was sown with wheat, the ordinary grain drill being used. When this was finished the owner began ploughing the adjoining stubble, but after ploughing about half an acre, being in a hurry, he continued sowing with the drill, followed with the harrow, just as he had done with the summerfallow. After finishing the wheat he sowed ten acres of oats in the same way. The result was a much heavier return from the stubble than from the fallow. But I do not think the owner made any allowance for what the gophers destroyed on the fallow. However I saw it a few days before harvest, and it was impossible to see any difference where the two pieces met, and if there was any difference in looking over the whole it was in favor of the stubble. The half acre of spring ploughing was not to be compared with the rest.

The oats were a very fair crop, quite as good as could be expected on such light land—the sample was excellent. At our first meeting Mr. Elder spoke of his system of a triennial summerfallow followed by sowing the stubble, harrowing the seed in with a disk harrow, and, if I remember his figures aright, his stubble averaged half a bushel to the acre more than his summerfallow in the two driest seasons we have had.

I think the drill will be more satisfactory than the disk harrow, as it places the seed at a uniform depth and on moist soil, which is most favorable for germination; while the disk mixes the seed with the soil, much of it being left very close to the surface, which, in dry weather, will not grow. I do not think that all stubble should be put in in this way, it should only be land that has been previously well cultivated. In conversation with a farmer on this subject the other day, he said, "I have tried it, but it was a failure;" but everything depends on the condition of the soil and the season when such a trial is made.

Then the question arises, how is the poorly cultivated land to be managed? In a favorable season it is doubtful if there is a better way than the drill, but if the season proves unfavorable, then the probabilities are that it would be better if such land had not been sown at all. Nor do I think this surface working of the soil should be repeated till it has been again turned up and exposed to the action of the air, in order to let loose, so to speak, a fresh supply of plant food. If this plan of serving the stubble gives as good a crop as if the land was ploughed, then the farmer has to add to his profits the cost of the ploughing. The reason the harrow should be used as well as the drill is to pulverize the surface, thus forming a mulch. Another advantage in this plan is that the stubble shelters the sur-

face from the wind and prevents the fine soil from being blown away.

We now come to the

#### SUMMERFALLOW,

which is of so much importance in the present system of farming in Manitoba. I believe the ordinary bare fallow is a mistake—there is too great and unnecessary a waste of what might almost be called the principal element of plant food, namely, nitrogen in that form in which it is available for the plant, the want of it in this form being, I think, the principal cause of crop failure in dry seasons. Nitric acid, the shape in which the plant makes use of nitrogen, is formed in the soil to a greater or less extent, according to the season, which heavy rains, such as we had last year, would carry much of down into the subsoil out of reach of the plants. The bare fallow also gives off nitrogen into the air; it is true it also takes it from the air, but it gives off more than it absorbs, so that there are two ways in which there is a serious loss of nitrogen. We can obviate this by growing a crop on the fallow which will take up much, if not all, of the nitrogen which would otherwise be lost. This crop should be something which can be sown late and pastured in the fall, turnips being the only thing I have tried myself that would suit the case. I have long thought that rape would be most suitable for this purpose, but have not had an opportunity of trying it, but those who have give it a very good name, the account Mr. Bedford gave us at last meeting of the way it grew at the Experimental Farm being most encouraging. Rye would also be very useful for the purpose, for a freshly ploughed summerfallow in a dry season is not the most suitable place to grow turnips or rape. Joseph Harris in his "Walks and talks on the Farm" says he received a visit from a Professor and a number of students from one of the American Agricultural Colleges. They saw a field of rye (it was in the fall) looking very strong and rank and enquired why such rich land was sown with rye. Mr. Harris replied: "To keep the nitrates from running away." At Rochester, where Mr. Harris' farm is located, as in Ontario, they have a good deal of rain in the fall, and Mr. Harris sowed rye just to prevent the plant food from being washed away. Here we are subject to the same loss, but only during the summer. By pasturing the crop the plant food is returned to the soil, with the addition of some more nitrogen which the crop has taken from the air, thus leaving the land richer in this element than if it had grown nothing. This crop has another effect of the greatest importance, and that is, the tramping of the stock in pasturing, it thoroughly compacts the soil, improving its mechanical condition wonderfully. The cost of growing such a crop is just what the seed costs, for a summerfallow should be harrowed in any case. As to whether a summerfallow should be ploughed more than once, I think for the destruction of weeds it should be ploughed twice; but this does not come under the heading of this paper. Two ploughings will have the effect of better pulverizing the soil, which will cause it to pack better, but the growing and pasturing of a crop will have a much better effect mechanically than a second ploughing would have. Ploughing may begin directly after seeding, the weeds being kept down with the disk harrow, or some other surface worker till all danger of weeds having time to grow and

seed out before frost is passed. The early ploughing will be found the most satisfactory in many respects.

Backsetting which is done sufficiently early would be the better for growing a green crop, but it will be found rather difficult to grow except in favorable seasons, owing to the want of available plant food in the freshly turned up soil. The loss, however, in this case will be small for the same reason. Where there is a solid seed bed the drill will lay the seed on this compact and moist earth, where it may be almost said to bid defiance to dry weather. The principle of the press drill is right, and it is well to press the earth down on the seed, but it is of little consequence compared with having the earth below the seed well pressed down. The common harrow is a most efficient implement in effecting this, and there are very few cases in which ploughing is not the better for immediate harrowing. Ploughing in the seed is following the right principle, but it is very difficult to plough light enough for the best results. If the test at the Experimental Farm of ploughing in oats had been opposed by drilling in the seed without ploughing, instead of broadcasting or spring ploughing, I believe Mr. Bedford would have had a different tale to tell us. The principle of the compact seed bed, with a loose surface, will be, I believe, found the most suitable condition for the land in any season, and in very dry years absolutely necessary to success.

#### Manitoba Studs, Flocks and Herds.

##### THE BREEZE LAWN SHORTHORNS.

An *ADVOCATE* representative recently had the pleasure of inspecting the herd of Messrs. Sharman & Sharman, Souris, Man., which consists chiefly of importations from the herds of Messrs. Alexander, of Brigden, and Linton, of Aurora, Ont. This herd, although now small, is decidedly select. Blushing Beauty, by Lord Linton, dam Buxom Beauty, is a fine, blocky heifer, now about two years old, red in color, with a little white underneath. She is a short-legged, heavy animal, with a grand back, grandly filled out in the neck veins; exceptionally good underline; well filled out before and behind; wide all the way from top to bottom; long quarter; thick, close twist, and flanks well filled up with meat. With the exception of the horns, which unfortunately grow too straight out and just a little inclination to coarseness about the head, this is a really magnificent heifer. On the whole, if kept in her present condition, she will stand considerable competition before she suffers many defeats.

Linton Lustre, by Lord Linton, dam Lady Violet Lustre, is a beautiful red in color and an inbred Lustre, Lord Linton being a grandson of Lady Violet Lustre. Linton Lustre is a fine heifer, and will be heard from in the show yards this fall if placed on exhibition.

Sadie Sowerby, a calf from Lady Sowerby, by Royal Booth 2nd, now eleven months old, is a dark roan, and has the outlines of a fine animal, but is rather low in flesh to show her points to advantage. Sadie Sowerby, as all acquainted with the Sowerby family will surmise, was bred by Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont., as was Sowerby Bracelet, who will doubtless make a fine animal when developed, although not looking as well at present as might be desired.

Sowerby Bracelet was got by Royal Booth 2nd = 3817 =, dam Sowerby's Lass. At

##### SPRUCEBANK FARM

the Shorthorns are doing well, and between such animals as are here kept by the energetic proprietor, Mr. Robert Laing, and the ones above described at Breeze Lawn, there will be keen competition at the fall fairs, should they come in contact with each other. Mr. Laing has been referred to before in these columns as straight on the road to success in cattle breeding, and his herd now promises as well as ever. Turnips are here fed in moderate quantities and in connection with a common sense ration of meal and hay, and one of the results is a bloom on the cattle that could not be obtained without either roots or ensilage. At

##### OAK LAKE

the draught stallion Top Gallant is being fitted for the season. This horse has proved very successful in this district, many of his foals winning prizes in good company.

#### London Shire Horse Society's Show.

The 1891 show of the Shire Horse Society, held in London, Eng., was one of the most successful ever held. The number of entries was quite large enough, being well nigh five hundred, whilst the quality of most of the exhibits was quite up to the average standard. The alteration in the condition of entry, which made it compulsory that a veterinary certificate of soundness of every animal entered should be forthcoming, proved far from a success, and the utter valuelessness of the certificates sent with many of the horses was proved by the Society's veterinary surgeons rejecting a far larger number of animals than at any show for some years.

Public expectation was great when it became known that Vulcan, the cup winner at the 1889 show, Hitchin Conqueror, last year's winner of the same prize, and Marmion II., the Royal winner at Plymouth, were entered in the classes for stallions, and that Starlight, the 1890 Loching cup winner, was coming to meet, for the first time, an extraordinary good six-year-old mare belonging to Lord Ellesmere, and the first prize Yorkshire mare, Delicacy, at Harrogate, the property of Mr. A. C. Duncombe. Notwithstanding the severe competition, the two blacks, Vulcan and Starlight, carried off the two cups a second time, and the Elsenham challenge cup for the best stallion in the show now becomes the absolute property of Lord Ellesmere, who has won it twice by the aid of Vulcan. The Loching challenge cup for mares or fillies is not won outright, as Starlight was bought about a month since by her present owner, Mr. Fred Crisp, for 925 guineas, a goodly sum to give for a draught mare.

Vulcan, the champion, has wonderfully improved since he held the same position two years ago. He has furnished and thickened considerably, whilst his walking action is far better, and his marvellous legs, feet and joints are still as observable as ever. It is seldom, if ever, one sees so vast an improvement in a horse after he has reached the age of six years. With Hitchin Conqueror exactly the reverse holds good. He is nothing like as fresh, nor so smart in appearance and joints. The latter, especially behind, are showing marked signs of wear. He had far better remain at home. Marmion II. did not impress one so favorably as he did last summer at Plymouth, when he won the cup for the best stallion in the Shire Horse classes. He is more likely to be a success at the stud than in the show-ring, still he won first prize in the four-year-old class with ease.

Amongst the smaller sized stallions, Mohammed at last got to the top. He has been shown several times but has often been unluckily placed second, not always getting his deserts.

Lord Hothfield's Insurgent, bought at a high price at the Worsley Hall sale last spring, again won first prize in his class. This colt has much

improved, and we should not be surprised to see him turn the tables another year on Mr. J. Rowell's black colt which was preferred to him for the cup offered for the best in the classes of young stallions. The black is a very powerful colt, but he wants action and style, both of which Insurgent possesses in a marked degree.

In the short space and time at command, it is impossible to refer to many of the animals, but there are several other stallions of the first rank amongst those not placed at the top of their class. Of the mares in the two classes we have briefly spoken of, the first prize two-year-old filly was not quite of the style or fashion now sought after in the improved draught horse. She was too thick and cloddy, and deficient in character and smartness; still her substance and complete development at her early age won for her, not only first in her class, but the cup offered for the best one, two or three-year-old filly in the show. We much preferred Mr. Freeman Mitford's first prize two-year-old, which is bound to develop into a first-class brood mare, whose produce will be of infinite more value than those of the filly placed above her in the cup competition. The yearling fillies were a large class, but nothing of special merit appeared.

The show as a whole must be written of as a success, although the veterinary inspector caused a wonderful exposure of the new regulation which was adopted in a hurry last spring, as the Society's veterinary surgeons cast more animals than for years; nearly one-sixth of those examined were rejected.

Good sound animals, of the better class, sold well and at good prices, but the secondary and inferior lots were a complete drug. The partial loss of the export trade is the cause of this. The stallions which were sold to the States and Canada will now have to be operated upon, and will thus pay the breeder better than if left entire and sold to one of the many dealers, amateur and professional, who sprang into existence when Shires were first boomed in the States and Canada. CLYDESDALE.

#### Cheshire Hogs.

BY J. J. PAYNE.

Cheshire hogs are a medium or large-sized hog, pure white hair, with occasionally blue spots on the skin, fair head, face slightly dished, ears erect and not large, fairly good neck and back, large shoulders, fair hams, depth of body medium and rather high on the leg; they are prolific and the sows fair nurses; they grow rapidly and fatten at any age; they are liable to mange and sunburn, ears early becoming sore, ham rather short, not coming down enough on leg, and deficient in twist; they are very fair and reasonably profitable hogs; they are confined to New York and New England, although there are a few of them in the Middle, Western and Southern States. This breed originated in Jefferson county, New York, about 1855, from a cross of the middle or large Yorkshire, upon the common hog, and, probably, with the addition of a slight dash of the Suffolk. What the common hog of Jefferson county was I can only conjecture from an article in "The Hog of America," on page 254, which gives an account of a Mr. A. C. Clark to be the first to give them a boom by an exhibition at St. Louis in 1870, when he took the packers' prize. We believe the firm who owned the herd was Clark & Green. The writer was there, and the general impression was that the large prize was awarded to the New York herd more as an encouragement to the eastern breeders than because the animals deserved the award; but the hogs made a very creditable show. The exhibitors were, however, satisfied and never ventured upon another exhibition in the west, nor did the breed gain much favor beyond the limits of the state of its origin. There were, however, a few herds started, one each in Iowa and Illinois, and now but few herds remain beyond the limits of New York; they are popular in New York, but not in the west.

**Sheep vs. Dogs.**

BY D. F. WILSON.

Owing to the damage done to sheep by dogs many farmers have given up keeping sheep, and many more would like to keep them, but for this reason are deterred from doing so.

In the older provinces, where the keeping of stock is becoming a greater necessity every day, in order in some measure to keep up the fertility of the soil, sheep are perhaps the most useful of stock in this respect. Dairying is doing much to lessen the depletion of plant food, but there are many men who could never become successful dairymen, who might handle sheep and do well with them. Not that sheep can be kept advantageously when carelessly managed, but successful dairying requires a close attention to detail which some men can never give their minds to, and, therefore, it is very important for the country that this dog nuisance be done away with, or at least reduced so that sheep may be kept profitably, instead of at a very great risk as at present.

Mr. Dryden's bill failed to pass the Ontario Legislature, and means taken by the various municipalities have never been thoroughly successful in abating the evil. It seems to me that it is a question for the Dominion Government, all the older provinces requiring that it be dealt with at once, while in Manitoba and the West the sheep industry will be deterred, especially in the vicinity of towns, for want of protection. If farmers were fairly represented in parliament there would be no difficulty in passing a bill such as, I believe, is in force in England, and which would greatly reduce the number of dogs in the country; but as farmers will persist in returning men of other vocations to represent them, these men naturally first see to their own interests, making those of the farmer a secondary consideration. It is therefore necessary, in order to mitigate the affliction, that some plan be adopted which will to a certain extent satisfy all parties concerned, and in order to do so the first thing to do is to examine the cause of the trouble. In the first place, a farmer's sheep are never killed by his own dog, unless there are other dogs with it; and these strangers are almost invariably dogs, bitches seldom or never wandering away from home. Should a farmer's dog be a female, she comes in season; all the dogs in the neighborhood know it, and will soon be found in the vicinity, generally at night, and the probabilities are that the flock will suffer in consequence. Then, again, these dogs in making their way to or from this particular farm—and they generally take circuitous routes—should two of them meet and then come across a flock of sheep, the chances are that they will do some damage. This is almost invariably the cause of sheep being killed, dogs seldom attacking a flock alone. There are dogs that might be called professional sheep killers, but even they rarely work alone; they have become sheep killers by just killing sheep in the way I have just mentioned, and having escaped detection it has become a habit with them. Now, how is this slaughter to be prevented? I believe this question can be satisfactorily settled by putting in force, regarding dogs, the law which is in force regarding sheep; that no male animal shall be allowed to run at large unless castrated. And why should this not be? Every dog owner would then have his dog where he wanted him, at home, instead of wandering about the country, no use to himself and a nuisance to everybody else. It may be argued by some that a dog that has been castrated is no good; this is a common fallacy, but has no foundation. Why is he not as useful as if not operated upon? He is a good deal more so, for you have him when he is wanted. It was an every day occurrence this past summer to see in the streets of Brandon a bitch, sometimes two, each attended by from eight to a dozen dogs, with a corresponding amount of fighting and yelling. Of what use were those dogs to their owners? Certainly they were no credit to the city. This not allowing uncastrated dogs to run at large would necessitate the keeping of dogs at stud, and as it would not pay to keep anything but pure-bred dogs, and they good specimens of their

breed, the consequence of which would be a rapid improvement in the dogs throughout the country, this ought to suit the kennel club. I believe it was through the influence of this club that Mr. Dryden's bill was thrown out in Ontario (this bill was withdrawn not thrown out), for the lover of a good dog hates the cur. It would also reduce very materially the number of dogs in the country, for only those who owned really good females would pay for the service of the male, and the pups would then have a value which would prevent those who had no use for a dog from buying them. As things are, pups are given away to any one that will take them, and there are some men who cannot resist taking them, although they have no earthly use for a dog. Then, because the pup, when quite small, catches the cat by the tail, the owner sets his affections on it, after which money would not buy it, although it may never do another smart thing during its life. He is consequently at the expense of feeding the brute for years, if he feeds it all, in which case it probably boards around among his neighbors. It seems a pity that an agricultural country like Canada should suffer in such an important branch of its wealth as sheep farming might be when by restricting dogs, as other animals are restricted, the evil could be remedied. Were this to interfere with the usefulness of the dog there might be room for objection, but it has the opposite effect, destroying their wandering propensities without otherwise affecting the animal, and also having the effect, as it has on farm stock, of improving the species.

**Leaner Hogs Required.**

May we ask space in your valued *ADVOCATE* to urge farmers not to make their hogs so fat. We have just killed a very handsome lot, a carload from near Guelph; they were perfect models of symmetry, well rounded and pleasing to the eye, but on dressing them we find them extremely fat. Twenty-five years ago they would have been considered perfect, but when this meat is sold in London, England, it will not bring within one half, and perhaps one cent per lb. of leaner stuff, not so pleasing to the eye of the farmer.

But aside from this the feeders are acting contrary to their own interests, as it is very well known that after hogs reach 180 lbs. they will not put on flesh in proportion to the feed as previously.

Again we would entreat the farmers to give us long, lean pigs, reasonably well fattened, weight 160 to 200 lbs.

In this connection would say the following letter has just been received from our agents in London, which speaks for itself:—

33 Tooley-st., London, Feb'y 19th, '91.  
Messrs. Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto.  
DEAR SIRS.—Just a line to say that we notice a marked improvement in Canadian hogs as required for bacon purposes since you have ventilated the wants of the London bacon market in the agricultural press so thoroughly. Look to-day at values. Canadian bacon is fetching ten, twelve and fourteen shillings per hundred weight more than American. This one fact should stimulate Canadian farmers to give earnest attention to hog breeding and feeding. One strong feature we want you to impress upon the farmers, that is, the weight of the hog to fetch the highest price. No Canadian side of bacon should be packed under 45 pounds, as a minimum, to 65 pounds as a maximum. This will give the farmers sufficient room to feed their hogs for profit. (This means hogs between 160 and 240 lbs., alive.—W. D. & Co.) While the bacon of this size will always fetch top market price, anything above or below these weights must be sold at from two to four shillings per hundred weight less money. But now, a most important point, long, lean bacon only is wanted in London, the sides full of flesh, and the best hogs to create this are the Improved Large Yorkshire Breed, as used all over Denmark. What is the outlook for the supply of hogs in Canada for early spring and summer trade?

Yours truly, J. WHEELER BENNETT &amp; CO.

We cheerfully corroborate the above, but we feel painfully (that is, in our pockets,) how much room there is for improvement on the points named in the foregoing letter.

About one in three or four of all the pigs we buy are thieves and robbers, they not only make no profit, because they are either too large or too small or too fat, but they rob the rest.

Thanking you for so many opportunities of putting our views before farmers, we are

Yours truly, Wm. DAVIES &amp; Co.

**FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.****Best Varieties of Potatoes for Manitoba, and Best Methods of Cultivation.**

BY J. H. M'CLURE, BALMORAL, MAN.

The varieties of potatoes are very numerous, but some of them are not of much use for Manitoba, such as the Irish Caps which the Irishmen love so well. Very late varieties will not come to perfection here on most of soils. On light soil the potato matures earlier than it does on heavy soil in this district. The Morning Star, for an early potato, does well, being about ten days earlier than the Early Rose; it resembles it in appearance, being dry and floury when cooked. It would do well any where in Manitoba, whether the soil is heavy or light. The Beauty of Hebron is also a first class potato for Manitoba, and does well on any soil, and is also a good cooker. The White Elephant does well in this district; it is a great potato to yield. In some districts they grow too large, and consequently are not so nice to use. Clark's No. 1 is a good early potato for this country, being earlier than the Early Rose, floury when cooked, and of fine flavor and very productive. I would not advise anyone to plant too many kinds, as it will be too much trouble to keep them separate after raising them. There is not much use for farmers to experiment with too many new varieties, since the Government have a farm for that purpose.

Now for the cultivation of the vegetable: 1st, the land—On new land they reach the greatest perfection. By new land I mean land that has not been cropped, having been broken the year previous, backset and worked up fine. They grow larger, come out of the ground cleaner and yield more than on any other land; but a good crop may be raised off old and weedy land. Manure the fall previous with a good dressing of barn-yard manure, and plough it in, as putting manure on the ground in the spring is bad for the potatoes, making them scabby. Now, as soon as the ground is perfectly dry, take a spring-tooth harrow and give it a good harrowing. This will start the weeds to grow, as the only way to destroy them is to get them to sprout. Now select your seed and get them ready. Some say to cut to one eye; some say leave two on a set; but I say cut not at all. The whole potato does best in Manitoba, and I would advise the farmers who have not tried that plan to give it a trial, and I will guarantee they will cut no more potatoes for seed. There will be no blank spaces, as every potato will send up strong stalks, and not rot as they do some seasons when cut. Now, having the seed ready, get your team and plough, for hoes are out of date in potato culture in Manitoba, except a few hills near the house for early ones—take the team and set out a land the same as if one was going to plough the field, go two rounds then drop your seed close to the land side or the moulboard side of the furrows; if the potatoes are large drop them two-and-a-half feet apart, if medium sized eighteen inches apart, if small one foot apart, then plough around and cover them up, and every third round drop seed, and so on until your ground is done, let that be one acre or many. Then, if the ground is dry, take the roller and roll it to keep the moisture

in the ground, so that the weeds will start to grow, and as soon as they begin to sprout take the harrow, a common iron harrow is best, and harrow the ground well. Then when the potatoes are just through the ground harrow the ground well again, that will about fix the weeds for that season; but if any should come up after that take a scuffler and go through between the rows. This is flat culture, and I believe it is best; but to make them nice to raise I take the plough and go through them just about the time they begin to blossom—up and down on the same furrow, or if one has a double mouldboard plough once will do, not too deep, as it will let the air too much into the ground. But if a person is going to make a business of potato growing, by all means get a potato planter and a digger also, as the less hand labor the better, for labor is too expensive in this country to compete with machinery.

#### Blair Bros.' Horses.

Prominent among the large importing establishments of the west, is that of Messrs. Blair Bros., Aurora, Ill., well known by the high quality of the horses they bring over. We were most favorably impressed with their exhibit at the Chicago Horse Show the last two seasons. Among the horses that we have space to mention are Grove Honest Tom 2193 (9489). This horse has developed into an exceedingly fine horse, he has the rare combination of immense size, with plenty of bone, and yet has extra good quality, and his breeding is very choice. He gained two prizes in Clarbo, England, just before he was imported. Next is Defiance 2101 (4348); this is an extra good horse, standing very close to the ground, and is a grand type of a draught horse. He is half brother to the celebrated stallion Time Present, a London winner, which died at the Chicago Horse Show a few years ago. Defiance gained two first prizes in England. Next is Saxon 890 (4673), who has been the stud breeding horse for three seasons, and is proving a wonderfully impressive sire. His colts are like himself and can easily be picked out amongst many. Next is Mirfield Dreadnought 2109 (7739); he is a hard one to beat. Magna Charta 2107 (7646); next Night Shade 2114 (7921); Vigorous, sired by Lincolnshire Lad (1365); sired by Royal Robert (1865). Vigorous is a large horse of great substance and power, has a very nice head and neck, heavy round body, of good quality, good legs and feet, and is an unusually good mover; his breeding is very choice, and he cannot help proving a valuable breeder. Guarantee, foaled 1887, sire Trade Mark (2940), and dam sired by Black Peacock (3466); this is probably the best three-year-old Shire stallion in Illinois to-day. He is a colt of rare quality, and is the embodiment of combined beauty and power; he has a nice head and neck, short back, is grand over the loins, has massive quarters, and great stifles, has clean flat bone, with feet and pasterns that would please the most critical of Clydesdale judges. He gained fourth prize at the Chicago Horse Show, 1890, but he was entitled to first in our estimation, although not as heavy as some others in the class, in quality and beauty he was far ahead of the others in this magnificent ring. Amongst the Clydesdale stallions we will only mention a few. At the head stands that great stallion Eastfield Champion (6714). He is a bay, foaled 1886; his sire was St. Lawrence, dam by

Old Times. This is a grand stallion in every way. Being of large size, but of good quality, and with the best of legs and feet, he is one that should prove an extra good sire in this country. Eastfield Champion gained the Glenkens (Scotland) premium in 1889. Next is Hoddam Castle (5872). This is a bay 4 years old, sired by Walston, tracing down to the celebrated Victor strain; his dam was sired by Charley. We consider Hoddam Castle equally as good as Eastfield Champion, and as he is royally bred, he should prove a very impressive sire. Next is The Harper (8329), a bay, foaled 1887. He is sired by the Glasgow premium stallion Lord Hopetoun; his dam was sired by the celebrated Topsman, who gained so many prizes in Scotland and England. This firm are especially strong in

#### COACH STALLIONS,

and have a very choice collection of Cleveland Bay and German Coach or Oldenburg Coach stallions. Within the last few years there has been a great demand for stallions that will produce large, fine, stylish carriage horses. With the object in view of furnishing stallions to parties wanting to raise carriage horses, they selected the Cleveland Bay horse as being well adapted for supplying that want, and the horses that they have selected and sold they report to have invariably given perfect satisfaction where they have gone. They have aimed to select stallions with reference to choice breeding as well as quality. At the present time they have a very choice lot of Cleveland Bay stallions on hand which are descendants from such noted sires as Prince George (235), Lucks All (189), Baron Rothschild<sup>5</sup> (792), Sportsman (924), Newton (216). In German Coach stallions they have descendants from such noted horses as Landesohn, Emigrant and Bismarck. As this is the first year that they have ever handled any German Coach stallions, they were unusually careful in making the selection, being anxious to establish a reputation for handling only good ones, and selected the very best that they could find in Germany. From what we have seen of the German Coach stallion, we are satisfied that they will prove a grand success in this country. They are of sufficient size to pull a heavy load, and yet have so much style and action, and are so uniform as a breed, that they are sure to be very strong impressive breeders. We consider that those who decide to go into the raising of fine large carriage horses, if they use judgment in the selection of sires, should be able to produce horses that will sell for big prices in the eastern markets. We do not think that any one having a Cleveland Bay or German Coach stallion should breed all sorts of mares to his horses. We like the idea of breeding one of these Coach stallions to a well-bred mare or trotting-bred mares, which gives the fast blood on the dams side as a foundation, which will insure a sufficient amount of speed in the offspring, while the sire will give sufficient size and style. Usually those who purchase fine large carriage horses are men who can afford luxuries, and if they find something in this line that will suit them, they are willing to pay a good price for them. A short time ago an Ohio buyer, who was much pleased with one of their Coach stallions, and while admiring this horse, remarked that a pair of geldings put up like this stallion, with his style and action, would bring \$2,500 in Boston. This is, perhaps, putting it a little strong, but if we should cut the above price in two it would still be a very profitable kind of a horse to raise.

#### The General Purpose Cow.

My object in again returning to this subject is twofold:—First, that several communications have appeared in the ADVOCATE of late severely criticising the paper read by me before the members of the D. S. H. Association last winter; second, the important part neat cattle play in successful farming. While we admit that it is profitable for the farmer to keep a few swine to drink the swill and other refuse, and also a few sheep to provide a little mutton and wool for the farmer's own use, it is absolutely necessary that the bulk of the stock kept must be of the cattle kind. Now, it must be understood that this paper is not written in the interests of the importer, the breeder, or the stock boomer, but in the interests of what we might call the submerged 95 per cent., viz., the 50 and 100-acre farmer, a class whom none of the agricultural institutions of the country ever reach, and are only reached by the agricultural press. It is an undeniable fact, that for the great majority of Canadian farmers, some one of the many breeds of cattle must be better than all others, because there are no two breeds possessing the same characteristics. The great question is, which is that breed? Some twenty-five or thirty years ago the Devon and Galloway were almost equal in numbers to the Shorthorn, while the Herefords were also quite numerous. Some years after the Polled-Angus were quite common. They all started in the race on an equal footing. At our fat stock and other shows, fat animals of all these breeds were quite numerous. It was no uncommon sight to see whole herds of this grade. How is it in this respect to-day? Not a fat animal of any of these breeds was seen at any of our leading shows during the last show season, the Shorthorn excepted, while the grades of these breeds are getting fewer every year. What has brought about this great change? It is not that the Shorthorn has been boomed more than others, for no breed has been boomed so little. The reason is simply this: In this twenty-five or thirty years' test they have proved by their intrinsic merit that they are best suited to the wants of the ordinary farmer. We don't want it to be understood that these breeds have not done good, they are far ahead of the common natives, but they have had their day and are quietly passing away.

The Holstein stands on quite a different footing. In Ontario they are comparatively a new breed. When they were first introduced into the neighboring republic they were boomed as a marvel of both a milk and a beef producer, but at one of the Holstein meetings a few years ago it was definitely settled that it was just a dairy breed and nothing more. But at the Dominion Holstein meeting last winter Mr. Thomson, of the London Advertiser, told them that if they wanted to make the breed popular they must boom it as a general purpose breed, so that now it is not only the best dairy breed but the best beefing breed as well. They have simply made it a sort of a reversible affair, and if the times demanded a breed for beefing alone it would be that and nothing more. Let us notice what they have accomplished as beefers. They have been in Ontario about ten years, and lately in great numbers. Very large prizes have been offered at our fat stock shows for fat cattle. We should naturally have thought that if they had been in possession of beefing qualities in such a marked degree that these shows would

have been just the place to have proved it. Have they done so? In all this time not a single Holstein or Holstein grade has put in an appearance at the shows. If they had been superior to the Shorthorn why did they not show and beat them? Because they knew better. Their owners knew full well that if they had been shown along side of Shorthorns the contrast would have been so great that their prospects as beefing cattle would have been forever ruined. I have seen a great many two and three-year old Holstein bulls and heifers that had been fed to their utmost capacity, apparently without any results, for they were the same leggy, lean, lanky creatures that they ever were. If half the amount of feed had been fed to Shorthorn, Hereford or Polled-Angus they would have been too fat for ordinary butcher's use. I have lately been in three or four barnyards where for two or three seasons Holstein bulls have been used, and in place of finding low, broad-backed, thrifty young stock I have found long-legged, narrow-chested, bare-backed brutes that will never pay to fatten. I am fully convinced that for beefing they are worse than the natives. We are told that from the port of Montreal alone last season about 120,000 head of fat cattle were shipped.

Now, between a high grade Shorthorn and a Holstein of the same grade there will be at least a difference of \$20 in favor of the Shorthorn, which will amount to the enormous sum of \$2,400,000—a sum too vast to be lost to the struggling farmers of this country so that some two or three dozen boomers can reap a rich harvest. Why, it would pay the country better to keep them in first-class boarding houses the remaining portion of their lives. Are they good milkers? Their experience in their native land, in Great Britain and in Ontario all gives an emphatic No! At different times the British Dairyman's Association have sent delegates to Holland to report on their dairy qualities and invariably they brought back a very gloomy report. In Great Britain they have been tested along with Shorthorns and other breeds almost times without number, and in every case they have been ignominiously defeated. In fact it is worse with them there than it is in their native land. What with the dampness of the climate and their own feeble constitutions combined, they will soon be extinct. In Ontario the picture is equally gloomy; they have been tested for dairy profit against Shorthorns different times, and in every instance badly worsted. It is true they came in ahead of the Jerseys at Ottawa last fall, but how was it accomplished? The Holsteins went to Ottawa fresh from their stables, comparatively an easy distance, while the Jerseys had the week before enfeebled themselves by a severe test at Toronto, after that they had been on the cars at least two days. One would have thought that this was advantage enough for the Holsteins; but it was not, for we have it on the authority of Mr. Roben, under whose supervision the test took place, that the Holsteins had better quarters, better hay, and better ground grain than the others that were competing. A wonderful victory, truly wonderful! I know of several cases where Holsteins were bred have been purchased on the strength of the records made by their dams, grand dams, etc., when they came into milk were old, or nearly so, but indifferent milkers. Have the breed come to stay? Impossible. The handwriting is already on the wall; it is written in

their thin milk, in their gaunt, bony carcasses, which tell us plainly they must soon go. Now, I ask the Ontario farmer, who farms for his bread and butter, if this is the breed of cattle best suited to his wants? Do they offer him anything that will warrant him in casting aside the Shorthorn that has proved itself to be the best general purpose breed in both hemispheres? I believe not. They won't suit you. More farmers have become opulent by milking and feeding Shorthorn and her grades than by any other system of farming. To him the much dreaded McKinley Bill, our National Policy, nor no other political device have any terror. He always has a free market, and in times of the worst depression the farmer that follows this course will still be doing a paying business.

STEPHEN NICHOLSON.

#### Grout Houses.

BY WM. WAGNER, OSSOWO, MAN.

The time soon will come when the farmer in Manitoba and other new sections will think of rebuilding his old sod shanty, so as to give to his family a more Christian-like habitation. The usual kind of buildings, so far as I have seen, are frame houses, when logs could not be procured. Both kinds have their drawbacks, in being too high priced, and an easy prey to fire. There is one kind of building (of course I speak here of the walls) which, when I left Prussia forty years ago, began to be very much used, and at present brought there to a great state of perfection—the lime and sand buildings—here commonly called grout houses. Having a few years of experience as a contractor for the erection of these buildings in Prussia, I shall now relate to you our way of doing it:—In the fall of the year preceding the erection of the buildings, the necessary lime was slackened in the ordinary way, and left in a square hole large enough to contain the necessary amount of lime. During the winter, and until the time it was to be used, the stuff hardened and gave time to slacken all those particles which by the first process were not dissolved. The proportions used by us were one cubic foot of slackened lime to nine to twelve cubic feet of sharp sand or gravel, which must be clean and no earthy matter in it. For the mixing we used a box six feet by four feet, and one foot high—24 cubic feet. Into this box we put two cubic feet of solid slackened lime, then poured in enough water to dissolve the lime properly. The process will soon show how much water is necessary. The sand or gravel having previously been measured, is now strewn over the whole box evenly, and continually mixed under, until all that is necessary is in the box. To complete the mixture properly, we had a box twelve feet long, in which lay a round piece of wood, to which was fastened a three-inch high piece of boiler plate, winding around the wooden shaft in a corkscrew fashion. Both ends of the shaft had a pin resting in proper bearings. On the one end, which was lower than the other, was a crank. The stuff mixed in the box was then put in one end of this machine, and, when turning the crank, the ready-mixed stuff came out on the other end. Sometimes I had this mixture lay out for several days before using. For doors and windows we used a frame of 3x3 inch scantlings. For a farmer—not a professional builder—I would erect on the foundation made of stone a skeleton frame of 3x3 inches, or such scantling which may be used by him in the inside of the building, and set them about two feet apart, lining it inside with inch boards.

Now, for the work itself. The reader will have observed that the materials for the walls are as much as possible dry, and not thin and wet. Lay down and spread evenly on the foundation a layer of the stuff about 8 to 10 inches high; thence taking a pounder (a block of hardwood 6x6x8 inches, with a handle in it,) and pound it down to about two-thirds of its height, putting in the centre (not to be visible in the front) stones, broken bottles, &c., and well pounded down around the whole building, and then raise up another 8 to 10 inches, and so continue until the necessary height is reached. There is no necessity of waiting for settling, or waiting for drying. As soon as you have reached the necessary height, you may take off the encasement of boards, and if you have done as I stated, the walls are all right, and you can put on your roof. As soon as the encasement is taken off, have a water-color prepared to your liking, and with a common whitewash brush put on your color. This will stand for a century.

To make an air space in the wall, all that is necessary is to have boards with a handle on top put in the middle, which you have to raise as the work on the wall progresses. Of course, there is no driving nails in this wall, and wherever it is necessary an inch board is put in the walls, and the same with stovepipe holes. Chimneys can be constructed out of the same material, and at Fort Ellice stands to-day a chimney forty feet high, made some years ago under my instruction by one of the Indians, the inside of the walls only wanting, if so desired, the so-called finishing coat.

#### Potato Scab—What Causes It.

Notwithstanding the fact that potatoes can be grown more cheaply in Manitoba than almost any other place on the continent, having less enemies than elsewhere, the scab makes its presence felt, and often seriously depreciates the value of the crop. The cause of scab is not generally understood. It is usually worse in rich soil, and, as a consequence, rich soil is popularly supposed to cause scab. This, however, is not the case, as scab may be produced on the poorest land on which potatoes can be induced to grow. Again, wood ashes are supposed to prevent scab, but it is possible to produce it even where a liberal application of them has been made. Scab comes from wounds inflicted on the young tuber at a comparatively early stage of its growth by insects of some kind. A rich soil is much more congenial to insect life than a barren one, hence the supposition that rich soil causes scab. Ashes not only furnishes potash, so necessary to the growth of the tuber, but destroys insect life and thus prevents them wounding the tuber. Any one desiring to test this theory may do so conclusively by opening a hill when the potatoes are yet soft and tender, while the skin will still rub off readily with the hand. Take a pin or other sharp pointed instrument and scratch the side of the tuber being careful not to break it off the root to which it is attached. Carefully cover again with earth and allow it to remain until the usual time for digging and it will be found that the potato is scabby, no difference what kind of soil it is grown in or what supposed preventive has been used. This further accounts for the usual clean appearance and freedom from scab of potatoes grown on light soil. The hungry soil does not support insect life, and the potatoes are not scarified by them, consequently there are no scabby potatoes.

**Cornelia Tensen 1817, H. H. B.**

One of our illustrations represents the Holstein-Friesian cow Cornelia Tensen, owned by Smith Bros., of Churchville, Peel county, Ontario. She was imported from Holland in 1885, and has always been considered one of the best dairy cows in Canada. She has been a most successful breeder, is a deep milker, and in the show-ring has a good reputation. There are few cows in this country that have had calves as successful in the show-ring as the following results show:—Tensen Prince, Maud Tensen, Lillie Tensen and Cornelia Tensen's Mink Mercedes, have each taken first prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition; and Maud Tensen and Lillie Tensen took first at the Provincial exhibitions as well as at several of the Central fairs.

has the power of keeping up the flow of milk for a long period. There are several heifers and cows in their herd that they expect will equal or surpass her within a short time, and already one has equalled her in butter. Smith Bros. are keeping a milk record of every cow and heifer in their herd, and intend testing them all for butter as soon as possible. They will be pleased to have visitors come and see their cattle fed, milked and tested.

**How to Make Fancy Butter.**

It is the fancy butter, whether made on the farm or at the creamery, that brings the fancy prices. How to do it is an art worth learning. The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association offered a first prize of \$15 for the best essay, not exceeding 250

**WATER.**

Let cows drink only such water as you would yourself.

**CARE OF COWS.**

Gentleness and cleanliness.

**MILKING.**

Brush the udder to free it from impurities. Milk in a clean barn, well ventilated, quickly, cheerful, with clean hands and pail. Seldom change milkers.

**CARE OF MILK.**

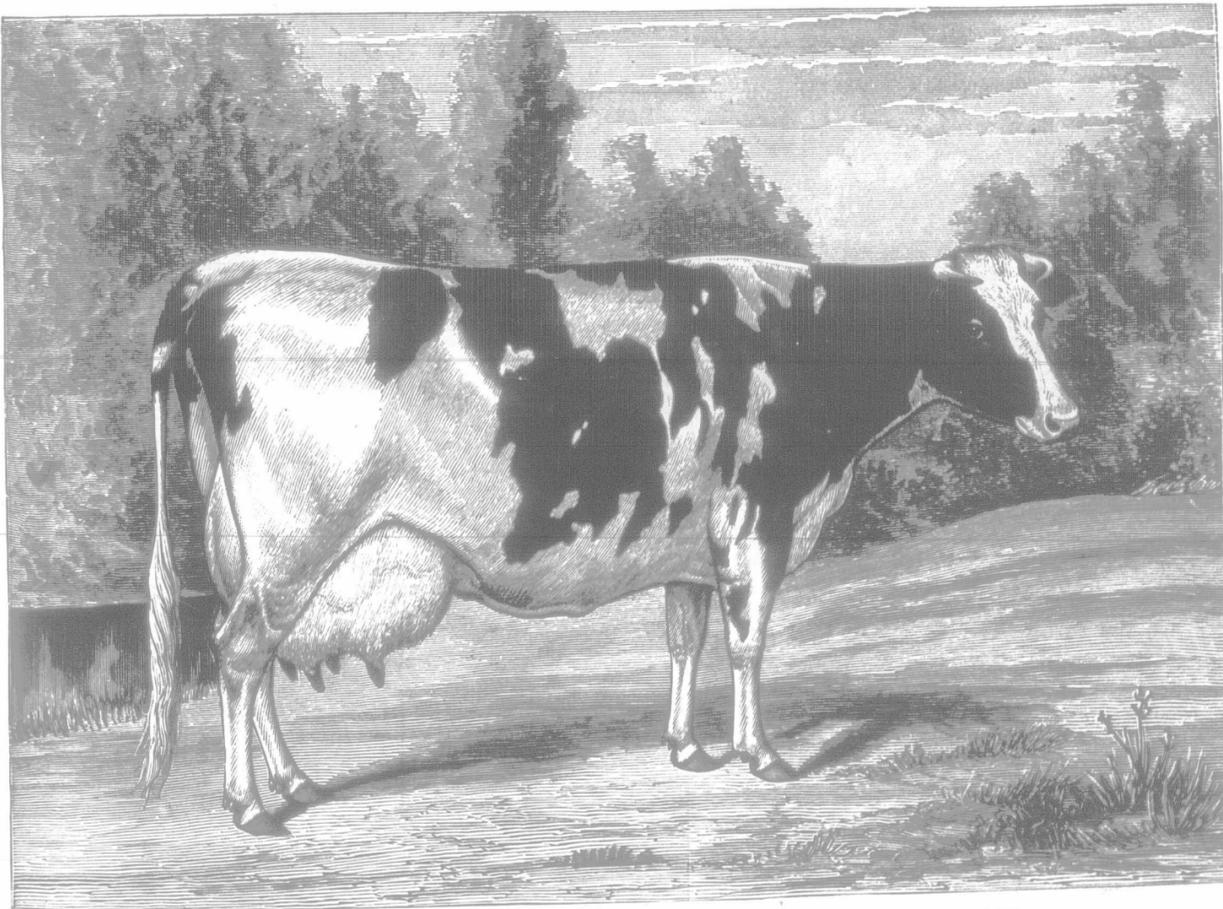
Strain while warm; submerge in water 48 degrees. Open setting 60 degrees.

**SKIMMING.**

Skim at twelve hours; at twenty-four hours.

**CARE OF CREAM.**

Care must be exercised to ripen cream by



CORNELIA TENSEN 1817, H. H. B., THE PROPERTY OF SMITH BROS., CHURCHVILLE, ONT.

These two daughters bid fair to rival or surpass their dam, and should be heard of in the show-ring, and the milk and butter tests. Cornelia Tensen made a good record as a three-year-old, giving in one day seventy lbs. of milk, and in thirty days 1,944 lbs. As a four-year-old she gave seventy-seven lbs. of milk in one day, and as a five-year-old, eighty-one lbs. in one day; and during the ten months of that year she gave 14,184 lbs. of milk, and from one week's milk was made nineteen lbs. of butter. She was fed during her butter test chopped oats and peas, a little bran and oil cake, with roots, hay and corn ensilage, but during the milk test in the summer she got only pasture. She possesses many of the characteristics of a good dairy cow, having a strong constitution, a good digestive system, and excellent heart and lung power, and

words, on butter making. It was won by Mr. D. W. Curtis, of Cornish, Curtis & Greene, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. On some details of the process other experts might differ with him slightly, but we will let him speak for himself. His essay was as follows:—

**COWS.**

Select cows rich in butter making qualities.

**FEED.**

Pastures should be dry; free from slough-holes; well seeded with different kinds of tame grasses, so that good feed is assured. If timothy or clover, cut early and cure properly. Feed corn stalks, pumpkins, ensilage and plenty of vegetables in winter.

**GRAIN.**

Corn and oats; corn and bran; oil meal in small quantities.

frequent stirrings, keeping at 60 degrees until slightly sour.

**UTENSILS.**

Better have one cow less than be without a thermometer. Churns without inside fixtures. Lever butter-worker. Keep sweet and clean.

**CHURNING.**

Stir the cream thoroughly; temper to 60 degrees; warm or cool with water. Churn immediately when properly soured, slowly at first, with regular motion, in 40 to 60 minutes. When butter is formed in granules the size of wheat kernels, draw off the buttermilk, washing with cold water and brine until no trace of the buttermilk is left.

**WORKING AND SALTING.**

Let the water drain out; weigh the butter; salt, one ounce to the pound; sift salt on the butter, and work with lever-worker. Set away two to four hours; lightly rework and pack.

**Comments on the Ottawa Milk Test.**

BY JAMES M'CORMICK.

Messrs. Smith Bros. in the *ADVOCATE* for February, in replying to "Observer's" letter of December, 1890, in speaking of the Ottawa milk test, when the Holsteins defeated the prize herd from Toronto, ought to have told all—how that the highest record for one cow was awarded to Mr. Drummond's Ayrshire cow. When we consider that the Ayrshires and Jerseys had been travelling by rail and were at other exhibitions for the most part of two weeks before arriving at Ottawa, whilst the Holsteins were driven but a short distance to Ottawa, it certainly made it an easy victory for the Holsteins. Every exhibitor knows that cows going a distance by rail will frequently be 24 to 36 hours without food or water, or being milked. My stock has been on the cars twenty-four hours from Toronto fair ground to Copetown, a distance of fifty miles, and a cow that did give fifty or fifty-five pounds of milk when leaving home, after exhibiting at Toronto and Hamilton and returning home fell down to thirty or thirty-five pounds; but I believe it is the first time that Holsteins came to the front in Canada, and they have not got much to crow over when the facts are all known; but wind is cheap, and the Holstein men are great fellows for blowing their own horn, but their blasts are getting to be pretty well known. We will have pretty big stories after the 18th of the month on private milk and butter tests.

**Do Great Performers Pay?**

The assertion is frequently made that the phenomenal producing cows, of which so much is heard, are not profitable, for the reason that they eat more than they pay for. Those who talk that way are frequently found keeping cows that produce only low grade manure five or six months of the year. Take the case of the great performer, Pauline Paul, a Holstein-Friesian cow, that recently completed a year's record of 1,153 lbs. 15½ oz. of marketable butter, well washed, and salted 1 oz. to the pound before weighing, exceeding by over 200 lbs. the year's record of any other cow of any breed. Her grain ration was three parts bran, two parts ground oats, one part cornmeal by measure. She was fed per day not exceeding 27 lbs. of that mixture, to which was added 3 lbs. of cotton seed meal. She had neither slop food nor ensilage, but what hay, corn stalks or grass is not stated, but probably she ate them according to her inclination, with what water she wanted to drink. At \$1 per hundred her grain food in the year would cost \$109.50, and the forage might be set down at say \$30. The manure would pay for the labor of attending her. She gave in the year 18,669 lbs. 9 oz. of milk, 16.17 lbs. of which yielded 1 lb. of butter, so the milk was of good quality. The average per day of milk was 52 lbs., and of butter considerably over 3 lbs. The skim milk would easily pay for her fodder, and at 25 cents per pound her butter was worth \$288.75. Deducting from that the \$109.50, leaves a profit of say \$179.25 on the year's performance, not counting anything for interest, but then her calf would sell for a phenomenal figure. She came through the test in good condition, not having missed a meal, nor being "off feed" once. There is big profit in feeding such cows, no matter what breed they are found in. Commenting on the above performance, Hoard's Dairyman remarks: "And yet there are men who are seemingly content to 'pull teat' a year to get \$35 worth of milk, a few loads of starved manure and a 'deacon' calf, as the earnings of a cow!"

**Beware of Creamery Sharks.**

The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* has from the very outset of its career set its face against all sorts of travelling frauds and humbugs that prey upon the agricultural community. To that policy it is proposed to adhere. Now that winter butter making on the factory plan is likely to push to the front in many of the dairy sections of Canada, a word of caution may be of service to our readers in regard to the oily-tongued agents who undertake to build and equip creameries or butter factories. Forewarned is forearmed. That there is good reason for giving this warning, the following letter signed "A Bitten Shareholder," Carver Co., Minn., in *Farm Stock and Home*, very forcibly indicates:—

"It seems to me that I have a mission to perform, and it has sat heavy on my conscience (a trifle heavier on my pocket-book). I think I will give my experience, as a warning to other possible victims. About a year ago a remarkably slick-tongued agent came to this vicinity to start a creamery. He called a meeting of farmers and talked so volubly of the great benefit a creamery would be and the immense dividends it would pay that he succeeded in roping in a number of farmers. He told them that he had just disposed of a car load of hogs, raised on buttermilk, at a great profit. The farmers swallowed all he said, and sent a committee of two to investigate. The agent took them to a flourishing creamery that, it is said, keeps two sets of books, one expressly to show investigating committees. The men came back with glowing accounts, and the farmers signed a joint contract for a \$5,000 creamery. It was a 30x50, one story building, with a six horse engine and eight horse boiler; three cream vats, two churns, 150 gallons each, one butter-worker, 25 gathering and 500 setting cans, office furniture, and a few other articles. That was what we got for \$5,000, which we now know, to our sorrow, should not have cost more than half as much. But everything was lovely; our agent said he was going East to look up a market for the Minnesota creamery. He told us that butter made under his system went through without inspection, "never would have a trier put into it," he said. Soon after, letters and stencils came from the commission men that he recommended, offering from 25 to 28 cents a pound for butter. For our first shipment in the spring we received from 5 to 10 cents a pound, and it seemed to have been very much inspected, for that was about one-half the market price. In the contract the agent was to furnish us with an expert buttermaker and route man, the 5 and 10 cent butter was the result. The expert also pretty nearly ruined the boiler by burning out the flues, and spoiled 500 quarts of cream, so the company lost \$100 on the expert's ignorance. When we signed for the shares any one was allowed to take shares, whether he was worth five cents or not, and the agent told us that the rest of the company would not be responsible for them; we have found out differently, however. Of course he took good care that enough responsible men signed, and on them has fallen all the burden. The payments were to be made in this way: 20 per cent. when the creamery was completed, which was about the first of April; 45 per cent. the first of July, and 35 per cent. the first of October. Our friend (?) the agent, represented to us how hard it was for the farmer to get money about the first of July and offered us a 4 per cent. discount on payment of the whole amount, saying he was sure he could get a loan for us at 6 per cent. and our own time to pay it. In a short time he wrote saying we could get the money near at home as best we had better get the money had to pay 10 per cent. and \$2,000 in six months. That was paid out of our own pockets; we never made a cent of it on the creamery. The setting cans cost us \$2 apiece (about double their value), and we had to pay so much more for cream to induce the farmer to buy them that we lost them entirely; in fact, gave them away. When we had run our creamery six months we had to get a test churn, costing \$75, so now it does not make any difference what the milk is set in. The agent forgot to mention the need of a test churn when he was taking us in. His memory seemed to be peculiarly defective after he had left us and got his money. He promised to be around once a month to help us along, but I never heard of his being here but once, and then he seemed to be extremely bashful about meeting any of the shareholders. The hogs we put in to feed on buttermilk looked much worse when we took them out early in the fall than when we put them in; that is, all that survived. You will probably think what a precious set of fools we were to be sure! We think so ourselves now. But that there are other fools in the country is very apparent, for we still hear of the \$5,000 creamery going up. I don't mean to say that creameries will not pay; they will if they are run economically; but have nothing to do with agents. Now, if I have prevented one poor farmer from throwing away his money foolishly, as I have done, I hope to have performed my mission."

In a future issue of the *ADVOCATE* we propose giving practical hints on the best way to set about establishing a creamery in any locality.

**Auction Sales.**

THE HON. H. M. COCHRANE, COMPTON, P. Q., whose name has been familiar for the last quarter of a century with all interested in fine stock, announces that he intends offering by public sale, on Wednesday, April 22, 1891, a number of choice Herefords from his celebrated prize-winning sorts—twenty in all—and some fifteen cows and heifers, several of which are imported, including the get of Lord Wilton, The Grove 3rd and Cassio. Several of those offered have been prize-winners themselves. Eight Polled-Angus and five Jerseys are also included.

The Shorthorn sale of

MR. JOHN ISAAC, MARKHAM, was well attended, most of the cattle going to breeders west of Toronto. Among the purchasers were Mr. J. G. Smith, Brandon, Man., who bought twelve head. The four-year-old bull Windsor, bred at Kinnellar, fell to his bid at \$375. Mr. John Gibson, Dunfield, Ont., got several choice yearling heifers. Mr. Ackron & Son, Highfield, secured the first cow at \$340, viz., Charlotte, bred at Kinnellar, of Mr. Cruickshank's Orange Blossom tribe. The bidding was spirited throughout.

**Skimmed Milk for Lambs**

Hoard's Dairyman says:—"More money can be got out of skim-milk by feeding it to lambs than by the usual plan of throwing it to the hogs, according to the Wisconsin Experiment station, and its results appear in its annual report for 1890. Four lambs were taken from their mothers when about ten days old and fed milk from a bottle four times daily for 21 days. During this time they consumed 226 pounds of full milk, gaining 39 pounds or nearly half a pound each, daily. At this rate it would require 579 pounds of full milk to make 100 pounds of gain, and valuing the milk at 60 cents per hundred, a fair summer price, the cost of 100 pounds of gain would be \$3.47.

"The lambs were next put on sweet skim-milk, and fed oats with green clover and green fodder corn. For the first period of 28 days they drank 424 pounds of sweet skim-milk and ate 14 pounds oats and 32 pounds of green clover, gaining 53 pounds, or nearly half a pound each, daily. At this rate 800 pounds of sweet skim-milk with 26 pounds of oats and 60 pounds of green feed would make 100 pounds of gain. Valuing skim-milk at 25 cents per hundred, oats at 80 cents per hundred, and green corn and clover at \$2 per ton, the feed would cost \$2.30 for 100 pounds of gain. In September the cost of 100 pounds of gain was as high as \$4.50, and when the milk was withdrawn it cost \$4.06.

"From trials in feeding pigs it was found to take 654 pounds of sweet milk and 198 lbs. of corn meal and shorts to make 100 pounds of gain, and with shotes 964 pounds of sweet milk and 92 pounds of corn meal, so the figures lead to the conclusion that pigs do not make so much the best use of their feed as is generally supposed. It has not yet been learned whether lambs can be taught to drink milk from a pail as readily as calves, but if they can, why cannot they be used to consume milk on dairy farms with profit? It will often pay to force lambs rapidly, and cannot skim milk be used for this purpose?"

A farmer with 8 or 10 cows and a "Baby" No. 2 Separator, could make a nice thing by feeding early lambs. Will some of our readers try this and report results to us?—[Ed.]

**Canadian Butter in Jamaica.**

The award for the best butter shown at the Kingston Exhibition, Jamaica, was won by Mr. Isaac Wenger, Ayton, Ont. Our butter industry has no more zealous friend in the country—no more enlightened advocate of the best means of improving it. Mr. Wenger has given concrete form to his ideas upon this subject, in the excellence of the products of his manufacture, and we are not astonished at his butter coming out first at the exhibition. We congratulate him. The School of Agriculture, Assomption, Que., took second award; Bell, Simpson & Co., Montreal, took the third; A. A. Ayer & Co., and Kirkpatrick & Cookson, both of Montreal, had also fine exhibits.—[Canadian Grocer.]

**Butter from Ensilage.**

Periodically, the question crops up, Will ensilage impart an undesirable flavor to butter? No, providing it is properly-saved ensilage. If it is mouldy or half rotten we won't vouch for the character of the milk or butter no more than for any other improper cow food. Many of the best buttermakers in America are feeding ensilage. In reply to a query on this point, A. Devereaux & Son, of Deposit, N. Y., write:—

"We are still feeding ensilage and expect to do so as long as we keep a dairy. The butter that took first premium at Walton at the meeting of the State Dairy Association was made from the milk of cows that are fed ensilage twice daily. It was some years after we built a silo before our neighbors followed suit, but we can now count them by the dozen. We know of no one who has commenced feeding ensilage who has stopped. It is folly to question at this late date the profit and benefit of feeding ensilage."

The ADVOCATE would like to hear a few words from some of our Canadian butter-making readers on this question.

**Another Milking Machine.**

Within a recent date two milking machines have been brought into practical operation with fair success, according to reports, in Scotland. The last is the patented invention of Mr. Stewart Nicholson, Bombie Farm, Kirkcudbright, and is now in operation at that dairy. Rubber-tipped horn cups of an ingenious pattern are placed to the cows teats. These cups by means of rubber tubes join together in a leading pipe, which in turn is plugged into a general conducting pipe of protected glass, conveying the milk to a common reservoir. The air in this reservoir being exhausted by means of a pump, a suction ensues, drawing the milk from the cow. Important details have not been overlooked by the inventor. In the tube attached to each teatholder there is inserted a piece of exposed glass tubing, by means of which it is ascertained when the udder is completely empty. The cups are then supposed to be detached from the teats, but no harm follows should a delay occur, as the teat naturally collapses, and the suction then applies only to the outside of the teat. One attendant can easily superintend the simultaneous milking of four or five cows, and should any of the "cups" be accidentally detached, its particular tube automatically collapses until restored by the attendant. The operation of milking a set of cows only takes from three to five minutes, and the number that can be milked at one operation is limited only by the size of the reservoir and pump and the number of attendants. It is claimed that the process is rather pleasant to the animals, and does not affect the quantity of milk yielded.

**Diseases of Pigs—Constipation.**

BY J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S.

This is a very common disease among pigs, and when we consider the manner in which the pigs on an average farm are cared for we can hardly wonder at it; very frequently I am told by some of my neighbors that their young pigs are not doing well, and in nine times out of ten I find upon examining them that they are constipated, the result of close confinement and too heavy feeding on strong feed such as corn, peas, barley and rye meal, etc. The symptoms in such cases are very easily detected; a dryness of the skin, which is also generally scurfy, a loss of appetite coupled with an inordinate thirst, a dry black excrement, usually voided in small hard lumps are the ordinary symptoms of constipation, and in these cases the treatment is equally simple. In many cases a change of diet, the substitution of the feed mentioned by more cooling foods, such as a small portion of wheat middlings mixed with scalded bran and mangolds, or in summer a little fresh-cut clover, together with a run out of doors, is sufficient, but in more obstinate cases a purgative is necessary, and in my experience I have found nothing better than raw linseed oil in doses of from two to four teaspoonfuls; this will usually be taken by the animal in its feed; but if not, it may be administered as directed in a former paper. After the linseed oil has acted give a tablespoonful of Epsom salts twice a day in the feed; see that the pig has a warm, comfortable bed at night and plenty of exercise in the daytime, and, as a general thing, nothing more will be needed and the trouble will soon disappear. As, however, there is nothing truer than that prevention is better than cure, I would point out that there is nothing better for preventing such attacks and keeping hogs in a good healthy condition than a free use of charcoal, and I would strongly advise all hog fanciers to see that their hogs are provided with a liberal supply of both charcoal and salt. In cases where constipation has existed for some time and as a result the animal has strained a good deal when voiding its excrement, we sometimes find a protrusion, or inversion of the rectum. In such cases it will be necessary to empty the part and cleanse it with warm water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid may be added; then, after lubricating the part well with carbolized oil, return it and insert a couple of stout stiches in the lower part of the arms to retain it in its place, taking care, however, to leave a sufficient opening for the passage of the feces; after this the animal should be fed lightly for a few days.

**DIARRHOEA,**

or what is more commonly termed *scours*, is generally found affecting young pigs, either while sucking or when just weaned; indeed, it is very seldom that we find older pigs troubled in this way. One of the commonest causes of scours among young pigs when suckling is a sudden change of the sow's form, such as a change from dry to green food, or *vice versa*; but it may also be brought on by irregular feeding, filthy, damp pens, sudden changes in the weather and temperature, etc. The diagnosis of such cases is very simple, the little pigs voiding excessive quantities of dung of a whitish color and generally of the consistency of cream and rapidly falling away in flesh. The treatment needs to be prompt in order to be successful; regulate the

sow's diet, feeding her upon moderate quantities of good nourishing food, such as sweet skim-milk thickened with shorts; do not feed her any swill, and add to her feed twice a day a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, while from 10 to 20 grains of prepared chalk and from 10 to 20 drops of laudanum according to their age should be given to each of the little pigs, mixed with a tablespoonful of starch gruel. Care must be taken that the little fellows and their dam have a nice warm pen which must be kept very clean and well ventilated. It is advisable also in fine weather to allow the sow out every day for exercise, but the young pigs had better be kept in until the trouble has disappeared. In cases where the above treatment is not sufficient, good may result from the administration of a teaspoonful of alum water twice a day, and should the pigs be old enough to eat, they may be given a quantity of dry, raw flour, this latter being recommended by Prof. Jas. Long in his Book of the Pig.

**The Columbian Exposition of 1893.**

All over the continent the different breeders' associations are moving to make their particular department of this coming show a success, and it is none too soon to make the preparation required, as those that have been through the ordinary routine of show yard success are aware. It will require a steady strain and increasing watchfulness on the part of those intending to compete where the competition will be as keen as it is likely to be there. It is time our breeders' associations were up and doing, and place their cause before the government, both at Ottawa and Toronto, in such form that they will know what assistance breeders are likely to receive. The Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, gave our stock a world-wide reputation, and what was of importance then is doubly so now, as our country is becoming more and more a stock breeding centre. It is necessary that we should make the strongest possible effort to show what can be accomplished in all lines of breeding. We have the foundation, the climate and the ability, all that is required is that the necessary expenses will be assured from some source outside private enterprise.

Those that sacrifice their time and their money in the necessary training and feeding that will be required should at least have their expenses from the date of leaving to arriving home guaranteed. The uncertainty of winning prizes will be too great to induce many entering where competition is likely to be so keen, and each class so largely represented. Both the Short-horn breeders' and sheep breeders' associations have already appointed committees to wait on both the Dominion and Ontario governments to ask assistance. We have other breeding interests that demand attention; let us be up and doing. The great West has been, and will continue to be one of our chief markets for improved stock, therefore the necessity of showing what our fine stock producing resources are. If the breeders do not make themselves heard, it is not likely they will receive sufficient assistance from either government to carry the point. Our columns are open for any suggestions the fine stock breeders may wish to advance.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Hon. Chiefs of the agricultural departments of the various provinces, and also the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa to the necessity of taking early steps to assist Canadian farmers to make the Canadian exhibit one worthy of Canada.

### Care and Feeding of Cows and their Offspring.

No branch of farming requires better management than the care and feeding of cows, as the greatest success depends on it. No matter what breed is used or what amount of care is taken in the selection of the animals, experience teaches us that unless cows are well fed a small return of milk must be expected; nothing looks worse than a thin, scrubby looking lot of cows. It is a poor policy for either a farmer or a dairyman to keep more cows than he can properly afford to feed or attend to, as one good cow with proper attention will give as good returns in milk as two thin, half-starved ones.

As the cow approaches maternity, if in the stable, she should if possible be turned into a loose box and allowed to move around as she chooses; if out at grass she should be brought into the yard by herself and carefully watched to avoid accident. The date of service ought always to be marked down, because when cows are on the pasture they have a great habit of straying away into some bluff or wood and staying there until several days after calving, and in cases of this kind the udders often go wrong from the want of being properly milked, the calf, as a rule, not being able to take all the milk the cow has at first. The average duration of pregnancy is 284 days, sometimes it is a few days less or more. The udder often becomes inflamed or secretes more milk than it can retain in a healthy condition. This is more frequently the case with young cows having their first calf, and in such cases it is necessary to draw some of the milk from them a few days before calving to prevent this inflammation setting in, as nothing lessens the value of a cow more than a spoiled udder. In most cases the calving of the cow will be natural and easy; the less she is disturbed the better, but she should be watched, to see that no difficulty arises that may render assistance necessary. To calve successfully she should not be poor, but should be in good, healthy condition and her bowels in a moderately open state. When the dam is delivered safely she should be allowed to lick the calf as thoroughly as she chooses; it is natural for her to do so, and dries the calf much better than it can be done in any other way. The first impulse of the calf, after this, is to rise, and if too weak to stand it should be assisted; should it not be able to take all the milk at first care should be taken to empty the udder by hand. The cow, immediately after calving, should be given a pailful of blood warm mash, composed of either bran or oatmeal diluted with water; this will tend to revive and strengthen her, and should be repeated three times a day for several days, when her usual food may be given. Some object to letting the calf suck at all because the cow invariably becomes attached to it and frets and withholds her milk when it is taken from her, but I believe it is better to let the calf suck its first three or four meals, as it will as readily take to the pail and feed from it as it would have done at first. If, after a few hours, the after-birth is still retained, no forced or violent effort should be made to withdraw it, as it is sometimes held by an intermuscular ligament that may not be broken without doing injury to the maternal organs. If the cow is in a good healthy condition nature seldom fails to remove it. The most attention of the owner or keeper should be given to carrying the cow safely through this critical period, and bringing her to the best con-

dition of usefulness. Where calves are raised for veal they should have all the whole milk they can drink until six weeks or two months old, with some artificial food, if they can be made to take it. They should be confined to a small place with lots of clean bedding and pure air. Hand fed calves are reared in various ways according to the necessities of the owner of the dam and the use which is to be made of the milk. The dairyman is apt to give the calf as little whole milk as possible, but for the benefit of the calf whole milk should be given at least a week, after this the skim-milk may be used. Those who make cheese often feed their calves on whey mixed with linseed meal or hay tea. I have often seen fairly good calves raised on the former, but have never seen the latter used. I will first consider the calf that is raised on skim-milk, as I think it is best when whole milk cannot be fed. Skim-milk ought to be warmed to a blood heat before given to the calf, until it is about ten weeks old, then it can be given cold. Regularity of feeding and careful measurement at each meal is a point that must be attended to. Flax seed, linseed meal and oatmeal are all valuable supplementary foods, as they have a great many of the qualities that the skim-milk has lost by the extraction of the cream; they should, however, be fed alone after the milk—not mixed with it. When a month old a little sweet, fresh hay may be given, but is only necessary where there is no pasture to be had, as when the calf has been dropped before spring. When pasture can be had the calves should be turned out, and see that they are kept close to the farm building, so that they can be easily looked after, having a little salt occasionally and good pure water all the time. When they are fed any artificial food, be careful to keep the troughs sweet and clean. The practice of turning out calves when very young, without any more attention, is a cruel and unprofitable one, as it not only checks their growth, but their system receives a shock from which they never recover. If the calf goes on pasture when about two months old and receives a little artificial food, it will come in in the fall in good condition to pass through the winter, when, with plenty of good hay and pure water it may turn out in the spring a thrifty yearling. A little crushed oats, in addition to their ordinary allowance of forage during winter, will well repay the herdsmen in the better condition of the yearling in the spring. Heifer calves intended for stock raising especially require this. When two years old they can have their first calf if fed well during the winter. There are advantages in having a heifer calve at two years, as it early stimulates the secretion of milk, and increases the supply through life; but this can only be done if she has not been stunted in growth. There are also other advantages; she will be more docile and easily handled, and she arrives at maturity for dairy a year earlier, and a year is gained in her profit. Objections may be raised to the advantages I have quoted, that the strain from early maturity may weaken the system, but the whole matter depends on the feed and attention she has received prior to having her calf; also that the first calf may not be so good as it would have been had she been allowed to go another year, but the second calf will be equally as good as at any later age. I would commend such early breeding to careful, painstaking breeders, but to those who neglect and expose their cattle to all kinds of hardships, I would say, don't breed your heifers until three years old.

### Will Sweet Cream Butter Keep?

At the Iowa Experiment Station, in the tests of the keeping qualities of sweet cream butter, it was found that after five months the tub of ripened cream butter showed signs of deterioration, and at six months the sweet cream butter was decidedly the better, and the ripened cream butter continued to lead in "strongness". At the end of eight months the sweet cream butter was still in slightly the better condition. The favorite practice, up to date, among butter-makers is to slightly acidify the cream before churning. As to keeping qualities, it strikes us that the true policy is, after making butter of "gilt edged" quality, to get it to the consumer as quickly as possible. On the question of yield, it is generally conceded that as much butter cannot be got from a given quantity of sweet cream as when acidified; though churning at a lower temperature and adding weak brine to the cream just before starting the churn will facilitate the disintegration of caseous matter and butter fat.

### The English Dairy Cow.

Speaking of the recent London Dairy Show, J. McLean Smith, says: "We have not as yet the official report of the last show, and the stock papers give only the yields of the three premium cows in each breed. Taking these as a basis for comparison, the three prize Shorthorns made an average score of 122.1 points; the three prize Jerseys, 88.5; the three prize Guernseys, 90.76. Taking total solids as the basis of comparison, which determines the value of milk for cheese or for food, we find the Shorthorns average 6.85 pounds; Jerseys, 5.14 pounds; Guernseys, 4.99 pounds. For fat alone, the Shorthorns average 1.983 pounds; Jerseys, 1.838 pounds; Guernseys, 1.688 pounds. And yet, in the face of facts like these, there are men in this country who presume to say that, for dairy purposes, you should by all means choose one of these "specifically-bred dairy breeds" and avoid the beefy cow. Was ever such "rot" uttered! The "beefy" cow, in this instance, is the cow that gives the most milk, and makes the most cheese and the most butter, and produces a bull calf that will make a steer worth raising. And she does all this, according to Professor Whitcher, of the Vermont Experiment Station, at an annual expenditure for food of about \$3.50 more than for a Jersey. It is true a cow should be strongly bred for the qualities desired—the more strongly bred the better. That is, she should be able to show a long line of ancestors, all having superior excellence in the lines desired. But it does not follow, and, judging from the facts brought out in milking tests, it is not true that a cow, claiming excellence in one thing only, is necessarily superior, in that particular, to a cow claiming excellence in two or more qualities."

The above, from the Holstein-Friesian Register, the recognised organ for that popular sort of dairy cattle, comes pretty close to voicing what the general farmer of the country requires, and breeders of that sort are struggling to unite the useful qualities in one cow, and it would often be better if those striving to improve the different sorts of farm animals would keep the useful and practical more in view than is commonly done. There is too much theorizing and too little common sense practised. Doubtless there are many more required of each special purpose breed. But where is the general farmer that does not find it a necessity to have a cow that will give a large flow of milk; that will produce a good quality of butter and cheese, and whose steer or barren heifer will give a carcass of beef that will sell at the top price? This has been done in the past, and is being done at present, and those that aim for these points are those that are likely to make a success of breeding in the future. It matters very little what color the skin of the cow is that most closely combines those qualities. PRACTICAL FARMER.

**Moosomin, N. W. T., and Vicinity.**

BY R. J. PHINN, VICE PRESIDENT MOOSOMIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As inquiries have been received all the way from Lambton, Ontario, to Hants county, Nova Scotia, asking for further information, owing to the advertisement of this district which appeared in the January number of your combined editions, I have thought it not out of place for me to give some further information, which perhaps may be interesting to your many readers, and profitable to those of them who are looking westward.

The Moosomin district is partly open prairie, partly dotted with small clumps of poplar, and along the streams there is more or less timber. The whole district is more or less rolling, and is well watered for a prairie country. It is peopled with almost all nationalities, but mostly Canadians, and before coming here they have been engaged in almost all the occupations under the sun, and, I need scarcely mention, all have not been successful. The great advantage the district offers is that it is adapted to mixed farming. While there are some parts pre-eminently adapted to grain growing and others to stock raising, over the great bulk of the district the hay and grazing lands are often interspersed with the grain land, thus making stock raising a profitable adjunct to grain growing, and one comes to value the grass land as highly as the grain land before he has been here long.

I believe you will agree with me that it is a pretty good country where a man can prosper by working during the summer and lying idle most of the winter; yet I could name a number of grain farmers here who have done well. In winter they get everything in readiness for summer work, so that they can give their entire time to getting in a large acreage. They are enabled to do so by making every man drive two teams on either a sulky gang plough, or two harrows abreast, and by sowing their grain with what we call a gattling gun seeder, which is fixed on the hind end of the wagon box, and sows ten or eleven yards at a stretch, and a team and driver, and a man to put the seed in the hopper sow eighty acres a day. Then, again, we have a class of farmers (and I am glad to say they are annually growing less in number), who are what I must call, for lack of a better name, summer afternoon farmers. Generally speaking they have not been brought up to farming. They get up between eight and nine, and go to work between nine and ten o'clock during the summer, and usually have a load of wood to get every ten days or so to keep the pot boiling. In winter they do nothing, *i. e.*, scarcely anything but curse the country when the crop happens to turn out poor. It is too much trouble for them to keep a pig, and if they have any they are poor, miserable objects, and their cattle are not much better; but they do get fat once a year if they get any kind of a chance, and I am sorry to say sometimes they do not.

The general tendency has been for farmers to work into stock as fast as their means will allow, and *grain with stock* has been found to be the safest and best in this country. Given a cheap farm, it may be a homestead of 160 acres, if he chooses to go back ten or fifteen miles; or he can buy land nearer the town, at from four to ten dollars per acre, according to proximity to town and the value of buildings

and improvements. An almost unlimited run for stock, hay for the cutting, bran at \$9, shorts at \$10.50, and feed wheat at 25c. to 30c. Need I point out further the advantages which the district offers to the Ontario farmer brought up to mixed farming, or need I point out to the dairy farmer or stockman the advantages of feed at the above prices, and a fair price for his product. Butter is at present worth 17½c. to 20c., and pork \$7 per 100 lbs.

Then there is the advantage of being near a good thriving town like Moosomin, with its churches, its public, high and normal schools, and its facilities for buying and selling to the best advantage. Churches and schools are being put up throughout the district as settlement increases, and cheese factories and creameries will be started as soon as there are sufficient cows, and probably one cheese factory will be started this summer.

**Veterinary.**

SWELLED LEG.

Would you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper:—1st. What treatment is advisable for a swelling which came on the hind leg of a four-year-old mare just below the hock joint about three months ago? It is on the outside, and came on suddenly while standing in the stable. The leg will swell from the hock to the fetlock and then go down again when a little exercise is given, except the part that came on suddenly. The mare is in foal and in fair condition. I blistered it but it did not help it. 2nd. For a cough in a two-year-old and a slight discharge from the nostrils at first.

JOHN H. LETT, Lansburn P. O., Man.

ANSWER.—1. The swelling on your mare's leg is probably the effect of an inflamed condition of the periosteum, due to external injury of the part. Foment well with warm water twice a day for one week, and, after each fomentation, rub into the part the following liniment: Plumbi acetate, 1 oz.; alcohol, 3 oz.; tincture of arnica, 2 oz.; fluid ext. belladonna, ½ oz.; water, 1 pint. After this, apply the following blister: Cantharides, ½ drachm; biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; vaseline, 1½ oz. Rub well into the part, let it remain for forty-eight hours, wash off, and apply vaseline or lard to the blistered surface. Repeat the blister in three weeks if swelling has not disappeared. 2. Chlorate of potass and nitrate of potass, of each 1 oz.; ginger pulv., 1½ oz. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one morning and night in a well scalded bran mash until all are given.

FEEDING WHEAT.

Will you be good enough to tell us if there is danger in feeding wheat to horses. In what form is it best to use whole wheat? If boiled twelve hours before feeding, will it be safe? If so, what quantity should I give to each horse not working?

ARTHUR MERCIER, Lasalle, Man.

Answered by W. A. Dunbar, Veterinary Surgeon, 321 Jemima St., Winnipeg: 1. Wheat, although the most nutritive of all grains, is not safe food for the horse. It is very liable to ferment in the stomach, and to cake and form obstructions in the bowels. It should not be fed except when bruised or boiled. If bruised, it should be fed sparingly, and mixed with chaff, chopped straw or hay. Two quarts morning and night would be a sufficient quantity to commence with, but this allowance may be gradually increased, as the digestive organs become accustomed to it, until double the quantity may be given with impunity. Wheat well boiled may be fed in moderate quantity at any time with safety. From three to four quarts of boiled wheat morning and night would be a sufficient allowance for full-grown, idle horses.

**Field Crop at Indian Head.**

Mr. George Fawkes, Bertha, Man., asks us to publish the manner in which the field crop of wheat was sown at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. Mr. Mackay writes us that twenty-five acres were sown with the drill, one and a-half bushels of seed per acre. The other five acres were sown broadcast, one and three-quarter bushels per acre.

**Smut.**

[Read by S. A. Bedford at the Brandon Farmers' Institute, Saturday, February 21st.]

As you are, no doubt, aware the aggregate loss sustained by the farmers of the Dominion by reason of smutty grain is large; and although many of our farmers believe in and practice treating the seed with preparations of bluestone, salt, etc., reliable experiments conducted in the province to test the different methods were much needed. I might go into the history of smut and describe it in its different stages of growth, but, no doubt, you would prefer that I should devote the limited time at my disposal to a description of the experiments with smutty wheat, as conducted on the Manitoba Experimental Farm last season. During last winter a quantity of wheat was procured which was very smutty indeed; this wheat was sown in four adjoining plots, the soil was uniform, and as fodder corn was grown on all the plots the previous year, the conditions were in every way favorable to a fair test. Plot No. 1 was sown with the wheat untreated; plot 2 with wheat treated with a preparation of bluestone composed as follows:—One pound of bluestone was dissolved in a pail of hot water and applied with a wisk to ten bushels of wheat, and given two or three hours to soak, it was then sufficiently dry to sow with a drill. The wheat sown in plot 3 was soaked three hours in salt brine sufficiently strong to float an egg, and then dried in the sun; plot 4 was sown with wheat treated by the jansen or hot water method, the seed placed in a coarse sack was first dipped in water heated to 180° Fahrenheit, then removed to another boiler of water heated to 132°, soaked fifteen minutes and then dried. Now for the results of these different treatments. At harvest time two hundred heads were taken hap-hazard from each plot and examined. Plot No. 1, or the untreated, gave six per cent. of smutty heads; Nos. 2 and 3, the bluestoned and salted, gave less than a-half of one per cent., and the scalded gave just one per cent. of smutty heads. After threshing, the grain was again examined, and bluestone was found to contain two smut balls per thousand kernels of wheat, the salted three to the thousand, the scalded five to the thousand, and the untreated twenty-nine to the thousand. By the first mode of counting, the untreated gave twelve times as many smutty heads as the bluestone and salted, and by the plan of counting the threshed grain, the untreated gave fourteen times as many smut balls as the bluestone, nine times as many as the salted, and five times as many as the scalded. You will notice that the bluestone treatment is much the easiest applied, the wheat is ready to sow in a short time, and the cost of material is small. The brine treatment requires the seed to be dried, which is a great drawback, and the jansen or hot water method I consider much too complicated for the ordinary farmer to adopt. To sum up the results of these experiments, it would appear that none of these methods destroy all the spores of badly smutted grain, but the bluestone and salt treatment are sufficiently effective to check its ravages, and with these treatments, care in selection and cleaning of seed, we have very little to fear from smut.

### Flat Culture for Potatoes.

Ask ten men why they "hill up" potatoes, and not more than one of them can give any reason, and that one cannot give an intelligent reason. Our prize essayist this month describes an excellent method of cultivating potatoes by flat culture, and then, when the greatest benefits are to be derived from moisture, runs a furrow on each side of the row to, as he says, render digging easier. It is not quite clear, however, that the potatoes will be more easily dug by taking earth from between the rows and putting it on top of them. The "hilling" system is all right where there is a probability of too much water being retained by the land and the potatoes rotting, but in that instance only. In most parts of Manitoba the land is sufficiently underdrained by nature to prevent any damage along that line, and accordingly flat culture is more profitable. The system recommended by our essayist up to the time of running the furrows is excellent, but when the furrows are made on each side of the row, the hot drying air reaches the tubers much more readily and effects their growth, while with flat culture pure and simple, and an occasional brush with a light cultivator the moisture is conserved, and in a moderately dry season a much better crop will be secured.

### Mountain Electoral Division Farmers' Institute.

REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY.

Mountain Electoral Division Farmers' Institute was organized at Crystal City on March the 7th, with the following officers:—President, R. S. Preston; Vice-President, James Laidlaw; Sec. Treas., Samuel Hicks; Directors, Robt. McKay, W. Merry, Uriah Jory, Wm. Affleck, Tho. Coulthard, M. H. Greenway; Auditors, James E. Parr, George Chesterman. There being no special subject before the Institute, a few short speeches were made by some of the members on the benefits to be derived from the successful working of Institutes. A short discussion was also provoked by M. H. Greenway stating that he had been very much troubled with smut, and could not destroy it. Mr. T. Coulthard said he had completely killed smut in soft wheat that was badly effected by it, by washing it with either a solution of bluestone or a strong wash of brine. Mr. J. Laidlaw said he always bluestoned his wheat, and was never troubled with smut. Mr. U. Jory was of the opinion that pure, hard wheat, such as red life, would not go to smut.

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture being present, delivered a short but interesting and instructive address on the value of such Institutes, as a means of bringing farmers together for the interchange of opinions on farm topics; and he also wished to impress on the minds of the farmers the great necessity of mixed farming. Seeing that wheat growing in many parts of the province was so uncertain, he urged the introduction of pure bred stock as fast as means would allow.

On motion the Institute adjourned to meet on the 21st instant at Crystal City, "weeds" to be the subject for consideration. The ADVOCATE will be pleased to publish reports of Institute meetings, and the secretaries are requested to send them in as soon after the meetings as possible.

Mr. E. H. E. Well, Bowen, Brandon, Man., writes:—Enclosed find one dollar for the ADVOCATE for one year. I think your paper one of the best in Canada, and shall always have much pleasure in subscribing to it.

### Practical Suggestions.

[Paper read by Mr. G. H. Healey at the organization of the Virden Farmers' Institute.]

It is matter for regret that in these days of competition and combinations of all sorts, the farmer is the only individual who absolutely refuses to protect himself. On every side we see trades, professional and commercial men cordially joining together to protect their interests, and keep them posted on all matters concerning their respective businesses. Still the farmer draws around himself that cloak of littleness, totally ignoring and rejecting many golden opportunities. It is a lamentable fact, and I should think was amply demonstrated last fall in the case of some threshers, that farmers are, generally speaking, at the mercy of every unprincipled adventurer. Men who, whether they understand their business or not, manage to make farmers pay dearly for their ignorance. This to a large extent could be remedied by union. I feel sure the men of Hillside and Day-break have felt the serious loss they sustained by the rapacity of those who for the time being they were at the mercy of. I only mention these things on purpose to emphasize and urge on farmers the necessity for organization.

The improvement of the mind, though indirectly having the same object, does not seem to carry as much weight as the getting or saving of money. Farmers' Institutes are not now an experiment, but the development of an actual existence, the benefit and influence of which will be felt more every day that passes. To my mind no class of men would be more benefited by organization than farmers, while the results accruing should be both intellectual and financial. In no industry does system count for more than in farming. Then why not form an Institute? the principal advantage of which should be the systematic discussion of experiments, and exchange of ideas. The advantages of combination was felt by some of you last year in the purchase of strychnine for about one-half or one-third what you have been usually charged. This alone should have stimulated further efforts in similar directions. Nor is this all, we should, as farmers, not politicians, exert considerable influence over those who conduct our national and provincial affairs. I need not, nor is there any reason why I should, discuss how that influence might be exerted. I simply refer you to the Farmers' Alliance and League over the line, where, in some states, they are able to elect their state officials. Even supposing the necessity for such action should not arise in this case, still the very existence of a determined body of men would prevent abuses that would otherwise be committed with impunity. No great reform was ever effected without determined, combined and persistent action. Then, in conclusion, I would say, organize and select good officers—men who are well known as interested workers—agriculturalists; in fact, try and not let your meetings be monopolized by theoretical windbags. Encourage Mr. Homespun Plainman to tell you how he farms. He may not use many or elaborate sentences, but you are likely to hear a lot of good things from him. Understand distinctly, I do not wish to speak disparagingly of any, nor do I wish to speak as a mentor. We have all, no doubt, at some time or other, been impressed with the importance of the ideas our respective brains develop, but a succession of such developments without any practical

applications, are not likely to enhance the value of a club's reputation. I will not encroach further than to say, begin at the small end, let your growth be sure if gradual. You will make the man a better farmer, the farmer a better man.

### Central Farmers' Institute.

Last month the ADVOCATE commented on the desirability of a Central Farmers' Institute, and as the concensus of opinion of the leading spirits in institute work is obtained it is evident that a central organization is not only desirable but absolutely essential to the best results in carrying on the work. A circuit of meetings would enable speakers to attend a meeting every day, or nearly so, while under the present system it takes at least three days to attend a meeting. The ADVOCATE staff are willing to do all in their power along this line, but have not been able to attend one-fourth of the meetings to which they have been invited, and almost every meeting necessitated the loss of three days' time. This would not in any way conflict with the holding of local meetings as often as the institute might consider desirable, but facilities should exist for arranging a series of special meetings and securing special talent for the occasion. This the local institutes cannot do, but it can be most easily accomplished by a central organization. The leading institute workers and officers agree that such an organization is a necessity, and are willing to support any possible scheme to effect it. It would be well for the local institutes to discuss the best method of procedure to secure such organization. The ADVOCATE suggests that at the annual meeting to be held on the second Monday in July each institute elect a representative or delegate to attend a meeting for that purpose, and that this meeting be held in the city of Winnipeg early next winter, or about the time of the opening of the session of the Legislature. Each institute would of necessity pay the expenses of its delegate to the meeting. Should this course meet with the approval of the local bodies and be acted upon, the ADVOCATE has the best of reasons for believing that the Local Legislature would aid the Central Institute with at least a moderate grant. It would therefore seem advisable for every institute to elect a delegate at the annual meeting and pay his expenses to a meeting to be held as suggested above. The ADVOCATE will be pleased to hear from institute workers on this subject as to the advisability or otherwise of such a course. It must not be for a moment understood that this meeting would be for the discussion of questions of practical agriculture, as this can be more cheaply and profitably done at home by the local bodies than by delegates on expenses, but how the local bodies can best be aided in these discussions.

A meeting of farmers of the Oak Lake district was held at Thompson's hotel, to consider the cultivation of chicory. The farmers propose growing fifty acres this year as an experiment. Chicory is in appearance something like a parsnip. It can be left in the ground all winter without injury. Its market value is about 30 cents per pound when dried.

Since the advent of the railway at Souris, says the Braddon Times, the population has more than doubled, and the business done more than trebled. Souris now stands third in the race for places as the wheat markets of the province. Up to the time of our visit two weeks ago there had been marketed not less than 460,000 bushels of wheat, of which the firm of McCulloch & Herriot had purchased about 118,000 bushels.

**Rearing and Feeding Chicks.**

BY W. G. HUGH, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Do not lose your temper if the chickens do not hatch out at the proper time, but wait a day or two in patience. It is very disappointing to find chicks dead in the shell, but more so when you have hatched out a good brood of chickens and find them drop off one by one by your over kindness. Now that your chicks are all out and have assumed their downy appearance, simply let mother and chicks remain quiet. Do not pick the little horn from the bills of the chicks, you are liable to deform them in so doing. Nature will save you that trouble and the chick possible pain. They do not require food for the first twelve hours, the yolk of the egg being drawn into the stomach of the chick, which is all that is necessary for it during that time. The first food should consist of bread crumbs moistened with milk. It is also necessary that all birds should have some gritty material whereby the gizzard may perform its proper functions. The chicks should be fed sparingly every two hours during the first few days; after this they are but very little trouble, and three good feeds a day is sufficient. Some breeders say the young chickens should not have any water at all, but I think differently, and always have clean water where they can get it. If it can be managed, milk can be substituted for the water, and will be found more advantageous in bringing them along. In all cases allow the chicks their full liberty, unless there is danger of cats, hawks, etc., taking them; then they should be placed in a coop. It is always best to coop the hen at night; if not, she takes her young ones of through the wet grass early in the morning, which is very hurtful, as they get completely saturated with the dew. When about a month old the chicks require special care; they will then be casting their downy or nest feathers for full grown ones. This being a continual drain upon their system, they must be well nourished till they are through this, their first moult. On no account whatever over-feed, as this will cause leg weakness in the birds of the heavy breed. Those also kept any length of time on boarded floors are subject to leg-weakness, and when they become afflicted with this disease nothing but hot stimulating foods should be given. Four grains of tincture of iron daily may be added to the drinking water till their strength is regained. If the birds are not valuable they will be more trouble than they are worth; in that case, their necks may be wrung to advantage. Chickens exposed to the wet are liable to cramps. When this is noticed immediately rub the legs with some embrocation to restore warmth and a free circulation. Another disease which is troublesome, but easily remedied if taken in time, is gapes. The bird gapes and sneezes. This is due to small, thread-like worms in the throat. A small feather should be dipped in turpentine and passed down the throat, twist and jerk out; you will find some of the worms will adhere to the feather; or, probably better still, feed a little wheat soaked in turpentine. In all cases remove sickly birds to a separate pen. Good food and shelter, with plenty of exercise, are the best medicines, and will give you the best results.

Be honest in dairying, says an exchange. That is good advice. Be honest at every step. Be honest with the cow. To neglect her or to underfeed her is downright dishonesty.

**Insects and Lice Upon Cattle.**

Most farmers know too well the trouble and loss caused by insects upon cattle, horses, calves, pigs, etc. No animals feed well, grow or fatten, no matter what food they get, if troubled with insects, the irritation keeps them in constant fret and worry, they are continually licking, rubbing, biting, and otherwise trying to get relief, and farmers should carefully note this, and keep their stock free from all insects by the use of good preventative or insecticide. Animals that have been infected, when freed from their tormentors, will soon present a most striking difference in their appearance, lean, diseased looking beasts will put on flesh and rapidly improve. Little's Patent Fluid Dip comes to us very highly recommended, as a destroyer of all parasitic insects that infest animals. It is sold by Mr. Robert Wightman, Chemist, etc., Owen Sound, Ont. We have received the following testimonials concerning its value:

"Maple Shade Herds and Flocks,"  
Brooklin, Ont., Sept. 4th, 1890.  
R. Wightman, Owen Sound.  
DEAR SIR.—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for cattle. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried. It is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of cattle. I can heartily recommend it.  
Yours truly,  
JOHN DRYDEN.  
Hon. John Dryden is Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Willow Lodge Stock Farm,  
Edmonton, Feb. 1st, 1891.  
DEAR SIR.—Having several times used your "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash," I willingly give my testimony to its efficacy as a destroyer of ticks and lice on sheep, cattle and pigs. It is the most satisfactory preparation for the purpose I have used, and I have tried a good many. It is easily prepared for use, is clean, safe and sure. It leaves the wool in fine condition, and the sheep thrive and improve rapidly after its use. I use it twice a year, dipping the lambs after shearing the ewes in the spring, and pouring on all my sheep in early winter, consequently I never see many ticks on my sheep.  
Yours truly,  
J. C. SNELL.

Belvoir Stock Farm,  
Delaware, Ont., Feb. 2nd, 1891.  
DEAR SIR.—In reply to your favor of 29th ult. as to how I like "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash"—"the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Send me another can size larger than last at once. I find it invaluable for washing young stock at this season of the year, it not only destroys vermin, but I believe cools the skin, bringing on a healthy surface action, and promotes growth of hair, a desideratum so often wished for, so often not obtained. You need not consider this private unless you wish.  
Yours truly,  
RICHARD GIBSON.

Paris, Feb. 9th, 1891.  
DEAR SIR.—Having used "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" on both sheep and cattle, we take great pleasure in recommending it to all stockmen, as it is the best and surest wash we have ever used. It is also an excellent preparation for wounds or sores on horses, cattle and sheep.  
Yours respectfully,  
A. TELFER & SONS.

Guelp, Jan. 29th, 1891.  
DEAR SIR.—Having used "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" for several years, I have great pleasure in testifying to its good qualities as the best I have ever used for killing ticks on sheep or lice on cattle; it is also a first-class wash for wounds or sores on all kinds of live stock.  
Yours respectfully,  
WM. WHITELAW.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 13th, 1890.  
DEAR SIR.—It affords me much pleasure to testify to the entire satisfaction I have had from the use of your "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" during the past six years. We keep a supply always on hand. With this compound, used according to directions, we keep our cattle, sheep and pigs from lice and other insect vermin. I find this preparation all you claim for it in every particular, and cannot recommend it too highly. I believe it also to be the most perfect and powerful disinfectant known, and cannot be used too freely where infectious and contagious diseases exist.  
Yours truly,  
WM. KOUCH,  
Breeder of high class Galloway Cattle.

West Montrose, Co. of Waterloo, Feb. 10, 1891.  
DEAR SIR.—We have been breeding Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep since 1858, and have never used any article that gave us as much satisfaction as your "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash." It was almost impossible to keep our young stock free from vermin till I wrote you for your Wash, and I am more than pleased with it.  
Yours truly,  
F. LOWELL & SON.

Lorridge Farm, Richmond Hill.  
DEAR SIR.—Having used "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" for the destruction of ticks on my sheep for some years, I have great pleasure in testifying to its good qualities, as it is the best sheep dip I have ever used. It is also sure death to lice on cattle and colts, and I have also found it a first-class Wash for wounds and sores of any kind on horses, cattle and sheep. I can, therefore, strongly recommend it to all stockmen.  
Yours respectfully,  
ROBT. MARSH.

The Scottish Ontario & Manitoba Land Co. (Ltd.),  
Binscarth Stock Farm, Manitoba,  
Nov. 13, 1890.

DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in stating that I have found "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" to be all that is claimed for it as a destroyer of lice, upon cattle and horses, and to be entirely satisfactory as a sheep dip. Yours truly,  
G. L. SMELLIE.

Owen Sound, December, 1890.  
DEAR SIR.—I have great pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" for diseases in fowls. I keep a large stock of thoroughbred Brown Leghorns. This last spring they were attacked with roup in its worst form, caught from some imported birds. I tried all the old remedies, such as kerosene, turps, roup pills, and everything I could think of, but found nothing to give relief until I was persuaded to try a tin of "Little's Wash," which I used with water, injected it into their throats, and gave it them to drink, bathing them in it, and in two or three days I noticed a great change for the better. In ten days a thorough cure was effected. Had I known of this remedy before it would have saved me fully \$50. I cannot speak too highly of it, and can strongly recommend it to all breeders.  
Yours respectfully,  
J. C. BENNER,  
Brown Leghorn Yards,  
Owen Sound.

Every stock keeper should use this "Dip."  
Write to Mr. Wightman for particulars.

Mr. John Gorbett, of Whitewater, Wis., says that for the last 15 years he has not failed to secure an easy delivery of the after-birth from a cow that gave symptoms of the affliction, by having two strong men rub hard and well along the cow's back for 15 or 20 minutes, and then force her to take exercise a short time. This is simple, and worth knowing, if it is true.

Owing to the January and February numbers of the ADVOCATE containing portraits of the Hon John Carling and the late Mr. Weld, they were mailed in a different shape from that in which they were usually sent, and, unfortunately, did not in every instance reach their destination. Subscribers who have not received those numbers will receive them by notifying us to that effect.

Mr. D. Livingston, of Yorkton, Assa., made us a pleasant call a few days ago. Mr. Livingston has great faith in the future of his district, both for stock-raising and grain-growing. His oats last season yielded over one hundred bushels per acre, twenty five acres gave twenty-six hundred bushels. His barley yielded fifty-two bushels and sixty bushels per acre on two different farms. His neighbor Mr. Frank Bull had forty five bushels of wheat per acre. Mr. Livingston was in search of an A1 Shorthorn bull—one to win over everything in Maditoba.

An enthusiastic meeting of Virden farmers took place on March 17, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Institute. Although the day was somewhat rough, there was a good attendance. Mr. Bedford was to have given an address, but was unavoidably prevented from attending. A paper was read by Mr. George H. Healey, which is published in this issue, and a decidedly unanimous expression of opinion in favor of an Institute having been given, Mr. G. H. Healey was appointed secretary-treasurer *pro tem.*, and a members' roll opened, when the requisite number of names were speedily secured. It was decided, in view of the seeding being likely to commence soon, to hold the final meeting about the first week in July. Discussions followed in relation to the manner in which farmers are treated by millers, and on the merits of press bills. Such a wide difference of opinion from men whose intelligence and experience are undoubted, left this a decidedly open question.

### The Treatment of the Mare and Foal.

BY JAMES WALKER, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The most fertile period in a mare's life is when she is from five to fifteen years of age. They may, in exceptional cases, be put to breeding at two years old, but I would not recommend such a course, as it seriously interferes with a symmetrical development. If from any cause a two-year-old filly has been served by the stallion and becomes pregnant, it will be in every way better to let her pass over her third year without breeding, so that she will not produce her second foal till she is five years old; but a well developed three-year-old may be safely put to the horse, and she may then be kept at breeding without intermission so long as she remains fertile. At about twelve years of age the reproductive powers of some mares begin to wane, but the larger proportion of them are quite as reliable breeders up to fifteen as at any earlier period, especially if they have been kept at breeding from their maturity. Above this age they become more uncertain, but there has been instances of mares up to twenty-six years of age producing healthy living foals. I think most breeders will agree that a sufficient amount of exercise and work to thoroughly develop the physical powers of both sire and dam is desirable, consequently I believe in working the sires and dams that are to get and produce work horses. When the time of foaling approaches the mare should be turned loose in a large and strongly made box stall, or if the weather is mild, in a lot or paddock. Everything should be removed from the stall that would be likely to entangle or injure the colt in its struggles to get on its feet. If the weather is warm it is decidedly better to give the mare the run of a good-sized lot, for when parturition approaches they usually have a decided aversion to confinement. The average period of gestation is eleven months; it is a popular belief, however, that male foals are carried longer and females shorter time than this, so in view of the indefiniteness of the exact time the mare should be watched closely, as there are certain signs of the near approach of parturition which rarely fail. The udder frequently becomes greatly distended some time before foaling, but the teats seldom fill out full and plump to the end for more than a day or two before the foal is dropped. Another sign is a marked falling away of the muscles on the top of the buttocks back of the hips. When the mare is a valuable one, and the prospective foal is looked for with a good deal of interest, it is worth while to watch her closely, as many valuable animals have been lost, which by a little attention at the right time might have been saved. Moderate work is not only harmless but beneficial to mares in foal, provided proper care be taken not to overload them. If proper care be taken the mare may be safely used in the ordinary work of the farm up to a few hours before foaling, but as this time approaches it is important that the weight be not heavy or the pace rapid, and above all she must not be worked on soft land. After the foal is dropped the mare should have at least seven days rest and quiet, although many farmers who are rushed with their work and cannot very well dispense with the services of the mare in the field, find no evil results following from working the mare moderately from two or three days after the foal is dropped; this practice is not to be commended.

Many mares are, at their best, poor nurses, but the food of the dam may be made to greatly influence her yield of milk. Wheat bran is especially valuable for this purpose if mixed with other and more nutritious foods; it may be made into a sort of slop and fed with ground oats mixed with cut hay or sheaf oats. Whatever grain ration is used I would recommend that it be ground and fed wet. When mares are worked while suckling a colt, it is better to leave it in the stable, allowing the mare to be taken so that it can suck at least three times a day, ample time being given her to cool off thoroughly before the foal has access to her, otherwise the over-heated milk may produce results to the digestive organs of the foal that will cause trouble. Many farmers find little inconvenience from allowing the foals to accompany the dams when at work; this gives them an opportunity to empty the udder of the mare as often as it may seem desirable. It often happens that the mare gives insufficient milk to promote healthy, vigorous growth in the young foals, and occasionally it becomes necessary to raise the foal entirely independent of the mare. In such cases the best substitute is cow's milk; it should be sweetened at first, as the milk of the mare is sweeter than that of the cow. A little patience will soon result in teaching the foal to drink milk readily, but be careful not to give it too much at a time. A half pint is enough for a colt two or three days old, but the feed should be repeated often, the idea being to give the colt all it will drink, but to feed so often that it will not require much at a time. As it grows older the amount should be increased, and grass with oats should be added as soon as it can eat. Should there be any trouble from constipation it will be well to add about a half pint of oil meal or flaxseed to the ration. When the colt is to be taken from the dam it should be tied up near at hand, so that they are in plain view of each other, and the food of the mare should be reduced to a very small ration of dry oats and hay. When her udder gets so full as to cause her uneasiness, a part of the milk should be drawn off, but she should not be milked dry. This milking should be done by hand; and after the milk has thoroughly gone and dried up the mare and colt may be parted, and she may safely be put to grass or to any work required of her. Clean, sound ground oats constitute the best of all grain foods to put the colt in condition to pass the winter. Don't be afraid to feed liberally, more colts are injured the first six months after weaning by too scanty a supply of food than from the opposite extreme. As soon as the mare and foal can be separated the foal should have the run of a good pasture, as there is no food better than grass, no medicine so good as exercise, and no exercise so profitable to the young animals as that which may be taken just when they feel like it. Wherever it is practicable the colt should be broken to halter when young, and the earlier in life this is done the more easily will it be accomplished. The first step in handling a colt is to overcome his natural timidity by gradual approaches, and when he finds he has no reason to fear, the work is half done. When it is desired to break him to harness place portions of it on him at a time, and let it remain on him in his stall until he finds that it will not hurt him, then lead him out, with it on alone, and again with another quiet horse also in harness. Accustom him to

the use of the lines, being careful not to hurt his mouth by jerking or sawing at the bit. The break-cart or sulky is the most convenient to break colts in, as there is no weight or any danger from sudden turning round.

### Canadian Plows in Ireland.

The following letter was received from Ireland in January last by the Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford, Ontario, and speaks volumes. From it we learn that foreign fields are open to our enterprising manufacturers. The Cockshutt Plow Company make a good plow and deserve to be liberally patronized:—

Templehill, Carrigrohan, near Cork.  
Cockshutt Plow Co.

DEAR SIRS.—I have pleasure to inform you that my J. G. C. is a grand success. No plow could work better. I have used it on different soils and also in sod, which it killed well. It is admired for its work by all who see it, and the metals wear famously and sharp, being so well tempered, and the mouldboard being in all parts (of its surface) polished bright, showing how truly it is shaped for its work. Besides, the draught is much lighter than our plows so that horses get over more ground and with less fatigue than usual. It requires to be much better known. I have plowed about seven acres of a strong gravel loam soil with one share (and met some rocks also) and it seems able for seven acres more, so little is it worn. I remain,

Yours very truly,  
A. B. CROSS.

### Dr. Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

C. H. Bigger & Co., 140 King St. West, Toronto, have recently introduced a very useful but simple vaporizer and inhaler. We have examined it and find it strong, substantial and perfect. It can be set to work as easily as a tea kettle can be made to boil. With each instrument directions for using, and Dr. Coulter's prescriptions for the following diseases are sent:—Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Quinsy and Diphtheria. Physicians both in Europe and America are endorsing and using it most freely. The leading medical journals speak highly of it. The following testimonials are given by eminent physicians and gentlemen:—

Toronto, Feb'y 6th, 1891.  
After an examination of Dr. Coulter's Vaporizer, I am so fully persuaded of its power to thoroughly disintegrate and vaporize the substance submitted to its action, that I recommend it to my patients as the best instrument for the purpose at present in the market. The simplicity of its construction does not interfere with its power to vaporize.

O. R. AVISON, M. D.  
212 Carlton St., Toronto,  
Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy  
Medical Faculty of Toronto University. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Dr. C. L. Coulter,  
Dear Doctor,—I have prescribed and after careful observations am satisfied of the beneficial effects of the use of your Vaporizer in affections of the respiratory organs. Medication of these parts by the vaporization of oils has long been regarded as a most excellent method of treatment, but not until the invention of your Vaporizer have we been able to carry out practically this treatment. I have confidence in recommending it to the profession, and shall myself prescribe its use in all suitable cases. Trusting it may receive the hearty endorsement it deserves.

Sincerely yours,  
D. A. DOBIE, M. D. C. M.,  
Formerly senior house surgeon, Toronto General Hospital.

C. L. Coulter, M. D.,  
Dear Sir,—I am happy to be able to say that I have found your Vaporizer and Inhaler of the greatest use and comfort for my children who were troubled with bronchial cold. I can confidently recommend its use.

JOHN A. BARRON, Q. C., M. P.  
Toronto, Nov. 14th, 1890.  
Dear Dr. Coulter,—Thanks for the Inhaler you sent: I like it and think the principle on which it is constructed is a good one. I shall make it my business to show it to the class when I come, as I soon shall, to discuss of the respiratory organs. I hope you may be very successful in securing its adoption by practitioners.

Faithfully yours,  
W. B. GEIKIE, M. D.,  
Fellow Royal College Surgeons, Edinburgh, L.R.C.  
P. London. Dean of Trinity Medica College,  
Toronto.

### Sylvester Bros. Mfg Co., Lindsay, Ontario.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HARVESTING MACHINERY.

This firm is composed of Richard Sylvester and Robert H. Sylvester. The business was established by Richard Sylvester in the village of Enniskillen, Durham county, Ontario, in 1869. He was born in the year 1835, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. In 1869 he decided to adopt a business career and engaged with Mr. Matthew Cole in the neighboring village of Tyrone to learn wagon-making. Being favored with good mechanical ideas which were inspired into him while on the old homestead, his father having a small shop for his own convenience in which he did most of the repairing of his implements, having both carpenter, blacksmith and harness-maker's tools, made quite a school. In fact, both he and his brother had served, as it were, an apprenticeship while on the farm, and became quite adept in the use of various tools. With this knowledge he soon was pushed forward by his employer, and inside of four months turned out as good a class of work as journeymen working in the same shop. During that fall his father consented to purchase for him a small foundry and machine shop then lying idle in Enniskillen, and in the fall of 1869 he went into the old shop with \$40 cash capital which he earned while in Mr. Cole's employ. He first started to manufacture sleighs and cutters, next spring a few wagons and buggies, and such repairing as was offered; in the fall he got some plough patterns and manufactured a few ploughs; in the following spring, finding the demand increasing in that line, he abandoned the wagon business altogether, and during the fall he was unable to supply the demand for ploughs. The following season he took up the manufacture of other farm implements. His brother, Robert H. Sylvester, then came into his employ and the business rapidly increased from year to year. Mr. Sylvester's ambition to succeed, and his perseverance and application soon gained for him a wide-spread reputation, and it was not an uncommon thing for him to bring home from a county fair from 10 to 15 first prizes. Finding his premises too small he built large additions to enable him to supply the increasing demand. In 1881 he had the misfortune of being burned out. Before rebuilding he was waited on by deputations from the towns of Bowmanville, Oshawa, Port Hope, Woodstock and Lindsay, each offering great inducements to remove his business. He decided to accept the offer made by the town of Lindsay, and located there because it was situated in a first-class agricultural district and enjoying first-class railroad facilities and water connection for shipping. He commenced building the present extensive premises in the spring of 1882 and went into the extensive manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements. In 1885 he admitted his brother, Robert H. Sylvester, into partnership. Since then they have gone into the manufacture of self-binders extensively. In 1889 one carload was sent to the province of Manitoba and gained for themselves a widespread reputation; and in 1890 no less than thirty carloads of machinery from this firm, consisting of binders, mowers, rakes, press drills, ploughs and harrows, were sold throughout the province of Manitoba, and the marvellous success of the Sylvester steel binder and the Monitor press drill have induced this firm to locate agencies at all the leading towns in the province of Manitoba and the Territories. They are determined to place on the market binders equal to the best American machines at considerable lower prices. Their new Monitor press drill has been greatly improved since last season. This drill is guaranteed to be the best in the market or no sale. It can be changed to a broadcast seeder, making it a combined machine if necessary. By using it as a press drill on 300 acres enough seed alone will be saved to pay for the machine. The manufacturers assert that this drill is unequalled. This firm is also placing on the market a large number of Clark's Patent Cultivating Disc Harrows. Farmers interested should call at their agencies and examine these machines before purchasing elsewhere, or apply to the head

office at Brandon, in the province of Manitoba, or Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, for catalogue and price list. A full line of repairs will be kept at the different agencies throughout the province.

### Better Support for High-class Stallions.

BY J. D. O'NEIL, V. S.

At this time there is much diversity of opinion as to the class of horses farmers should breed. Throughout the Dominion there is a growing difficulty because insufficient patronage has been given in order to bring in or retain the best sires of any of the recognized breeds. It is only the offspring of such that will find buyers at paying prices. Yet the difficulty that the owner of a first-class stallion meets is the mongrel-bred, scrub stallions, or unsound horses that are held at such low service fees as to rob the high-priced, pure-bred stallions of anything like sufficient to repay the first outlay and travelling expenses. Numbers of the horses travelling would not make saleable geldings if castrated, yet through boasting and talking up bogus pedigrees they could not possibly produce certificates of, and which many more pretend they have no use for, and that a pedigree can be made to order, forgetting that such is a penal offence. Pedigree alone will not do, it must be backed up with size, substance, individuality, symmetry, power, conformation of limbs, feet, action, and above all, soundness. Our best mares must be bred to the best stallions, and to this add good care and feed for the best results. Castrate the colts, but retain every promising filly for breeding purposes; a particularly good and well-bred colt will find a purchaser from the newer districts. The common mares that were bred to such sires as we have had, viz:—Tester, Harper, Truxton, Judge Curtis, King Tom, Stockwood, Nicolet, Caligula, Newcourt, Albert, Inspector and others compared with the same class of mares, stunted to horses of no breeding, the prices are about as follows; From thoroughbred stallions and common mares, \$120 to \$500 each when properly handled and ready for the market, while the other, after all the fitting and handling, bring from \$75 to \$125 each. Both London and Toronto spring sales show this to be the case. The McKinley Bill affects the nondescript class worse and will shut out the sale of those that have been bought up for street car work. The same feed and room are required to produce either class of horse, the principal difference being in the service fees. The services of the best sires are obtained at from \$12 to \$20, while the others are all the way from \$3 to \$8. It is easily reckoned which is the most profitable class to raise. From not receiving sufficient patronage many of the best horses have been taken away, either sold or sacrificed, which all have regretted when it was too late, after their offspring became marketable and they found out the value of them. There is hardly a farmer who has ever owned a brood mare sired by a thoroughbred horse that has not found the value of her. I should suggest that breeders call meetings in the winter season at convenient places, and invite all agriculturists, both successful and unsuccessful, and invite those that understand the subject of breeding and the kind of horses that will sell, select a committee to decide on which of the distinct breeds are desirable to use in the different districts, and have these reports at a subsequent meeting. Whatever sires are chosen should pass a compe-

tent board of veterinary surgeons as to soundness, and should have certified certificates of registration in their respective stud books. As choosing stallions is done under the present system, horses are exhibited at the spring shows where many barely see the animals, and toggled up as they are in their Sunday clothes, they appear to the best advantage, while no chance for inspection is given to those on the lookout for what they want in this line. Then, again, at our most important fairs I have seen horses awarded first premiums that were roaners of the worst kind, but through the clever handling of the groom it was never detected, or was passed over by the judges. At our fairs many prizes are awarded to animals (or rather to their owners) which are totally unfit for breeding purposes; still on the reputation thus gained they are used by those who know no better, these often trusting to the judgment of those appointed who are not unlikely unprincipled if they do happen to know what they are placing prizes upon. Too many accept the position as judge when they are totally unfit to act, while the tricks that the owners of stallions are up to in order to deceive are too numerous to mention here. In conclusion, whatever breed of sires or dams you use make sure that they are sound, that they are free from hereditary unsoundness, of which there are many, such as ophthalmia cataract (blindness), roaring, whistling, wheezing, chorea, springhalt, spavin, ringbone, curb, narrow, contracted feet, predisposition to navical disease. Those I have enumerated are all as likely to be reproduced in the offspring as color, and for any of the above the groom has always a plausible excuse as to how it happened. All stallions should be examined by one or more competent veterinary surgeons before being led into a ring, the certificate to be produced before the judging commences. As before mentioned, an unsound sire should not be allowed to travel for public service, and the sooner an act to prevent such be brought in force the better for breeding generally.

### British Columbia.

With the increased facilities for travel afforded to Canadians by the building of the C. P. R., the east and west of the Dominion have now been in touch for some time. Our Pacific province that a few years ago appeared almost as difficult of access as Siberia, to reach which a circuitous route west through the United States, and thence northward by steamers on the Pacific had to be undertaken, is now but a very few days distant, and the traveller has all the most modern railway comforts to assist him in passing the short time occupied by the journey. Yet to the great mass of our population there is less known of British Columbia than of any other province in the Dominion. We hear tales of the richness of its mines, its forests, and its fisheries. We, or our friends may, perhaps, have had roses, carnations or other flowers sent from there by post, while we have been for many weeks in the iron grip of King Frost; and we have probably looked upon them as having been grown in the hot house, and as only being a base imposition on our credulity.

We may have heard of the good markets, the prosperous condition of farmers, and that it is the province of contentment. But after all few of us have realized that there are good grounds for these reports. Travellers' tales are proverbial, but when all travellers tell the same story, it is apt to grow momentous and to strike us as the truth. The boast of British Columbia is that the McKinley Bill has had no injurious effect there. There is a good market for all farm produce at home, and there are every year large importations from Oregon and California of what we in the east are anxious to ship over the border. The mild climate of the coast is caused by the warm waters of the Japanese current

striking the shores, and there is seldom any length of severe weather, and frequently at Victoria no snow falls during an entire winter. In another column will be found at advertisement offering for sale some of the rich lands of the Fraser River.

We commend this to the attention of our readers, for it is our duty as the farmer's friend to point out the most promising field in the Dominion to those, mostly our young men who "will go west" to make a start for themselves, and to point out that British Columbia possesses superior advantages to the neighboring states, a country still in the Dominion where there is little or no fluctuation in prices, no failure in crops, and where the machinations of McKinley & Co. are a dead letter.

#### Patrons of Industry.

Mr. Robert McHolm, Eramosa P. O., sends the following report of a large meeting of the above held at Fergus, on March 7th, where about 400 members from the various subordinate Lodges throughout the county met for the purpose of organizing a County Association for the county of Wellington:—The members were systematically arranged through the hall, and the officers of the subordinate associations seated on the platform. The meeting was opened with a short address by Mr. Smith Stevens, organizer for the Order, Mr. George Allen acting as chairman and Mr. Mitchell, Sprinkbank, as secretary.

After appointing a Committee on Credentials, the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, George Darby, Marden P. O.; Vice-President, John Farrelly, Parker; Secretary, John Randall, Camnock; Treasurer, Thomas Ruddall, Oustic; Executive Committee, George Allen, Alex. Hill, John Scott, W. L. McKenzie; Contracting Committee, W. Armstrong, David Rea, S. Williams. Addresses regarding the subject of borrowing money for the purpose of paying off mortgages were given. Among other statements it was said that 5,000 farms have been abandoned in the States. At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, it was shown that of 18,000 farmers of that State only 1,500 were owners of unencumbered lands, and of these one-half had given chattel mortgages. It was also stated by such an authority as General Butler that the farm lands of the Western States were mortgaged up to the enormous sum of three and a-half billions; and it was further stated that the Farmers' Alliance were endeavoring to get money at 3% to relieve the immense distress there.

Eighteen Lodges were represented at the Fergus meeting, and the Order appears to be in a flourishing condition.

[We are always glad to hear from any associations organized in the interests of farmers. We invite interested parties to send us reports, and as much information as possible concerning the workings of the various orders.—Ed.]

Clarksburg, April 2nd, 1891.

MR. H. A. STRINGER, LONDON:

DEAR SIR,—I must take the pleasure of saying a few words about the road cart that I purchased from you last fall. I must say it beats any cart I ever road in. It is an easy riding cart, and is very strong. I have allowed several to try it, and they like it first class. I sold it to day to a party in town. Please send me another as soon as possible. (See cut of cart on page 152.)

JAS. NEELY, Clarksburg, Ont.

#### Manitoba Experimental Farm.

RESULT OF TESTS WITH MILLETS AND MIXED GRAINS FOR GREEN FODDER AND HAY.

VARIETY.	Sown.	Cut.	Green. Yield per acre.	Dry. Yield per acre.
Hungarian.....	June 7	Aug. 21	8 tons 1400 lbs.	3 tons 1884 lbs.
German Millet.....	7	28 10	" 1000 "	4 " 1786 "
Common Millet.....	7	6 7	" 1816 "	3 " 648 "
Chana.....	9	28	" "	5 " 711 "
BUCKWHEAT.				
Silver Hull.....		Aug. 4	14 tons 168 lbs.	
Common.....		4 12	" 390 "	
Japanese.....		4 9	" 816 "	
MIXED GRAIN GROWN FOR GREEN FODDER AND HAY ON OAT STUBBLE.				
Oats, tares and peas.....	April 22	July 29	5 tons 698 lbs.	3 tons 712 lbs.
Oats, barley and peas.....	22	26 5	" 50 "	3 " 606 "
Oats, wheat and peas.....	22	29 4	" 147 "	2 " 946 "
Barley, wheat and peas.....	22	29 3	" 1610 "	2 " 769 "
MIXED GRAIN GROWN FOR GREEN FODDER AND HAY ON FALL PLOUGHING.				
Oats and peas.....	April 23	July 28	8 tons 310 lbs.	3 tons 1659 lbs.
Barley and peas.....	23	26 9	" 1081 "	3 " 1216 "
Wheat and peas.....	23	26 7	" 91 "	3 " 299 "
Oats and tares.....	23	28 8	" 702 "	3 " 904 "
Rye and peas, first crop.....	May 23	17 4	" 1573 "	2 " 186 "
" second crop.....	23	20 2	" 552 "	2 " 1264 "
Rye, peas and tares, first crop.....	23	17 5	" 784 "	2 " 1192 "
" second crop.....	23	17 4	" 1896 "	1 " 1953 "
Rye and tares, first crop.....	23	17 4	" 1540 "	1 " 1384 "
" second crop.....	23	20 2	" 352 "	1 " 22 "
Rye.....	April 23	June 28	" 1159 "	2 " 144 "
" ".....	23	July 17 4	" 570 "	2 " 1939 "
Rye and peas.....	23	June 28 2	" 1288 "	2 " 973 "
" ".....	23	July 17 3	" 1659 "	

RESULT OF TEST OF ROOTS, ETC., 1890.

VARIETY.	Sown.	Harvested.	Yield per acre.		
SWEDES.					
Queen of the Swedes.....	June 3 & July 19	Oct. 20	1048 bushels.	First sowing was partly destroyed by grubs, and a second sowing made July 18th.	
Bangholm.....		20	553 "		
Munster.....		20	792 "		
Lord Derby.....		20	586 "		
Purple Top.....		20	568 "		
Skirving's.....		20	410 "		
Elephant.....		20	314 "		
WHITE AND YELLOW-FLESH TURNIPS.					
White Stone.....	July 3	Oct. 20	1370 bushels.	Partly destroyed by grubs	
White Six Weeks.....	3	20	1305 "		
Early Milan.....	3	20	1133 "		
Flat White Dutch.....	3	20	861 "		
Orange Jelly.....	3	20	836 "		
Breadstone.....	3	20	781 "		
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	19	20	605 "		
Early Top Strap Leaf.....	19	20	568 "		
Red Top Strap Leaf.....	19	20	495 "		
Large White Norfolk.....	19	20	322 "		
MANGOLD.					
Selected Long Red.....	May 25	Oct. 20	825 bushels.		
CARROTS.					
White Field.....	April 21	Oct. 21	381 bushels.		
Danver's Orange Red.....	21	21	256 "		
Early Scarlet Shorthorn.....	21	21	231 "		
Chantenay.....	21	21	224 "		
Mitchell's Early Perfection.....	June 4	21	165 "		
RAPE.					
Rape.....	June 3	Oct. 20	33 tons 1790 lbs.	of green top	
".....	July 4	Nov. 10	15 tons 800 lbs.	for feed.	

#### The Jersey-Shorthorn Cross.

Mr. Wm. Grogan, Man., writes the ADVOCATE asking what result may be expected from crossing a Jersey bull on Shorthorn and Shorthorn grade females. The result depends largely on what kind of animals are used. It is only fair, however, to accept the average animal of both breeds. In such a case a fine-boned animal with a round body like the Shorthorn, but quarters more like the Jersey, and usually most excellent milkers. The writer had a heifer bred from a registered Jersey bull and a Shorthorn cow with a C. S. H. B. pedigree that made one and a quarter pounds of butter per day before she was two years old. Those farmers who insist on a general purpose cow with a good capacity for milk, will find this cross fairly satisfactory, particularly if a slight preference is given to the milk-producing qualities.

#### Killarney Farmers' Institute.

A meeting of this Institute was held on Saturday, March 7th, and permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers:—President, Robert Monteith; Vice-President, T. J. Lawlor; Secretary-Treasurer, James Baldwin; Directors, S. Fletcher, Jno. M. Barber, Adam Dunlop, Wm. Schnarr, Robert Squires, and Alleyn Hobson. Papers were read by Messrs. Adam Dunlop, Killarney, and J. W. Bartlett of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. A lively discussion ensued, Messrs. Dobson, Dunlop and Waugh leading. The papers read appear in other columns. Mr. T. J. Lawlor took an active part in the formation of this Institute, and, as a reward for his labors, has the satisfaction of seeing one of the best Institutes in Manitoba organized at Killarney. Stock-raising will be the subject for the next meeting.

### Creamery vs. Other Systems of Dairying.

[Read by Henry Newmarch, Stonewall, Man., at the first meeting of the Rockwood Farmers' Institute, February 27th.]

I will begin by giving you some figures regarding the dairy interests of the province from Mr. Barré's speech at the dairymen's convention at Portage la Prairie. He said that in spite of defects and difficulties the dairy interests of Manitoba and the Northwest were steadily increasing in importance. Previous to 1886, if we were correctly informed, there was no co-operative dairy in the province. In the spring of 1890 the industry stood as follows:—Six centrifugal creamers, value \$22,000; five cream gathering creamers, value \$15,000; three centrifugal dairies, value \$2,500; twenty cheese factories, value \$30,000; five cheese dairies, value \$2,000; total value of factory, cheese and butter, \$71,500; 140,000 lbs. centrifugal butter at 20c., \$28,000; 70,000 lbs. cream-gathered butter at 19c., \$13,300; 400,000 lbs. cheese at 10c., \$40,000; total \$81,300; cows engaged in the production of above, 40,000, at \$25 each, \$1,000,000. Total, \$252,800. Thus it was found that during the course of four years the co-operative dairy interest has attained in value the sum of \$250,000. When the difficulties attending the introduction of new agricultural methods, and the sparsely settled condition of the province, were considered the figures speak well for what has been accomplished. On the whole the creameries were well built, properly equipped and, as a rule, under better management than cheese factories. At the beginning of last season the low price of eastern creamery butter, and the keen competition from the United States creameries had been severely felt by creamery men here. However, creamery returns show very satisfactory results on an average for the whole season, having paid their patrons from 55c. to 68c. per hundred pounds of milk. The largest quantity of butter obtained from 100 lbs. of milk was 4.76 lbs. These figures were far ahead of what the average farmer could obtain in making butter at home. Co-operative dairying is steadily growing in favor with the farming community. It has wonderfully improved the quality of Manitoba butter, and given it a reputation in outside markets. It has fully proved that milk obtained in Manitoba contains more butter and cheese than that produced in any country in the world. To make a creamery more profitable than a cheese factory requires sufficient farmers to supply cream of good quality from well fed cows, within a reasonable distance from the factory, and that the skim-milk be utilized to feed pigs or calves, or both. Again, in those cases, happily in this province rare, where the cows give milk which will not show 3% of butter-fat, it is generally preferable to sell the milk to a cheese factory than to set it for cream. The expense of gathering cream, as against that of collecting milk, is much smaller with a creamery than with a cheese factory. When the milk is sold extra food is required to feed pigs and calves, or these be dispensed with altogether, and additional cows bought from time to time to replace the original herd. Assuming an average daily production per cow of 30 lbs. of milk for five months, for a herd of ten cows would give 300 lbs. per day. For 150 days this would give 45,000 lbs.; assuming that 25 lbs. will give a

pound of butter, this gives 1,800 lbs. butter. Putting the home-made butter at an average of 15 cents would give \$270, or \$27 per cow for the season. Now creamery butter is worth at least three cents a pound more than home-made, which, taking the same production, and putting it at 18 cents, would give \$324, or \$32.40 per cow, or \$54 extra for a herd of ten cows. These totals are only for 150 days, or say for June, July, August, September and October, leaving out what can be made during the rest of the year.

### Lansdowne E. D. Farmers' Institute.

A meeting of the above Institute was held at Rowan school house, on Tuesday, March 17th, to hear a discussion on cattle, led by Messrs. T. Speers, J. Darragh and R. Ross.

Mr. Edward Hunter in the chair and W. J. Hudson sec.-treas.

Mr. Joseph Shuttleworth was elected one of the directors for 1891.

Mr. Thos. Speers opened the discussion, by introducing to their notice "Shorthorn Cattle," believing them to be undoubtedly the best for the Manitoba farmers. His idea of the most reliable tests were not those of small local fairs, or individual persons who might possibly have a craze for one particular class, but he based his calculations on such great fairs as Chicago, Smithfield and Bath, and West of England shows, where the competition would cover a large area and embrace all classes. In each of these great shows Shorthorns had carried off the sweepstakes. For beef most people admitted they were unsurpassed in the world, but some doubted their capabilities for milking. He was of opinion that for beef and milk they were superior to any other. In a large open milking competition in England the Shorthorns carried off first and second prizes. Their adaptability for this country had been amply proved. In this province, where the climatic conditions were somewhat trying, they had proved themselves equal to the occasion, and survived the hardships of the severest winter. They make the best grade stock, and crossed with the Ayrshire they make a good general purpose cow; but whatever class they are graded to they should stick to that particular class.

Mr. Joseph Darragh addressed the meeting in favor of Holsteins, and after tracing the introduction of the cow from Holland to Holderness, quoted many statistics and extracts from eminent authorities to show the superiority of the Holstein. Professor Law, an English authority in 1840 wrote: "The district of Holderness early obtained cows from Holland, and became distinguished beyond any other part of England for the excellence of its dairy stock," and adds that they are the best cows known. The Holsteins have the power of strongly impressing their own qualities on their offspring, hence the many improvements taking place in England and Canada in this class.

A good test of the quality of the meat can be gathered from the British official statistics which state that preserved meats from Holland bring 17.07 cts. per lb. in England, while Canadian preserved meat only brings 11.2 cts. per lb. In 1884 41,350 calves were imported into England from Holland, at an average price of \$23 14 per head. These prices and qualities plainly show that the quality suits the English. Mr. Darragh then quoted coinciding opinions from large

breeders at Fergus, Brampton and Port Huron, and from such authorities as the Journal of Independence and Breeders' Gazette. He reminded his hearers that the Holsteins in the Ottawa competition defeated the herd that took first prize at Toronto. Wherever the Holsteins were shown they took the grade as a general purpose cow. In the butter competition at Illinois the average test showed that it took ten Shorthorns to make the same amount of butter as five Holsteins, and again, at the Iowa State fair it required eleven Shorthorns to make the same amount of butter as six Holsteins. They have taken, on an average, 3 out of 4 first-class prizes on the show grounds of North America. Mr. Darragh then read the record of "Mink," one of the most wonderful records in the world.

Mr. Robert Ross then followed up with his experience of cattle raising, in which he had come to the conclusion that to cross the Ayrshire with the Durham produced the best general purpose cow. By this means the size of the Ayrshire was improved, and yet gave as much milk as the full blooded Ayrshire. If anything went wrong with the cow rendering her of no use for milking she could be turned out in the pasture and would make good beef, and do fully better on the same pasture than other breeds. Good blood must be the starting point for profitable stock production in these days, and good blood is now so abundant and cheap that a farmer has no excuse for using any other.

Mr. Parkes next occupied the floor on behalf of the Ayrshire, ranking it as the best dairy cow in the world. In a dairy cow test lasting over eleven months, the Ayrshire had come out first. They were very prolific, and, as a general purpose cow, had proved themselves to be the poor man's friend.

Mr. T. R. Todd pointed out the advisability of not putting too much faith in figures and statistics. In many cases they must necessarily be one-sided, according to the particular fancy of the breeder, and as for a *strictly* general purpose cow, it must be hard to find, as each class must excel on its own particular line in nature.

Mr. Hellwell had obtained best satisfaction from Shorthorns. For beef they were unsurpassed in the world. His idea of a general purpose cow was to grade a good milk cow, or good butter cow, to good beef stock, and for that purpose we could not find better stock than Shorthorns. In an eleven months test the Ayrshires, Shorthorns and Holsteins had proved themselves the best milkers, and Jerseys and Guernseys the best butter producers.

Messrs. Woolridge, Shuttleworth, and F. Woolridge followed up the discussion, and the meeting adjourned.

Subject chosen for next meeting: "Mixed Farming," by Messrs. T. P. Todd, Robert Hall, and James Hayes.

Mr. R. McDonald, of Qu'Appelle, writing the *ADVOCATE* under date of Feb. 28th, says:—"I have not yet received the *ADVOCATE* for January. It is not for the ten cents which a single copy costs, but for the intrinsic value of the paper, which I prize very much."

STILL ANOTHER.—Mr. R. Cory, of Wawanesa, writes as follows:—"Owing to the hail, money is scarce with us this season, but from the few dollars received for 'feed wheat' that grew up after the hail storm, I send you a dollar for your valuable paper, as I should not care to give it up."

### Dominion Grange.

The following is an abridged report of the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, which met in the city of London, February 10th, 11th, 12th, 1891. After appointing the usual committees the Worthy Master, Mr. H. Y. Glendenning, Manilla, Ont., delivered the following address:—

#### MASTER'S ADDRESS.

As members of Dominion Grange and representatives of division and subordinate Granges constituting our Order, we have met for the sixteenth time in annual session in the Forest City, where the Dominion Grange was organized on the 2nd day of June, 1874. I welcome you, and solicit your assistance in our deliberations for the advancement of our noble Order and calling.

From an agriculturist's standpoint it cannot be said that upon the whole farming has been a financial success during the past year. In the sections of the province where spring wheat is principally grown, the crops have been poor with the prices not sufficiently high to pay the farmer for his labor. The barley crop was also below the average, and the detrimental effects of the increased American tariff under the McKinley Bill has reduced the price to such an extent that it is not likely to be profitable to continue the cultivation of the six-rowed varieties that are used by the American malsters. The increased tariff is also a severe blow to the horse and egg trade of our country. However much we may regret the shutting out of our products from the American market, that is no reason why we should sit down and lament the loss without trying to better our condition. To the progressive Canadian farmer the American tariff will make him look about for other markets. The cattle trade with Britain, which has been found so profitable of late years, is in no way restricted, and a market can be found there for all the good beef that Canadian farmers can produce.

The cheese industry is also one that has been found to pay well. Large sections of the country that have few or no factories will find it profitable to turn their attention to the manufacture of a first-class article of cheese. The manufacture of butter is one that presents itself to the farmer, but it must be conducted on the same principal as the cheesemaking to secure a uniform grade of good butter which will command the top price in foreign markets. I am pleased to see that the Dominion and Ontario Governments are assisting in that direction, and trust that their efforts may be crowned with success. The thanks of the farmers are due to the Dominion Government for their efforts in trying to introduce the two-rowed varieties of barley, such as are used by the British malster, and I trust that we may be able to produce an article that will meet the requirements of the British trade.

#### LEGISLATION.

From time to time at our annual meetings matters of legislation of great importance have been discussed by you, and the results laid before the Governments at Ottawa and Toronto with gratifying success; but much remains to be done. Our assessment laws press heavily on the farmer, as his property is visible, while that of the wealthy capitalist is largely invisible, and at the most only the income over and above \$400 of the money lender is assessable.

This is an opportune time for you to give this matter your careful consideration. The manufacturers of our country are highly protected in all they produce, and will doubtless continue to make every effort to maintain their position, while another class of the community, found chiefly in the towns and cities, advocate what is known as the Henry George or Single Tax theory, which would remove all import duties and the tax from the palace of the millionaire, and place it on the land alone. This is a question for your careful attention, as the farmers are the largest landowners of our country, and their wealth lies principally therein.

#### EDUCATION.

This is a question that should receive your careful consideration. Only about one in thirty of the pupils that attend the public school ever reach the high school, and about one in 150 the college. About ninety per cent. of the children of our country finish their education in the common, or public school. Nothing could show more clearly the importance of these schools in the educational system of our country, or better demonstrate the necessity of increasing the efficiency and the comprehensiveness of the branches of learning taught in them.

I am pleased to say that in the Province of Ontario we have an admirable school system; but in some respects it needs amending. I wish to call your attention to the unequal size and assessments of rural sections in the various townships. This often is a great grievance, sometimes children having to go two or three miles to the school in the section to which their property belongs, while there may be another school within a mile from where they live which they cannot attend without paying extra taxes. This is a state of affairs that has grown up in our country, school houses having been built in central places amongst a few settlers which gave them the needed accommodation at the time, but ill suited to the wants of the whole community when the townships became cleared and settled. This difficulty could be smoothed out to a considerable extent if about two-thirds of an average salary for

each teacher in the township were levied upon the whole municipality and parents given the privilege to send their children to the nearest school. This would still retain the present local school board system which appears to be prized so highly by the people of the rural districts.

#### THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I am pleased to call your attention to the continued prosperity of the Agricultural College at Guelph as an institution of learning, where our young men have an opportunity to fit themselves for the responsible profession of a farmer. I say profession, for every day it is more apparent, as the natural fertility of the soil is lessened by the severe strain it has been subjected to in the past by continual grain growing, that it requires men of thought, judgment, and deep research to manage the farms and improve their productive qualities, so as to make their working profitable, and compete with other and newer countries in the markets of the world. While on this subject permit me to say that as many of the farmers of our country have not had the opportunity of attending an Agricultural College, the Grange, where it is properly conducted in conformity with its "declaration of principles," supplies to them a longfelt want, where the valuable lessons of the farm and household can be reviewed, familiarized, and made useful and practical; where men and women can accustom themselves to public reading, reciting and speaking; where valuable knowledge can be received and imparted by lectures, essays, and in the exchange of views upon important questions. I regret that we have not been in a position lately to send a delegate to our parent body, the National Grange of the United States, but hope that the time is not far distant, so that Dominion Grange may be able to send a representative to extend the fraternal hand of friendship and brotherly love.

Patrons, I will not trespass further on your time; my official relations as Master of Dominion Grange will close during this session, and as I return to you the gavel, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the honor and the many expressions of your fraternal courtesy and regard. I shall ever carry with me the kindest and most fraternal feelings towards the officers and members of Dominion Grange, as well as the members of our Order throughout the Dominion.

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Your Executive Committee report that they have had three meetings since the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange. They met on the 5th of March to revise the proceedings and prepare memorials, as instructed by resolution. An interview was sought and obtained with the Hon. the Attorney-General and Government of Ontario and a memorial presented asking:

That the municipal law be so amended that the ballots at municipal elections shall contain a blank space for voting yea and nays for the reduction of County Councils; and where a majority of the ratepayers vote yea, the County Council shall consist of the Reeves only, each Reeve having one additional vote for each Deputy-Reeve to which his county is entitled by the present law, in addition to his own;

That Municipal Councils may grant permission to persons who plant hedges along the highways to build a fence for their protection, not more than six feet out on the road allowance, but not for a longer period than six years;

That any person be allowed to keep one dog upon payment of one dollar for a tag, such tag to be numbered and registered, so that the owner can be identified by the tag, which must be worn upon a collar around the neck of the dog;

That any person keeping more than one dog shall pay for each additional dog a license fee of five dollars;

That any person owning a dog for which a tag has not been provided shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$2, or more than \$5, and a fine of \$1 per week after that so long as the dog shall run without a tag, and that this law be made compulsory throughout Ontario.

We desire to call your attention to the way in which the Millers' Association of Middlesex, Elgin, Essex, Kent and Lambton are oppressing the farmers of the said counties. The rate of exchange, as adopted by the said Association, is excessive, and we believe that the Government of the province should ascertain and fix a just and equitable rate of exchange in lieu of the abolition of gristing the farmer's wheat, which is sought by this Association. The following petition was also drafted and sent to the Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa:—

"Whereas: Failures do occur from time to time amongst our chartered banks which occasion loss and impair the public confidence in our monetary system. Therefore, we would urge upon your honorable body to take the issue of the currency into your own hands and become responsible therefore, which would make our paper money good enough anywhere throughout the Dominion. Also, that in consideration of the high price of binding twine in this country that this article of vital importance to the farmer be placed upon the free list."

A circular was also sketched, and afterwards finished and printed by the worthy Secretary, embodying the questions sent out; also setting forth the liability of members for back dues, who had left the Granges in an irregular manner, and advising the resuscitation of dormant Granges when such was possible; otherwise advising them to send in their seals, charters and books, as soon as possible to Secretaries of Division Grange, and where no Division Grange was in existence, to send them to Dominion Grange. A meeting for the

purpose of considering various matters of interest, which had accumulated and was believed to demand their attention, was held in Toronto, Sept. 16th. It was thought a good deal of information could be gathered from members of the Order who would be in Toronto at that time.

A circular was sketched calling attention to the necessity of reviving activity in Grange interest, and again calling attention to the questions which had been sent out for discussion, and requesting that answers be sent in in time for the annual meeting. The question of making some provision for an organ for our Order was a matter which required our attention.

A number of members were desirous of receiving the higher degrees, and have for some time been pressing to have them conferred. There being some expense connected with this, the Committee decided to have the degrees conferred and follow the usage of the National Grange, and make a charge of \$1 for each. The Committee decided to ask a few of the members who were thought to be competent to deal with the questions, to prepare papers on certain subjects to be read at this meeting. The advantage of this will be quite apparent, as they can have a much better chance of doing such work at home, when reference can be had to books and papers when necessary, than can be had at this meeting.

A matter which has occupied the attention of the Committee has been the desirability of establishing in various parts of this province small Experimental Farms or Stations. It seems obvious that one of the most valuable branches of the Guelph Agricultural College is the experimental branch, and to those who have paid attention to the matter it is abundantly evident that a variety of grain or grass may be suited to one locality and not another. That the Bulletin published at Guelph truthfully setting forth the results of experiments with certain kinds of wheat or other grains, and intended for the information and advantage of the farmer, may be quite misleading to farmers in other localities. We would therefore call the attention of this body to the propriety of asking the Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, to set apart a sufficient sum to establish and maintain as many branch Experimental Stations as in their opinion would be necessary in the province.

The Grange has for years been asking that agriculture be made one of the studies in rural schools. We are pleased to notice that a text-book on agriculture has been prepared for the use of rural schools, and henceforth that branch, which most farmers believed to be a necessary study to the young who were growing up to take their places on the farm, will be taught.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I find from the books that two subordinate Granges have been organized since our last annual meeting, namely, Laird Grange, No. 942, in Ontario, and Eden Grange, No. 913, in Manitoba, but none are reported from the Maritime Provinces. Waverly Grange, No. 857, is the only one I know of that has surrendered its charter, but I regret to say that much apathy seems to prevail in many localities. Twenty one division and one hundred subordinate Granges have reported during the year, fifteen of which reported direct to the Dominion Grange and eighty-five through divisions. The receipts of the Secretary since the last annual meeting amounted to \$398.50, and the disbursements to \$208.15.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

That the Committee is fully convinced that the farmers are laboring under a great disadvantage, on account of the high tariff and low prices for produce. We are glad to note that they are turning their attention to other products instead of wheat, as it is the opinion of your Committee wheat has been raised at a loss the last few years in Eastern Canada. It is the opinion of the Committee that farmers should turn their attention to stock raising and dairying, as we believe that besides being a paying business, it will help to improve the fertility of the soil and restore its former richness. From the great quantity of wheat produced in the past the soil has been run down. The better to aid in the work the farmer should pay more attention to making and saving manure, as, doubtless, there is much loss by paying too little attention to this branch of farm work. We also recommend that farmers pay more attention to underdrainage. We know that in some sections it receives much attention, but in many places it is neglected.

It is useless to say, "I can't afford it," because anyone who has not the means can obtain it from the Government at a low rate of interest and pay it back in small sums in taxes, but not until he has been paid fourfold on the investment. We are sorry to note that our American cousins have imposed such a high duty under the McKinley Bill on such of our produce which goes to their market, particularly horses, cattle, barley and eggs. We hope the time is not far distant when high tariff barriers will be broken down. We believe it will be a time of great rejoicing.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

First, in favor of a reduction in the number of members to the County Councils in the following manner:—The ballots for the election of councillors to contain a blank for the elector to vote yea or nay; that at any election where the majority vote, the County Council shall consist of the Reeves, and that each Reeve shall be entitled to as many votes as there had been Deputy-Reeves in his municipality in addition to his own.

Second, That the Act respecting noxious weeds be amended by making the appointment of inspec-

tors compulsory in every municipality; also, that the occupant should be made responsible for the suppression of the weeds, and not the owners, as at present provided; also, that when the occupant has honestly tried to do his duty and complied with the law he should not be fined for what might have been an oversight; also, where inspectors have honestly tried to do their duty they should not be punished for an oversight or casual omission.

Third. We are in favor of the total abolition of market fees and tolls on roads.

We recommend that the Ditches' and Water Courses' Act be so amended that all lands lying within 150 rods of the ditch be assessed for its construction and maintenance in proportion to the benefit they receive.

That Chapter 225, Section 17, Sub-Section 1, first line, seventh word, be changed from "may" to "shall."

That the Assessment Law be so amended that every man pay taxes according to his ability.

That the various combines and monopolies existing in the country are injurious to the interests of the people; therefore, we hope the Government will adopt such measures as in their wisdom seems best to suppress and remove them from our land.

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

We, your Committee, acknowledge the unspeakable benefits of education in all its branches for all classes in all countries, and desire to express our delight and thankfulness for the splendid system of education we in the Province of Ontario enjoy. We desire to express our gratitude to the Minister of Education for his continued and largely successful exertions in improving this system, and believe that he would be much more successful, and would work more heartily in his noble efforts, if we would evince more sympathy with him in his endeavors, and let him know that we appreciate the varied benefits accruing from his labors. We, as farmers, welcome with delight the introduction into our schools of an agricultural text-book. In the working out of the system, there is room for difference of opinion in the various details. And, as we believe the Hon. Mr. Ross competent for the arduous task, we would urge him to go forward and sincerely wish him godspeed.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

We strongly recommend frequent visits between Subordinate Granges for the purpose of interchange of ideas.

We wish to recommend the reduction of Organization fees.

We believe it would be wise for the lecturer of Dominion Grange to visit any Grange that may wish it, said Grange to pay his expenses.

We earnestly recommend that all Granges write and discuss papers on various subjects, and exchange their papers with other Granges.

#### INSURANCE.

Fire insurance is one of the safety valves of society. Helping one another in this way has saved many a person from ruinous embarrassments, and financial ruin. Most right thinking men consider it a charitable institution applying to their own personal interests when needed. Two thoughts naturally arise when insurance is wanted, namely, safety and cost.

All honest insurance is based on the principle of the rate being fixed, or levied according to risk, and the risk so arranged that the assured will feel that if a loss occurs he is a loser as well as the company in every instance. It is evident that mercantile risks, manufactories run by steam, and buildings crowded closely together and for different purposes, largely occupied, and run by persons who have little or no interest at stake, are not nearly as safe as the isolated dwellings or farm buildings, where the occupant finds that he has a large personal interest invested. Farm risks are perhaps the safest risk extant when they are rightly handled. The nature of them is such, that within an area of twenty to twenty-five miles from a centre, a company can be formed taking in only farm risks covering from one and a-half million to four million dollars, and with an undertaking of three per cent., which meets the requirements of reasonable laws, gives thirty-five thousand, to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of security divided among one thousand to three thousand farmers, a security that is not surpassed by any institution in existence. One set of directors reasonably scattered can, one or more of them, have a good idea of nearly all the risks held, and a few good agents, just what would nicely do the work, who will take an interest in and do their work well, is all that is needed. An inspector can reach any reported loss in half a days drive, and any member who may consider himself aggrieved can attend a directors' meeting with comparatively little cost; and any member can reach the annual meeting and ventilate his views and vote in the appointment of directors, thereby having practical control of all its interests. The inspector for Ontario reports such companies now being run at a cost of about sixteen cents on one hundred dollars per annum, covering all losses and expenses, and as an instance, the Howick Farmers' Mutual, which has done business for seventeen years, has averaged a fraction less than sixteen cents on a hundred dollars per year during their existence. Such companies can take risks on four years time safely, making the handling of the risks, both as it regards agents and the books of the company, no oftener than is needed, and yet often enough to render them safe. What is sometimes said, that fire insurance companies increase the fires, is not true when rightly worked; but worked on right principles, they have a decided tendency to prevent fires. A reasonable number of

questions touching points for prevention where danger exists, and definite answers thereto should always be given, and no application paper should be considered complete when such questions are not squarely answered. Companies too near to each other, so as to interlap each other with their business, causes a loss of time to agents and often a serious injury to companies. A little higher rate for a few years when the principle of the company is sound, should not cause anyone to be dissatisfied and leave to join another, as in such cases, and to the extent it is done, it renders companies uncertain and more or less insecure. Yet, the voluntary principal, to insure where and when you like, is in accord with the principles of the government of our country, and is evidently right.

As a rule, directors should not take risks, as it interferes with the right of agents, and may become a source of favoritism. Risks should all be based on one-third of the loss being borne by the assured in every instance. This will require an act of Parliament to have it established, as some companies make a specialty of doing otherwise, thereby compelling others to do the same.

Evidently, then, it is the interest of the farmers to do their own insuring, taking exclusive farm risks, running it at farm prices, in regard to agents, directors, inspectors, office work, or any and all other work, for it evidently can be done cheaper and safer by them than by others, and in any other way.

A motion respecting the game laws was moved by James P. Palmer, seconded by James Murison, that Dominion Grange views with pleasure the action of the Government, in appointing a commission to obtain the views of the people of this province regarding the protection of game, and desire to express a hope that all legislation on the subject may be for the benefit of the majority of the people, and not in the interests of companies and monopolies. Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. R. Y. Manning, Manager of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., 35 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont., was admitted, and addressed the meeting, after which it was moved by Bro. Hugh Reid, seconded by Bro. Thos. Porter, that this meeting of Dominion Grange express their entire satisfaction with the address and explanation of the Manager of the G. W. S. Co., and promise to advise our subordinate Granges to give it a trial when wishing to purchase goods through the Grange. Carried.

The Committee on Kindred Societies reported as follows:—We are in honest sympathy with all institutions whose practical workings is in the interest of the farmer, wishing them well, and would recommend the members of the Grange everywhere to co-operate with any organization that is working out plans for the advancement of the farmer's interest, in so far as it does not interfere with the interest of our Order or individual interest. On motion the report was adopted.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

reported that they had considered the request of the Maritime Provincial Grange, to allow them to grant charters to Subordinate and Division Granges within its jurisdiction; also to change the manuals, the name of officers, or unwritten work, if considered desirable. They believed the power to change the manuals, the names of officers, and the unwritten work to be beyond our jurisdiction; but if it were not, they could not recommend a change that might so materially change the features of the Order in any locality, and they did not see how a Provincial Grange could have less restrictions and acknowledge a superior Grange at all, therefore they recommend no change. On motion the report was adopted.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

A committee was appointed to make some arrangements whereby the principles of the Order may be brought more prominently before the public, consisting of Bros. H. Clendenning, R. Wilkie, S. B. Brown, Wm. Hopkins, James Skeach and Jabel Robinson, who brought in the following report:—That in their opinion it was highly necessary to have a paper that would be recognized as an official organ, and that at the present time the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, published in the city of London, have offered to open their columns to us, and to advocate the Grange and its principles, provided the Grange will supply articles suitable for publication every month, and we advise the Grange to accept this very liberal offer. On motion this report was adopted.

Moved by Bro. Geo. Hood, seconded by Bro. Wm. Hopkins, that Dominion Grange be requested to use its utmost endeavors with the Government for the abolition of the Senate, not only because of its expense, but because of its obstructive nature. Carried.

Moved by Bro. Wm. Hopkins, seconded by Bro. Joe. Skeach, that having heard Mr. Hodson, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in reference to his offer to make that paper the official organ, we hereby accept his offer, and trust that the members will take advantage of it and supply it with articles for publication, and also use their best endeavors to increase its circulation.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—Master, Bro. H. Clendenning, Manilla; Overseer, Bro. Jas. K. Little, Lambeth; Secretary, Bro. R. Wilkie, Blenheim; Treasurer, Bro. Geo. Hood, Sunshine; Lecturer, S. Brown, Whitby; Chaplain, Bro. Geo. Lethbridge, Glencoe; Steward, Bro. James Skeach, Corunna; Assistant Steward, Bro. J. Cuming, Londesboro; Gate-keeper, Bro. J. F. Palmer, Fenelon Falls; Ceres, Sister Cuming,

Londesboro; Pomona, Sister Lindsay, St. Thomas; Flora, Sister Kaiser, Raper; Lady Steward, Sister Lethbridge, Glencoe; Executive Committee, Bro. Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch; Bro. Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich; Auditors, Bro. J. M. Kaiser, Raper; Bro. Robert Currie, Wingham.

#### NEXT MEETING.

It was moved by Bro. Geo. Hood, seconded by Bro. W. Webster, that Dominion Grange meet in London next year again.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion to change the Constitution at the next annual meeting were given:—

To amend Article 2, Section 1, Constitution of Subordinate Granges, by reducing the quorum—Thomas Porter.

To amend Article 3, Section 1 and 2, Subordinate Granges, to reduce the monthly dues—Thomas Porter.

To amend Article 1, Section 6, Dominion Grange—Peter Hepinstall.

To amend Article 3, Section 3, to reduce charter fees to the Dominion Grange—R. Wilkie.

To amend Article 2, Section 12, Dominion Grange, to give all members at any meeting the right to vote—Thomas Lashbrook.

To amend the Constitution so that no member nominated for any office can withdraw from election without a two-third vote of the Grange—Hugh Reid.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

All the business before the meeting having been disposed of, the officers elect were installed by Jabel Robinson.

The sixteenth annual meeting of Dominion Grange closed in the usual form.

We respectfully suggest to the officers of the Dominion Grange that their Executive meet and choose at least twelve subjects to be debated by the subordinate Granges, naming the subject that shall be debated each month, and that each subordinate Grange be requested to have a paper prepared on the subject specified each month, such paper to be read at their regular monthly meeting; the paper and debate thereon to be forwarded to your secretary, he to make an abridged report of all papers and debates and forward same at once to us, and we will publish all worthy of publication; or, if the Executive so desire, the papers and debates may be forwarded direct to this office and we will condense and publish. We suggest that the subjects chosen be of general importance to all Canadian farmers, as far as possible. If this course is carried out we will give, each month, a PRIZE OF FIVE DOLLARS for the best article on the subject chosen to be debated for that month. In this way the influence of the Grange can be largely augmented. Follow up this practice and hold frequent good open meetings and the results will soon be felt in renewed life and activity. By this means the farmers all over Canada will be drawn closer together. Unity is strength. No class are so divided to-day as the farmers, yet no class would be so benefited by unity of action. The manufacturers join and work for their united interests, and thereby the few control the many, all at the expense of the farmer.

#### Messrs. Stanley Mills & Co.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Stanley Mills & Co., Hamilton, Ont. They make a specialty of farmers' hardware, road carts, harness, and large and small scales. We bought and are using a quantity of their goods, and can recommend them to our readers. They give exceedingly good value for the money. We consider their goods from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than we have ever seen the same quality of goods offered for.

Mr. J. Thomas Prost, Heaslip, Man., writes: "Enclosed find one dollar for your valuable paper, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I might remark after looking the January number over I conclude that every farmer in Canada should take it. If I have a little spare time I will try and send you a few names free."

## Family Circle.

## MISS JASPER'S EASTER BONNET.

BY J. L. HARBOUR.

It was the first new bonnet Miss Jasper had bought for several seasons, and she was just as fond of a pretty bonnet as most women.

But Miss Jasper did not have a very large income, and there were many things she would have liked that she did not have. She was, however, one of those sensible persons who, if they cannot have what they want, are satisfied with what they can get; and she had worn her old black straw and velvet bonnet through as many as six seasons without wasting any time lamenting because she could not have a new one. In the spring and summer seasons she took off the black velvet and put on some blue ribbon and a bunch of white flowers, and she always felt that the bonnet looked "quite respectable," after all.

Some of her friends took the liberty of saying among themselves that if Miss Jasper would give away or sell or poison a few of her "horrid pets" she might have a new bonnet and new gloves every season with the money she spent purchasing food and luxuries for these pets.

Miss Jasper knew that such remarks were made, but did not care.

Her pets included a monkey, a magpie, a parrot, a squirrel, three cages of canaries, two cats, and a not very amiable poodle dog. All of these animals lived very happily together in Miss Jasper's sitting-room, and they were a source of infinite delight to her, no matter how disagreeable they were to her friends.

The magpie was one of the noisiest birds of his kind, and Phoebe, the parrot, was an exceedingly clever bird. She could say more things than any other parrot I ever saw.

Indeed, Miss Jasper affirmed that Phoebe had "just as good sense as anybody," and that she could carry on a conversation with more intelligence than many persons of Miss Jasper's acquaintance.

The squirrel was a bright-eyed, playful little fellow, who kept the big wire hollow wheel of his cage almost constantly in motion, and when set free he would lie like a kitten in Miss Jasper's lap and eat from her hand. The canaries were famous singers, the cats were sleek, dignified old tabbies, who appeared in new ribbon and collars every week, and Fairy, the little white poodle, was without spot or blemish on his fleecy hair.

But, dearly as she loved them all, Miss Jasper sometimes felt that she loved Dandy, the monkey, a "leetle mite" more than she loved any of her other pets.

Dandy had been brought to her when he was but a little baby of a monkey by a cousin of Miss Jasper's who was a sailor. That was ten years ago, and Dandy had steadily grown in Miss Jasper's favor, although he had been a great deal of care and a little expense, besides giving her neighbors offence at different times.

Never would gentle, timid little Miss Jasper forget one dreadful morning when there came a loud decisive knock at her back door, and, on hurrying to respond to it, Miss Jasper found there a large, red-faced and furiously angry Irish woman who lived near her.

In her arms was a struggling, squawking and tailless rooster, while a fine Plymouth Rock hen lay dead in a basket dangling from her arm.

"Oh, good morning, Mrs. Moriarty," began Miss Jasper, pleasantly, to which Mrs. Moriarty responded loudly and angrily.

"Ye see this hin, mum?"

"Yes, I—"

"Wan av the foinest birruds av 'is breed she wor, mum!"

"And is she dead?"

"Dead is it, mum? Dead wid 'is neck bruke? An' it a-settin' on fifteen eggs an' ready to come off the nest on Chewsdays nixt!"

"I'm very sorry, Mrs.—"

"Luk at this rooster, mum," interrupted Mrs. Moriarty. "Luk at 'im!"

She held him up so that it could be seen that there was not a feather left in his tail!

"Poor fellow!" said Miss Jasper. "How did it happen?"

"Ye may well ask that, mum!" fairly shrieked Mrs. Moriarty. "Ye may well say, 'How did it happen?' since o' ve come here to hev the loife av the jabberin' baste that caused it to happen."

"Here, Mrs. Moriarty?"

"It's here he abides, mum, more shame to yeez for kapin' the blood-thirsty loikes av 'im on yer prinsees. O'ill hev 'is loife or 'is damidges for the wuruk he's done this day. Two tomes hand-runnin' has this rooster tuk the first primum at the county fair, an' he'd tuk it again wid tail feathers beyond anny ye iver saw, until your murtherin' ould monkey—"

"My monkey?"

"He did it, mum! He bruk the neck av me hin an' stripped me rooster av the tobest tail in this country, n um. O'ill hev 'is loife or the biggest damidges an honest coort an loory will give me!"

The end of it was that Miss Jasper went very shabby for the next six months, because of the heavy "damidges" demanded by Mrs. Moriarty for the mischief done among her fowls by Dandy.

Miss Jasper thought of that affair as she took her new Easter bonnet from its box and placed it on her hand while gazing at it with the satisfaction most ladies naturally feel in the possession of a becoming new bonnet.

Dandy lay curled up in a snug corner of Miss

Jasper's sitting-room lounge at the time, and she shook her finger at him while saying,

"There, you rascal! I have a new bonnet at last. I might have had three or four bonnets with the money it cost me to pay for the mischief you did the time you got out of the house and into Mrs. Moriarty's chicken lot. And you've had to pay for it, too, you rascal, for I've kept you in the house s'nce then, or tied a rope to your leg when I've let you out. What do you think of that, sir?"

She held the bonnet out toward Dandy as she spoke. He looked at it sleepily with half-closed eyes.

"Isn't it pretty, Dandy?" said Miss Jasper, as she put the bonnet on her head, and playfully pinched the monkey's tail. He sat up now with wide open eyes, and Miss Jasper said:—

"Don't you think that's pretty gay for a woman who will be forty-nine her next birthday?"

Miss Jasper had a habit of talking to her pets exactly as she would have talked to a human being, and now she said:—

"Think of my coming out in a bonnet with red poppies and a gilt buckle on it at my age, Dandy. But the milliner declared they weren't a bit too gay for me. She showed me a bonnet half covered with red roses that she'd made to order for Squire Fallon's wife, and she's twelve years older than I be. Still, I ain't wore anything so gay as this for ten years, and I'm afraid folks'll think I'm getting giddy and foolish in my old age. I wonder if it really is becomin'. These milliners will tell you anything."

It was really a very modest bonnet, after all, and it looked very pretty above Miss Jasper's beautiful, wavy gray hair. She was not given to vain thoughts, but she could not help feeling that the dash of color in the bonnet was really becoming to a dark-eyed woman with hair that was almost white.

Suddenly she turned away from the little mirror, and walked across to Dandy and set the bonnet lightly on his head.

"There," she said, "let me see how it looks on you,—as well as it looks on me, I daresay. Do you want one like it?"

She took the little mirror down from its nail on the wall and held it before Dandy. He set up very stiff with the bonnet on his head.

"And as true as I live, if he didn't grin and smirk like a silly woman," said Miss Jasper, when telling the story afterward. "Yes, he did. He just sat there twisting his head first one side and then the other, and actually if he didn't take the strings in his paws and try to 'em same as he'd seen me do, I tell you 'twas enough to make one believe in Darwin right straight through, and I have believed in his theory ever since."

It was on Friday that Miss Jasper's bonnet was sent home, and she stood many times before her mirror trying it on, and made several slight alterations in the arrangement of the trimming before Sunday.

It was a beautiful Easter morning. The sun shone brightly in an unclouded sky. The air and earth were full of suggestions of an early spring. Already the grass in Miss Jasper's dooryard had taken on a shade of green; the crocus buds were swelling, and the birds sang blithely everywhere.

Miss Jasper was up early. Her birds had begun to sing at dawn of day. Her magpie had been so noisy that Phoebe, the parrot, had several times cried out harshly.

"Oh, shut up! shut up!" and Miss Jasper herself had called out before rising.

"Yes, Pedro, do shut up. You are making too much noise for Sunday morning."

Phoebe herself had been chattering away at a great rate, saying again and again:—

"Where's Phoebe's breakfast? Breakf-a-a-a-st! Breakf-a-a-a-st! Good morning! Good morning! Shut up, shut up, shut up!"

"Shut up yourself, and there'll be considerable less noise," Miss Jasper had said, reprovingly.

"Although I can't blame any of you for wanting to rejoice this beautiful morning. Dear me, Dandy, don't tear the house down."

Dandy was never chained up at night. Indeed, there was days at a time when he was not chained up at all, although he had never been allowed to run free in the garden or yard since the episode involving the death of Mrs. Moriarty's "hin" and the total loss of her rooster's tail.

Miss Jasper fed her pets, put their various cages in good order, lessened their noise somewhat by putting the magpie into a room by himself, where he sulked in silence. Then Miss Jasper began getting ready for church.

First she took the new bonnet out of its box and laid it on a little stand by the mirror along with the new pearl-gray kid gloves and the dainty new hemstitched handkerchiefs bought for this special occasion.

Then she stepped into her bedroom to put on her neat black silk dress which she wore to church only on occasions of special interest. The echoes of the first church bell had slowly and sweetly died away when Miss Jasper came hurrying out of her bedroom with rustling skirts and quick movements.

"Dear me, I must hurry," she said, as she glanced at the clock. "It won't do to be late this morning. They'd say I came in late on purpose to show my new bonnet. Only twenty minutes until church time, and it takes so long to put on new kid gloves. I must get on my bonnet and—why, where is that bonnet?"

It was not on the little stand, nor was the handkerchief there, while out one glove was to be seen.

"Why, I know I put that bonnet on the stand and—Dandy! Dandy!"

She stopped short in the centre of the room, transfixed with amazement, her hands clasped together, and her mouth and eyes wide open.

There on the sill of an open window sat Dandy, the bonnet on his head, the missing glove partly on, and the handkerchief in the other paw, while he grinned until all his shining white teeth were revealed.

"You Dandy! Come here, sir! Come to me this instant! Dandy, you—oh, he's gone, he's gone! Why did I leave that window open? I might have known that—Dandy, Dandy, where are you?"

"Ha, ha, La! He, he, he!" roared Phoebe, and then she comically mimicked her mistress by crying out in feigned distress:—

"Dandy, Dandy! Where are you? O Dandy, Dandy!"

Miss Jasper ran to the window and looked out into her front yard. Dandy was sitting up very prim and stiff, daintily sniffing the cologne on Miss Jasper's handkerchief, while a gentle breeze set the crisp ribbons of the bonnet in a flutter.

"Dandy, dear," said Miss Jasper, cajolingly, but imploringly, "won't you come in, like a good fellow? Come, Dandy—please."

She ran to her pantry and got several lumps of loaf sugar, a delicacy of which Dandy was particularly fond, but it had no power over him now. It had been a long, long time since he had been free in the open air and the sunshine. It was in vain that Miss Jasper held out the sugar, and said, coaxingly:—

"Come get sugar, Dandy. Come get it all—come."

He did not come. With a saucy flirt of the handkerchief he bounded away. The pretty bonnet fell off. He caught it up deftly, set it jauntily on his head, rapping the glove and clutching the bonnet strings with his free paw.

With a graceful bound, Dandy went nimbly over the low fence, and was in the street. Miss Jasper ran out to the gate just in time to see him turn the corner. She was bareheaded, and there were a great many church-goers on the street; but Miss Jasper was too excited to think of anything but Dandy and the bonnet.

She ran to the corner and saw Dandy running swiftly down the street, the bonnet strings streaming out behind.

It was a short street, and the church was at the end of it. Dandy ran past several persons, and Miss Jasper remembered afterwards how amused they seemed.

Three or four boys met Miss Jasper at a corner, and she said hastily:—

"Oh, boys, boys, my monkey has got out with my bonnet. Can't you catch him? Do catch him for me, please do."

The boys gave chase. The church doors were open, and Dandy ran swiftly toward them, and dashed in among the people on the steps.

Fortunately the inner vestibule doors were closed, and Dandy could not get into the audience room of the church.

The sexton, moreover, was watchful and sly, although an old man; and while scandalized and amazed at the appearance of such a visitor, he did not lose his wits. And Dandy, somewhat dazed by his strange surroundings, had hardly reached the vestibule ere he was pounced upon by old Mr. Tabb, the sexton, who said in low but comically earnest tones:—

"What you want here? Get out, ye big rascal! Of all the bowdacious performances I ever see in one monkey, this is the wust! If I was Miss Lyddy Jasper, I'd have your neck wrung for ye!"

He had chased Dandy into a corner as he spoke, and now had him struggling in his arms, while the bonnet dangled limply from one of the strings still clutched in the monkey's paw.

Miss Jasper had hurried back home after meeting the boys, and was putting on her old bonnet to continue her pursuit of Dandy, when old Mr. Tabb suddenly appeared at her door, and said:—

"Here's your rascal of a monkey and your Yeaster bunnit, mum."

"Rascal! rascal! rascal!" screamed the parrot, truthfully. "Ha, ha! Ho, ho! Hey, rascal! Bonnet, bonnet! Ha, ha, ha!"

"Oh, Mr. Tabb, I'm so very much obliged," said Miss Jasper, gratefully.

"He'd ought to have his neck wrung, mum," was all Mr. Tabb said; and when he had gone back to the church, Miss Jasper said sternly and tearfully to Dandy:—

"You wicked, wicked rascal! I've a notion to—to—well, I don't know what I really ought to do to you. Look at that bonnet! See how you've trailed the strings in the dust; and where's my handkerchief? Dandy, I—I—just—if it wasn't Sunday, and Easter at that, you'd get something awful. As it is, I'm going to shut you up all day in a dark closet, and it'll be a long time before I let you run loose, even in the house, you bad, bad thing!"

The minister was just beginning his sermon when Miss Jasper hurried up to her pew in her old bonnet and gloves.

"I just thought," she said afterwards, "that maybe I had given too much thought to that bonnet and those gloves, and that Dandy's running off with them was meant as a rebuke to me, and I may wear them sometime; but I wouldn't wear them that day, because I don't think it was intended that I should wear them then."

Let us intensify the pictures of high ideals, and carry them out into the world for the purifying of society. So may we make ourselves a part of the divine force that is to raise it to higher moral conditions, and more and more shall be revealed the possibilities for good latent in humanity.

**Minnie May's Dep't.**

**The Story of The Haw Tree.**

BY L. E. CHITTENDEN.

A gnarly old Haw tree, ugly and dark,  
Stood in the midst of a grand old park.

He longed for beauty and grace each day,  
His heart was sore; he tried to pray.

At last a fairy—the pretty dear—  
Sat down in his arms crooked and queer.

She fell asleep in his twisted lap,  
And took a long and delicious nap.

When she thanked him, as was her duty,  
He begged from her the gift of beauty.

So she tapped his branches left and right,  
And covered them thick with blossoms white.

The Haw was happy as he could be,  
That he, at last, was a lovely tree.

The children told me this pretty thing  
About the gift of the fairy spring.

And I've told it to you, that you may know  
What covers the Haw with wreaths of snow.

**MY DEAR NIECES:—**

In my last letter I told you what would develop the body and keep your health in order; but while you follow the rules as far as possible, many of you cannot observe them to the letter, so I will add a few more for your guidance. Be careful of becoming over-fatigued, for colds, with all their attendant rheumatic affections, are oftenest contracted then. When very warm and tired just wrap a warm shawl around you and rest. Do not eat when much fatigued, no matter how hungry you feel, until you are rested. And do not think this resting space is time wasted, for it is not; you will resume your duties with renewed energies, and feel really rested. How often you will hear it said: "My sleep did me no good last night; I got up feeling just as tired as I went to bed." Yes, poor, tired woman, so you did. And no doubt you eat a hearty supper in the evening shortly before going to sleep. For instance, you drive several miles to market, and home again; the fresh air and exercise does fatigue you much, and you do a big day's work after you get home. Now it would be wise to let all work stand over until next day, as you have had more than enough of fatigue already. Just take it easy until next morning, and observe how fresh you will feel, and you will be able to do all there is to be done with strength and energy. And never, when warm and perspiring, stand in a draught, or never work in a draught or before an open window, even in summer. Never doctor yourselves. Many a valuable life has been lost through the conceit of some one knowing just as much as the doctor. You do not know anything regarding the right remedies to apply to anything of any consequence, so do not attempt it. It must be granted a medical man who has given his whole time and study to it knows more than you do, so send for the nearest medical man at once, for they are available almost everywhere, within a few miles anyway. Only last month a pitiful case was recorded of a mother giving her grown-up son a dose of castor oil to "clear him up," just after the doctor had pulled him through a case of congestion after "la grippe;" he died in a few hours; and this is the result of ignorant meddling. Eat sparingly; do not be afraid of feeling hungry, it is a pleasant feeling. When not carried to excess, as a rule less food would sustain life, and do it better, if we would only believe and practice it.

Visit a dentist regularly; have all defective teeth attended to, and you will not suffer from toothache, and if you are obliged to have any extracted have them replaced, they have everything to do in keeping you well and healthy; your food is imperfectly masticated, and it passes into the stomach in hard lumps, leaving more for the stomach to do than it is able. No wonder then that indigestion begins, for you require the stomach to perform the duties of teeth and stomach too. And do not be afraid of the expense, it will cost you more in the end in discomfort and suffering than all the money value of it. You will see, my dear nieces, how much your health, strength and good looks are in your own hands, and immunity from physical suffering as well.

"What a man soweth, that the man shall reap. Is the great law of nature—strong and sound. Through every change that law its force will keep. Sow only good seed; sow it on good ground, And, after time, the harvest must be found."

MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best essay on "Children's Literature". For explanation: The best kind of literature for forming and guiding the minds of young children, in place of so many fairy and other foolish tales, such as "Puss in Boots", "Jack the Giant Killer", etc., etc., which tends to impress the young ideas with a lot of imaginary nonsense. All communications to be in our office by the 15th May.

**Our Literary Table.**

The Housekeeper for a family magazine stands well to the front, filled, as usual, with an amount of information and amusement as well, domestic matters, poetry, good reading, patterns for fancy work—even shorthand, and how to study it, is treated of. Price, \$1.00 per annum. Published in Minneapolis, Minn.

The Canada Health Journal, Ottawa, Ont., tells us how to get well and keep well, and if the well-written articles are only acted upon much of the woes of humanity might be abated. The present number contains an unusual number of well written pages upon sanitary and other subjects. Price, \$1.00 per annum.

The Domestic Magazine, New York, for March, certainly deserves the high reputation it enjoys as a family magazine, for besides being splendidly illustrated, it contains a number of well written and instructive articles, as well as fashions, fancy work, recipes, and many useful hints upon household decoration. Price of subscription \$1.50 per annum.

The Housewife, of the Housewife Publishing Co., New York. Our old friend is just as bright and fresh as ever, and just the magazine for every housekeeper, for it contains information they most require. Price, 50 cents per annum.

The Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia, Penn., seems to improve with each number. Recipes, fashions, fiction and poetry, hints for housekeepers, and hundreds of other things, useful and ornamental, does this present number contain. Price, \$1.00.

Customer—My watch which you repaired for me some time ago has stopped. Jeweler—Ah! my collector informs me that the bill is still running.

Jay—Well, by jove, Jones, how are you? How you have changed! Stranger—But my name isn't Jones. Jay—What, your name changed, too?

**Recipes.**

**CREAM PUFFS.**

To two cups of boiling water, add one cup of butter; place on the stove, and while boiling stir in thoroughly two cups of dry flour, remove from the fire, let cool, then add six eggs, unbeaten, and work in well, ten minutes beating not being too much. Many cooks add a scant teaspoonful of soda. Drop by spoonfuls on a well-greased tin, and bake about twenty-five minutes in a rather quick oven.

**NICE MUFFINS.**

Two eggs, butter the size of an egg, one cup of sweet milk, one tablespoon of sugar, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in muffin tins or gem pans.

**SPONGE CAKE.**

Beat the yolks and whites of two eggs separately, mix-nearly all of one cup of sugar with the whites, the rest with the yolks; add one cup of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, and one-quarter teaspoon salt. After mixing all these together add one-half cup of boiling water. Bake slowly.

**HERMIT CAKES.**

One-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup currants, three eggs, one teaspoon of all kinds of spices, one-half teaspoon of soda dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water, and flour enough to roll; roll thin and cut with a round cutter. Keep in a well covered jar.

**BAKED APPLES.**

Peel, core and slice sour apples; pack them into an earthen mustard jar with a little sugar sprinkled over and a cup of water; set into the oven and let bake for four hours; turn it into a nice glass dish and you have a delicious dish of fruit. Any flavoring may be added if liked.

**CREAM PANCAKES.**

One quart of cream and flour enough to make it the right thickness. Do not put anything else. Fry in a hot griddle, rubbing it before each batch is put on. These pancakes are the finest made.

**APPLE JELLY.**

Select a quantity of small apples. Do not pare them. Cut in quarters. Put in a preserving kettle, cover with water, and cook until quite pulpy. Strain through a colander, and to every pound of pulp add one-half pound of sugar. Boil until quite thick, and fill bowls or jelly pots. When cold, serve with cream or custard. Any flavor may be added.

Dried apple pies must be a drug up in the Granite State, if the following refrain, which we find in the Keene (New Hampshire) Sentinel, is a true rendering of the New Hampshire estimate of

**DRIED APPLE PIES.**

I loathe, abhor, detest, despise,  
Abominate dried apple pies.  
I like good bread, I like good meat,  
Or anything that's fit to eat;  
But of all poor grub beneath the skies  
The poorest is dried apple pies.  
Give me the toothache or sore eyes,  
But don't give me dried apple pies.  
The farmer takes the gnarliest fruit,  
'Tis wormy, bitter, and hard to boot;  
They leave the hulls to make us cough,  
And don't take half the peeling off.  
Then on a dirty cord 'tis strung,  
And in a garret window hung;  
And there it serves a roost for flies,  
Until it's made up into pies.  
Tread on my corns and tell me lies,  
But don't pass me dried apple pies.

—Good Housekeeping.

**Prize Essay—Good Manners.**

BY MISS JESSIE J. LAMBERT, JOCELYN P. O.,  
ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ALGOMA.

"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." Some parents who, while they store the minds of their children with knowledge, and lead them forward in the paths of truth, fearful, perhaps, of fostering vanity, or overlooking the importance of recommending by exterior beauty interior worth, totally neglect their manners, habits and appearance. Next to being good it is desirable to be agreeable in manner. Next to being virtuous it is essential to be wise. When we have weeded our garden we trim and prune our flowers, to make them bloom the fairer. So also with the most precious gems which lie unheeded in the sand, many passing them by, or, finding, think them but of little value. There are many things besides stones, that, valuable in themselves, need the factitious aid of ornament to make them lovely. All the polish in the world, it is true, would not make of the worthless stone a diamond. The rich jewel must be set and polished before its beauty is perceived, else with the unskilled the glittering paste may be preferred before it. Is not this a truth too often forgotten by some who think it enough to be good, without remembering to be agreeable; who, though earnestly desiring to please God; and loving their fellowmen, yet, despise or carelessly neglect these trifles that, trifles as they are, make all the difference between an agreeable and a disagreeable person; and though they effect not the moral or religious worth, will make that worth the more or the less acceptable and lovely. Such persons are surely doing wrong, and if professing to be religious, doubly wrong, for the blame will be cast on religion, not upon themselves: they render that unlovely and unattractive which is in itself most beautiful—they repulse where they ought to win. There is no natural connection between religion and awkwardness, coarseness and incivility, an unpolished manner or an ungraceful mind. How often do we see instances of a proud neglect of these attentions in persons whose minds are truly occupied with great matters, and do we not also often hear, without being able to contradict it, that good people are disagreeable? We know that a sinful conformity to the world is forbidden, for God should not be offended that man may be pleased; but civility, attention, regard to the tastes and respect for the feelings of others are not sins. Someone wisely says that "Courtesy is, strictly speaking, a Christian grace; it is a plant of heavenly origin. This present evil world, like the ground which the Lord hath cursed, is utterly incapable of yielding anything so good and lovely. Courtesy cannot grow in selfish nature's soil—it is never found but in the garden of God."

Upon Christian principles, then, it is our duty to be courteous in manner, and as far as possible agreeable to all with whom we come in contact, whether we meet them for a day or an hour. If we are in company with those whose tastes and habits are opposed to ours, we can put some restraint upon our own that theirs may not be offended; if, with those whose manners are disgusting, or tempers uncongenial to us, we are bound to cast a veil over the disgust they undesignedly excite, we are bound to withhold a remark that will give pain or an opinion that will offend. To say this is deception or insincerity is no other than to say it is deception to restrain any evil passion or suppress any angry or selfish feeling. Nor is there in manners anything more selfish, unlovely and unchristian than that sort of self-indulgence which wounds everybody's feelings under pretext of candor and sincerity.

"O many a shaft at random sent,  
Finds mark the archer little meant;  
And many a word at random spoken,  
May soothe or wound the heart that's broken."

It is considered a breach of good manners to make personal remarks, especially those that may hurt the feelings of anyone present.

I have read somewhere that the word etiquette simply means a ticket. When William the Norman entered England he brought a great deal of baggage. He and his French retainers were not always agreeable to their Saxon friends, so that they had to mark everything belonging to the Court with tickets or tags, on which was inscribed the royal cypher. The French word spelled tiquette, and it became, therefore, in a century, to mean all royal observances and customs. Therefore, when we have etiquette, we are ticketed through, and good manners are simply showing our tickets. So persons who do not show the ticket of good manners are apt to be refused by good society. Some time ago the chief branches taught in first-class boarding schools were manners and accomplishments. Girls were taught to sit quietly in strange company, to keep their hands and feet still, to understand slang is not wit, and to move about, enter a room, or step into a carriage with ease, moderation and dignity. A return to the good old-fashioned manners would be, in a great many cases, a decided improvement to young ladies moving in society of the present day.

Repose of manners is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess; also a low voice, that most excellent gift to woman, is a most desirable attribute.

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman."

At a table, or in company with others, good manners require that we should converse in some known tongue, avoiding "by-words, family sayings, or standing jokes," so that all may, if they please, join in the conversation. There are those who think it most elegant, because more polite, to talk the language of the society in which we live, and allow words to keep the sound custom has assigned them. I have known those who would spoil any speech they happen to be making, rather than repeat in a different manner a word they supposed to be mispronounced by another. "Association with woman," Goethe says, "is the elements of good manners." The poet Rogers must have meant a well-bred woman when he wrote the following lines:—

"His house she enters—there to be a light,  
Shining within when all without is night;  
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,  
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding;  
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing;  
Winning him back, when mingling in the throng,  
From a vain world we love, alas, too long,  
Is fireside happiness, and hours of ease,  
Blest with that charm, the certainty to please?  
How oft her eyes read his; her gentle mind  
To all his wishes, all his thoughts inclined;  
Still subject—ever on the watch to borrow  
Mirth of his mirth, and sorrow of his sorrow."

**SECOND PRIZE STORY.****A Picnic on Wimbledon Common,  
Surrey, England.**

My dear Canadian sisters, I thought that perhaps the accompanying short description of the way six English girls spent a day's holiday might interest you. I know that in comparison with the splendid scenery peculiar to Canada, our English scenery may seem tame and uninteresting; but I know that, nevertheless, you will agree with me, that to all of us, whether we be Canadian or English, home scenes are best. The common may give to us all much or even more pleasure than the vast rolling prairie to you. Hoping that I may again have the pleasure of chatting with you, if only on paper,

I am, yours very sincerely,  
AN ENGLISH MAIDEN.

On a bright morning in June a party of girls started from the metropolis laden with well-filled baskets and with merry faces and glad hearts. The heat of the city was overpowering, and these six young damsels had determined to take a whiff of fresh air on Wimbledon Common in lieu of a longer journey found to be impracticable. A ride of a few minutes in the railway

train brought them to the pretty little suburban town of Wimbledon; but they had by no means reached their destination, for a long, steep hill lay between them and the Common. Merrily chatting they at last climbed to the summit, and then their labors were rewarded by the sight of the extensive Common dotted here and there with groups of trees. A bank shaded by a large tree proved a most attractive resting place, and it was decided that it would be a suitable site for an out-door refreshment room in which to partake of the first meal. Leaving one of their number, who declared her intention of not stirring until after luncheon, to the enjoyment of solitary leisure, the other girls started off to explore the surrounding country. A small lake, looking deliciously cool, and sparkling in the sunshine, soon attracted their attention. The merry maidens dashed their hands about in the water, and mischievously sprinkled each other with the cool liquid. One of the girls, a would-be artist, had brought drawing materials with her, and on catching a glimpse of a very pretty little bit of nature, soon sat down and began to work away at the sketch. Conversation did not flag, even when the party had been reduced to four. Regrets that the red coats had deserted the Common, so long occupied by them during certain periods of the year, were unanimous. Then these remarks led to an earnest but good humored debate on the advisability of war. Some of the opinions could hardly be termed logical, but the various arguments showed clearly that though the decrees of the heart sometimes outstripped those of the head, that still the young debaters thought, and thought well, on this important subject. The questions of the glory of war, and the good resulting from it, and, on the other hand, the inevitable sorrow and misery attendant on it, led to a very interesting discussion. At last it was mutually agreed that on the present system of government, and the various relations of the different nations of the world, war was at present an unavoidable evil; but at the same time it was declared that in the future this method of determining vexed questions would cease, and eventually peaceable methods take its place. The pangs of hunger abruptly terminated the discussion in a most prosaic way, and the girls jumped up and retraced their steps to the chosen dining-room. Here they found, to their amusement, the maiden who had volunteered to keep guard over provisions, utensils, etc., quietly napping. Shouts of laughter aroused the culprit, who excused herself on the plea of her companions protracted absence. Then the business of setting out the meal commenced, and was soon completed to the entire satisfaction of the party. The girls formed a circle on the grass and then gave their whole energies to the task of appeasing nature. Luncheon over, one of them proposed that the artist of the party should make a rough sketch of the scene and complete it at her leisure. While this was being done one of the others read aloud a most amusing story, often interrupted by hilarious laughter from the rest. The breezes of the bracing atmosphere, and the sights and sounds of nature on this lovely June day, had so intoxicated our young heroines that very little was needed to excite mirth.

The afternoon passed quickly, and by-and-by the preparation for the second meal began. No accidents occurred, contrary to the usual custom of picnics. Then the setting of the sun, accompanied by the glorious illumination of the clouds, warned the maidens that it was time to retrace their way homewards. Packing up the various utensils was soon done, and, after raising their tuneful voices in the familiar but beautiful old song, Auld Lang Syne, they walked to the station. On reaching the city after their short railway ride, they separated, unanimously declaring that never before had they enjoyed a picnic so much as the one they had just terminated on

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

**Mending.**

In a family of children this becomes a very important part of the week's work; heavier and more burdensome if allowed to accumulate from week to week, only reduced as a garment is needed.

Much annoyance will be saved if one day is set apart for this especial work, or if this may not be, it might be well to devote one or two evenings to such duties.

Just as soon as possible after the washing and ironing are over is the best time, as it is well to get the clothes out of the way — repaired and in their proper places — as soon as convenient.

The rest of the week is then left free for other mending, and there are no piles of mending, no baskets of undarned hose to appall the weary housewife on Saturday evening.

The socks and stockings can be paired and sorted out when taken from the line, and those that need mending put into a convenient basket or box.

Oh, the delight of a basket well stocked with darning material, needles, scissors, and darning-ball! When carefully attended to, week by week, a pair of stockings can be so quickly disposed of that one can mend a pair or two while waiting for the potatoes to boil, or while, perhaps, hearing Harry recite his "piece" before starting for school Friday morning.

This kind of mending may be picked up and speedily accomplished in odd moments, if one has the faculty of dovetailing her work, one part into the other.

Some people, however, prefer to take up such a task as a burden and rush it through in an afternoon, thus relieving the mind of it.

I remember an aunt who used to darn the toes and heels of new stockings with a fine thread run back and forth. I have no doubt it strengthens them very much. I would not treat the knees of stockings so, however, till they needed it, as it makes an unsightly looking thing of a new stocking, especially on a child whose clothes are short.

It isn't worth while to throw the pile of mending down anywhere, or even to pile it up loosely on a table. It is much better to have a basket

or box where it may be protected from dust, and run less risk of having school books and toys piled on top of it.

If buttons show signs of pulling loose, the best way is to sew a strong patch under the button and sew on again strongly.

It is quite an art to be able to sew on a good patch, and every girl should learn how to do it well, principally because such work is likely for a good many years yet to fall to her share.

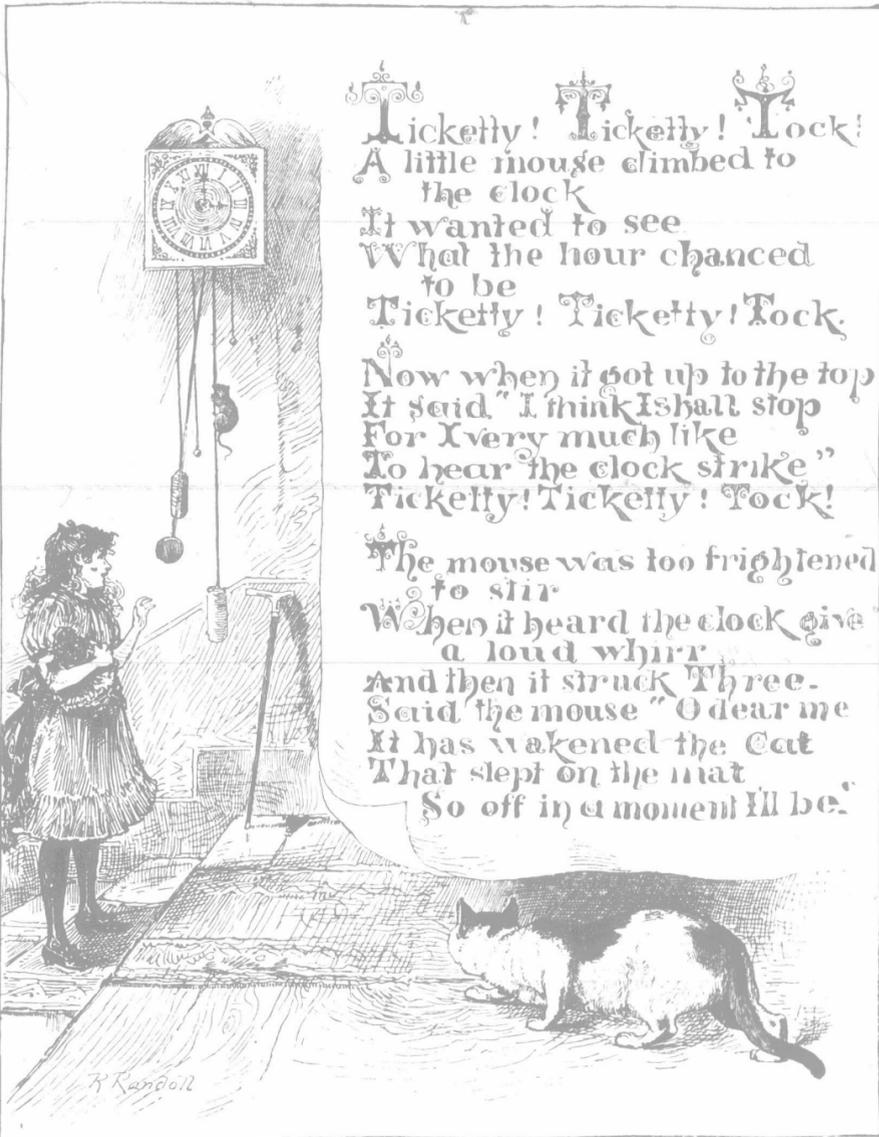
In mending a slit in underclothing, nothing will be gained by sewing it up, as the additional

**Uncle Tom's Department.**

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

While the older folks have been so excited over politics I wonder what you have all been doing since my last letter. Busy at school, with eyes and ears open, learning day by day, I trust. Not from books alone, but from all things round about them. Some of you have heard the story of the farmer who said "this book larnin' won't hoe the corn," and it will not, but learning from

books and putting in practice will do wonders. That farmer might hoe and hoe his corn field and accomplish no more than his son who with horse and cultivator carefully did the most of the work, then with sharpened hoe and quick stroke completed the work. Do you think that an old-time illustration and out of season? Then another, if a young nephew in these April days is trying to make up his mind what to put in that back field above the lane, let him get his team, theory and practice, and go to work. Has he not been at the Farmers' Institute, and heard papers read and discussed, has he not been reading the ADVOCATE and the farm column in the newspapers, and to what end? Is he going to put grain in there to sell in the fall and drain the soil of its richness, or is he going to use his knowledge, sow corn, build a silo, make ensilage, feed stock, and a year from now feed the land again? Slower returns, someone says. Yes, slower, but perhaps surer



**Ticketty! Ticketty! Tock!**  
 A little mouse climbed to  
 the clock  
 It wanted to see  
 What the hour chanced  
 to be  
**Ticketty! Ticketty! Tock.**  
 Now when it got up to the top  
 It said "I think I shall stop  
 For 'very much like  
 To hear the clock strike"  
**Ticketty! Ticketty! Tock!**  
 The mouse was too frightened  
 to stir  
 When it heard the clock give  
 a loud whirr  
 And then it struck Three.  
 Said the mouse "O dear me  
 It has wakened the cat  
 That slept on the mat  
 So off in a moment I'll be."

strain will only cause more. Instead, sew a rather large patch directly under it and darn back and forth, drawing the edges together.

It is very important to look over the pockets carefully and stay them where needed with strong thread and perhaps, even a patch.

It is of great importance to accustom a girl to like to wear whole, carefully kept clothing. Nothing that I know of will do more toward giving an awkward, growing school-girl self-possession than such knowledge.

It leads, as all good habits do, onward and upward to better and higher tastes and inclinations.

and better. He will, at least, gain wisdom by putting his mind and hands at work, and really, what do we want more in the world to-day than boys and girls, men and women, whose minds and hands are busy with good, healthful, honest, ennobling work?

There are a few people in this world, but very few, who seem prepared for every emergency. We do not despise, but we smile at that minister of the Gospel, who built his hencoop so large he could not get it out of his workshop door, or he whose carriage wheel stuck fast for want of oil, while he, poor man, had to wait and find out the cause from the next traveller who came

along. And we do admire the man who is ready to turn his hand to anything; not a "Jack of all trades," but he whose experience and wisdom and common sense teach him to be ready for anything and everything. We admire the woman, too, who can keep house, can nurse the sick, be a comforter in trouble, make and mend, bind up wounds on little feet or hands, enjoy a good book or lecture, talk on something besides dress and gossip, who can kneel by a sick-bed, or not be out of place when the dying or dead need her services. Such a lot of things to know, are some of my nieces saying. No, you cannot get these things all at once. Few, after years and years of service, have not so "attained." But you know long since of Uncle Tom's oft expressed wish that each of his letter-readers, from month to month, may have an ideal—an object for which to work,—and this is one: to be a rounded-out man or woman when the present boy or girl has grown up.

As the beautiful Easter lilies have grown and unfolded, so may the hearts and minds of my nieces and nephews unfold in new beauty through this their springtime of life.

"For sweet it is the growth to trace,  
Of worth, of intellect, of grace."

Your loving UNCLE TOM.

#### Great Fun.

Great fun! I should think so. Who does not love to watch two kittens play? They scamper and jump and frisk—chasing tails, slyly lifting a velvet paw to give a box on the ear—full of fun and frolic. Poor little kitty! I saw one the other day so mauled and bruised, and petted and rubbed by a family of heartless children, as to call out one's deepest sympathy. It didn't—it couldn't grow; it had an old, worn look on its face, and in its whole bearing as if it had nothing to live for. Scarcely one quiet minute had the poor little thing in the space of two hours. These children didn't know they were persecutors, or they would not have done so. And I hope the cruelty they practice now may not make them cruel in years to come, when other people are under their control.

But the two little kitties in our picture are very happy, merry, fat little ones. The ball of yarn and the knitting needles are there, and, best of all, a nice long thread unwound. What could playful kitties like better? One little soft paw is laid on the round ball, and when it moves the whole of pussy will move as if on springs. The other one's paw is just rising, and will be ready on a second's notice. All is excitement and wonder, and we leave our readers to picture the rest of the scene. The picture is more suggestive than many we see in picture galleries or parlors—suggestive of things as they are of real life,—and it tells of an artist who was master of his subject. K. R. M.

IN A PREHOKIAL SCHOOL.—Teacher (of natural history class)—How many species of kangaroo are known to exist? Bright pupil—Two. Jes' th' same ez any other kind o' critter—the kangaroo and the kangaroooster.

"Hypnotism is a great thing. I can hypnotize any one, and what I desire the subject to do he does." "See here, professor," said the little tailor, "I'll give you ten per cent. on all the collections you can hypnotize out of my customers."

#### FIRST PRIZE STORY.

##### The Woodville Lynx—A True Story.

BY FRANKLIN POLLOCK, MT. FOREST, ONT.

Both north and south of the town of Woodville are chains of hills, which curve away on the east and meet in a high forest-covered summit. Further north is a large swamp through which the road passes, and which follows the course of the elevated ground lying at the foot, while the higher parts are covered by a lighter growth of beech, maple and pine.

Over the hills and north of the swamp lived the Knights, moderately well-to-do farmers, the family consisting of James Knight, his wife, mother and his little son. The old lady was about eighty, and was highly respected by her son, and if her daughter-in-law did not share in his feelings at any rate she kept her real emotions to herself. Being thus looked up to at home she expected the same deference paid to her when abroad. But the great dread of her life was the swamp. When she had occasion to go to town she always passed through the swamp with fear and trembling, while she was never willing that her son (a man of about thirty) should go through it alone at any time.

and they had no shot larger than No. 4, which would merely serve to irritate so large an animal. Mr. Inglis, however, was armed with a rifle, and they yelled for him in concert.

At this time the latter was at the other side of the swamp, when hearing the calling he started on a run through the thick brush. When he arrived he quickly took in the situation, and, raising his rifle, put a bullet through the creature's head, while the rest stood ready to fire if necessary. It dropped with a heavy thump and expired with a few dying kicks. Thus old Mrs. Knight was proved correct in her assertions.

The creature proved to be a good-sized Canada lynx, about two feet in height, and weighing about thirty-five pounds. He was handsomely mottled and striped with dark gray. Mr. Inglis carefully preserved the skin, stuffed, mounted it, and placed it on exhibition in a handsome glass case in Mr. Clark's store, where it stood for some time.

About a year after we left Woodville, and I recently received a letter from an old playmate, the youngest son of Mr. Inglis, in which he says: "My father has sold the lynx; he got thirty dollars for it."

#### SECOND FIRST PRIZE STORY.

##### Life of the Indian.

BY ALEX. CRERAR, SILVER CREEK, MAN.

There are, perhaps, some readers of the *ADVOCATE* who are not acquainted with the habits of the Indian, and in this essay I will endeavor to give, as near as possible, a description of the life led by the noble Redman, as he is sometimes called.

From boyhood up to manhood he is accustomed to the use of arms. When he is about five or six years old, he has a bow and a quiver of arrows given to him, and with these he travels through the woods hunting for small birds and squirrels, or rambles over the prairies in search of prairie dogs or stray rabbits. As he grows older he is given firearms, and it is then that the acme of his happiness is reached. When about twenty or twenty-one years old, he generally gets married, for a wife is a thing almost as indispensable to him as his gun.

Not used to work he could not do it if he would, and would not if he could, therefore, a wife is a necessary thing to him, as on her falls the labor of getting wood and water, dressing and cooking the food, pitching the tent, etc., etc., while her Indian spouse lies around inside the tent during the heat of the day puffing kinnikinnie (tobacco), and in the evening going out with his gun to shoot some geese, ducks, or any other edible thing that may present itself. Their tents were formerly made of the hides of deer and buffalo, but now as the buffalo is almost extinct they use canvas which they can procure at one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s stores. They often paint the pictures of birds or animals on this canvas, and they can do it remarkably well, although they had never seen it done before. They generally have a quantity of skins about them which they use as bedding, for eating off, and various other things. In the winter months when they are generally occupied hunting the bear, deer, wolf, lynx and other fur-bearing animals they undergo great hardships, especially from the cold. They take the hides of these animals and usually sell them at a good price, receiving for them firearms, ammunition, axes, knives, etc. Some of them build houses or shanties for to pass the winter in, as it is more comfortable than a tent. They generally build it near a lake bordered with



GREAT FUN.

Frequently she would appear at our house to tell of its terrors, of the fearful creatures that dwell in its moist recesses, of the mighty shrieks and howls that proceeded from it, and of the mysterious creatures seen by a neighbor as he returned home one evening.

Such being the case, the swamp was invested with a terror in my young mind; but to come to the lynx.

Rabbit hunting with hounds was a favorite winter amusement in Woodville, and one fine day in February a Mr. Inglis and his son, accompanied by a Mr. Clark, both noted local sportsmen, set out towards the swamp for a day's hunt. Their two hounds soon started a rabbit, and made the woods ring with their bayings, when, as they followed the track, a new trail evidently made by some large animal appeared before them. The dogs followed this up, which led to a large pine tree around which they set up a frantic chorus. Mr. Clark, attracted by the noise, appeared, glanced into the tree top, and seeing nothing retired, while after a time the hounds took their back track. Some time after young Inglis appeared, and seeing the beaten snow looked up, when, according to his own account, the unknown animal looked over a bough and grinned at him. Alarmed by this unexpected familiarity he hastily got out of the way and shouted for Clark. When the latter came up neither knew what to do, as their weapons were merely double-barreled shot guns,

bush, the former containing fish, and in the latter they may find rabbits as well as fuel. It is essential to their welfare that they select a spot like the above named, as their principal diet during the winter is fish and rabbits. There are some, however, who are too lazy or shiftless to build a house, preferring to live in a tent and endure the cold rather than take the trouble to build a house, which, though not as comfortable as those of the "pale faces," their neighbors, would still, with the quantity of hides they keep about them, enable them to pass the winter very comfortably. In both houses and tents there is generally just an open fire place, with a hole at the top to allow smoke to escape. They have very few cooking utensils, and after the food is dressed, it is laid on the hot coals (or perhaps a dirty pan is used), and cooked. When the food is ready to eat, the squaw and her lieg-lord sit, or rather squat down, and partake of their meal. They are very fond of tea, and it is generally made in a filthy pail, suspended on a stick across the fire and boiled until they are ready to use it. After the meal is finished, the squaw gathers up the tin cups and knives, if there be any (and there generally are none except their hunting knives), throws them into a promiscuous heap, and then sits down to work, if there is anything to do.

The squaws, however, as a general rule, are very industrious, making leather mite and mocassins, the latter adorned with beadwork; they work beautiful designs with beads, the principle ones (designs) being flowers.

Efforts are being made all over the country to induce the Indians to become industrious and till the land, but they do not take readily to agriculture, as they still retain some of the nomadic habits of their forefathers.

**Hospitality.**

Writing in the Chicago Herald "Amber" ventures the very sound opinion that "it is not essential that hospitality should become our hardest taskmaster, and that in order to entertain our friends and keep up the social standard of the neighborhood we mortgage the piano, run over head and ears into debt and murder conscience. If the friends we invite to visit us come simply for an elaborate menu, it would be cheaper and better to pay their bill at a first-class hotel. It is essential, however, that we teach our children that the first and finest attribute of true hospitality is genuineness. To be honest in our welcome, unostentatious in our display and restful and gracious, rather than anxious and flustered, is to be the ideal hostess. Bread and butter served without fuss is better than a whole roasted ox served to eclipse somebody else, and intended to make a big sensation. Greater and more blessed than he who beareth good tidings from afar, more welcome to hearts of men than the herald who announces the victory won, shall be he who holds up to over-worked and over-burdened humanity the chart that fixes forever the boundary line between the essentials and the non-essentials of this world's efforts."

Carry out to heart's content, soul's purpose. Set foot on some path to heaven. Live in harmony with truth. All good things are ours. Look not thou down, but up. The Voice said, "Call my works thy friends." Who conquers mildly, God benignantly regardeth.

**The New Church Organ.**

By request we republish the following little poem.

"They've got a bran new organ, Sue,  
For all their fuss and search;  
They've done just as they said they'd do,  
And fetched it into church.  
They're bound the critter shall be seen,  
And on the Preacher's right  
They've hoisted up their new machine  
In everybody's sight;  
They've got a chorister and a choir  
Agin my voice and vote,  
For it was never my desire  
To praise the Lord by note.

"I've been a sister good and true  
For five and thirty year,  
I've done what seemed my part to do,  
And prayed my duty clear;  
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,  
Just as the preacher read,  
And twice when Deacon Tubbs was sick  
I took the fork and led,  
An' now their bold, new-fangled ways  
Is comin' all about,  
And I right in my latter days  
Am fairly crowded out.

"To-day the preacher, good old dear,  
With tears all in his eyes,  
Read - 'When I can read my title clear  
To mansions in the skies.'  
I always liked that blessed hymn,  
I s'pose I always will,  
It somehow gratifies my whim  
In good old Ortonville.  
But when that choir got up to sing  
I couldn't catch a word;  
They sung the most dog-gonest thing  
A body ever heard.

"Some worldly chaps was standin' near  
And when I seed them grin,  
I bid farewell to every fear,  
And boldly waded in,  
I thought I'd chase their tune along,  
An' tried with all my might;  
But though my voice is good and strong,  
I couldn't steer it right;  
Wen they was high then I was low,  
An' also contra-wise,  
An' I too fast or they too slow  
To ' mansions in the skies.'

"An' after every verse, you know,  
They played a little tune,  
Didn't understand, an' so  
I started on too soon;  
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,  
I fetched a lusty tone,  
But oh, alas! I found that I  
Was singin' there alone.  
They laughed a little, I am told,  
But I had done my best,  
And not a wave of trouble rolled  
Across my peaceful breast.

"An sister Brown - I could but look -  
She sits right front of me,  
She never was no singin' book,  
An' never meant to be;  
But then she always tried to do  
The best she could, she said,  
She understood time right through,  
And kept it with her head;  
But when she tried this mornin', oh!  
I had to laugh or cough,  
It kept her head a-bobbin' so,  
It e'en a'most came off.

"And Deacon Tubbs - he all broke down,  
As one might well suppose,  
He took one look at Sister Brown,  
And meekly scratched his nose;  
He looked his hymn book through and through  
An' laid it on the seat,  
An' then a pensive sigh he drew  
An' looked completely beat;  
An' when they took another bout,  
He didn't even rise,  
But drew his red bandanner out  
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

"I've been a sister good and true  
For five and thirty year,  
I've don - what seemed my part to do,  
An' prayed my duty clear;  
But death will stop my voice, I know,  
For he is on my track,  
An' some day I to church will go  
An' never more come back;  
And when the folks get up to sing,  
Whene'er that time shall be,  
I do not want no patent thing  
A-squealin' over me."  
MAY MILLER, Charing Cross.

A HIGH-BORN POET.—Lord Tennyson not only springs from English kings, but from the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and from several kings of Scotland, notably Malcolm III. The Earls of Derby are also among his forefathers; he has in his veins the blood of that Stanley who routed the right of the Scots at Flodden, and whose name rang on the expiring lips of Scott's Marmion.

**Puzzles.**

1—DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In "Lever's Tom Burk."  
In "Vernis' Around the Moon."  
In "Ballantyne's Deep Down."  
In "Kingsley's Westward Ho!"  
In "Goethe's Faust."  
In "Dickens' Bleak House."  
In "Elliot's Felix Holt."  
In "Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress."  
In "Scott's Ivanhoe."  
In "Darwin's Descent of Man."  
Whole, a Famous Poet,  
And one of his Choicest Poems.  
HENRY REEVE.

2—CHARADE.

Fair Brother's going to resign, and from our ranks depart.  
But how are we to get along COMPLETE the clever part?  
He always took in puzzling? We'll miss him much indeed;  
He's been our chosen leader, and has justly earned his meed.  
To me he'd fain bequeath the task of heading now the ranks,  
But I prefer he should remain and quit his naughty pranks.  
"A leader better far," he says, but one thing we well know,  
"True worth is ever modest" FIRST him it must be so.  
I only write for pleasure, and do not ask for fame,  
But LAST of our circle I'm not content, that's why you see my name.  
ADA ARMAND.

3—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



4—ENIGMA.

In "Free Trade" so much discussed,  
In "Blake" who has resigned,  
In "Boodle" so often used,  
In "curious mankind,"  
In "meetings" far and near,  
In "orations" at them make,  
In "Ontario" our home,  
In "representatives" well paid,  
In "Macdonald" who leads the van,  
In "Parliament" formed again,  
In the "loyalty cry" they shouted,  
With all their might and main,  
My total caused a great commotion,  
More than was necessary to my notion.  
ADA ARMAND.

**Answers to March Puzzles.**

1—Charm; March. 2—"Where none admire  
3—TOBACCO. 'tis useless to excel."  
4—Advertising pays— 5—Not-with-standing.  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to March Puzzles.**

Ada Armand, B. Barker, I. Irvine Devitt, Jessie Ellis, Mattie Woodworth, Maggie Marshall, Helen Burns, Maggie Burns, T. H. Munro, Elsie Mason, Alice Smirfit, Geo. Bullis, Henry Reeve.

A rose by any other name has just as many thorns.

There's a wide difference between a self-made man and a summer maid man.

No complaint is made about short measure when we have a peck of trouble.

We may shut our eyes to a painful truth, but we don't shut our ears—if it's about somebody else.

She—"I don't like your friend Mr. Jones. He's very insulting. He spoke of me the other day as an American adventuress!" He—"That was rough! I'll tell him you are not an American when next I see him."

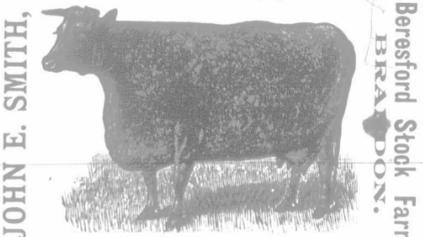
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**Large Yorkshire Pigs.**

**SANDERS SPENCER,**  
Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hants, England,  
is prepared to supply Boars, Sows and Yelts for breeding and exhibition purposes from his herd which is acknowledged to be the largest, the best and the oldest established herd of Improved Yorkshires in the world. Pigs from it competed with those from 50 other herds at the Royal and best English shows for prizes; value £529 and £323, or more than three-fifths of the prize money won by Mr. Spencer's pigs. More pigs exported from this herd than all the English herds combined. Specimens were shipped to 15 Foreign Countries last year, and prizes won in all parts of the world by Holywell Manor pigs.  
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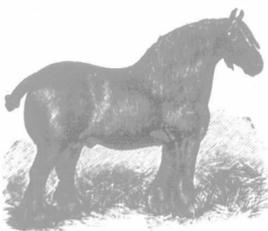


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Babbit Metal, Machine Oils,  
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Rifles and Ammunition,  
**DAIRY SUPPLIES.**  
In Stoves of Every Description we Lead.  
Eastlake Metallic Shingles  
and siding is the Best.  
Call, or write for prices.  
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A. TROTTER. B. TROTTER.  
BRANDON. 14-v-M

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**CLYDE STABLE, 9th Street,**  
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**PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BUSHEL**  
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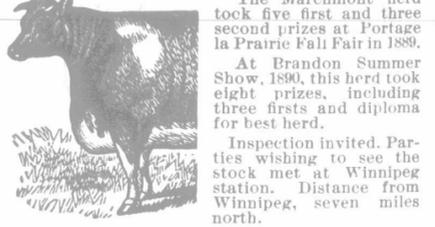
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or to  
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OF IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**



The Marchmont herd took five first and three second prizes at Portage la Prairie Fall Fair in 1889. At Brandon Summer Show, 1890, this herd took eight prizes, including three firsts and diploma for best herd. Inspection invited. Parties wishing to see the stock met at Winnipeg station. Distance from Winnipeg, seven miles north.

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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Clydesdale, Shorthorns & Berkshires—J. A. Mullen.  
 White Wyandottes, etc.—K. W. Caswell.  
 Berkshires—Robert S. Laing.  
 Dispersion Sale—Binscarth Farm.  
 Pure-Bred Poultry—H. A. Chadwick.  
 Shorthorns, Berkshires, etc.—Shanks Bros.  
 Binders, etc.—The Patterson & Bro. Co.  
 Poultry—H. W. Dayton.  
 Berkshires—W. S. Foster.  
 Northern Pacific Railroad.  
 Berkshires—D. J. Tait.  
 Trees—Thos. H. Lock.  
 Shorthorn Cow—W. S. Foster.  
 Little Giant Seed Sower—Steele Bros. Co.  
 Cultivators—Cockshutt Plow Co.  
 Spade Harrow—Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co.  
 Auction Sale—H. M. Cochrane.  
 Horses and Cattle—Robert Ness.  
 Improved Large Yorkshires—G. S. Chapman.  
 Clydesdale Stallion Lord Keir [904]—Wm. Smith.  
 Improved Large Yorkshires—J. Y. Ormsby, V. S.  
 Teas, Sugars, etc.—Grange Wholesale Supply Co.  
 Norway Spruce—Henry Westney.  
 Trees—Geo. Leslie & Son.  
 Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.  
 Bee Keepers' Supplies—E. L. Goad & Co.  
 The Matsqui Lands—H. E. Crossdale & Co.  
 Dr. Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.  
 Eggs—Wm. Carter, Constance.  
 Dr. R. & J. Hunter.  
 Bulls—S. B. Gorwill.  
 Model Jerseys—J. C. Snell.  
 Dr. A. Wilford Hall's Health Pamphlet.  
 Seeds—Wm. Evans.  
 Relief—Drs. Starkey & Palen.  
 Hartshorn's Self Acting Shade Rollers.  
 Pruning and Grafting—C. & A. C. Baker.  
 Tamworth Hogs and Clydales—J. Bell, L'Amaraux.  
 Clydesdales—Beattie & Torrance.  
 Berkshires—Coxworth.  
 Clydesdales, Shropshires, &c.—T. M. Whiteside.  
 English Shire Horses—J. G. Wardlowe.  
 Jerseys—Mrs. E. M. Jones.  
 Route Bills—London Printing & Lithographing Co.  
 Soap—York Soap Co.  
 Horse Exchange—Kimball & Ashman.



16-a-M

**R. W. CASWELL**, Gull Lake, Assa., N. W. T., importer and breeder of Rose Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Grand Winter Layers. Eggs from first prize stock.

**DOUBTFUL ABOUT IT.**—"Hello, Willie," said a small boy, as he met a comrade in the street about dusk, "yer mother's lookin' fer ye."  
 "Is she?"  
 "Yes; she's got the whole family out, and she's goin' on terrible. She says you was the pride of her heart and was goin' to be the comfort of her old age."  
 "Go away; she didn't."  
 "Honest. She says she never did see one so smart fer yer age nor such comfort around the house. You'd better go on home."  
 "I was hurryin' with all my might. But are you sure she said all them things?"  
 "Yes; and a lot more. Go on; she's waitin' fer ye now."  
 "Well, I don't know. I tell ye, Jimmy, I'm mighty doubtful in my mind about whether I hadn't better stay lost."



better than the one he used in the Scottish Dairy School. He thinks it turns easier. I have tried it twice myself since, and find no trouble in working it, and think it just about perfection. I would not think of running my little creamery now without it, as I am fully satisfied we will save enough this summer, in time and extra cream to pay for it. I will test it for another week, and then call and pay for it, probably next Saturday.

Yours truly, GEO. GRAVES.  
 Send for catalogue. ADDRESS:  
**JOHN S. PEARCE, LONDON, ONT.**  
 Canadian Agents for Cornish, Curtis and Greene, Ft. Atkinson. 304-tf

**Baby Hand Separators, Curtis' Oil Test Churns, Babcock Milk Testers, Lactoscopes, Butter Workers, Butter Printers, Butter Color.**

A full line Dairy Supplies.

TESTIMONIAL.

Ingersoll, Mar. 19, '91  
 John S. Pearce & Co.

Dear Sir,—I received the Baby No. 2 Separator Wednesday evening. Mr. Drummond set it up the next morning, and separated about 100 pounds of milk, and he thinks the machine an extra good one, even

**Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.**

**DRS. R. & J. HUNTER**, of Toronto, New York, and Chicago, give special attention to the treatment and cure of *Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma*, and all diseases of the throat by inhalation of medicated air.  
 A pamphlet explaining their system of treatment can be had free on application. Consultation free, personally or by letter. Office hours, 10 to 4. *Call or Address, 101 Bay Street, Toronto.*

Extracts from a few of the many satisfactory letters received from our patients.

**MRS. A. ST. JOHN**, of Sunderland, Ont., says: "I was spitting blood, had a bad cough with great expectoration, could hardly walk about the house without fainting, shortness of breath, high fever, great loss of flesh, had been ill for some months, I applied to Drs. R. & J. Hunter and was cured."

**MR. SAMUEL HUGHEY**, of Oak Ridges, Ont., says: "I was a victim of Asthma for 13 years, and had tried in vain to find relief. Hearing of Dr. R. & J. Hunter's treatment by inhalation, I applied to them; their treatment worked wonders. I can now breathe with ease, sleep without cough or oppression, and am entirely cured."

**MR. & MRS. W. R. BISHOP**, of Sherwood, Ont., say: "Our daughter had Catarrh for 8 years. We took her to Colorado without benefit, her disease extended to the lungs. We finally consulted Drs. R. & J. Hunter; after using their treatment of inhalation for one month she began to improve. She is now cured. We heartily recommend this treatment to all those afflicted with this disease."

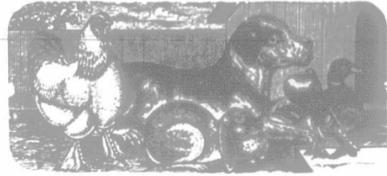
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Mention this paper.

**HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.**

There is a great demand for horses of all classes, and shippers will find it to their advantage to ship direct to the largest and best Horse Market in Canada. Head quarters for all the best buyers. Every comfort and accommodation for 200 head. Quick sales. No delay. Kimball's Horse Exchange, City Horse Market, 132 College Street, Montreal. Correspondence invited. P. O. Box 943. Bell Telephone 1580. **J. H. KIMBALL & H. J. ASHMAN, Proprietors.** 304-a-OM

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**BREEDER of PURE-BRED POULTRY**  
 Including Light and Dark Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Pit Game and Guinea Fowl. Also Eggs of all these varieties. A few Light Brahma Cockrels for sale. German Canaries for sale. Send stamp for price list. 16-c-M

**BINSCARTH FARM**  
**DISPERSION SALE.**

The Scottish Ontario & Manitoba Land Co. (Limited) having decided to dispose of Binscarth Farm, will offer for sale on favorable terms by Public Auction at the Farm, about the middle of June next, their entire Herd of

**HIGHLY BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

As well as all their other Live Stock.

**Their Household Furniture, . . . . .**  
**. . . . . Farm Implements, &c., &c.**

The date of sale and other particulars will be published on an early day. In the meantime, for information apply to

**G. L. SMELLIE,**

NOTE.—See next issue for further announcements.

16 a-M

Manager, Binscarth Farm, Manitoba.

**Farmers' Produce Depot.**

The advertiser is making a specialty of handling produce for farmers thus getting them the highest market price. Farmers in shipping me will get the full profit on their produce. Less commission for handling, proceeds will be promptly remitted in cash, or will fill orders for

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c., at Wholesale Prices.

Correspondence solicited.  
P.O. Box 154, JOSEPH CARMAN,  
Winnipeg, Man. Wholesale Commission Agent.  
14-y-M Established 1886.

ESTABLISHED 1840.



Send for Catalogue FREE. LESLIE P. O.

1891, FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

Please mention this paper 304-a-OM

**FARMERS! FARMERS!**

PAY for what you get, but why pay half-a-dozen middle-men to get it for you.

**GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.**

will give you your supplies nearer the first cost than any other institution in the Dominion. We have reduced expenses to the lowest point, and we buy at the closest cash prices, and we will supply you with goods at the smallest advance that will pay for handling. CO-OPERATE WITH US, THE MORE WE SELL THE CHEAPER WE CAN SELL.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID LOT OF  
**-NEW TEAS-**  
Greens, Blacks, Japans, Hysons, and India Teas.  
Try our Special Blend at 35c. per pound.

WE KEEP THE  
**BEST SUGARS**  
And always as low as the lowest, and everything in the Grocery Line Fresh and Good.

**IN DRY GOODS**  
We have in stock, Cottons, Cottonades, Shirtings, Flannels, Blankets, Towellings and General Staple Goods.

**BOOTS & SHOES**  
Hardware, Patent Medicines, Whips, Harness, Horse Blankets, Brushes, Curry Combs, and everything that a farmer wants, and at prices that will convince you that co-operation is what the farmers must have. Be sure and see our price list. Sent to every farmer on application.

**SUITS CUT & MADE TO ORDER**

Any person can send their measure by using one of our Direction Cards, which will be sent free to all who ask. Samples of Tweeds and other cloths sent to customers on application.

Butter, Eggs, Grain of all kinds, and all farm produce sold on commission. Send us good produce and we will sell it for you at the highest market price.

**GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.**

R. V. MANNING, Manager.  
35 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.  
304-b-OM

**PLAYS** Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. B. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

**PRUNING AND GRAFTING.**

All kinds of pruning, grafting and budding. Scions of all the leading varieties supplied and work guaranteed. Address.

C. & A. C. BAKER,  
Practical Gardeners.  
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**Dr. A. Wilford Hall's Health Pamphlet.**

Health without medicine. This is no fraud, but a practical thing which, in use, is giving health to hundreds of thousands. "Microcosm" extra sent free, giving particulars.

C. C. POMEROY, General Agent,  
304-y-OM 49 1/2 King st., W., Toronto.

**KEEP YOUR EYE AND ON THIS**

**"THE DOLLAR" KNITTING MACHINE**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**CREELMAN BROS GEORGETOWN, ONT.**

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS FOR YOU IT IS GOOD FOR \$2.00 SEND IT AND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR ALL PARTICULARS AND PRICE LIST F A, 297-eot

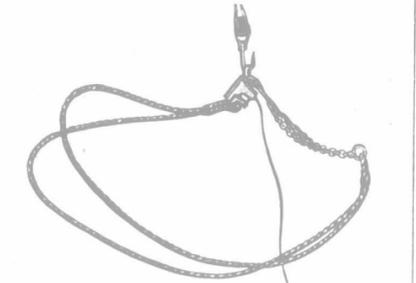
**THE MORNING GLORY CREAMERY CHURN.**

The cheapest, quickest and best in the market, having a hot and cold water tank conveniently arranged for tempering the cream, which enables the operator to produce the best quality of butter. County rights for sale. Testimonials free. Apply to Jarvis Churn Company, Jarvis, Ont. 302-1f

**BUCHANAN'S Malleable Improved Pitching Machine**

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.

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



**THE COMMON-SENSE SHEAF LIFTER**

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

**2 GREAT NATIONAL WORKS.**

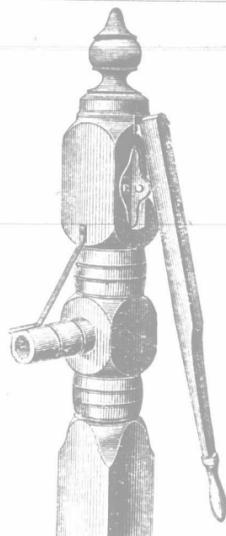
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The latest and most interesting addition to the books of the century.  
**Copiously Illustrated.**  
You can receive entire sets of either work, delivered free to any address on liberal instalment terms. Specimen pages sent if desired.  
**D. APPLETON & CO.,**  
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**THE GREAT Remedy**

A Sure Cure for all Throat or Lung troubles; Kidney, Liver and Stomach affections; and never failing in all forms of Skin diseases. Address—

**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd.,**  
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**WILLIAM ELLIS,**  
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Branch Office for the Northwest:  
298-y-OM 610 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



**J. W. FERRIER**  
Portage La Prairie, MANITOBA.  
Manufacturer of  
**PUMPS**  
—AND—  
**CLOTHES REELS.**  
SATISFACTION - - GUARANTEED.  
Orders by mail promptly attended to.  
15-f-M

ESTABLISHED 1879.  
**WM. BELL**  
MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG.  
(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 most complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.  
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15-11 M

**SEEDS.** To introduce my Seeds, I offer 12 pkts. of Vegetable or Flower Seeds for 25 cents, postage paid. Catalogue free. JOHN PIKE, Woodstock, Ont.

03-b-OM



MOTTO.—"Square dealing and the best stock in the market for our customers."

Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals, &c Just the kinds wanted, strictly first-class.

Send your order to the Central. It will pay you. The Mailing Department receives special attention. A. G. HULL, Central Nursery, St. Catharines, 301-e-OM

Catalogue free. Send in your list for prices.

**DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.** Made of steel, lighter, stronger, cheaper, more power, everlasting and competition distanced.



Address for circulars and location of Storehouses and Agents: P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Dederick's Works, Albany, N. Y., or Montreal, P. Q.

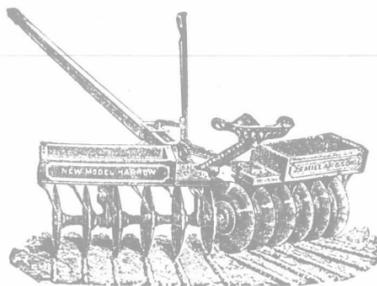
**SEEDS WM. EWING & CO.,** 142 McGill St., Montreal. SEED -:- MERCHANTS.

**GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS** of every description. Our Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

CHOICE LOWER CANADIAN GROWN TIMOTHY A SPECIALTY. Send for sample and compare with western grown.

**TARES, CLOVERS, GRASSES AND SEED GRAIN.**

Corn for ensilage of best varieties. 303 b OM

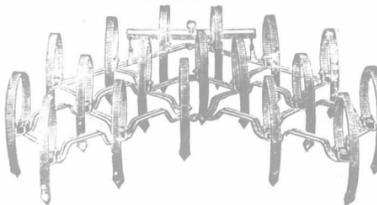


The "New Model" Rotary Disc Jointed Pulverizing Harrow.

All Steel Discs with Patent Automatic Scrapers.

The only Disc Harrow made with Scrapers that will keep discs clean without any attention from the driver. No Disc Harrow is complete without this great improvement. Receives everywhere highest commendation, because very effective in work, simple in construction, durable in wear, convenient in handling.

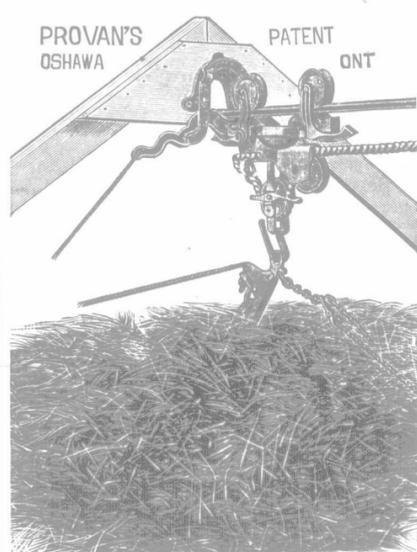
The Celebrated Stevens (Patented) All Steel, Arched Frame Spring Tooth Harrow.



Away ahead of all others; all steel frame; no wood to decay and wear out; lightest draught spring to the harrow made; teeth quickly adjusted—only one nut to loosen; will not clog or bury. On stony land its work is perfection; in sticky ground there is none like it.

Send for live responsible agents wanted in every part of Canada. Write for circulars and prices. J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg, Ont.

**PROVAN'S Horse Fork and Sling** IS THE BEST MADE.



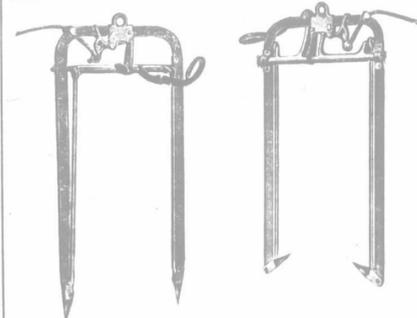
**SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE**

Many farmers who had other kinds have taken them down and bought mine after seeing it work. My Machine Handles Sheaves as well as Hay and Peas—It is the Simplest and Best Stacker Manufactured.

It has been in successful competition with the best in the market during the past six seasons. Its superiority to all others places it beyond doubt, as it is positively the only Double-Acting and Self-Reversing Machine on the Continent that has the following advantages:—A loaded fork or sling can pass the stop block. The pulleys can be instantly lowered or elevated to their position. This avoids all climbing or untying of the whiffletrees. The track acts as a strengthening brace, never warps, and is stronger and better adapted for unloading at the gable, as well as the centre, than any other. It is easily moved from one barn to another. The track used for this car is the best for the following reasons:—It is round; the car runs easily, and is not affected by a side pull. Any boy can change it with ease. Pulleys can be instantly raised or lowered at pleasure.

**GUARANTEE.**

We guarantee every Machine sold by us to do first-class work, and to unload one ton of hay in from three to five minutes, when properly handled and put up, and if it fails to do so, will be taken back and money refunded.



**SENDING TO FARMERS ON TRIAL.**

It has been for years a part of our business to send our machine on trial to fair-minded responsible farmers living at remote distances, such machines to be put up by them and used until their harvesting be half done, when they are required to decide whether they will keep the apparatus or return it; if the latter, we will pay return freight charges.

**J. W. PROVAN,** OSHAWA, - ONT., Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance. 303 b-eot-OM

**MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE**

12,000 acres of good Farming Lands, title perfect, on Michigan Central, Detroit & Alpena and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. These lands are close to enterprising new towns, churches, schools, etc., and will be sold on most favorable terms. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, West Bay City.

Or to 303-c-OM J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

**THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING MACHINE.**

Retail Price only \$6.00. Will knit Stockings, Mitts, Scarfs, Leggings, Fancy-work, and everything required in the household from homespun or factory yarn. Simple and easy to operate. Just the machine every family has long wished for. On receipt of \$2 I will ship machine, threaded up, with full instructions, by express O. O. D. You can pay the balance, \$4, when machine is received. Large commission to agents. Circular and terms free. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Address CARDON & GEARHART, Whitby, Ont.

Graduated Prices. Recently Furnished.

**LELAND HOUSE,**

W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., Proprietors.

The Finest Hotel in the Northwest.

Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets, CITY HALL SQUARE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

297-y-OM

**STALLION SHOW**

— AT —

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.**

The Fourth Annual Stallion Show will be held at the town of Portage la Prairie, Man., on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1891. The prize list is as follows:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Thoroughbred Horses.....	\$100	\$—	\$—
Cleveland Bay (registered).....	100	—	—
Yorkshire and French Coach.....	50	35	20
Clydesdales.....	50	25	—
Any other Pedigreed Draft Horse....	20	10	—
Agricultural and General Purpose Horses.....	20	10	—
Roadsters.....	50	25	—
Standard-bred Roadsters and Hackneys.....	50	25	—

For circular containing prize list, rules, etc., address A. A. MACLENNAN, Secretary, Portage la Prairie, Man., Feb. 14, 1891. 303-b-OM

**FARMS** Joseph Pollard, Jr. **LANDS** Washington, Iowa, U.S. has bargains in Iowa, Southern and Western States. 294-y-OM

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.**



**W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa**

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is **Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.**

**No Chemicals**

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

Mr. H. Dayton, of the P. O. department here has recently imported two magnificent bronze turkey toms from an Iowa breeder. He will have thirty hens in all of this variety on his farm this season.

Those interested in horses should read the advertisement concerning route bills in another column. Something extra in work and any amount of choice in illustrations to those who apply to the London Printing & Lithographing Co., London.

Mr. James A. Mullen, Cypress River, Man., reports his stock doing well, especially Cairnbrogie of the Dean (446) (4598), Canadian Lion, the Clydesdale colt, has grown well. Farmers Pride, that big calf, is looking just as well as when you saw him. I have a fine heifer calf a full sister to him.

Mr. Wm. Grogan, Manitou, writes the ADVOCATE as follows:—"I bought that Jersey bull of Mrs. Creighton's you told me about. I took him on your word for his breeding, as I do not know much about the different families of Jerseys. His name is Marquette, (22994) A. J. C. C. He was bred by Jas. McLenehan, Portage la Prairie, Man. I also bought from R. J. Gracey, Weilandport, Ont., one rose-combed brown Leghorn cock and a white Wyandotte. I am highly pleased with both birds."

Thomas Speers, Bradwardine, Manitoba, "Park Region Stock Farm," reports that his Shorthorn cattle have wintered well. He also states that the cow Jubilee Queen has dropped a fine bull calf; color red; sired by Heir Apparent (imp.) 51380. He also reports the following sales since last report:—One Berkshire boar to Joseph Andrews, Chuma P. O.; one Berkshire boar to Adam Stark, Griswold Station; one Berkshire sow to Samuel R. English, of Griswold; one Berkshire boar to James Arnot, of Roden. The sow Jessie (imp.) 1718 is now due to pig.

**NORWAY SPRUCE.**

Largest, best and cheapest stock in Canada, from \$2 to \$10 per 100. Full assortment of Evergreens and small Fruit Plants. Write for prices on your wants to

**HENRY WESTNEY,**  
The Farm Nursery,  
304-a-OM Highland Creek, Ont.

**WILLIAM EVANS,**

Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, importer and grower of

**Field, Garden, Flower Seeds**

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
Guano, Superphosphate  
and other fertilizers.

WAREHOUSES: Nos. 89, 91 & 93 McGill Street,  
Nos. 104, 106 and 108 Foundling Street,  
and 42 Norman Street,

**MONTREAL.**

Orders respectfully solicited. French and English catalogues on application. 304-c-OM

**PRICE**

by mail pre-  
paid,  
\$3.50.

**LITTLE GIANT SEED SOWER**

It is simple in construction, neat in design, light, strong and durable. Has a pressed tin distributing wheel found in no other. The easiest running machine, having a feed plate to shake or to give out. Weighs about three pounds complete.

It will distribute to the round wheat, 50 feet; flax seed, clover and oats, 36 feet; timothy, 27 feet, and will sow 30 acres per day. We highly recommend this labor-saving machine.

**THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd.,**  
SEEDSMEN,  
304-c-OM Toronto, Ontario.

**FOR SALE.  
Pure-Bred Shorthorn Cow**

**PRINCESS LORETTA.** 3 years old.

Registered in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book. Will be sold at a close price, as I intend to keep only pure-bred Jerseys.

15-b-M **W. S. FOSTER.**

**DAYTON'S POULTRY YARDS**

**Kildonan, Man.,**

Two grand yards of Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas, mated with high scoring imported Cockerels; Eggs, \$2.50 per set. 30 very fine Bronze Turkeys, mated with 3 imported toms, weighing 35, 38 and 42 pounds; Eggs, \$3.00 per ten. One pen of Pekin Ducks, mated with an imported Drake, weighing ten pounds; Eggs, \$2.00 per ten. Address, 15-tf-M **H. W. DAYTON, Winnipeg.**

**Improved Large White Yorkshires**

— AND —

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

All bred from imported stock and registered. Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

**E. J. DARROCH,**  
Minnedosa, Manitoba. 15-y-M

**ROUTE :-: BILLS**

The Largest and Best Assortment of Cuts to Select from in America.

Route Bills Neatly and Promptly Executed.

Send 25 cents for specimen sheet of cuts, which will be allowed off to parties ordering their Bills from us.

Orders for Pedigrees, Stock Catalogues, Pamphlets, and every description of Printing or Lithographing filled on short notice.

London Printing and Lithographing Company,  
LONDON, ONT.

304-a-OM

**JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm**

—BREEDER OF—

**Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs,  
YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE.**

Address—

**JAMES BRAY,**  
P. La Prairie, Man.

16-y-OM

**BERKSHIRES FOR SALE**

I have a fine litter from imported stock which I am offering at reasonable prices. Now ready for delivery. Address—

Write for quotations.

**D. J. TAIT,**  
HEADINGLY, MAN.

16-b-M

**LACED WYANDOTTES**

—ONLY—

3 Magnificent Breeding Pens.

**HAWKINS & McCLAVE STRAINS**

PRIZE WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN.

Great Winter Layers, 192 Eggs in February from 11 June Pullets. No artificial heat.

HENS WEIGHING 8½, COCKS 9½ LBS.

**EGGS, - - - \$2.00.**

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**M. MAW, Main St., North, WINNIPEG**  
15-a-M

**AUCTION :-: SALE**

— OF —

**Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Polls and Jerseys**

AT HILLHURST FARM, HILLHURST STATION, COMPTON CO., P. Q.,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891, at 1 P.M.

**PRIZE WINNERS, BEST BLOOD, IMPORTED STOCK**

**HEREFORDS**—Fifteen Cows and Heifers (three imported), including daughters and grand-daughters of Lord Wilton, the Grove 3rd, and Cassio, two prize-winning cows calf at foot. Five promising young Bulls by Cassio and his best son Marshal Grove.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**—Five Cows and Heifers—two show animals, one imported, and two young bulls.

**A. J. C. C. JERSEYS**—Five Cows and Heifers. All old enough, in calf.

TERMS: Six months' credit on approved notes. Trains (G. T. R.) arrive 9.25 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. will meet these trains. Farm two miles from Hillhurst, and four from Compton Station. Catalogues ready April 10th. Address—

**M. H. COCHRANE,**  
HILLHURST STATION P. O., P. Que

14-b-OM

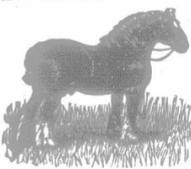
**STOCK FOR SALE.**

**Pure-Bred Registered Clydesdales & Jerseys**  
Bred from pure imported stock. Young stock for sale at farmers' prices. 293-y-OM  
**JOHN PULFER, Springvalley Farm, Brampton, Ont.**

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VANNECK, - - - ONTARIO,  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

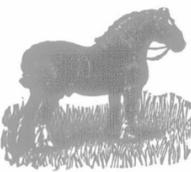
**REGISTERED CLYDESDALES**

The get of Macgregor, Belted Knight, Good Hope, etc. Colts and fillies, winners at all the large shows, for sale at moderate prices. 298-y-OM



**CLYDESDALES & Shetland Ponies.**

**A. K. TEGART,**  
Importer and Breeder, offers for sale choice stallions and mares of the above breeds. Address - **Tottenham, Ont.** 298-y-OM



**CLYDESDALES For Sale.**

First Prize-winning Stallions, the get of Darnley (222) and Lork Erskine (1744).  
**JAS. HENDERSON,**  
302-y-OM BELTON, ONT.

**S. C. JOHNSTON,**  
-Letters and telegrams-

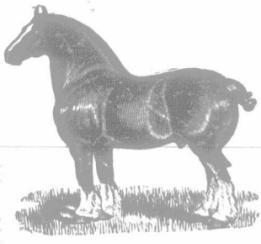
**Manila, - Ont.,**

(60 miles from Toronto, on the Midland), importer of

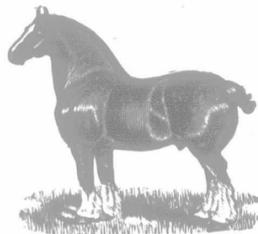
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**CLYDESDALES.**

The fifth annual importation consists of the get of the famous sires Lord Erskine, Top Gallant, Sir Michael S. Kelmorlie. Stock all selected by myself, and for sale at the lowest living profits. 301-y-OM

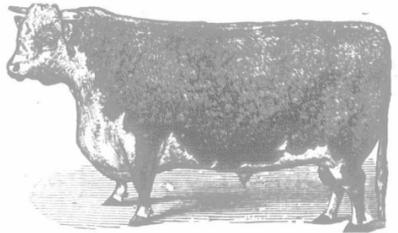


**Prize-Winning Clydesdales FOR SALE.**



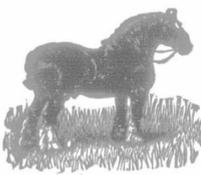
We have on hand a large number of Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares which we offer at reasonable prices and easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Catalogue on application.

**DUNDAS & GRANDY,**  
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**BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE,**  
Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sale at all times. Two especially fine young Bulls now on hand. 16-y-M



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HIGHFIELD P. O.,  
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**Jas. Cardhouse & Son**  
Importers & Breeders of Shire and Clyde Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM



Imported and Canadian bred  
**CLYDESDALES.**

We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mares of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mares, colts and fillies of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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Ingersoll, Ont.

**ELGIN STOCK FARM**



We are one of the largest breeders in the Dominion of  
**CLYDESDALES**  
And have for sale a lot of imported and home-bred Clydesdales—male and female.

Durham and Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Chester White Pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep.

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Athelstan, P. Q.

**D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.,**

Breeders and Importers of

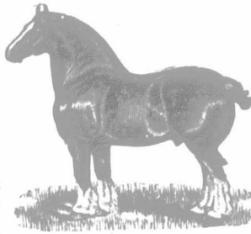
**FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES**



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

**ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,**  
-IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF-  
Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

I have still a few of the twelfth yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably, James Artbur (5888); sire Macgregor (1477); sire of dam Prince of Wales (673); Macheinnie (7009); sire Macgregor (1487), own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macalum and Energy. Yorkshire Coachers. Seven imported mares from Druid, Darnley, etc.; four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchasing direct from the breeder myself, neither acting agent in Scotland or here, and paying cash, I am prepared to sell on any terms agreed upon. Quality and pedigree of the best. Give me a call. The farm is situated 40 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station on the farm. 291-y-OM



**ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., Que.**

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**BEATTIE & TORRANCE,** Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale. 304-y-OM

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Messrs. Donaldson & Carmichael, Hillsburg, Ont., offer for sale the thoroughbred stallion **Goddard**, 7 years old, 16 hands high; bred by Chinn & Morgan, Lexington, Ky. Also two grand young Road Stallions, both standard-bred and registered in Wallace's American Trotting Register. Confederate, by Confederate Chief, dam by Highland Boy, 3 years old, 16 hands high, solid bay, black points. Confederate, by Confederate Chief, dam by General Staunton, 3 years old, 16 hands high, bay, star and one hind foot white. For prices and particulars address, DONALDSON & CARMICHAEL, Hillsburg, Ontario. 302-c-OM

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THE LARGEST IMPORTERS & BREEDERS OF

**Shire and Hackney Horses**  
IN AMERICA.

100 Head of Registered Horses on hand 100

Prices to suit the times. - Long time given to responsible parties. Address -

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**ENGLISH PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK.**

SHIRES, CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS, JERSEYS, AYRSHIRES, KERRIES, SHROPSHIRE, OXFORDS, HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWNS, DORSETS, LEICESTERS, LINCOLNS, AND COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice registered stock of the best strains and highest merit for sale at moderate prices. Foreign buyers assisted in purchase and shipment at one per cent. Stock purchased and shipped under experienced herdsman for two-and-a-half per cent. Bankers, Lloyd's Bank, Shrewsbury. Special low freights. Highest references from foreign breeders. All commissions personally executed. 1027 Shropshire sheep alone, exported to America in 1890, besides horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep of other breeds, to that and other countries. All importers should apply to -

**E. GOODWIN PREECE,**  
Exporter and Live Stock Agent,  
296-j-OM  
SHREWSBURY, ENG.

**THE SIRES OF CHAMPIONS.**

**STALLIONS:**

William L., sire of Axtell, three-year-old, 2.12; Jay Bird, sire of Allexton, four-year-old, 2.13 1/2; Young Jim, Eagle Bird, Betterton, Etc.

**TROTTERS FOR SALE.**

**"GEO. WILKES" SIMMONS,**  
PHENIX HOTEL,  
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Lexington, Ky.

**THE German Coachers VICTORIOUS!**



29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois and Nebraska State Fairs this year by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by  
**OLTMANN'S BROTHERS, WATSEKA, ILL.**  
Farm 80 miles south of Chicago. 300-f-OM

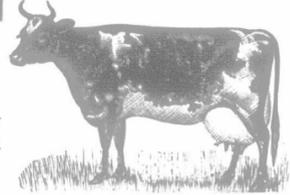
**W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Importers & Breeders**



**Pine Grove Stock Farm**  
ROCKLAND, ONT.  
**Scotch Shorthorns**  
THE IMPORTED  
**Cruickshank Bull,**  
"GRANDEUR,"  
is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.  
**ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.**

**ELMHURST**  
**STOCK & DAIRY FARM**  
CLARENCE, ONT.  
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires  
Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the Ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke, also  
**MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
—WITH—  
**Imported Bull "PIONEER"**  
at the head of the herd.  
**HENRY SMITH, Manager.**

**LAURENTIAN**  
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**DAIRY-FARM**  
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Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.  
**IMPORTED "EMPEROR"**  
at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires, St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.  
**GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 303-y-OM**



**THE HOME OF THE WINNERS**

**Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys.**

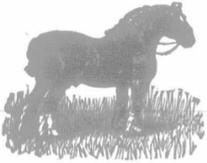


**OUR SHOWING FOR 1890 WAS UNEQUALLED IN AMERICA,**  
beginning with Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where we won first in every class and sweepstakes for the best horse at the show. At Toronto Industrial we won seven firsts out of eight, including sweepstakes for best stallion, and also sweepstakes for best mare. At New York, first for aged stallion in his class, and champion cup for best draught horse, any breed, at the show. At local shows we were equally successful. A still better selection now on hand, both in breeding and merit.



**GRAHAM BROS.,** (25 miles east of Toronto) 301-d-OM **CLAREMONT.**

**HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.**  
I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses.  
297-y-OM **WM. SHUNK, Sherwood, Ont.**



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Clydesdale Stallion Lord Keir (904), 3 years old; sire Thistleford (imp.) (279) (47:9), dam Newbie Jean (imp.) (123) 114. Price, \$400. Apply to **WM. SMITH,** Columbus, Ont. 304-a-OM

**Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.**  
Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. **T. M. WHITESIDE,** Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. at d. Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 204-y-OM

**- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES. -**  
J. G. WARDLOWE, Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y

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Stock Farm, H. C. Farnum, Importer and Breeder of Percheron & French Coach Horses, offer a very large stud of horses to select from. I guarantee my stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address **H. C. FARNUM,** Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich. 304-t-OM

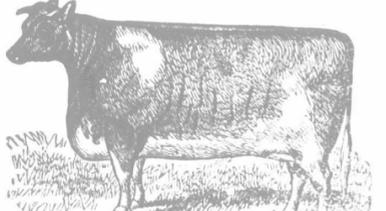
**Shorthorns for Sale.**  
Bulls and heifers, sired by Laird of Kinellar, of the Campbell-Buchan Lassie family, from which we have some fine show animals, several prize takers at the Provincial Show, 1889.  
**JAMES CRERAR,** 294-y-OM **SHAKESPEARE, ONT.**

**Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.**  
My Shorthorns are bred from stock imported by such noted breeders as Arthur Johnson, J. C. Snell and Green Bros. I have a few choice heifers for sale. My Improved Large Yorkshires were imported directly from the famous herd of C. E. Duckering, Kirton, Lindsay, England. I have some young pigs imported in their dam, for sale. Prince Regent, bred by Snell Bros., heads my Berkshire herd. Times are hard and my prices are right. Write or call. **A. F. MCGILL,** Hillsburg, Ont. 302-y-OM

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We breed Scotch Shorthorns, founded on choice representatives, from the famous Aberdeen herds of Duthie, Marr and E. Cruickshank, headed by the Cruickshank Victoria-Nonpareil bull **INDIAN PRINCE.** Produce only for sale. Address—  
**THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON** 302-y-OM **STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.**



**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
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Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

**EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.**  
New Catalogue for 1891 now ready for delivery. Send for one; they are sent free.  
My motto: "No business no harm."  
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station, on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 296-tf

**BULLS FOR SALE.**  
Three Shorthorn Bulls, from nine to twenty months, bred from imported stock.  
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**SIMMONS & QUIRIE**  
IVAN, ONT.  
Shorthorns, Berkshires.  
Representatives of the Scotch families are **MINA'S & STRATHALLAN'S.** The sires in use are the Sweepstakes Silver Medal Bull **SIR CHRISTOPHER** and **RED KNIGHT,** winner of 1st prize at Toronto and London in 1888; also, prize-winning Berkshires. 297-y-OM



**SHORTHORNS**  
—AND—  
**COTSWOLDS**  
**FOR SALE.**



My Shorthorns are well bred, good colors, and have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

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**BOW PARK HERD**  
—OF—  
**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

We have on hand Eighteen Young Bulls, fit for service, that we offer at reasonable prices and easy terms. They are good individuals, and well bred.  
ADDRESS—  
**JOHN HOPE, Manager,** 303-y **Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

**Shropshire Sheep.**

The imported 2-year-old Aberdeen Hero

And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.

**SEORE BEES,**  
WHITE OAK, ONT.



298-y-OM

**PURE-BRED STOCK for SALE**

Five choice Durham Bull Calves, from nine to thirteen months old, good colors and pedigrees. Also a few nice young registered Berkshires, male and female. Prices moderate and terms easy. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

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**JOHN MILLER & SONS**  
Brougham, Ont.

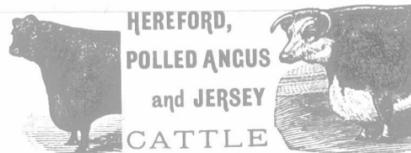
Extensive breeders and importers of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires. Business established in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported and home-bred animals. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

294-y

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**THOROUGHbred & SHIRE HORSES**



**HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS and JERSEY CATTLE**

**BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.**

The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303-y-OM

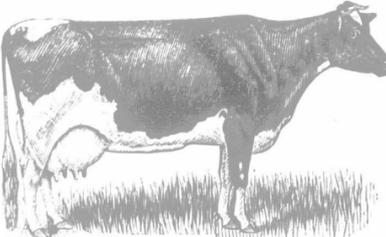
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Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

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THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

**SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,**  
(24 miles west of Toronto).



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This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggie tribe, heads the herd.

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The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

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**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIFORM HERD IN CANADA.

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**A. C. HALLMAN & CO**  
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Of the most remarkable families and greatest performers. Stock of all ages for sale at the lowest possible prices. Railway Stations - Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T. R. Post Office - Cassel, Ont.

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**BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.**

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ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.

Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

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**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**

STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

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**RETIRING FROM FARMING.**

Grand Clearing Sale of the oldest established herd of

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IN CANADA. MUST BE SOLD.



Together with one of the choicest stock farms in Eastern Ontario, containing 170 acres, highly improved and in an excellent state of cultivation; water supplied by spring and wind-power; close to railway station and steamboat landing on River St. Lawrence; residence located in a thriving village with churches, schools, etc., at door. A rare opportunity for investors. Our herd of Holsteins is one of the best in the Dominion, and includes representatives of the choicest milk and butter families of both sexes and all ages. Must be sacrificed in three months without reserve. Write for prices, or come and see our herd.

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The Imported Campbell-bred bull Killery = 6377 - and two grand yearling bulls; a few choice heifers and 40 extra good Berkshire Pigs. Prices low. **E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head.** 294-y-OM

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I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and heifers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades. - JNO. A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont., Richmond Hill Station. 304-f-OM

**Model Jerseys.**

A few nice young cows and heifers in calf to prize bulls; also three beautiful heifer calves. Registered, and pure-bred unregistered. Solid colors and from rich butter stock. Write for particulars.

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**LAKEHURST JERSEY STOCK FARM,**  
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T. E. BRAMELD, Proprietor, offers for sale, at very reasonable figures, choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys from his prize-winning herd; also a few extra good high-grade Cows and Heifers, and registered Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Write for prices. P. O., Station and Telegrams, Oakville, on G.T.R. 302-f-OM

**Clair House Vineyards, Cookville, Ont.**

**B. W. MURRAY,**

—BREEDER OF—  
**THOROUGHbred - JERSEY - CATTLE**  
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—  
**Pure - Native - Wine.**  
Write for prices. 298-y-OM

**Riverside Farm.**

**PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS**  
—AND—  
**ESSEX PIGS.**

Prince of Oaklawn (Imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows. Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction. **J. H. SCARLETT, Streetsville, Ont.** 297-y-OM

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Some of the finest heifers and calves I ever bred, and at lower prices than I ever offered before. Registered, and express paid by me to any reasonable point. Herd headed by the famous pure St. Lambert bull, Canada's Sir George, prize winner every time shown, son of Allie of St. Lambert, 2634 lbs. butter in one week; Massena's son, pure St. Lambert sire, dam the great Massena, one of the wonders of the Jersey world, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in one year and eleven days - actually yielded 9,099 lbs. milk in one year and eleven days; Signal of Belvedere, inbred Signal, dam the celebrated prize cow, Miss Sata-nella, 29 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, on second calf only.

**MRS. E. M. JONES,**

303-y-OM Brockville, Ont., Canada.

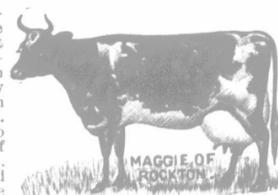
**Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs, MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.**

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

**W. M. & J. C. SMITH,**  
298-y-OM Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.

**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**

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



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**FOR SALE.**

Pure-bred Ayrshire Calves, with pedigree, \$10; two and three crosses from heavy milkers, \$5; Pure-bred Improved Yorkshire Pigs, farrowed in February, \$5 each. Can furnish pairs not akin. Orders booked. **ALEX. HUME,** Burnbrae P.O. 303-b-OM

Imported and Canadian-Bred



**AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.**

I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

**THOS. BROWN,** 298-y-OM Petite Cote, P.Q., near Montreal.

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I have on hand a splendid lot of

**IMPORTED EWES**

from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.

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This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

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Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcass and good fleece. None better in the Dominion. Write for prices. Address—

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

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**SHROPSHIRE**

—AND—

**Improved Yorkshire Pigs.**



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

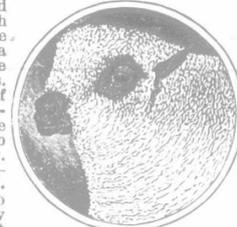
Yorkshire pigs from last year's prize winners.

**W. MEDCRAFT & SON** SPARTA P.O. and Telegraph Station 297-y-OM

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JUST IMPORTED.

I have just arrived from England with forty-six Shropshire Yearling Ewes and a number of choice Ewe Lambs & Rams, all selected by myself from six of the leading British flocks. The ewes are all in lamb to noted English sires.



My flock now numbers over 70 head. Parties wishing to found a flock, or buy choice specimens at fair prices, are invited to write for particulars. Come and see me. Visitors welcome. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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**DAVID BUTTAR,**

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Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM

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NON-POISONOUS

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

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

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

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BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890. DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

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Prices lower than are offered by any Canadian nursery.

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All bred from imported stock and registered.  
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We have animals of all ages for sale, of good breeding and excellent quality.  
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This herd received more first prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1890 than any other herd shown of that class.  
Young Stock always on hand and for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Prices away down. Mitchell Station on G. T. R.  
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Our specialties are Russian Mulberries, Russian Apricots, and Forest Tree Seedlings for timber claims and wind breaks.  
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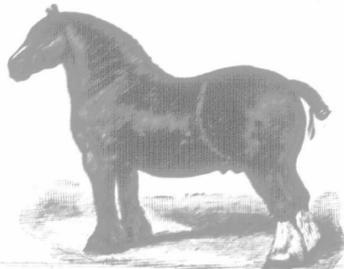
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Correspondence solicited  
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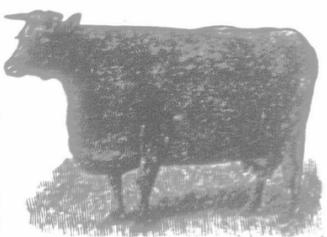
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236-y-OM

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Dam—Kitty Morgan.  
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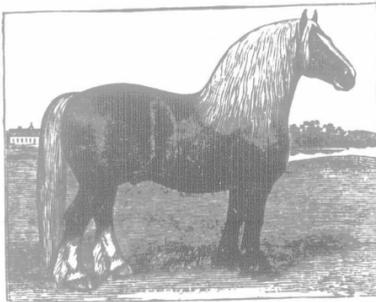
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CANADIAN HORSES.

303-c-OM



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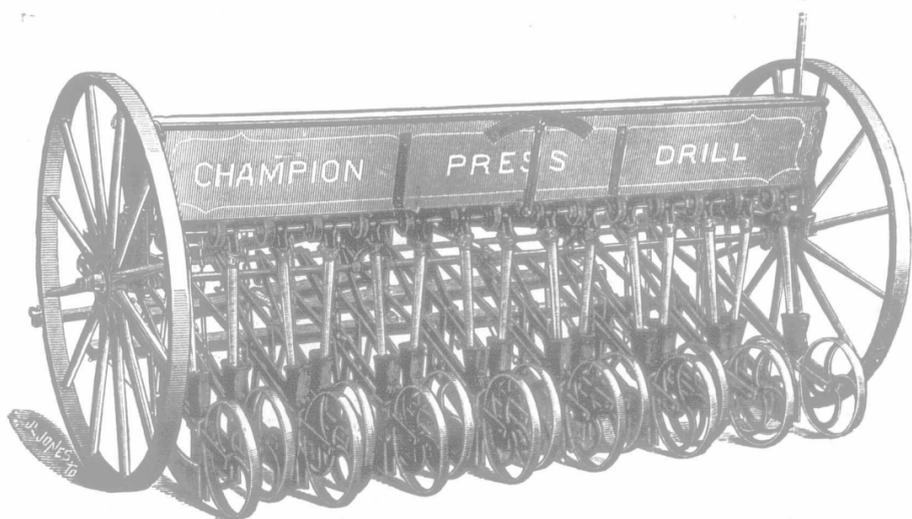
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12-ff-M

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6-y-M

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**White Plymouth Rocks** ("Empire" strain)— Awards: Detroit Exposition, 1889, cock 1st, hen 1st, breeding pen 1st; Detroit Exposition, 1890, cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st; Toronto Industrial Fair, Sept., 1890, cock 1st and 2nd, hen 1st; Guelph, Feb., 1891, cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st; Ontario show, Bowmanville, Feb., 1891, cock 1st, cockerel 1st. Best stock in America; winners wherever shown. Will give fullest guarantee. Every egg I sell shall be from 1st prize cock and 1st prize cockerel. **White Wyandottes** (Knapp br. and Craffuts strains)— Awards: Detroit Exposition, 1889, cock 1st, hen 1st, pen 1st. **Black Minorcas** (Judge J. T. Bicknell's specially selected)— Winner of 1st at St. Catharines, scoring 97 points. **Mammoth Pekin Ducks** (James Rankin's personal selections)— Won 1st at Buffalo Exposition two years in succession; also won 1st on old and young at both the Detroit Expositions, 1889 and 1890; won 1st at Toronto, Sept., 1890, on old and young, and at Guelph, Feb., 1891, they won four firsts on old and young. Drakes, in good condition, weigh ten pounds; ducks, nine pounds. **English Rouen Ducks** (imported direct)— Winners of 1st both years at Detroit Exposition, four firsts on young at Ontario Show, St. Catharines, 1st on old Drake at Guelph, and 1st at Ontario Show, Bowmanville, Jan., 1891. **English Aylesbury Ducks**— Winners of 1st both years on old and young at Detroit Exposition; 1st at Toronto, Sept., 1890; at Guelph swept four 1sts on old and young, and at Liverpool, Eng., my Aylesbury ducks, which I imported, carried off the 1st prize and ten-guinea challenge cup. I own the best ducks in America. Eggs— Fowls, \$2 per 13; Ducks, Pekin, \$1.50; Rouen and Aylesbury, \$2 per 13. Send for large, free catalogue. No stamp required. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: J. W. Bartlett, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, who personally knows my character and reputation as a breeder. Stock for sale after first September.  
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John Barnes, Carberry, recently purchased two pure-bred Shorthorns at the sale of James Phin, Guelph.

Mr. Edward Porter, of Morris, has sold the fine young Shorthorn bull Endymion Chief to Mr. Henry Proctor, of Woodlands.

Mr. Albert Chick, of Kildonan, has recently purchased four Chester White sows, and purposes giving special attention to hog breeding in future.

Notice several Manitoba breeders are advertising Berkshires and one or two Yorkshires this month. This should direct the letters of inquiry from our office.

Mr. H. W. Dayton is importing two bronze turkey toms from W. K. Laughlin, Fort Dodge, Iowa, and a Pekin drake, Light Brahma and P. Rock cockerels from Mr. John Cole, Hamilton, Ont.

Marchmont Farm seems to be having a boom just now. In addition to sales reported elsewhere, Mr. Hay, of McGregor, has purchased the Shorthorn bull Indian Chief 2nd, now eighteen months old.

Mr. Alex. Lawrence, M. P. P., of Morden, is importing a Silver Laced Wyandotte cock from R. B. Mitchell, of Chicago. Mr. Lawrence expects to receive a fine bird, as he is paying a long price for it.

Mr. W. S. Foster, of Wawanesa, advertises the Shorthorn cow Princess Loretta, for sale. He purposes breeding Jerseys exclusively. The ADVOCATE wishes Mr. Foster all success with the great butter breed.

Mr. Robert Laing, of Oak Lake, has a Berkshire sow that has produced pigs that sold for one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents inside of one year. None of the pigs were over twelve weeks old when sold, and most of them six to eight weeks.

Mr. R. Anderson, of Silver Creek, settlement 3-21-27, has now a nice herd of high grade Poled-Angus cattle, consisting of 18 cows and Bob Garry, a four-year-old bull of good points. He has had a herd for four years past, and has had excellent results in making butter from the same.

Mr. James Glennie, the Portage Plains, Man., called on the ADVOCATE on the 18th of March being then on his way east to purchase dairy stock for the foundation of a herd. Mr. Glennie reports his sale of Berkshires and Shorthorns fairly satisfactory, most of the stock remaining on The Plains.

Mr. Lovell, of Boissevain, recently purchased from Mr. W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man., for the Turtle Mountain Electoral Division Agricultural Society, the young Shorthorn bulls Golden Baron and Daisy Chief. This is the first move in this direction by an agricultural society in this section and cannot fail to prove a benefit to the locality.

Mr. W. S. Simms, of Stonewall, Quebec, recently purchased from Mr. Pope, of Eastview, Quebec, the following young Poled-Angus cattle:—Bull, Manitoba Pride; number not allotted; heifers, Bettie of Eastview 2nd 11732, Matilda of Eastview 11716, and Amy of Eastview 1722. With this beginning Mr. Simms should soon have a nice herd of these animals.

The Morden Monitor says:—"Several new stud horses have arrived in this neighborhood, among them the imported Percheron stallion General Marceau, owned by Saunders & Laycock, which can be seen at sec. 16, 4-5. This fine stallion was imported by Powell Bros., of Pennsylvania, from France. Mr. Laycock intends to travel him from Morden to Carman during the coming summer.

Mr. W. J. Helliwell writes the ADVOCATE:—"My pure-bred stock have wintered well, the young stock doing particularly well. I have recently added to my flock of Shrop sheep two ewes imported from Scotland. They are due to lamb in a few days. I have recently sold to Curry Bros., of Halmota, one of my aged bulls, viz., Scottish Crown. He has proved himself a fine stock getter, and will help to improve the already good stock in the neighborhood to which he goes."

M. Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., reports the following sales of Galloways:—To Mr. N. Little, Glenboro, the bull Osborne of Glenore 6639 (4239), bred by Mr. Wm. Todd, Glenree, Scotland; to Laurie Bros., Morris, Burial (450), bred by John Burnie, Whitridge, Scotland; the imported heifer Karoo (5272); to W. J. Barker, Battleford, N. W. T., Hanlan of Manitoba (7394), bred by Mr. Martin; to J. H. Nelson, Yorkton, pastor of Manitoba (7395), also bred by Mr. Martin.

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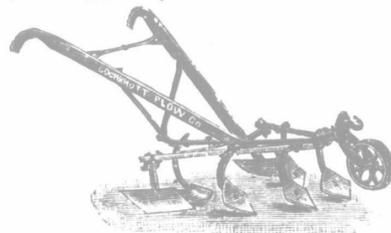
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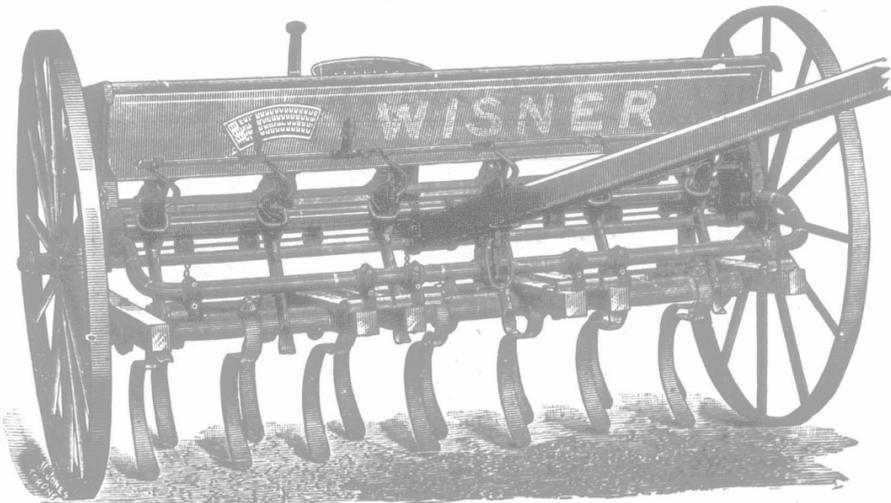
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**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

Mr. Robt. L. Laing, Oak Lake, Man., has sold the two-year-old Shorthorn bull Dazzle to Joseph W. Henderson, Lyleton, Man.

Good stock is becoming more popular every day as the country becomes educated to it. Everywhere good stallions are now the order of the day. At Killarney, Man., a few days ago our representative was shown the imported Clydesdale stallion Mackerron, late Mackay (5195), Vol. IX., sired by the celebrated Macgregor, out of a mare by Lockfergus Champion (449), Vol. I. This horse has many good points, particularly a finely sprung rib, and grand back, and good head and neck.

Mr. J. B. Chambers, of Wawanesa, writing the *ADVOCATE* says:—"I have recently imported two Clydesdale mares of choice breeding, viz.: Nell of Greenhead (5735), Vol. IX., and Garnet of Greenhead (5735), Vol. IX. Both are bays with orthodox Clydesdale markings, with the finest of feet and excellent action. These mares are by Garnet Cross (1822), Vol. VI., who, I see by the interesting letter of 'Scotland Yet,' in the *ADVOCATE*, is now hired for the third season in succession by the Stratford District, Perthshire. My Lord Erskine stallion, Laird Blackburn (7897), Vol. XII., now rising four years, is developing into a magnificent horse, and will be, at maturity, little, if any behind his celebrated half-brother, Granite City. I have also received from Messrs. Snell Bros. a Berkshire sow, bred to their last imported boar, and due to litter now in a few days; also a fine young boar."

From Greig Bros., Kingswood Stock Farm, Otterburn, Man.:—"Stock is coming through the winter in good shape. The Duke of Lyndale is doing splendidly, and we now have several cows safe in calf to him. We have six pure-bred calves dropped already this year, among which we would mention a fine red roan cow calf out of (Imp.) Oxford Siddington 3rd, got by Grand Duke of North Oaks 2nd, a pure Duchess bull bred by J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, and a beautiful red cow calf out of Siddington Duchess of Ridgewood, by Cambridge Duke 8th. We have made the following sales of bulls: Leander—18590=, a fine roan two years old, by 18th Duke of Kirkcubrighton, to Mr. Macwatt, of Royal, and a yearling Barrington bull, got by Grand Duke of North Oaks 2nd, to Mr. Alex. Bannerman, of Kildonan. We still have on hand two extra good yearling bulls. All we ask is that intending purchasers come and look—the stock will speak for themselves."

J. E. Smith, of the Beresford Stock Farm, reports the following sales during the past month:—To Mr. W. T. Huston, of Roseland, that most popular Clydesdale stallion Neptune, imported from Scotland [821] (6101). This handsome stallion has been on the Beresford Stock Farm for the past two years, and has proved to be a grand stock getter. A colt sired by Neptune took the gold medal at Souris Fall Fair, 1890. Neptune is a very smoothly built, extra well-proportioned horse, magnificent, flinty bone, nice silky hair, good feet, excellent action and good temper. His pedigree his unsurpassed: sire Young Duke of Hamilton (5122), g. sire Duke of Hamilton (2074), g. g. sire Prince of Wales (673), dam Rosie of Boghall (6004), by Compsie (119), g. sire Johnny Cope (416), g. g. sire Justice (402). We are pleased to know that Neptune is to remain in the county of Brandon, and will travel the same route this coming season as he did last. Farmers should avail themselves of this opportunity of breeding to such a horse. Breeding from good stallions you are certain of good colts that will command high prices every time. To Messrs. Leeson Bros., of Beresford, the Shorthorn bull Sunrise of Beresford =12991=, sire Sunrise (6063), dam Lady Irvine =9516=, by Barmpton Hero =324=. His brother was the great sweepstake breeder, bred at Beresford, and exhibited throughout the province by Thos. Speers, that when three years old was sold to Robt. Armstrong, of Dalton for \$250. To Mr. W. F. Baldwin, of Manitou, Sunrise of Beresford 2nd =13226=, sire Sunrise =6063=, dam Lily =6830=, by Mountaineer =2126=, 2nd dam Dairy Queen =2717=, by Marquis of Lorne =828=. To Mr. John L. Gray, of Brandon, that grand stock bull Glenwood Baron =8681=, sire Woodland Chief =6228=, dam Beauty =5358=, by Prince of Wales =984=. This is doubtless as heavy a bull as there is in the Dominion of his age, at three years old, when in ordinary condition, weighing 1,900 lbs. He was awarded 1st prize at Souris Fall Fair, 1890. To Mr. John Aitchison, of Alexander Station, the thoroughbred Shorthorn bull The King of Beresford =12990=, sire Sunrise =6063=, dam Medora =12519=, by Captain =2915=: also the Shorthorn heifer Maude of Beresford =16504=, got by Lord Lansdowne (Imp.) =2712= (51601), dam Beresford Belle =15197=, by Barmpton Hero =324=. Lord Lansdowne was bred by E. Cruickshank, of Lethenty, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported by John Dryden, M. P. P. To Mr. James Watt, of Souris, the pure-bred Shorthorn bull Beresford Banker, sire Sunrise =6063=, dam The Maid of the West =8028=, by Prince of Wales =984=. 2nd dam Rose 4th =1842=, by Artemus =317=. To Mr. V. Winteringham, of North Brandon, Baron Beresford =13223=, got by Sunrise =6063=, dam Lady Alkens =15201=, by Lord Lansdowne (Imp.) =2712= (51601), 2nd dam Rose May =10137=, by Barmpton Hero =324=. To Messrs. McFadden Bros., of Brandon, the Shorthorn bull De Roche =6769=, sire Woodland Chief =6228=, dam Prairie Rose =10333=, by Duke of Essex =1648=, 2nd dam Milkmaid, by Marquis of Lorne =828=. The Beresford Shorthorns are all in excellent condition, healthy, and doing well. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the farm and inspect the stock.

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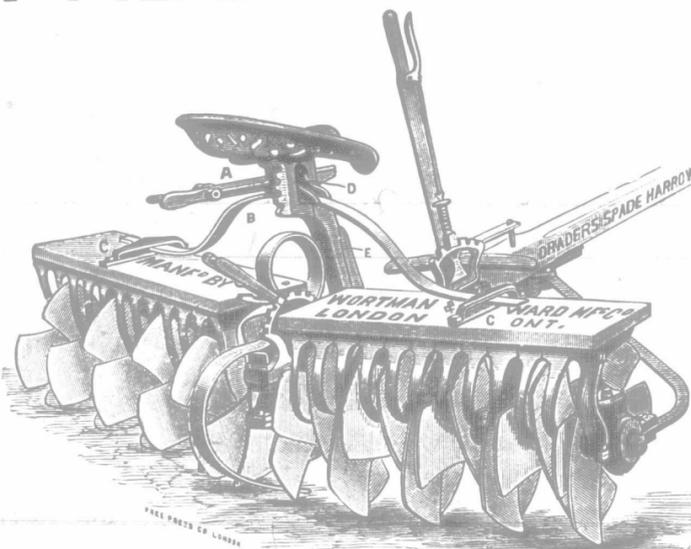
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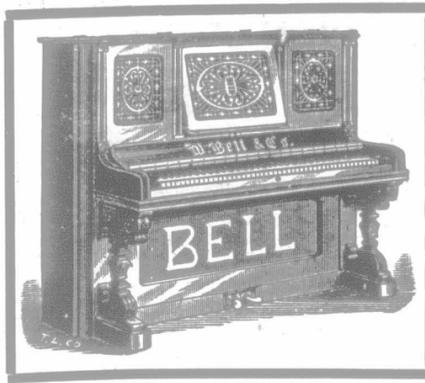
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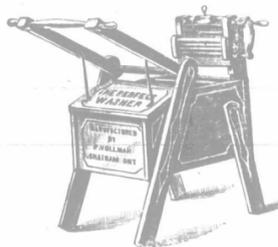
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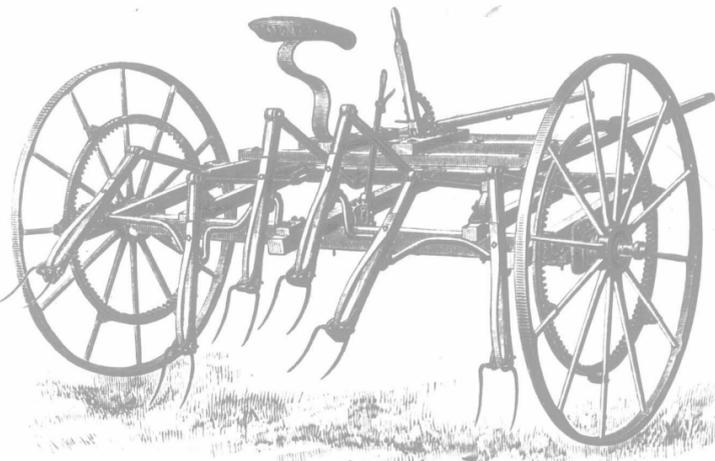
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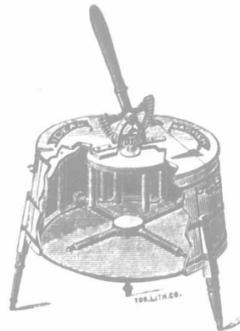
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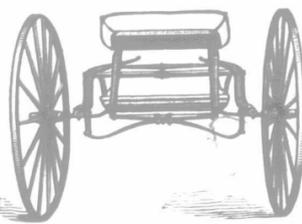
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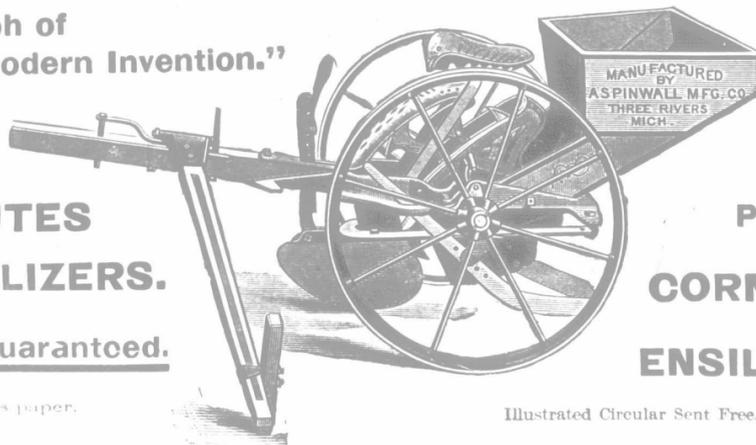
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